Annual Report 2021-22

Triveni ENGINEERING & INDUSTRIES LTD.

PARTNERING
India's Self-reliant Journey

Read on...

01-27
Corporate Overview

28-32
Management Statements

33-120
Statutory Reports

121-318
Financial Statements

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENT

This report contains forward-looking statements, which may be identified by their use of words like 'plans', 'expects', 'will', 'anticipates', 'believes', 'intends', 'projects', 'estimates' or other words of similar meaning. All statements that address expectations or projections about the future, including but not limited to statements about the Company's strategy for growth, product development, market position, expenditures and financial results, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are based on certain assumptions and expectations of future events. The Company cannot guarantee that these assumptions and expectations are accurate or will be realised. The Company's actual results, performance or achievements could thus differ materially from those projected in any such forward-looking statements. The Company assumes no responsibility to publicly amend, modify or revise any forward-looking statements, on the basis of any subsequent developments, information or events. The Company has sourced the industry information from the publicly available resources and has not verified those information independently.

India is in the midst of a **TRANSFORMATIONAL JOURNEY**

to chart its course towards greater self-reliance. It is powering an all-encompassing evolution, across its economic and industry landscape, to emerge strong, independent and self-sufficient.

Inspired by India's journey of self-reliance, we, at Triveni Engineering, have also prepared a roadmap to drive self-sufficiency across the sectors and business segments of our presence.

- We have positioned ourselves as partners in the nation's efforts to become a self-sustaining economic power on the global map
- We have aligned our strategic priorities and long-term goals toward the creation of a self-reliant India for future generations
- We have scaled our focus on the key areas driving self-sufficiency – from our Sugar to Alcohol to our Power Transmission, Defence and Water segments

Our strategic charter is driven by a host of initiatives designed to propel the progress of our customers, partners and other stakeholders. At the same time, it is crafted to steer the economic development of our nation, supported by the empowerment of various segments of its population.

An entity designed to deliver... Self-sustenance with sustained growth

Amongst the largest

integrated sugar manufacturers in India

Amongst the leading players

in engineering businesses, comprising Power Transmission and Water & Wastewater treatment solutions

Dominant market player

in the engineered-to-order turbo gearbox manufacturer in India

Preferred partner

to domestic and multinational Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) for gears / gearboxes

Reliable supplier

to Indian Navy for Turbo Alternator Turbines (TAT) and turbopumps, for its indigenous submarine programme

18 World-class facilities	**7,300+** Employees*	**3,00,000+** Farmer associates
1,200+ Water project installations across India	**10,000+** Million Litres Per Day (MLD) of water treated	**10,000+** Gearboxes under operation

*as on March 31, 2022 includes Permanent, Temporary, Trainee and Contractual employees

Our Sugar Business

SUGAR

- 7 FSSC 22000 certified sugar units in the sugar-rich UP belt
- PRODUCTS

  Multi-grade - Large, Medium and Small

  White Crystal Sugar, Refined Sugar, Raw Sugar (for export, basis market dynamics), Pharmaceutical-grade Sugar
- Sugarcane development programme with over 3 lakh farmers

CO-GENERATION

- Power from co-product bagasse
- 3 of the 6 co-generation plants use highly efficient 87 ata/515 degree C steam cycle
- 104.5 MW grid connected co-generation capacity
- Meeting captive needs, and surplus sold to Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL)

ALCOHOL

- PRODUCTS

  Fuel-Grade Ethanol

  ENA (used to produce Potable Alcohol)
- 3 state-of-the-art distilleries at Muzaffarnagar (MZN), Sabitgarh (SBT) and Milak Narayanpur (MNP) with 520 KLPD current capacity
- Commissioned greenfield multi-feed 160 KLPD distillery at Milak Narayanpur at the beginning of April 2022
- Enhanced operations at Sabitgarh from 160 KLPD to 200 KLPD
- At an advanced stage to commission 60 KLPD grain distillery at Muzaffarnagar
- Overall capacity will be further expanded, through rationalisation and debottlenecking, to 660 KLPD by July 2022
- Strong Environment/Health/Sustainability compliances

Our Engineering Business

POWER TRANSMISSION

- 3 business segments – Gears, Defence, Built to Print
- Among the largest engineered to order turbo gears manufacturers
- State-of-the-art integrated manufacturing facility in Karnataka
- Unmatched world-class delivery time, reputation for reliability & product excellence
- Strong focus on value engineering, high quality manufacturing, R&D
- Expertise in reverse engineering & replacement solutions
- Our Defence Portfolio: Propulsion Gearboxes and other critical gearboxes, Critical Turbo and Motor-driven Pumps, Gas Turbine Generators for auxiliary power, Fin Stabilisers, Propulsion system integration, Propulsion Shafting
- Registered with Director General of Quality Assurance

WATER & WASTEWATER TREATMENT SOLUTIONS

- Leading solutions provider for efficient water management for industrial/municipal/urban applications
- Full range of innovative water/wastewater treatment solutions across all major water usage segments
- Customised, sustainable EPC solutions/services
- Efficient total water management across the water cycle
- Executed some of the largest projects in India

Our Vision

We strive to maintain sustainable business growth through continuous innovation, market development and customer retention while creating long-term value for all our stakeholders.

Our Mission

We are committed to providing premium quality products, innovative and sustainable solutions that create value for our customers. We continue to look at ways to make a positive environmental, societal and economic difference for the community at large. We build diverse teams and provide equal growth opportunities to all our employees.

Our Values

OPEN

We believe in open communication. We listen to our stakeholders and respond to their suggestions

PRO-ACTIVE

We understand customers' needs, offer new solutions customised to their requirements and aim to exceed their expectations

COMMITMENT

We are committed to our customers and live up to promises

INNOVATION

We are always willing to improve our products and service through continuous research and development

Drivers of our partnership approach

We have developed a robust foundation to nurture our relationships and steer our strategic approach to partner India's journey towards self-reliance.

Our Strategic Priorities

To steer the realisation of our long-term goals, with focus on our partnership approach, we have identified certain strategic priorities to guide our journey.

Sugar Business

Focus on enhancing cane yields through cane development and farmer initiatives

Improving crushing and overall efficiency enhancements

Continue to enhance focus on refined and pharma sugar

Sugarcane varietal substitution

Alcohol Business

Production of Ethanol & ENA through optimal route/ sacrifice of sugar depending upon the product economics

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Focus on capacity expansion through greenfield and brownfield

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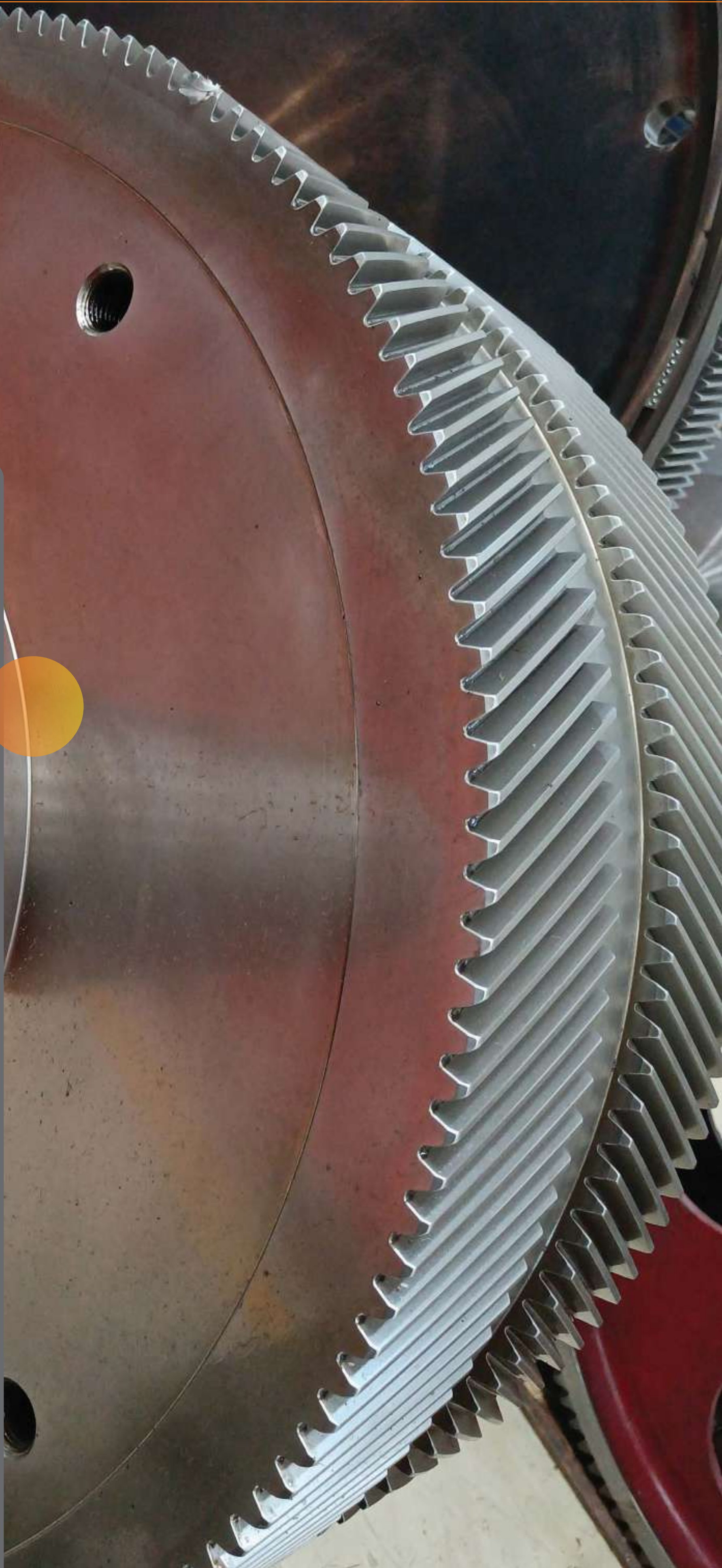
Flexibility in distillery operations via multi-feedstock approach including grain, molasses, sugarcane juice/syrup



Power Transmission Business

Push for rapid growth in exports markets to aid overall business growth in the long run

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Strengthen presence in Power Generation, Compressors, Pumps and Built to Print in Industrial and Oil & Gas segments, majorly from western markets

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Secure foothold in multiple indigenous product categories in Defence segment through development of own technology and through technology collaborations

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Water Business

Targeting overseas expansion for new business opportunities

Equipped to invest in PPP/ HAM concession projects and increase EPC opportunities

Provide operations and maintenance services for water & wastewater treatment plants as per the needs of the customers

Our 5-Year Journey Towards Self-reliance

REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS (Net of Excise Duty)

(₹ in crore)

FY 18	3,370.2
FY 19	3,151.7
FY 20	4,436.6
FY 21	4,674.2
FY 22	4,290.9

EBITDA (before share of net profit of associates)

(₹ in crore)

FY 18	291.3
FY 19	372.5
FY 20	579.4
FY 21	588.6
FY 22	656.6

EBIT (before exceptional items and share of net profit of associates)

(₹ in crore)

FY 18	236.0
FY 19	315.6
FY 20	504.6
FY 21	509.5
FY 22	575.9

PBT (after exceptional items and share of net profit of associates)

(₹ in crore)

FY 18	168.8
FY 19	267.8
FY 20	445.6
FY 21	459.8
FY 22	573.8

PAT

(₹ in crore)

FY 18	119.1
FY 19	216.3
FY 20	335.1
FY 21	294.6
FY 22	424.1

TCI

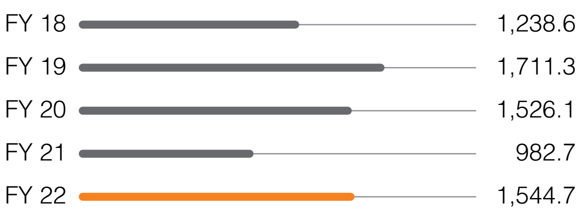
(₹ in crore)

FY 18	120.3
FY 19	215.9
FY 20	332.3
FY 21	294.0
FY 22	429.6

** on a consolidated basis, unless specified otherwise*

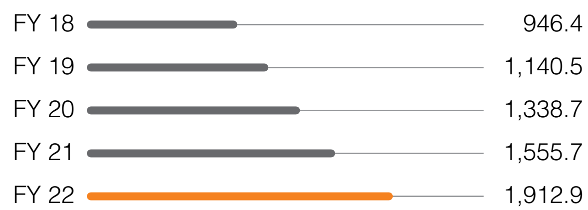
TOTAL DEBT (Net of Cash & Cash Equivalent)

(₹ in crore)



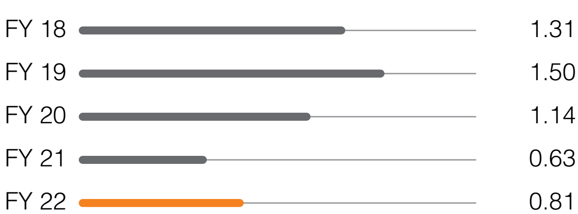
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(₹ in crore)



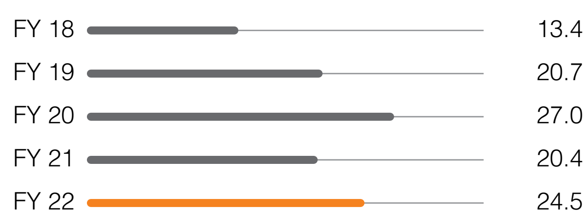
TOTAL DEBT/EQUITY

(x times)



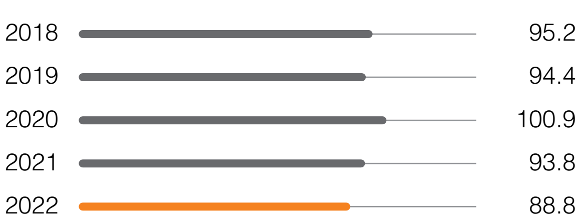
ROE

(%)



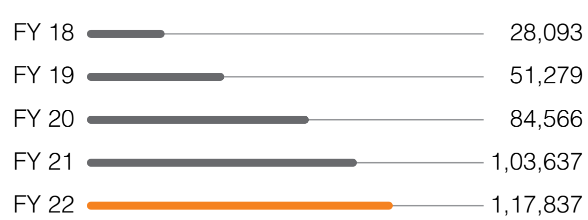
SUGAR PRODUCTION (Sugar Season)

(in lakh quintals)



ALCOHOL SALES

(in kilo litres)



** on a consolidated basis, unless specified otherwise*

Nurturing self-sufficiency... Through our Sugar business

TEIL is one of India's largest sugar manufacturers with 7 state-of-the-art FSSC 22000 certified sugar units.

Our leadership in the sugar industry is driven by:

- Product quality
- Seamless value chain
- Mutual trust and long-term relationships with 3,00,000+ farmers

Our state-of-the-art manufacturing units are:

- Located strategically in the sugarcane-rich belt of Uttar Pradesh
- Equipped to deliver integrated operations, encompassing sugar, co-generation and alcohol businesses

Sugar industry's contribution to Indian economy

The Indian sugar industry - the second largest in the world, is a key driver of rural development, supporting India's economic growth. It plays a vital role in the betterment of life in the sugar mill command areas. It is estimated that India's sugar industry impacts the rural livelihood of about 50 million sugarcane farmers.

1.1%
Contribution to India's GDP

Employment Generation
In ancillary activities related to logistics, repairs and maintenance, supply chain and supply of agriculture inputs.

10%
Contribution of sugar/ jaggery to daily individual calorie intake

Green Energy
Contribution by sugarcane in the form of bioethanol, bioelectricity

OUR APPROACH TOWARDS AGRI SELF-RELIANCE

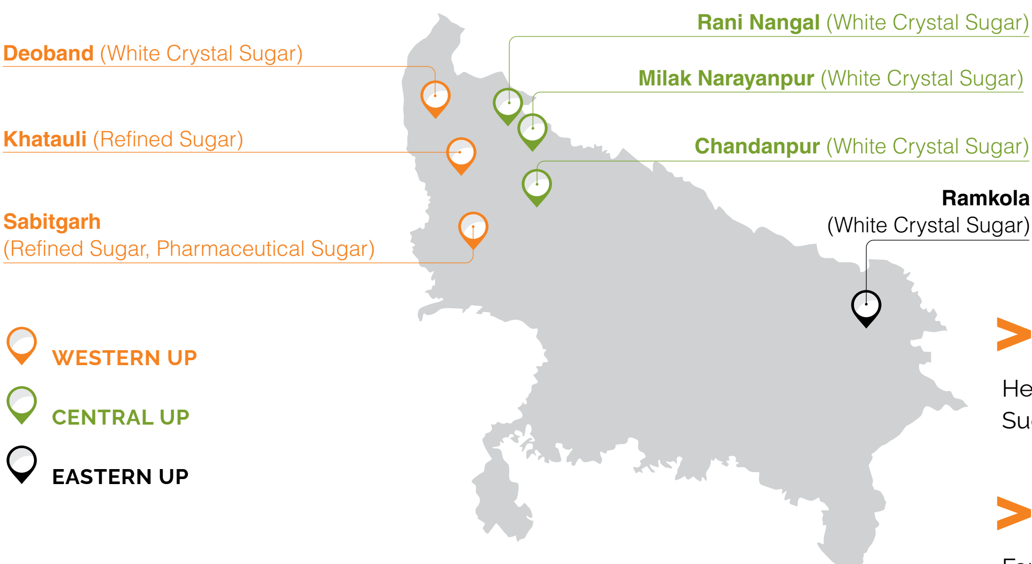
Strengthen our farmer relations to boost production, yield and enhance farmer's income, thus uplifting and empowering the country's rural population

Improve processes to produce high quality sugar and double capacity for pharma sugar to maximise the overall sugar realisation price

Expand Alcohol business to support the Government's ethanol blending programme to create a more sustainable future by lowering emissions and reducing import dependence

AUGMENTING OUR FARMER RELATIONS

At TEIL, we have an extensive cane development programme in place, facilitating the inclusive development and progress of our over 3 lakh farmer partners. We are working closely with the farmers in the command areas of our sugar manufacturing units, which are strategically located in:



Map not to scale

>1,98,000
Hectare area under Sugarcane

>3,00,000
Farmer network

DURING FY 22, WE:

- Worked aggressively on our cane development initiatives to maximise sugarcane yield and crush.
- Invested in several socio-economic empowerment initiatives to transform the lives of our farmer associates; Stayed focussed on - knowledge-sharing and awareness, technology support, training modules, livelihood enhancement initiatives and soil health programmes.
- Continued helping the farmers with the procurement of high-quality and/or new varieties of sugarcane seeds, as well as agro-inputs, at subsidised rates.

MAKING SUGARCANE FARMING MORE SUSTAINABLE

To help boost sugarcane productivity – a win-win situation for the Company and the farmers - we are propagating new high sugared, high yielding varieties of sugarcane varieties to lower dependence on the most widely cultivated Co 0238, which has become susceptible to diseases at some of our units.

- We have identified some new varieties, such as Co 118 & Co 15023, amongst some other existing varieties e.g. Co 98014, Co J88 etc., for propagation at our units
- We have identified different sets of varieties to mitigate climatic and topographical challenges specific to different regions where our sugar units are located
- We have signed an agreement with Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore, for varietal evaluation and selection Trials

8.41 Million Tonnes
Sugarcane crushed (In SS 2021-22)

0.89 Million Tonnes
Sugar production (in SS 2021-22)

11.70 %
Gross sugar recovery (In SS 2021-22)

35,020 ₹/MT
Domestic Realisation Price

(In FY 22)

Expanding our Alcohol business

In July 2021, the Indian Government announced its decision to advance the target of 20% as per the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme to 2025 (from the earlier 2030). The move has set the stage for the nation to reduce its fuel import bill by diverting sugar, utilising other feedstocks for the production of ethanol, providing stability of income to farmers and sugar mills.

20%

Government of India's ethanol blending target for petrol by 2025

10.04%

All India Blending
(till June 5, 2022)

OUR APPROACH TOWARDS ALCOHOL BUSINESS

PRODUCING

Fuel-Grade Ethanol & ENA (which is used to produce Potable Alcohol)

INDUSTRIES SERVED

- Oil marketing companies
- Alcohol-based chemicals
- Liquor industry

TOTAL CURRENT CAPACITY – 520 KLPD

- **Muzaffarnagar distillery - MZN (160 KLPD)**
  High-quality Fuel-grade Ethanol, Extra Neutral Alcohol (ENA), Indian Made Indian Liquor (IMIL)
- **Sabitgarh distillery - SBT (200 KLPD)**
  High-quality Fuel-Grade Ethanol
- **Milak Narayanpur distillery (160 KLPD)**
  Multi feed, High quality Fuel Grade Ethanol

Invested in expanding our distillation capacities through greenfield and brownfield projects

- Existing 160 KLPD Distillery at Sabitgarh expanded to 200 KLPD
- There are plans to enhance the capacity of MZN and MNP distillery to 200 KLPD each during FY 23
- Grain-based facility of 60 KLPD to be commissioned shortly at existing distillery complex at Muzaffarnagar (U.P.)

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

- Commissioned greenfield multi-feed 160 KLPD distillery at Milak Narayanpur at the beginning of April 2022. The Company also enhanced operations at Sabitgarh from 160 KLPD to 200 KLPD. With these developments, the current distillation capacity of the Company is at 520 KLPD
- We are at an advanced stage to commission 60 KLPD grain distillery at MZN. The overall capacity will be further expanded through debottlenecking and brownfield projects to 660 KLPD by July 2022

OUR VALUE-ADDED PRODUCT PROPOSITION

DISTILLERS DRIED GRAIN SOLUBLES (DDGS)

New distilleries at Milak Narayanpur & Muzaffarnagar will help us enhance our value proposition through their partial/full operations on grains.

- The by-product of grain-based operations, DDGS, is a kind of high protein fodder made from grains after fermentation with yeast to produce Ethanol
- It provides a good amount of protein, fibres and other nutrients, and is a food supplement for poultry, cattle feed, livestock, aquatic products, etc.
- With no branded DDGS currently in the market, the potential for boosting our revenues and enabling reduce our carbon footprint with these new plants is significant

FLY ASH

We convert the waste generated from the Incineration boilers into revenue generating fertiliser:

- Potash-rich fly ash is used as a fertiliser for all types of crops in India
- The process of conversion of molasses to ethanol generates spent wash (an effluent) which upon concentration is called Slop, which is used as fuel in the Incineration boilers which leads to fly ash generation which is rich in potash
- The sale of the potash rich fly ash which is used as a fertiliser will boost the distillery's revenue and reduce the foreign exchange burden as potash is completely imported in India

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Our new grain-based distillery at our Muzaffarnagar Alcoholic Beverages (Alcobev) complex will have a capacity of 60 KLPD. It can produce superior grade ENA with Broken/Damaged Rice as a feedstock. We will have the option to produce ENA and Ethanol on the basis of product economics. The Grain ENA produced will be supplied to Indian Made Foreign Liquor (IMFL) manufacturers across UP. It may also be used for captive consumption.

- Commenced bottling operations for a major IMFL brand
- Approval in hand to process ENA up to 80 lakh litres for manufacture of IMIL

CO2

- During the fermentation process of the alcohol manufacturing, carbon dioxide is generated as a by-product. This carbon dioxide can be captured, purified, liquified and put into cylinders or converted into dry ice. The Company has set up a carbon dioxide capturing unit at its Sabitgarh distillery on a BOO basis. The Company is paid for the raw carbon dioxide so supplied, which helps to earn additional revenues
- This is an initiative towards Environment, reduction of emission of Green House Gases (GHG)

95,768 KL
Total ethanol production

83%
Ethanol produced from B-heavy molasses

520* KLPD
Distillery capacities

1,07,604 KL
Total production from existing distilleries

100%
Capacity utilisation at 320 KLPD

90%
Ethanol sales in distillery product mix

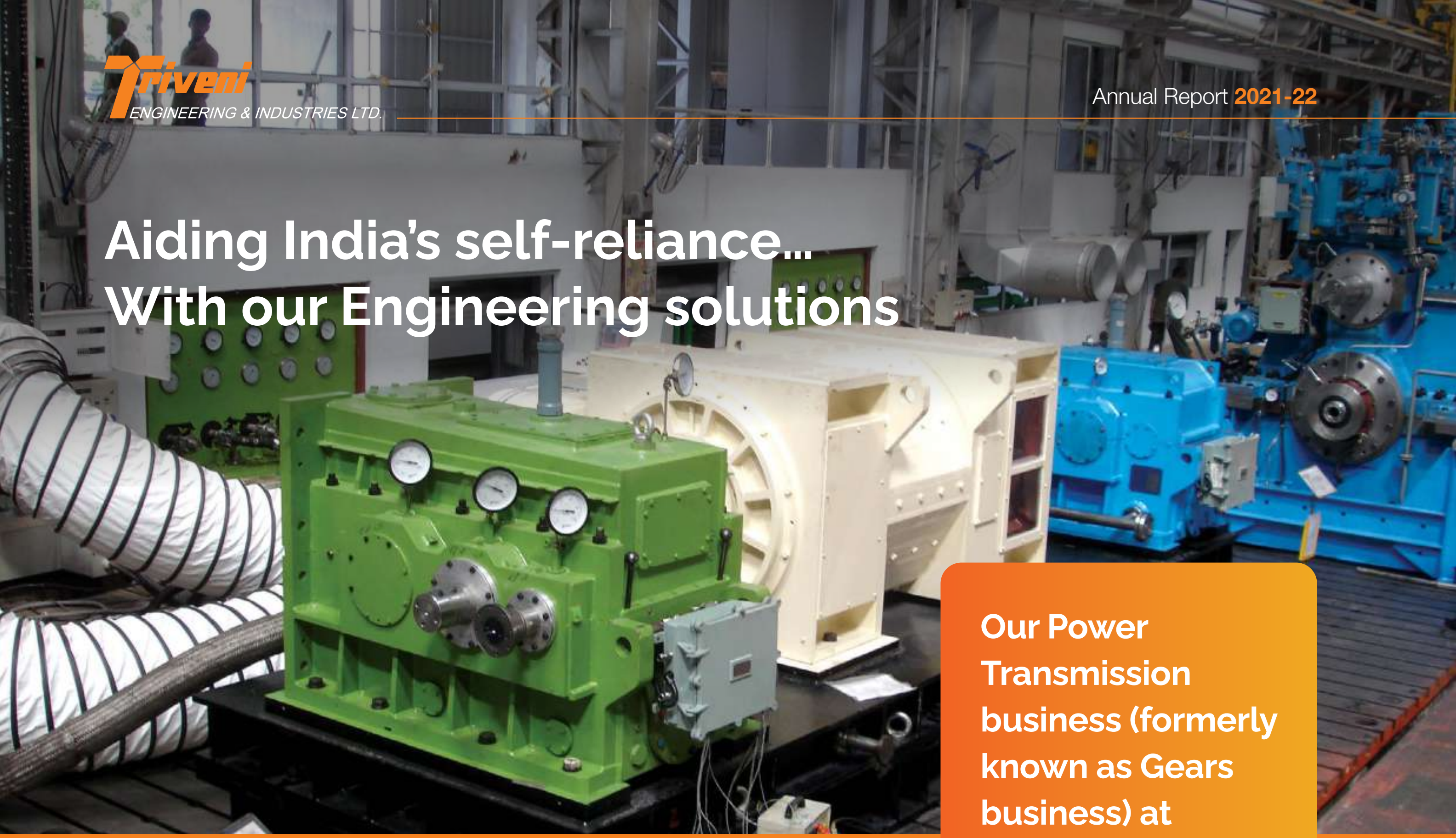
1,17,837 KL
Alcohol sales

**During FY 22, the Company operated on 320 KLPD for major part of the year*

1,959 Lakh units
Total Power Export

104.5 MW
Grid-connected Co-generation capacity (MW)

(During FY 22)



Aiding India's self-reliance... With our Engineering solutions

Our Power Transmission business (formerly known as Gears business) at TEIL is driven by our focus on innovative, value-engineered, and reliable products and solutions in the areas of Gears, Defence and Built to Print

Power Transmission Portfolio

- High power & high speed gears designed for gas turbines, compressors, pumps, blowers and other special purpose industry applications
- Niche low speed gearboxes for mini hydel turbines, steel mills, sugar mills, rubber mixers and extruders, cement mills, thermal plants, plastics etc.
- Marine offerings
- Replacement solutions
- Quality OEM supplies, replacement solutions, diagnostic studies and aftersales service

Industries Served

- Power Generation (IPPs)
- Refinery
- Sugar
- Fertiliser
- Cement
- Petrochemical & Refinery
- Steel
- Rubber & Plastics
- Marine

TEIL Edge

- Precision-led products and services for repair of gears / gearboxes to customers across diverse industries
- World-class technologies, backed by Industry 4.0 practices
- Associations and tie-ups with some of the leading global design houses, academic institutions and manufacturers

Steering India's self-reliance journey... With our Power Transmission offerings

Precision-led engineering solutions have become integral to the realisation of India's mission to become self-reliant. According to industry experts, India has the potential to replace China as a leading low-cost, high-technology equipment supplier. Government policies are designed to help Indian players leverage this opportunity landscape to make the nation self-reliant and a global player in this field.

OUR APPROACH TOWARDS POWER TRANSMISSION SELF-RELIANCE

- Focus on business opportunities from Defence
- Active participation in many indigenous development projects

- Partnerships with global OEMs for precision manufacturing of components on Built to Print basis

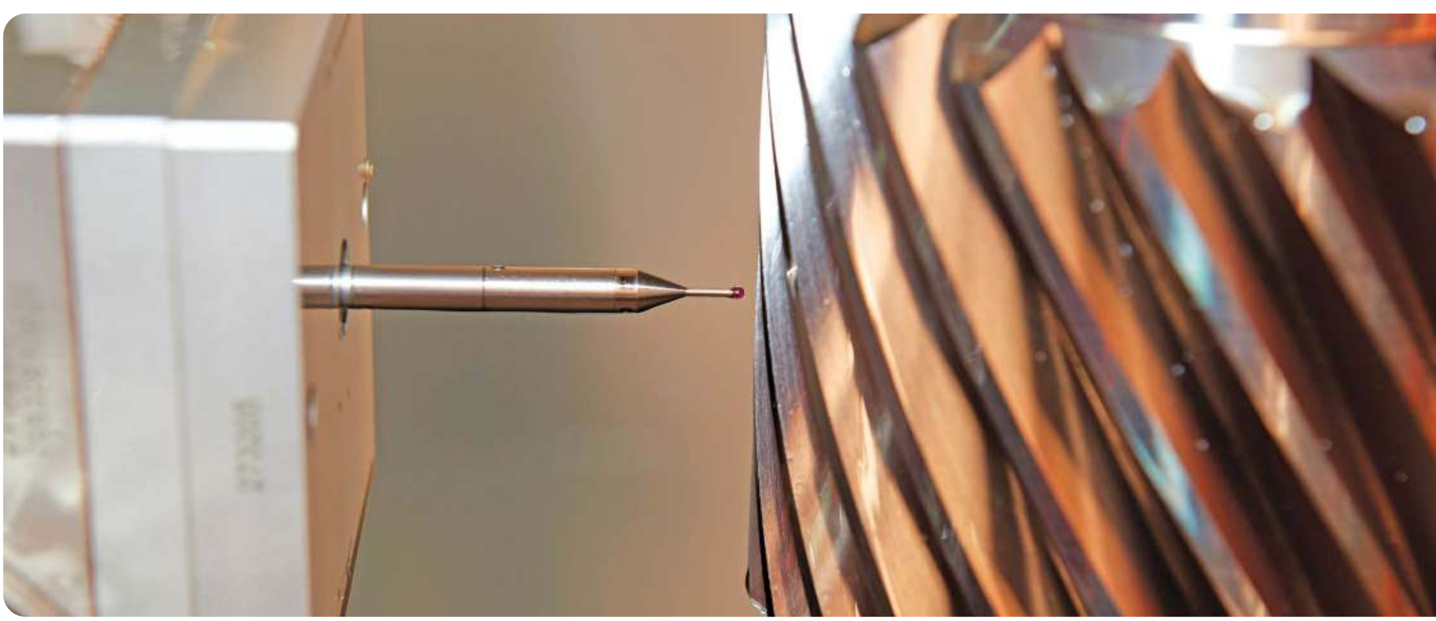
- R&D to make products more efficient and reliant

PROPELLING OUR POWER TRANSMISSION JOURNEY

We leverage our expertise and experience to offer precision-led products and services for repair of gears and gearboxes to customers across diverse industries. We provide them with customised solutions, not just of gears/gearboxes of our own make but also of other makes, thus helping them achieve self-sufficiency backed by technological superiority.

DURING FY 22, WE:

- Scaled many milestones to leverage the growth opportunity in this segment in terms of product offerings as well as new markets



DRIVING
growth with new customers

It started with a single qualification order with stringent and special quality plans from a prominent European OEM. The plans required approval of sourcing, as well as sub-vendor approval process, to ensure global quality of raw material. This involved residual stress measurements, deflaking, UT and chemical composition, as per European standards and manufacturing processes.

1 We successfully despatched the gearbox for installation at a European location for the client.

2 The successful implementation of the project paved the way for more orders for steam turbine generators from the company. The same are currently under execution.

3 Once these orders are commissioned, these will work as references, and the acceptability of the Triveni Power Transmission Business (PTB) brand will be a growth driver for other OEMs and segments.

Empowering PTB to increase its OEM base and boost its acceptability in the European market as a quality supplier for gearboxes and gears.

LEVERAGING
engineering capability in Oil & Gas sector

In one-of-its-kind service offering in the Indian Navy engineering space, we leveraged our domain expertise and agile engineering methodology to carry out repair and refurbishment of casing through in situ boring.

1 It involved carrying out design and development of special machining, fixtures and mandrels.

2 This was in addition to replacement of gear parts in a span of three weeks, followed by load trial run for a 35 MW load cum accessory gas turbine load gearbox supplied by a Japanese OEM as mandated by the customer.

Saving of substantial downtime losses for the customer.

UTILISING
domain expertise to aid offshore oil & gas customer

During the year, we effectively utilised our engineering experience and expertise to help an offshore oil and gas customer to save time and money.

1 We harnessed our domain knowledge on application and layout to change the direction of rotation of a spiral bevel gearbox, driven by a diesel engine for fire water pump application.

2 What made this feat even more significant was that we managed it while keeping the same foundation footprint and synergising with the site layout constraints.

Dominant Player
In High-speed gears segment

Majority
Market share in High-Speed gears in South & Southeast Asia

>50 GW
Globally installed gears capacity

₹184.6 Crore
Revenue*

₹64.2 Crore
PBIT*

₹251.0 Crore
Order booking*

₹221.3 Crore
Outstanding order book#

10,000+
Gearboxes under operation

1,000+
Replacements of >80 global brands

** During FY 22*
 # as at end of FY 22

Powering India's indigenous efforts... Through Defence products & solutions

The Indian Government's strong focus on indigenisation in the Defence sector has been clearly articulated in its 'Make in India' and 'Vocal for Local' policies. The self-reliance efforts in defence are all-encompassing, and cover all wings of the defence forces. For instance, indigenous developments, in the case of weapon and sensor systems in the Indian Navy, are being undertaken through ab initio design and development route.

OUR APPROACH TOWARDS DEFENCE SELF-RELIANCE

- State-of-the-art defence manufacturing facilities spread across Mysuru
- World-class equipment to produce technologically superior products for Indian Defence and Aerospace sector

PRODUCT PORTFOLIO

- Propulsion Gearboxes and other critical gearboxes
- Critical Turbo and Motor-driven Pumps
- Gas Turbine Generators for auxiliary power
- Fin Stabilisers
- Propulsion System
- Integration Propulsion Shafting

Trusted indigenous supplier of critical equipment for Indian Navy for the last three decades

Leading engineered product and system solution provider for various critical applications covering propulsion shafting, stabilisers, gas turbine generators and turbo pumps for Indian Navy

Providers of precision and quality-led aftermarket services and repairs to defence customers

DURING FY 22, WE:

- Signed a 10-year business agreement with GEAE Technology USA to locally manufacture the LM2500 gas turbine base and enclosure.
  - Under the agreement, GEAE Technology USA has licensed Triveni to locally manufacture the LM2500 gas turbine's base frame, acoustic enclosure, and lubricating oil skid and supply other source-controlled accessories that go into the LM2500 gas turbine enclosure assembly
  - The LM2500 is the chosen propulsion gas turbine by the Indian Navy for many of its surface combatant vessels. The LM2500 gas turbine, with power ranging from 25 MW to 35 MW, are best-in-class naval propulsion gas turbines and are in service with over 40 navy forces globally
  - The agreement is another major step towards indigenisation of LM2500 gas turbine and accessories in line with the 'Make in India' policy of the Government of India. It will help bring the high-end technology indigenously to the Indian Defence as part of a long-term plan
- Strengthened our focus on providing critical technology and engineered solutions on multiple fronts to Indian Navy and Indian Defence industry

We are aiming to start a new multi-modal facility, dedicated to Defence products, at Mysuru. We are also looking at developing a pool of highly competent resources with required domain expertise for this proposed facility.

Making India self-reliant in Water

The growing water scarcity is catalysing new opportunities in the areas of recycle, reuse and Zero Liquid discharge. Cognisant of the severity of the water crisis, the Government of India is funding schemes like AMRUT, JJM, Namami Gange programme, Swachh Bharat Mission, etc.

- Since the Water sector is traditionally underfunded, more Private Public Partnership (PPP)/ Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) opportunities are emerging from Water Boards and ULBs
- The Delhi Jal Board is currently planning to structure projects on PPP/HAM formats.
- Further, there has been a surge in competitive landscape in Namami Gange HAM bidders and more than a dozen firms have shown interest. Further, Exim Bank of India is providing significant funding in Asia and Africa, which will lead to increased opportunities
- Opportunities are also becoming visible in South Asia, East Asia and Eastern Europe in Water & Wastewater management
- With the new concept of District Metered Areas (DMAs) gaining popularity, it is expected that new business will flow over the next few years

OUR APPROACH TOWARDS WATER SELF-RELIANCE

Innovative solutions designed to meet the specialised needs of industrial, municipal and specialised projects across sectors, including desalination and utility management for water and sewerage network

- End- to-end turnkey / EPC solutions to deliver optimal lifecycle cost across all the sectors
- We also offer PPP projects on 'Build-Own-Operate-Transfer' (BOOT) and other models for Municipal and Industrial sectors

OUR STRENGTHS

- Strong project management skills
- In-house design and engineering capabilities
- Hi-tech innovation
- Expertise in pre-treatment
- Tie-ups with world's leading tech providers

We are the preferred partner for an increasing number of customers looking for optimised and reliable solutions.

1,200+
Successfully operational installations across segments pan India

10,000+ MLD
Water & Wastewater treated

2,000+
Process equipment supplied & commissioned

350+
Full-time employees

₹270.2 Crore
Consolidated Gross Revenue*

₹31.0 Crore
Consolidated PBIT *

₹333.4 Crore
Order booking
(Order booking pertains to EPC and does not include O&M)*

₹1,512.8 Crore
Outstanding order book#

₹939.9 Crore
O&M Contracts in outstanding Order Book

** During FY 22*
 # as at end of FY 22

DURING FY 22, WE:

- Initiated discussions with several municipal corporations and water boards to harness the burgeoning PPP and HAM opportunity. We are ideally positioned to invest in PPP/HAM concession projects and scale up the EPC opportunities for our business at the back of our strong financials and expertise
- Successfully completed various components of the Mathura project, and after completing the ongoing trials for demonstrating mandated KPIs (Key Process Indicators), MWMPL will undertake 15 years of comprehensive operation & maintenance (O&M) of the facilities
- Engaged in work of water treatment in an industrial cluster of Rajasthan, through our wholly owned subsidiary, which has also been entrusted with comprehensive operation & maintenance (O&M) for 15 years after the project's physical completion

Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited (MWMPL)

A 100% subsidiary of Triveni

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Integrated Sewerage Management project for Mathura city in Uttar Pradesh under a one-city-one-operator framework in PPP/HAM mode
- Part of the Namami Gange programme of the Ministry of Jal Shakti, the Government of India

ACTIVITIES

- To make the Yamuna river flowing through Mathura city pollution-free, Sewage from the designed areas has been intercepted from the drains and diverted through pumping to various Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) before letting into the river
- Recycling of treated sewage is being done with membrane-based (Ultrafiltration followed by Reverse Osmosis – UF/RO) advanced treatment process to a crude oil refinery of IOCL (Indian Oil Corporation Limited) near Mathura city for their process water needs

BENEFITS

- Provide assured quality and quantity of treated water consistently to the Mathura refinery
- Relieve pressure on fresh water sources so as to better address other critical needs like municipal water supply and agriculture

Pali ZLD Private Limited (PZPL)

A 100% subsidiary of Triveni

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- 12,000 M3 per day (12 MLD) capacity textile wastewater treatment plant for effluent generated by over 500 industrial units, an industrial cluster of Pali district in Rajasthan
- Project awarded by the industry association through their CETP Foundation, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) created for the purpose
- Being executed under PPP/HAM mode, with part capital funding as Capital grant being provided by the CETP Foundation and also by Rajasthan Government through their designed agencies/departments
- PZPL to carry out O&M for 15 years after plant completion

ACTIVITIES

- The project includes upgradation of existing Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) in a major way
- This will be followed by state-of the-art advanced Tertiary-level Treatment Plant (TTP) to make the treated water fit for use by the same industries, thus making the plant truly a Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) system
- Sludge generated from the plant will be minimised by extensive dewatering, drying, heating & incineration processes within the plant facilities and post treatment, the sludge will be disposed-off in secured landfill site

BENEFITS

- Pali industries are sourcing water for their process needs from distant groundwater sources through water tankers and the proposed plant will ensure metered water supply consistently through elaborate piping network in the entire industrial complex
- Pali is water-stressed region and proposed plant will ensure reduced groundwater extraction for overall ecological benefits
- Recycled water will be of much better quality compared to available groundwater in terms of TDS/hardness and thus overall lower O&M cost within industries

Message from the Chairman

With our strategic response and efforts of the previous fiscal translating into tangible and targeted initiatives, FY 22 proved to be a notable year for the Company on both the financial and operational metrics.

Dear Shareholders

Having successfully navigated the COVID-19 triggered tribulations, your Company reported extraordinary performance during FY 22 and exited the year with excellent results. I am happy to report that all our businesses contributed significantly to the Company's growth and profitability. Our positive performance equipped us to effectively lead the journey of self-reliance on which we are partnering with the nation. We see in India's progress the inclusive and holistic growth of the Company and each of our stakeholders, and have committed ourselves to propel the nation's efforts towards becoming more self-sustaining.

With our strategic response and efforts of the previous fiscal translating into tangible and targeted initiatives, FY 22 proved to be a notable year for the Company on both the financial and operational metrics.

We reported our highest ever annual profitability, with the Consolidated Profit Before Tax (PBT) going up 25% year-on-year to touch ₹ 574 crore. The growth in Consolidated Profit After Tax (PAT) was even more impressive, with TEIL registering 44% increase to reach ₹ 424 crore. I am happy to share that driven by these numbers, the Company's Board has decided on a final dividend of ₹ 2 per equity share or 200% for FY 22. Together with the interim dividend paid during the year of ₹ 1.25 per equity share or 125%, the total dividend aggregates to ₹ 3.25 per equity share of the face value of ~ ₹ 1 each or 325% for FY 22. This implies a 20% payout on standalone profits.

What is truly notable about the Company's exceptional financial performance is that it has come despite lower sales volume in the Sugar segment impacting our net turnover. The overall business performance, however, remained in the positive range on account of the increase in turnover in other segments, with the Alcohol business, in particular, reporting significant gains.

Our healthy performance and growth in the Alcohol segment is the outcome of our strategic focus on partnering India's ethanol journey, which the Government is continually scaling to further the country's sustainability goals. We are striving continuously to gain from the Government's push for ethanol blended petrol. Subsequent to the year, we expanded the operations of our existing distillery at Sabitgarh to 200 KLPD capacity from the earlier 160 KLPD, and also operationalised a 160 KLPD multi-feed distillery at our Milak Narayanpur plant. I am happy to share that the latter became our first distillery to run on sugarcane juice/syrup.

With the imminent commissioning of our grain-based distillery of 60 KLPD and further enhancement of capacities at our existing facilities at Milak Narayanpur and Muzaffarnagar, the total alcohol manufacturing capacity will reach 660 KLPD by July 2022. We remain committed to harnessing the opportunities of this segment to deliver greater value to all our stakeholders, while further consolidating our performance to enable long-term and viable growth. The Indian Government's decision to advance the E20 by 2025 (20% ethanol blending by 2025) has paved the way for even better growth in this segment, which we are gearing up to capitalise on. Our core capabilities and experience, backed by our focussed strategy of investing in key areas of sustainable long-term growth, equip us to capitalise on the burgeoning opportunities in this segment.

Overall, we see the Sugar business headed in a positive direction at the back of supportive Government policies that are designed to strike a fine balance between cane production, diversion for ethanol, cane price payment, sugar prices. This augurs well for TEIL, which is focussing strategically on premium varieties that yield higher recoveries while promoting efficiencies through modernisation of its sugar units.

Needless to say, our concerted efforts to drive sustainable development, for the Company as well as the country at large, extend beyond the ambit of our Sugar business. The remarkable performance of our Engineering business during the year validates this strategy. The segment reported a 16% increase in turnover during the year, driven primarily by the Power Transmission business. What is truly commendable is that this performance came in a year fraught with multiple challenges, including a COVID-19 catalysed six-to-eight-week shutdown during the second wave of the pandemic in Q1 FY 22.

In the Engineering segment, marked improvement in profitability for both the Power Transmission and Water businesses contributed to the excellent performance of the year. The performance positivity across businesses underscores the Company's strong ability to identify and tap into new opportunities while staying on course with its plans to strengthen its presence in the existing segments and regions of its presence. It also highlights TEIL's capacity to adapt to the fast-paced transformations taking place in the market and the evolving needs of the customer, who are becoming more aligned towards self-reliant growth.

We see in this segment strong potential for future growth, given the traction in the demand for industrial gearboxes across key industries, particularly Cement, Biomass and Agri Waste, Steel and Oil & Gas. Government initiatives under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme are also designed to boost domestic manufacturing as part of the Atmanirbhar Bharat campaign, infusing a strong positivity in the industry. Energy conservation drives, coupled with focus on reducing the carbon footprint, will continue to steer demand for Waste Heat Recovery (WHR) systems & power upgrades in Steel & Cement plants, opening up new stream of business opportunities for TEIL.

We are also extremely optimistic about futuristic growth in the Defence segment, where we currently have a strong pipeline with some niche orders from the Indian Navy, for whom we are a preferred partner in this segment.

Our Water business is also set for scale-up in the near future, as the Government thrust on capacity building and infrastructure development through water management and conservation programmes is leading to a massive growth in the demand for water treatment solutions. Our focus in this business remains on enhancing operational efficiencies, which will enable better profitability and growth in the years ahead.

Another important development that I would like to share here is that in May 2022, the Board of Directors decided to divest the Company's entire 21.85% shareholding in Triveni Turbine Limited. The move is aimed at unlocking value for stakeholders, with emphasis on timely monetisation of non-core assets, unbundling of businesses, and enabling the Company's long-term succession planning and facilitation of focussed management. We plan to utilise the divestment proceeds for the growth and expansion of the businesses and for rewarding the shareholders of the Company.

I am confident that this decision will help unleash a bigger opportunity matrix for the Company. We are well positioned to harness this opportunity at the back of our core strengths, expertise and experience, aided by our deep insights into the market trends and drivers. Both our Sugar and Engineering business segments are ideally placed to drive the next level of growth.

From a macro perspective, in the Sugar segment, we are looking at the enhancement of minimum sale price of sugar, which will give a fresh impetus to industry growth and translate into further progress for the Company in this sector. In the distillery segment, as our new capacities come on stream, we will move towards higher revenues and profitability. As far as the Power Transmission business goes, we are looking to expand further in the coming years, to boost revenues and profitability with a bigger footprint across geographies and in global markets. On the Water business front, we are hopeful of the award of tenders that we had been anticipating for the past couple of years to steer our business forward.

I am confident that with the continued hard work of our dedicated workforce, who have actively partnered us in our progressive journey, we shall succeed in our goal to enhance growth and profitability on all fronts. I would like to take this opportunity to thank our teams, as well as our customers, partners, vendors, investors, shareholders and other stakeholders for their contribution to TEIL's success. Their continued trust and support inspire us to think big and push for the progress of the entire nation, in line with the Government's vision of self-reliance and in tandem with our strategic plans.

With best regards,

DHRUV M. SAWHNEY
Chairman & Managing Director

Q&A with the Vice Chairman & Managing Director

The performance has been quite exceptional, with the Company reporting its highest ever profitability. Profit after Tax saw an impressive 43.9% growth to touch ₹ 424.06 crore.

TARUN SAWHNEY
Vice Chairman & Managing Director

How would you describe the Company's performance during FY 22 and what were the key drivers that contributed to the same?

The performance has been quite exceptional, with the Company reporting its highest ever profitability. The Consolidated Profit Before Tax (PBT) stood at ₹ 573.75 crore – a marked rise of 24.8%, while revenue from Consolidated Revenue from Operations (net of excise duty) was ₹ 4,290.9 crore for the year. Consolidated Profit After Tax saw an impressive 43.9% growth to touch ₹ 424.06 crore. We have maintained our sugar profitability despite lower sales volumes, and this has been on account of better realisations resulting from higher domestic sugar prices.

For the distillery/alcohol operations, both sales volumes and higher realisation prices steered profitability. The Alcohol business reported 30% increase in net turnover and 48% growth in profitability, on account of a better product mix, higher despatches, increased realisation prices and better efficiencies. In FY 22, ethanol produced from B-heavy molasses constituted 83% of the distillery's sales volume, as against 55% in the previous year.

As far as the Engineering businesses are concerned, we notched a 16% increase in turnover during the year. The growth has been driven mainly by the Power Transmission business, which reported its highest ever annual revenues across segments, including the export markets. This has translated into record profitability for Power Transmission, on account of our strong market position, cost controls and operating leverage. In the domestic market, the growth has been mainly driven by capital expenditure on power, steel, refineries, oil and gas, fertiliser, cement, sugar, and mining. These are the primary areas where we have seen substantial order booking.

Our Water business also registered marked improvement in profitability and order booking during the year as the pandemic effects started easing off. Better cost control and efficient project execution are leading growth in this segment.

The Company's total debt on a consolidated basis was ₹ 1,567.96. crore as of March 31, 2022, as against ₹ 994.02 crore as of March 31, 2021. This comprises term loans of ₹ 460.05 crore. The increase in total debt over the previous fiscal is mainly on account of higher sugar inventory levels and faster sugarcane price payments.

What were the key challenges faced by the Company in delivering this performance?

In our Sugar business, we saw a delayed start to the season due to heavy flooding in one of our sugar factories at Milak Narayanpur, because of release of water from the dams in the Himalayas following heavy rainfall. In fact, across Uttar Pradesh, we saw uncharacteristically high rainfall in several areas even after commencement of season, leading to reduced sugarcane yields and sugar recovery. The impact of climatic change was again evident when unusual heat conditions were witnessed towards the end of the last quarter of FY 22, which were not conducive to sugar recovery and production. Further, in some regions, the crop was infested with red rot (at some units), top and root borers. This resulted in lower sugarcane yields and availability, particularly in eastern UP where our Ramkola unit is located. Fortunately, despite these challenges, the Company is expected to perform well in SS 2021-22, and the decline in recovery and sugar production is estimated to be relatively lower than the average for the state of Uttar Pradesh.

In terms of our Engineering business, the lockdowns across states amid the second wave of COVID-19 impacted raw material supplies and deliveries. These led to slowdowns in both our Power Transmission and Water segments. But we got back on our feet quickly once the situation eased and moved with agility to push recovery, leading to excellent results in the Engineering business.

What is your perceived outlook for the Sugar business for the coming year?

We are optimistic about the outlook for the coming year. We will begin the Sugar Season 2022-23 with closing sugar inventories of around 6.2 million tonnes, which is the lowest in the last five years. In the Sugar business, in view of normal monsoon forecasts, we are looking at similar production as the previous season at ~ 35.5 million tonnes even after higher diversion of sugar into alcohol but the exports are expected to largely consume surplus production over the consumption, keeping sugar prices firm. Being in one of the most productive sugarcane growing areas of the U.P., along with the Company's cane development initiatives, we expect a higher sugarcane availability and crush (with increased sugarcane drawl) in the coming season, which is expected to be aided by a normal monsoon as forecasted.

To gear up for the emerging growth potential, the Company's Board has approved the modernisation of three of our existing sugar units. We plan to modernise our Khatauli, Deoband and Sabitgarh units in Uttar Pradesh at an investment of up to ₹ 130 crore, which we aim to complete by the third quarter of FY 23. These will lead to higher crush rates, improved quality of sugar with a higher proportion of refined sugar production. We shall also continue to strengthen our sugarcane varietal substitution plan through enhanced R&D focus to further improve productivity.

The Company has been moving aggressively to strengthen its presence in the Alcohol (Distillery) business. What kind of potential do you see in this segment for future growth?

As far as the Alcohol business goes, the Government of India's sustained push for ethanol blending is propelling growth in this industry. The average blending percentage in the country stood at 10.04% till June 5, 2022. The country is targeting ethanol blending of 10% in Marketing Year 2021-22, and the Government has also advanced the target of 20% EBP Programme to 2025 from the earlier target of 2030 to boost sustainable development and achieving energy security. At Triveni, we have consciously adopted a partnership approach to help drive the Government's efforts to realise its ambitious targets. We are continuously gearing up additional capacities to meet the emerging demand for ethanol. In April 2022, the Company commenced operations of its new multi-feed distillery with a capacity of 160 KLPD at its sugar mill at Milak Narayanpur in District Rampur, U.P. We have also enhanced capacity at Sabitgarh from 160 KLPD to 200 KLPD. With these expansions, our current distillation capacity stands at 520 KLPD, and we plan to further raise it through greenfield and brownfield projects.

The Company will soon commission its grain-based facility of 60 KLPD to be set up in the existing distillery complex at Muzaffarnagar (U.P.) taking the distillation capacity to 580 KLPD. With further enhancement of distillation capacity of the existing distilleries, subject to receipt of necessary statutory clearances, we are on track to enhancing our capacity to 660 KLPD by July 2022 through low capital cost incidental expansion / debottlenecking. And as we move towards capacity expansion, we shall also focus strategically on multi-feed operations.

> With the commissioning of our grain-based distillery of 60 KLPD and further enhancement of capacities at our existing facilities at Milak Narayanpur and Muzaffarnagar, the total alcohol manufacturing capacity will reach 660 KLPD by July 2022.

What are the growth prospects you are looking at in the Power Transmission business?

There is a marked uptick in the domestic economy, as manifested in the increased order booking. The demand outlook remains positive in key sectors, with capital expenditure in Power, Steel, Refinery, Fertiliser, Cement, Sugar, Textile, Petrochemical, and Mining driving the requirement for industrial gearboxes. Further, as part of its indigenisation drive to build a self-reliant nation, the Government of India has issued three negative lists in the defence sector, which will give significant impetus to the domestic defence sector - a key growth segment for TEIL within its Power Transmission business. The Company has been focussing on business opportunities from Defence and is actively participating in many indigenous development projects. The Board has approved the expansion of the Power Transmission business at a total cost of about ₹ 80 crore, which we plan to complete by March 2023. This will primarily be for a new factory in our Mysuru plant, along with machinery and equipment.

Where do you see the Company headed in terms of its Water business over the next year or two?

I am happy to say we are quite well positioned in this segment and are hopeful of the finalisation of tenders in FY 23 and securing orders of substantial value. We will also, of course, participate in new significant tenders in the coming fiscal. The outstanding order book as of March 31, 2022, stood at ₹ 1,513 crore, which included ₹ 940 crore towards O&M, which are over a longer period. The growth potential is extremely positive, considering the almost dramatic expansion in demand for clean water, both domestically and internationally. And given the fact that we had won an international order (in the Maldives) in FY 21, we are now targeting overseas markets such as South Asia, East Asia and Eastern Europe for new opportunities.

So overall, would you say the outlook for the Engineering business is positive?

Yes, definitely. With a strong tendering pipeline in the water business and capacity expansion along with a foray into defence, the overall outlook for the coming years looks extremely promising. We have a strong leadership position in the domestic high-speed gears market. We are now looking at accelerating growth in the export market to aid overall long-term business growth. We aim to strengthen our presence in Power Generation, Compressors, Pumps and Built to Print in Industrial and Oil & Gas segments, majorly from western markets.

In the Defence business, we shall focus on gaining a foothold in multiple indigenous product categories through the development of our technology as well as through technology collaborations. We are also aiming to start a new multimodal facility at Mysuru, dedicated to Defence products and the development of a pool of highly competent resources with required domain expertise.

> The agreement with GEAE Technology USA is in line with our long-term vision of supporting the Indian Navy in self-reliance. It is also in line with the 'Make in India' policy of the Government of India.

Talking of the Defence business, can you share some details of the 10-year business agreement the Company has signed with GEAE Technology USA?

This is a very important and prestigious project for us. Under the agreement, GEAE Technology USA has licensed TEIL to locally manufacture the LM2500 gas turbine's base frame, acoustic enclosure, and lubricating oil skid, besides supplying other source-controlled accessories that go into the LM2500 gas turbine enclosure assembly. The LM2500 is the Indian Navy's chosen propulsion gas turbine for many of its surface combatant vessels. The LM2500 gas turbines, with power ranging from 25 MW to 35 MW, are best-in-class naval propulsion gas turbines and are in service with over 40 Navy forces globally. Our expertise and experience with indigenous design and development of engineered rotary products for various naval platforms is the main reason for the Company being awarded the project.

The agreement is in line with our long-term vision of supporting the Indian Navy in self-reliance. It is also in line with the 'Make in India' policy of the Government of India. We believe this arrangement to be a major step in bringing the high-end technology indigenously to the Indian Defence as part of a long-term plan, and we, at TEIL, are well positioned to contribute to the same.

Management Discussion and Analysis

SUGAR BUSINESS

Indian Sugar Industry - Overview

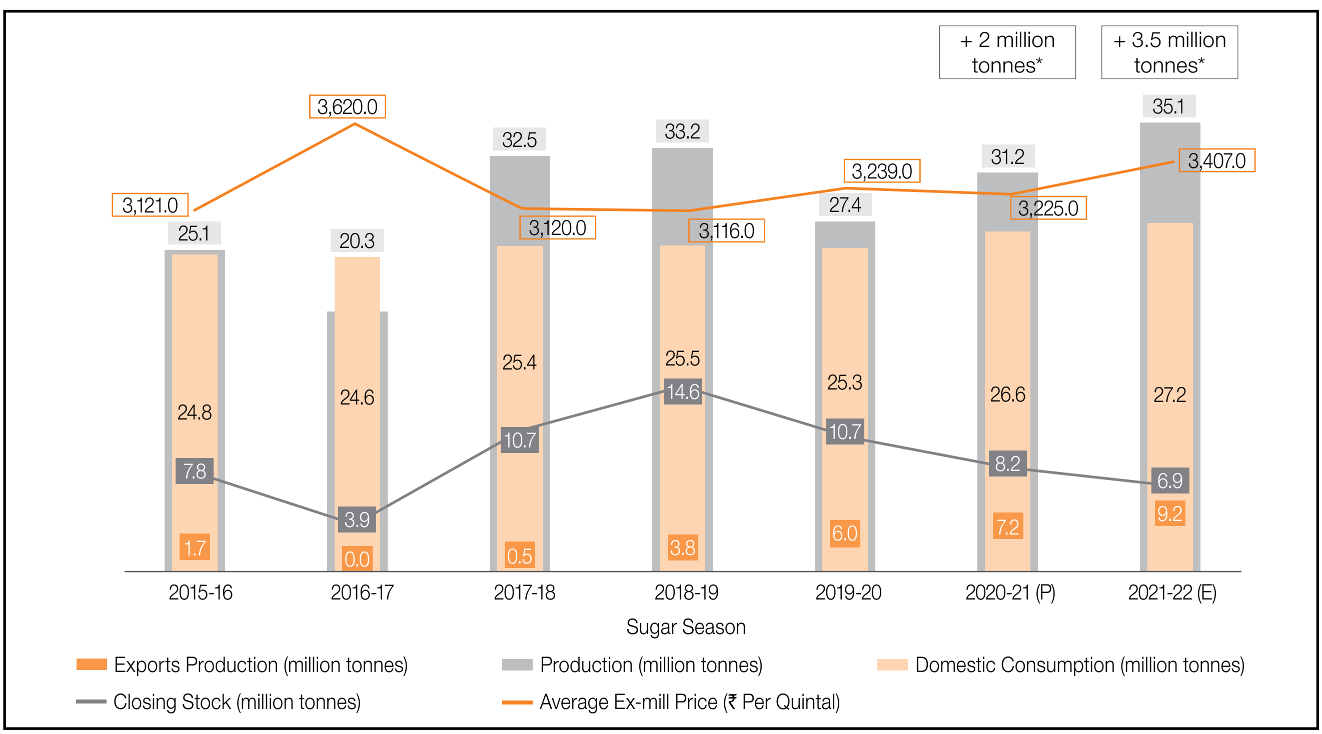
An important industrial crop in India, sugar contributes significantly to the growth of the country's agriculture and also National Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Importantly, the sugar and allied industries support India's rural economy in the traditional sugarcane growing areas, as the farmers generally get 50-60% higher returns from sugarcane as compared to competing crops. Being a sturdy crop, sugarcane can withstand weather fluctuations better than other crops. Further, it is supported by regular research and development to evolve improved varieties of sugarcane, leading to better protection of the interests of both, the farmers and the sugar industry.

The Sugar industry is one of the largest agro-based industries in India, with a total turnover of over ₹ 1,00,000 crore, including sugar and its co-products. Around 50 million farmers, along with around 2.5 million farm and industrial workers, are involved in sugarcane farming and the sugar manufacturing value chain.

Government policies, over the past few years, have proactively addressed the major issues confronting the sugar industry, leading to improved financials and better cane price paying capacity of sugar mills. This has also helped in better management of surplus sugar in the country through effective export schemes. Consequently, sugar cyclicality, a bane of the industry, has become a thing of the past. The minimum sale price of sugar (MSP), sugar release quota mechanism and the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) programme policies are all supporting the sugar industry and, in turn, the sugarcane farmers.

Prior to 2014, there were perpetual delays in payment of cane dues of farmers. However, the constructive policies of the present Government have led to improvement in the fundamentals and liquidity of sugar mills, resulting in significant improvement also in payment of cane price to the farmers. The domestic ex-mill prices of sugar are also now stable and are in the range of ₹ 32-35/kg, enabling sugar mills to make timely payment of cane dues to farmers for Sugar Season 2021-22. The average retail price of sugar in the country is about ₹ 41.50/kg.

India Sugar: Strong production and higher realisations suggest cyclicality is a thing of the past



**sugar diversion to ethanol production*

Note: Data pertains to India for Sugar Season (SS); 2020-21(P) is Provisional & 2021-22 (E) is Estimate

Source: ISMA

Triveni estimates for SS 2021-22 : Production 35.5 million tonnes, Domestic Consumption 27.5 million tonnes, Exports 10.0 million tonnes, Closing stock 6.2 million tonnes and Sugar Diversion to Ethanol of 3.5 million tonnes

DOMESTIC SUGAR SEASON 2021-22 (SS 21-22)

As per the Agriculture Department, sugarcane area increased 3% year-on-year to 54.37 Lakh hectares during SS 21-22. Major increases were witnessed in Maharashtra and Karnataka, due to good southwest monsoon rainfall and sufficient water availability in the reservoirs.

The country's sugar production stood at 34.237 million tonnes till April 30, 2022, as against 30.029 million tonnes produced at the same time last year. Further, 217 sugar mills in the country were still operational at this time, as compared to 106 sugar mills in the previous year.

In Maharashtra, sugar production till April 30, 2022 was 13.206 million tonnes, compared with 10.563 million tonnes produced in the same period last year. In this season, 76 mills had closed their crushing operations in the state and 123 sugar mills were still operating as on April 30, 2022. This was a massive increase over last year, when only 23 mills were operating on the corresponding date. Since mills were facing problems in harvesting and transportation of harvestable cane, the State Government had announced assistance to enable them to continue crushing till cane lasts.

In the state of Uttar Pradesh (UP), sugar mills had produced 9.898 million tonnes of sugar as on April 30, 2022, which was lower than the production of 10.562 million tonnes achieved last year on the corresponding date. Of the 120 mills that operated this year, 78 had ended their crushing as on April 30, 2022, while 42 mills continued their operations this year compared to 45 mills which were operating around the same time in the previous year. Most of the operating mills in the current season are expected to close by mid-May, though some could continue operations till the end of May 2022.

Of the 72 mills which operated in Karnataka, 70 had closed their crushing operations for the main season as on April 30, 2022, and only 2 mills were still in operation. By that time, the state had produced 5.902 million tonnes of sugar. However, a few of the closed mills were expected to operate in the special season commencing June / July 2022. During the corresponding period last year, all the operating 66 sugar mills had closed their operations, having produced 4.248 million

The Sugar industry is one of the largest agro-based industries in India, with a total turnover of over ₹ 1,00,000 crore, including sugar and its co-products.

tonnes of sugar. However, in the special season last year, 0.220 million tonnes of sugar was additionally produced.

Gujarat had produced 1.155 million tonnes of sugar till April 30, 2022, with 10 sugar mills in operation. Last year, 1.015 million tonnes of sugar had been produced, with 5 mills in operation on the same date.

In the case of Tamil Nadu, of the 29 sugar mills which operated this season, 5 sugar mills had ended their crushing as on April 30, 2022, though some were expected to operate in the special season later in the year. Till April 30, 2022, sugar production in the state was 0.840 million tonnes, compared with 0.604 million tonnes produced by 27 sugar mills as on the corresponding date last year. Of the 27 sugar mills, 9 had ended their operations while 18 mills were in operation as on April 30, 2021. In the special season last year, Tamil Nadu mills had produced 0.216 million tonnes of sugar.

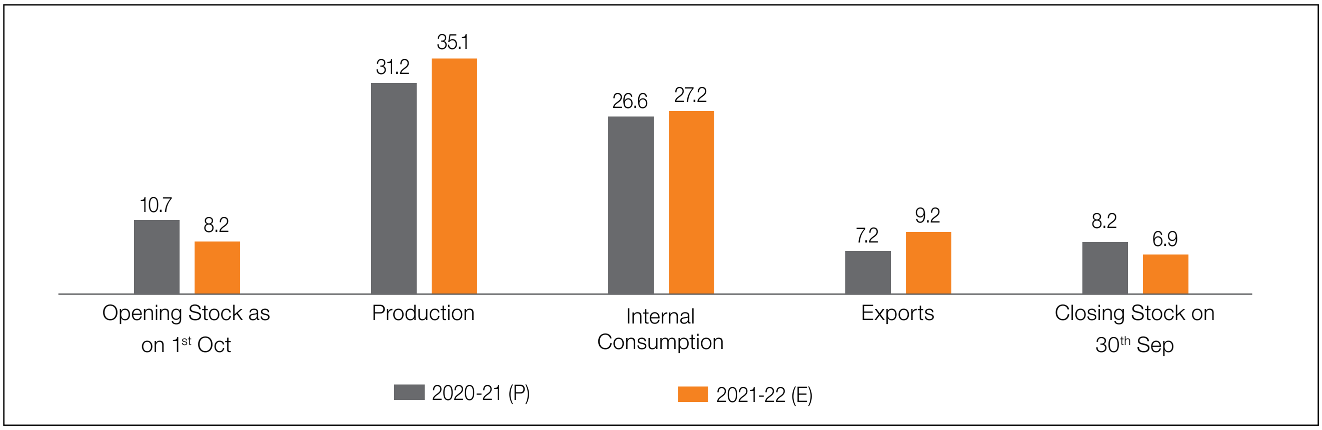
The remaining states of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan and Odisha had collectively produced 3.236 million tonnes till April 30, 2022. Of them, Bihar, Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan and Odisha had already closed their crushing operations for the current campaign as on April 30, 2022.

As per industry estimates, all-India sugar production is expected to be around 35.1 million tonnes for Sugar Season (SS) 2021-22, after taking into account diversion of ~3.5 million tonnes of sugar to ethanol. In SS 2020-21, production stood at 31.2 million tonnes after diversion of ~2 million tonnes of sugar for production of ethanol.

Till the end of April 2022, the country had already entered into exports contracts of ~ 8.2 to 8.3 million tonnes, of which about 6.8 to 7.0 million tonnes was reported to have been physically exported. The domestic sugar consumption in this season was estimated to be 27.2 million tonnes as against last year's figure of 26.6 million tonnes.

With an opening stock of about 8.2 million tonnes as on October 1, 2021, domestic consumption of 27.2 million tonnes, sugar exports of 9.2 million tonnes, and estimated sugar production of 35.1 million tonnes in this sugar season, the closing stock as on September 30, 2022 was expected to be 6.9 million tonnes, which would be sufficient for 3 months of domestic consumption.

India Sugar Balance Sheet (million tonnes)



Source: ISMA

Note: Data for SS 2021-22 is estimated; 2020-21(P) is Provisional & 2021-22 (E) is Estimate

Triveni estimates for SS 2021-22 : Production 35.5 million tonnes, Domestic Consumption 27.5 million tonnes, Exports 10.0 million tonnes, Closing stock 6.2 million tonnes

As per industry estimates, all-India sugar production is expected to be around 35.1 million tonnes for Sugar Season (SS) 2021-22, after taking into account diversion of ~3.5 million tonnes of sugar to ethanol.

SUGAR POLICY AND MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

The Central Government has fixed the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane for SS 2021-22 at ₹ 290 per quintal, linked to a basic recovery of 10% and subject to a premium of ₹ 2.90 per quintal for every 0.1% increase of recovery, over and above 10% and reduction in FRP at the same rate for each 0.1% decrease in the recovery rate till 9.5%. With a view to protecting the interests of farmers, the Government has decided that there shall not be any deduction where recovery is below 9.5%; such farmers will get ₹ 275.50 per quintal for sugarcane in the current season.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh announced a ₹ 25 per quintal hike in the State Advised Price (SAP) for SS 2021-22 over SS 2020-21. In Uttar Pradesh, there are three varieties (categories) of sugarcane - early, ordinary and rejected. Early variety constitutes 97% of the sugarcane cultivated, while 2.7% is the ordinary variety. The rejected variety constitutes only 0.3%. The SAP of the early variety has been hiked from ₹ 325 per quintal to ₹ 350 per quintal, while for ordinary variety it has been increased to ₹ 340 per quintal from ₹ 315 per quintal. The SAP of the rejected variety has gone up from ₹ 310 per quintal to ₹ 335 per quintal.

DOMESTIC SUGAR PRICES

The average sugar price for the industry remained quite volatile during the year, with a peak of ₹ 3,700 per quintal from a bottom of ₹ 3,150 per quintal. The fluctuations were mostly attributable to the quantum of the monthly release quota allocated to the domestic mills, especially to the mills of Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra. With heavy carryover stocks of the previous season and further piled up stocks from SS 2020-21, this resulted in disproportionately higher quota for the North Indian states, thereby impacting the realisation price.

Indian sugarcane prices are the highest globally, which has made Indian sugar uncompetitive in the international market in the past. Historically, sugar exports have thus been dependent on Government subsidies, which will not be possible post December 2023 due to WTO guidelines. The Government did not announce any export subsidies for SS 2021-22 and consequently, non-coastal states like Uttar Pradesh were unable to significantly participate in the sugar exports programme. However, favourable global prices led to record exports from coastal states like Maharashtra and Karnataka.

There is an urgent need for India to adopt global pricing practices. The Minimum Selling Price (MSP) of sugar was revised to ₹ 31/kg in February 2019, and has since remained unchanged. Fortunately, however, the actual selling price has remained above the MSP. The mismatch between the higher sugarcane pricing and sugar prices leads to sugarcane arrears. Sugar industry has been demanding steady increase in MSP in line with the increase in cane price and other input costs. Further, as per the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) for reforming the sugarcane pricing policy, the Government should adopt Revenue Sharing Formula (RSF) along with Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF), to grant justifiable increase in cane price without burdening the sugar industry. It is a win-win situation for all the stakeholders.

GLOBAL SUGAR INDUSTRY

Global Sugar Industry Balance Sheet

According to the International Sugar Organisation report in May 2022, the global sugar production estimate for 2021-22 increased by 3.51 million tonnes to 174.03 million tonnes, and the global consumption also went up by 1.35 million tonnes to 173.79 million tonnes. India showed the largest incremental change on both these counts. The agency now expects a surplus of 0.24 million tonnes, compared to a deficit of 1.93 million tonnes that was estimated in February.

WORLD SUGAR BALANCE (ISO)

(Million Tonnes)

Particulars	2021-22 (Estimates)	2020-21 (Estimates)
Production	174.026	168.984
Consumption	173.789	171.034
Surplus/Deficit	0.237	-2.05
Imports demand	59.345	62.574
Exports availability	60.631	62.754
End Stocks	95.537	96.579
Stocks/Consumption ratio in %	54.97	56.47

Source:- ISO

In the Centre-South (CS) Brazil region, the near absence of sugar production during the latter part of the 2021-22 April-March season meant that the final cane total was lower than projected, at 523.447 million tonnes, while sugar output stalled at 32.06 million tonnes, with just 3.925 million tonnes produced during the October 2021 to March 2022 period, as compared to 6.410 million tonnes in the previous season.

Meanwhile, the cane harvest in Thailand returned a better-than-expected cane total of 92.1 million tonnes, compared to the projected total of 87 million tonnes. Sugar production consequently rose to 10.134 million tonnes, over 3 million tonnes more than the last season.

OUTLOOK

For the global balance sheet for 2022-23, ISO has projected consumption growth rate in 2022-23 at a modest 0.41%, compared to this season's projected growth figure of 1.61%. As the world would have moved beyond the COVID-19 pandemic, the prospects are now underpinned by normalised consumption figures.

On the production side, the agency expects the substantial increase in production in India and Pakistan in 2021-22 to lead to another large crop next year, as farmers allow at least one ratoon, for a combined figure of 40 million tonnes of sugar. Meanwhile, the CS Brazil production is expected to also recover next season, as it moves beyond the drought impact seen in the previous season. West European production is not expected to see as high a production total as in 2021-22, on account of lower acreage, dry spring conditions and exceptional yields in the previous season. Asian production is also expected to increase, with the Thai harvest rumoured to total 110 million tonnes of cane, while a rebound in Chinese cane sugar production is expected for the 2022-23 season after disappointing results this season. On a combined basis, this gives a provisional production estimate of 177.372 million tonnes for 2022-23. The net balance between production and consumption therefore stands at a surplus of 2.768 million tonnes.

GLOBAL SUGAR PRICES

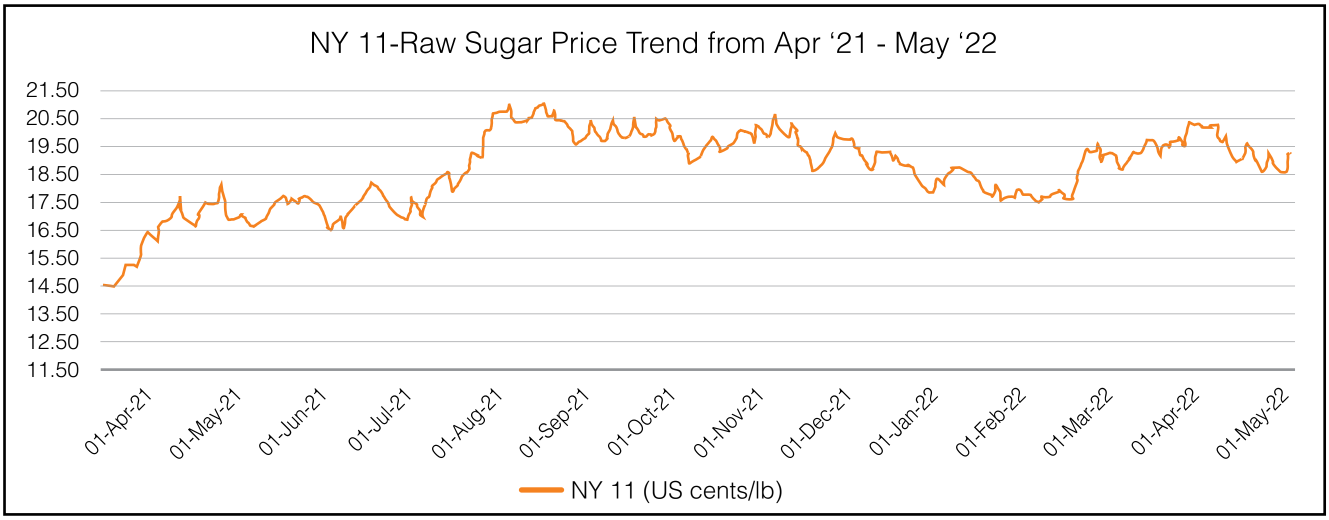
International sugar prices are up 25-30% since the beginning of FY 22. These were supported by higher consumption demand amidst expectations of relatively lower production in Brazil, driven by increased diversion for ethanol due to better prices relative to sugar.

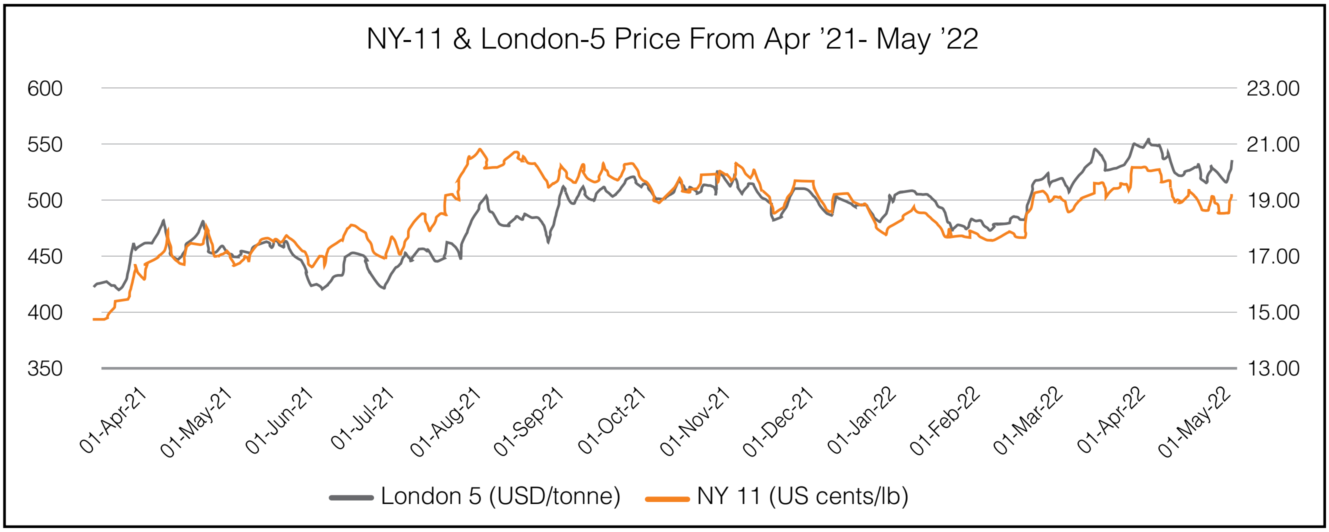
Favourable prices have supported Indian exports, which are already at record highs and expected to reach 9.2 million tonnes for the season.

After witnessing lows of 9.2 US cents/lb in April 2020, raw sugar prices have been on the uptrend in the last 15 months. Raw sugar prices in the April-July 2021 period ranged from 14.72 - 18.61 US cents/lb, averaging around the 17 US cents/lb mark. White sugar averaged USD 447/tonne, ranging from USD 419 – 481 / tonne, during this period.

Amid increased expectations of a global deficit, a strong rally ensued during August-December 2021, which saw peaks of 20.85 US cents/lb and an average of 19.71 US cents/lb for raw sugar. White sugar prices increased as well, ranging between USD 445 – 527 during this period and averaging at USD 498/tonne. In 2022, till May 13, raw prices had tapered off marginally, though still averaging an impressive 18.73 US cents/lb. However, white sugar prices surged in the same period, driven by higher demand, averaging USD 511/tonne, while peaking at close to USD 555/tonne in early April, marking a 5-year high.

India is projected to export close to 7 million tonnes next year, with the drop from the current year expected to be compensated by higher exports expected from Brazil and Thailand, which should keep the international prices stable.





SUGAR BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

Triveni operates seven sugar units spread across the State of UP. All units are located in well irrigated and fertile areas suitable for cane cultivation. While Khatauli (District Muzaffarnagar), Deoband (District Saharanpur), Sabitgarh (District Bulandshahr) are located in western UP, Chandanpur (District Amroha), Rani Nangal (District Moradabad) and Milak Narayanpur (district Rampur) are located in Central UP. One unit, namely Ramkola (district Kushinagar), is located in Eastern UP.

The Company currently manufactures refined sugar, which constitutes approx. 40% of the total sugar production, and realises a premium over normal crystal sugar realisation. The refined sugar is supplied to high grade end-users, thereby creating a niche customer profile for Triveni. The Company also produces different grades of pharmaceutical sugar that can be customised as per the user requirements. Over the past few years, it has developed a large customer base for pharma sugar too. The Company also supplies high quality crystal sugar from some of its non-refinery units to large institutions, which fetches it a premium.

The Company's seven sugar units are FSSAI certified and strictly adhere to best-in-class manufacturing processes and quality benchmarks. The Company supplies sugar to major multinational soft drink companies, leading confectionery manufacturers, breweries, pharmaceutical companies, dairies, top ice cream producers, etc.

The Sugar business has performed well in FY 22, owing to continuous improvement in operational efficiencies and consequent reduction in cost of production, backed by improvement in sugar prices. In the Sugar Season 2021-22, three sugar units were still in operational, with total sugarcane crushed at 8.2 million tonnes with gross recovery of ~ 11.67%, as on May 13, 2022. The Company is expected to achieve sugarcane crush of ~8.4 million tonnes and sugar production of nearly 0.9 million tonnes.

Over the years, Triveni's focussed sugarcane development programme, with almost 100% high-yielding and high-sugared variety sugarcane, has helped the farmers achieve higher returns as a result of enhanced farm productivity. At the same time, this has helped augment the Company's profitability through higher volume of sugarcane crush and improved recoveries of sugar. Keeping in mind the high dependence on single cane variety Co-0238, the Company has undertaken a structured programme to gradually replace this variety by other high-sugared and high-yielding cane varieties.

The Company strives to increase the realisation price of sugar in every possible way. The production of ~40% refined sugar, coupled with bold grain sugar and the high-grade pharmaceutical quality sugar produced, helped it secure higher realisations.

The Company strives to increase the realisation price of sugar in every possible way. The production of ~40% refined sugar, coupled with bold grain sugar and the high-grade pharmaceutical quality sugar produced, helped it secure higher realisations. This year, the Company has produced the highest ever quantity of pharma sugar, which fetches a good premium over refined sugar, from its Sabitgarh facility. Buoyed by the strong demand, the Company is planning to double the production of pharma sugar in the coming Sugar Season 2022-23, and is planning to spend capex on improving the processes to produce better quality sugar. Thus, going forward, higher production of bold grain, better quality - lower ICUMSA colour value - sugar production, and higher pharmaceutical grade sugar production should assist in achieving superior realisations for the Company.

Consequent to reduced export potential for the North-based sugar mills, on account of cessation of export subsidy, it is imperative to manage the working capital effectively. In view of the Company's long-term rating at ICRA AA (stable outlook), it has easy access to funds at competitive rates. The Company was, therefore, able to contain its finance costs in FY 22. Further, the Company is steadily increasing diversion of sugar for production of Ethanol.

Across U.P., there has been a decrease in sugarcane yields and sugar recovery, largely attributable to climatic factors/ unseasonal high rains, flooding in certain areas, and high ambient temperatures & heat wave starting from the end of March 2022, which impacted the recoveries. In some regions, the crop has been infested with red rot (in some units), top and root borers. This resulted in lower sugarcane yields and availability, particularly in eastern UP where the Company's Ramkola unit is located. Flash floods in the area of Milak Narayanpur unit in district Rampur adversely impacted yield and recoveries. Despite such challenges, the Company managed to perform well in SS 2021-22, with its reduction in crush and recovery lower than the average for the State.

In SS 2021-22, five sugar units largely operated on the B-heavy molasses process for the entire season whereas Khatauli sugar unit operated only with effect from Jan 01, 2022 onwards on B-heavy diversion process. Ramkola sugar unit operated on C-heavy process during the entire season and Milak Narayanpur sugar unit also undertook diversion of syrup towards the fag end of SS 2021-22 for the production of ethanol from its newly commissioned distillery.

Consequently, the amount of sugar diversion for ethanol production was expected to increase this season to approx. 93,000 tonnes as compared to approx. 75,000 tonnes in the previous season. Recovery was estimated at 10.55% (Gross Recovery of 11.70% after adjustment on account of B-heavy molasses and syrup diversion) for SS 2021-22.

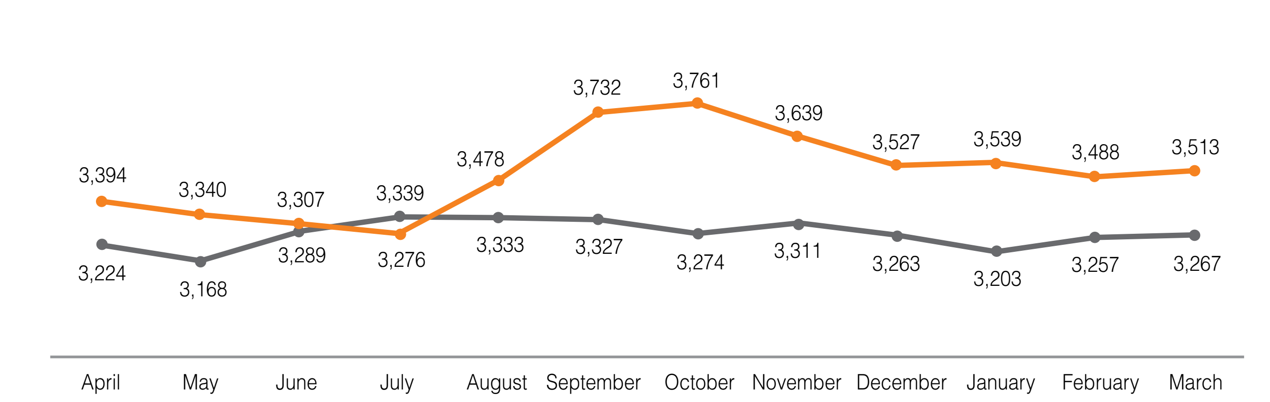
(Million Tonnes)

Sugar Units	Net Sugar Recovery (%)		Sugarcane Crushed		Sugar Production	
	SS 2021-22	SS 2020-21	SS 2021-22	SS 2020-21	SS 2021-22	SS 2020-21
Khatauli	10.51	11.28	2.25	2.37	0.24	0.27
Deoband	10.33	10.47	1.66	1.60	0.17	0.17
Ramkola	11.44	11.17	0.67	0.64	0.08	0.07
Sabitgarh	10.79	11.50	1.08	1.13	0.12	0.13
Chandanpur	10.62	10.84	0.95	0.99	0.10	0.11
Rani Nangal	10.86	10.97	1.02	1.04	0.11	0.11
Milak Narayanpur	9.58	10.43	0.77	0.77	0.07	0.08
Group	**10.55**	**10.98**	**8.41**	**8.54**	**0.89**	**0.94**

Gross recoveries (after adjustment on account of B-heavy molasses and syrup diversion): 11.70% as against 11.86% in the previous period.

The average domestic sugar price realisation for the Company was ₹ 35,020/tonne during the year as against ₹ 32,703/tonne in the previous year. Exports realisation price (including subsidy) stood at ₹ 31,780/tonne in FY 22 as against ₹ 32,600/tonne in FY 21.

Triveni Sugar Realisation (Domestic) FY'21 Vs FY'22 (₹ /Quintal)



The average domestic sugar price realisation for the Company was ₹ 35,020/tonne during the year as against ₹ 32,703/tonne in the previous year.

The Triveni Sugar business also comprises three grid-connected large capacity co-generation plants and three smaller co-generation capacities (incidental co-generation facilities) at its five sugar units, namely Khatauli, Deoband, Chandanpur, Milak Narayanpur and Sabitgarh. Triveni's co-generation plants at Khatauli and Deoband utilise highly efficient 87 ata / 515ºC steam cycle to maximise efficient usage of bagasse. After meeting the sugar factory's captive requirement as well as the co-generation plant's auxiliary power requirement, surplus power from these plants is exported to the grid. The Company has power purchase agreements with Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd. (UPPCL) for all its co-generation facilities.

Unit-wise capacities of the co-generation plants are as follows:

S. No.	Name of Unit	Capacity (MW)
1	Deoband	22.0
2	Khatauli - Phase 1 & Phase 2*	46.0
3	Sabitgarh	13.5
4	Chandanpur	10.0
5	Milak Narayanpur	13.0
	Total	**104.5**

**Note: Khatauli - Phase 1 & Phase 2 are 23 MW each*

Co-generation operations (including incidental co-generation) involved export of 1,959 lakh units to the grid during the year, as against 2,239 lakh units in the previous year. Co-generation operations (including incidental co-generation) achieved external sales of ₹ 62.38 crore during FY 22 as against ₹ 68.35 crore in FY 21, a decline of 9% due to lower operating days.

GROWTH THROUGH SUGARCANE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Triveni's sugarcane development programme is pivotal to its sustainable growth strategy, and the Company continuously engages with the farmers to increase sugarcane productivity through its comprehensive cane development programme. Its dedicated team of sugarcane development staff works closely with the farmers, disseminating knowledge on new technologies and innovations in the field of agriculture in general and sugarcane in particular.

The Company has been working relentlessly on varietal development, yield improvement and crop protection. Its structured varietal development programme has been instrumental in faster multiplication and commercial exploitation of high sugar varieties, e.g. Co-0238 & Co-98014, providing the Company an edge over the peers.

Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Area under sugarcane (Hectare)	167068	156671	166675	183423	194159	191840	195537	198376
Sugarcane crushed (Lakh Quintals)	512.72	452.07	640.03	836.70	797.58	874.25	853.97	840.91
Sugar produced (Lakh Quintals)	49.1	48.8	70.8	95.2	94.0	100.9	93.8	88.7
Net Recovery (%)	9.57	10.80	11.06	11.38	11.79	11.54	10.98	10.55
Gross Recovery (%)	9.57	10.80	11.06	11.38	11.79	11.97	11.86	11.70

Gross recoveries (after adjustment on account of B-heavy molasses and syrup diversion): 11.70% as against 11.86% in the previous period.

The programme has helped in boosting productivity and enhancing the income of about 3 lakh plus farmers who are associated with the Company's sugar units. Triveni's focus during the year remained on the following key activities:

- Propagation of high sucrose varieties
- Increasing productivity through adoption of new technologies and better farm management practices
- Soil health sustenance and improvement through a comprehensive programme of soil testing and nutrient recommendations
- Better irrigation techniques and water conservation methods
- Crop protection programme to protect the crop from pests and diseases

The Company has been working relentlessly on varietal development, yield improvement and crop protection. Its structured varietal development programme has been instrumental in faster multiplication and commercial exploitation of high sugar varieties, e.g. Co-0238 & Co-98014, providing the Company an edge over the peers.

These sustained efforts have led to increase in recovery over the years, along with significant enhancement in sugarcane productivity, translating into increased sugarcane crushing. With the growing incidence of red rot reported in Co 0238 throughout Eastern UP and some parts of Central UP, the Company has initiated sugarcane varietal substitution plan at all its sugar units. Besides focussing on propagation of tested varieties, e.g. Co 118, Co 98014, CoLk 94184 (along with CoJ 88, an improved variety), new varieties such as Co 15023 are also being explored. Techniques for faster propagation of the varieties are also being implemented.

The Company is continuously working on yield improvement. Wide row-to-row spacing (specifically, trench technique and paired row technique), besides application of balanced dosage of fertilisers based on soil analysis reports, are being propagated aggressively. Since crop protection (protecting the standing crop from diseases and pests) is integral to the yield improvement programme, the Company is working aggressively on this aspect. It has specially incentivised availability of fungicides and pesticides for seed and soil treatment for the sugarcane farmers at all its units.

The Company also consistently works on dissemination of knowledge on cropping methods for the overall growth of its farmers. They are being educated and motivated to adopt new scientific and innovative techniques through a well-formulated and structured extension programme, involving various digital and conventional tools.

SUGARCANE VARIETAL SUBSTITUTION PLAN

Varieties play a pivotal role in improving sugarcane productivity. Since sugarcane is a perennial crop being grown over a long period of time (say 8-10 years or more), it is subject to different biotic and abiotic stresses, along with breakdown of pest and disease resistance. This necessitates introduction of newer varieties with superior qualities (e.g. higher sucrose %, yield, and disease and pest resistance) for replacement of the existing old varieties. Co 0238, the most widely cultivated variety across our units (as well as the State) has started becoming susceptible to red rot under certain climatic conditions at some of our units. There is, thus, need to gradually replace it with newer promising varieties. The focus is on having a back-up of new varieties (up to 40-50%) to mitigate the risk of disease susceptibility of Co 0238.

We have identified some new varieties e.g. Co 118 & Co 15023, amongst some other existing varieties e.g. Co 98014 etc., for propagation at our units; a number of varieties have been identified to mitigate different unit-specific climatic and topographical challenges.

Sugarcane varietal substitution, which involves continuous evaluation and selection, is an integral part of our sugarcane development plan. We have signed an agreement with the Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore, for varietal evaluation and selection trials.

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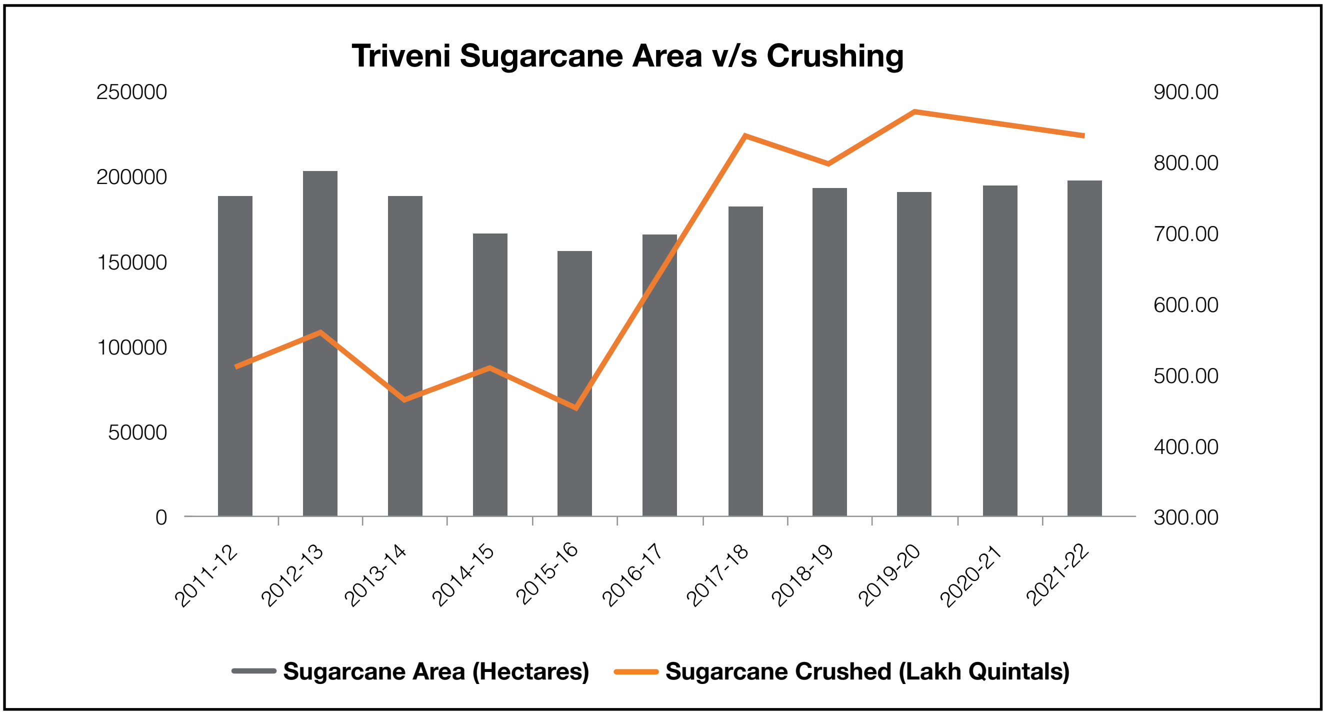
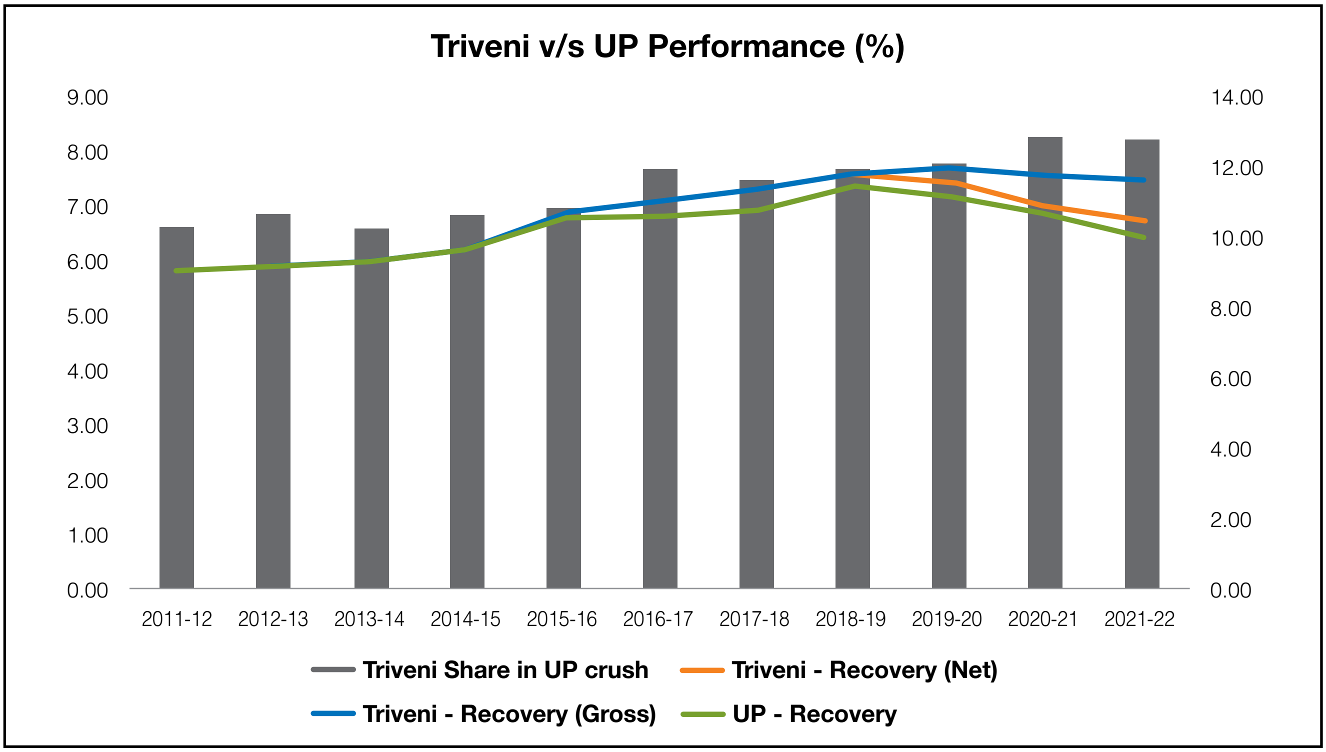
Moving ahead, the Company believes that the sugar industry should explore potential applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI), digitisation, coupled with IoT and drones in sugarcane production management, yield estimation, crop and soil health monitoring, as well as predictive crop-analysis. It should, at the same time, focus on continually improving its existing smart and digital supply chain.

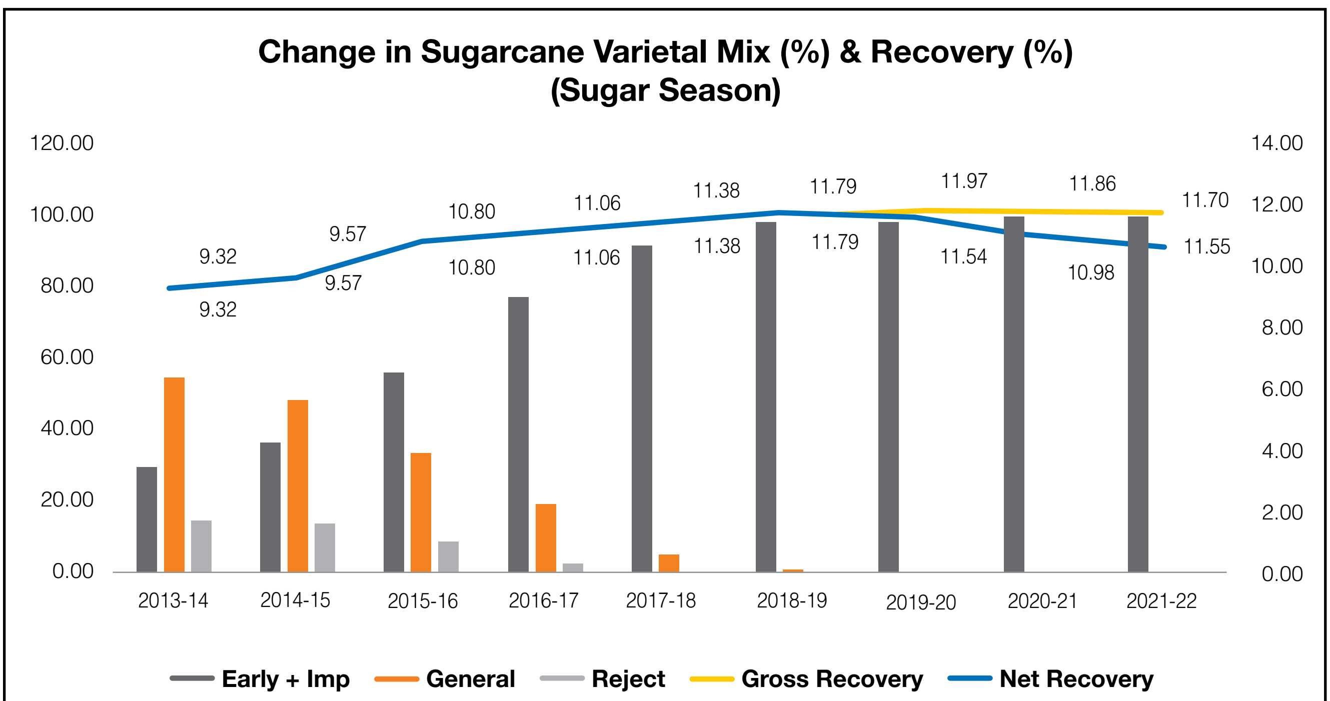


The area under sugarcane for the Company was marginally higher during SS 2021-22 as compared to SS 2020-21. However, the crushing is marginally lower on accountof climatic factors, flooding in certain areas, and pests and disease infestations.



Note: Gross recoveries (after adjustment on account of B-heavy molasses and syrup diversion) 11.70% as against 11.86% in the previous period.

The Company has consistently performed better in terms of recovery as compared to the average UP state recovery.



Note: Gross recoveries (after adjustment on account of B-heavy molasses and syrup diversion): 11.70% as against 11.86% in the previous period. From SS 2013-14 to SS 2018-19, the Gross recovery and Net recovery are the same as the Company was not diverting any sugar for ethanol production.

The Company achieved around 100% area under early and improved variety of sugarcane in SS 2021-22.

SUGAR INDUSTRY OUTLOOK

During SS 2021-22, states like Maharashtra and Karnataka saw an increase in their sugarcane area along with better crop yield, leading to record production for the country. Further, despite the industry's active participation in export campaign, SS 21-22 is likely to close with a stock of at least 6.9 million tonnes, which is sufficient to cater to domestic consumption demand for 3 months.

Monsoon in 2021 had replenished the major dams in states such as Maharashtra and Karnataka, which encouraged farmers to roll back to their most remunerative crop i.e. sugarcane. Based on the initial estimates, sugarcane area may increase by 5-10% this year. Water levels in these states are still intact, and with the forecast of normal monsoon, another year of high production is expected in SS 22-23. Net availability of sugar and the broader health of the industry will depend on parameters such as exports and optimised diversion of B-heavy for Ethanol production.

ALCOHOL BUSINESS

Indian Ethanol Industry – Overview

In line with global trends, energy security and transitioning to a low carbon economy has emerged as a priority for India in recent years. The Central Government has accordingly been focussing on reducing the country's dependence on imported crude oil while minimising the environmental impact resulting from pollution and emissions. The Government has been actively promoting the production and blending of fuel ethanol with petrol, and has targeted 20% blending through Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme or EBP20 by 2025. EBP20, which was earlier targeted by 2030, was advanced in December 2020, reaffirming the Government's focus and commitment towards biofuels.

The NITI Aayog has projected an ethanol demand of 10.16 billion litres by 2025, based on the growth in vehicle population. In July 2021, the ethanol production capacity in India was 4.26 billion litres as derived from molasses-based distilleries and 2.58 billion litres from grain-based distilleries, which was proposed to be expanded to 7.6 billion litres and 7.4 billion litres respectively. This was estimated to require 6 million tonnes of sugar and 16.5 million tonnes of grains per annum by 2025.

Till the year 2014, ethanol distillation capacity of molasses-based distilleries was only about 2.15 billion litres. However, policy changes made by the Government over the last eight years has seen the capacity of molasses-based distilleries go up to 5.69 billion litres. Capacity of grain-based distilleries,

which was 2.06 billion litres in 2014, has also risen - to 2.98 billion litres. In total, India's ethanol production capacities have increased from 4.21 billion litres to 8.67 billion litres in just 8 years.

The blending programme promises several benefits, such as augmentation of domestic energy production leading to increase in energy security; reduction of oil import bill, thereby saving foreign exchange; addressing structural problems in sugar industry and providing remunerative income to farmers; making use of damaged and surplus grains; and addressing environmental concerns.

To achieve the blending targets, the Government is encouraging sugar mills and distilleries to enhance their distillation capacities and is facilitating them in availing loans from banks, with interest subvention @ 6% or 50% of the interest charged by the banks, whichever is lower, being borne by Government. This will bring in an investment of about ₹ 41,000 crore.

As a result of these measures, it is likely that ethanol distillation capacities in the country would be doubled by 2025, which would ensure realisation of the 20% blending target. It will also address the problem of surplus sugar and ensure timely payment of cane dues of farmers.

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ETHANOL: KEY POLICY AND MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

2014

- **Re-introduced administered price mechanism** for ethanol to be procured under the EBP Programme. Opened alternative route for ethanol production (2nd Generation including Petrochemicals), directed Oil PSEs to set up bio-refineries.

- **Tendering processes simplified:** Multiple Expression Of Interest (EOI), transportation slab rates.

2018

- **Notified forward-looking and updated National Policy on Biofuels - 2018**, involving all stakeholders.

- **Interest Subvention Scheme** to improve and increase the ethanol production capacity in the country. Government to provide interest (interest subvention), for a period of 5 years. GST on Ethanol lowered from 18% to 5%.

- **Differential ethanol pricing:** Allowed conversion of B heavy molasses, sugarcane juice, and damaged food grains to ethanol. Fixed differentiated ex-mill ethanol price and sourcing of raw material utilised for ethanol production given priority. Marked beginning of differentiated ethanol pricing, based on raw material utilised for ethanol production.

2019

- **Relaxation given for getting environmental clearance** for distillery units to increase the capacities, either through incidental enhancements or by adding on capacities to speed up the infrastructure requirements to meet EBP 20 target.

- **New sources of sugar and sugar syrup introduced** for ethanol production at fixed remunerative price.

- **Published "Ethanol Procurement Policy on a long-term basis under EBP Programme".**

2020

- **One-time registration of ethanol suppliers for long term,** including giving them visibility of ethanol demand for 5 years.

- **Approval of National Biofuel Coordination Committee (NBCC) to utilise maize for ethanol production.** Interest subvention scheme for enhancement and augmentation of ethanol production capacity extended to grain-based distilleries.

2021

- **Scheme for extending financial assistance:** The scheme for extending financial assistance to project proponents for enhancement of their ethanol distillation capacity or to set up distilleries for producing 1st Generation (1G) ethanol from feed stocks such as cereals (rice, wheat, barley, corn & sorghum), sugarcane, sugar beet etc.

- **Use of a blend of 12% and 15% ethanol in gasoline as automotive fuels facilitated:** The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has notified General Statutory Rules (GSR) to facilitate use of a blend of 12 percent and 15 percent ethanol in gasoline as automotive fuels. Comments and objections have been solicited from concerned stakeholders.

- **Doubling incentive on sugar sacrificed for producing ethanol from October 2021:** With a view to encourage sugar mills to divert excess sugar cane / sugar to ethanol & to achieve targets of blending ethanol with petrol in line with Ethanol Blended with Petrol program, incentive on sugar sacrificed for producing ethanol from B-heavy molasses/sugarcane juice/sugar syrup/sugar has been doubled from October 2021, onwards in their monthly release quota. Now, those sugar mills which will be diverting sugar to ethanol would be getting the entire quantity of sugar sacrificed on producing ethanol from B-heavy molasses/sugarcane juice/sugar syrup/sugar in their monthly release quota.

- **Tax Breaks on Ethanol:** In order to promote ethanol blending, the Government has lowered Goods and Services Tax (GST) rate to 5% from 18% on ethanol meant for blending under the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme.

2022

- **Government extends timeline for disbursement of loan/completion of ethanol projects:** In respect of all the schemes notified during 2018-2021, the Central Government has decided to extend the time line for disbursement of loans up to September 30, 2022 to facilitate project proponents to complete their projects & to avail benefits of interest subvention.

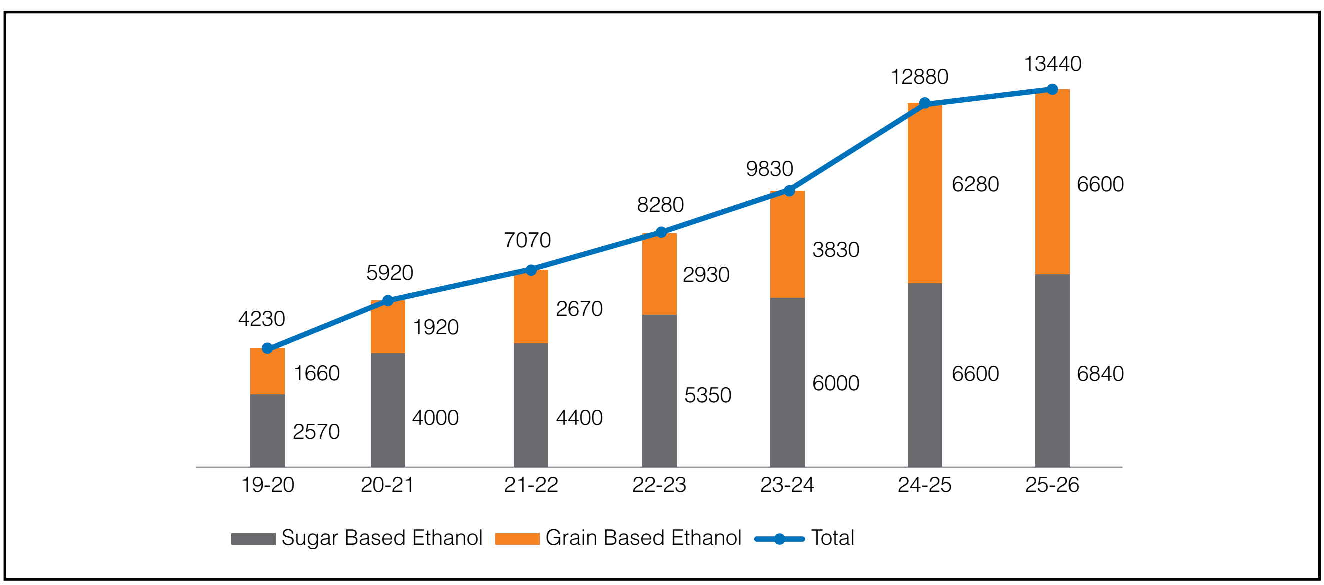
- **Fresh applications to set up new distilleries:** Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD), opened a window for 6 months, w.e.f 22.04.2022, for inviting applications from project proponents for enhancement of their existing ethanol distillation capacity or to set up new distillery for producing 1st Generation (1G) ethanol from feed stocks such as cereals (rice, wheat, barley, corn & sorghum), sugarcane (including sugar, sugar syrup, sugarcane juice, B-heavy molasses, C-heavy molasses), sugar beet etc.

- **Encouragement to produce ethanol from other sustainable crops:** To increase production of fuel grade ethanol, the Government is also encouraging distilleries to produce ethanol from maize and rice available with FCI. Government has fixed remunerative price of ethanol from maize & FCI rice.

The Government of India announced revised prices for ethanol for the season from December 2021 to November 2022:

- Ethanol from C molasses: ₹ 46.66/litre, an increase of ₹ 0.97/litre
- Ethanol from B-heavy molasses: ₹ 59.08/litre an increase of ₹ 1.47/litre
- Ethanol from sugarcane juice: ₹ 63.45/litre, an increase of ₹ 0.80/litre
- Ethanol from Maize and damaged foodgrains: ₹ 52.92/- per litre and
- Ethanol from surplus rice available with FCI route: ₹ 56.87/- per litre

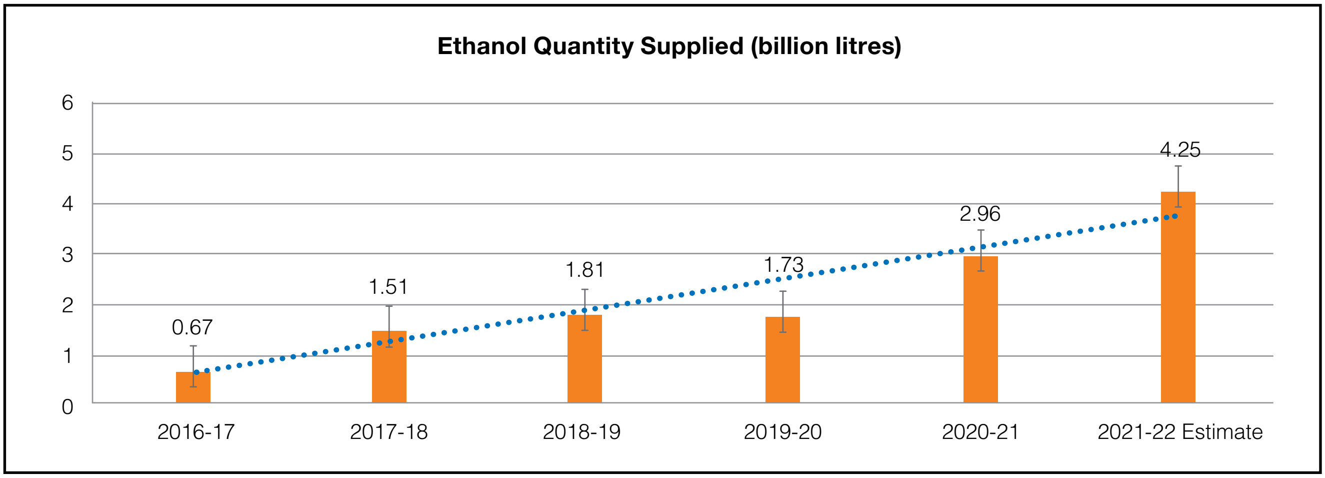
India's ethanol blending roadmap ESY 2025-26: Ethanol production projections (in million litres)



Source: Roadmap for Ethanol Blending in India 2020-25 by Niti Aayog, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

For the Ethanol Supply Year 2021-22, the total LOI issued by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) has been 4.25 billion litres, of which 4.10 billion litres had been contracted till April 24, 2022.

Ethanol Supply as on April 24 - ESY 21-22			
Pan India Quantity Billion Litres			All India Blending %
Total LOI	Contracted	Supplied	
4.252	**4.103**	**1.687**	**9.82**



ALCOHOL BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

Overview

Our growing presence in the Alcohol business is powered by our focus on being an active partner in India's self-reliance journey, and is driven by our passion for premium quality production at all our manufacturing facilities. During the year, we had two well-equipped ultra-modern distilleries, at Muzaffarnagar and Sabitgarh (MZN & SBT), engaged in the production of quality Ethanol. They had a combined capacity of 320 Kilo Litre Per Day (KLPD), with the flexibility of MZN distillery to also produce Extra Neutral Alcohol (ENA). Subsequent to the year, we enhanced operations at Sabitgarh from 160 KLPD to 200 KLPD and commissioned a new 160 KLPD Multi Feed Distillery at Milak Narayanpur (MNP) to further augment the total distillation capacity to 520 KLPD. This distillery at MNP is capable of being operated on molasses / sugarcane juice / syrup and grains. It is among the largest new multi-feed distilleries being set up in India. One more grain-based distillery of 60 KLPD is in the final stage of establishment at the Muzaffarnagar Distillery complex, where superior quality of Extra Neutral Alcohol (ENA) / Ethanol will be produced.

We plan to enhance the total distillation capacity to 660 KLPD by July 2022, with expansion / debottlenecking of existing distilleries and establishment of the new grain-based facility as mentioned.Apart from this, we are also bottling Indian Made Indian Liquor at our bottling facility in the premises of our existing distillery in Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh, to effectively use molasses reserved to be sold to country liquor units, and to facilitate forward integration of our distillery operations.

The Muzaffarnagar distillery has flexible operations to produce Ethanol, Extra Neutral Alcohol (ENA), Rectified Spirit (RS) and Special Denatured Spirit (SDS); Milak Narayanpur is one of the largest multi feed distillery units with flexibility to operate on molasses / syrup and grains; and Sabitgarh operates on B-heavy molasses to manufacture high quality ethanol. All the distilleries have assured access to consistent supply of captive raw material (molasses) - C-heavy, B-heavy molasses as well as Syrup.

As an environmentally conscious and responsible corporate, we follow the highest standards in Environment, Health and Safety (EHS), with stringent compliance to environmental and pollution norms. We have set up concentrated spent wash (termed as SLOP) fired incineration boilers at all the distilleries, as per the Indian Government's directives and guidelines for effluent treatment.

How we responded proactively in FY 22

During the pandemic period, we pushed our strengths to meet the COVID-19 challenge head-on through a dynamic and futuristic approach. We surged actively forward to implement our plans and stay on track with our targets.

Construction work started for MNP and MZN distilleries, and we also stayed firmly on course to further strengthen our operational and cost efficiencies. We focussed on leveraging our experience and expertise, responding effectively to the evolving needs of our customers, and delivered an excellent performance in the midst of the unprecedented circumstances.

In the Alcohol business, where operations continued uninterrupted even amid the lockdown, we delivered strong performance in a difficult pandemic-induced environment. We not just maintained business continuity in these difficult times but went on to expand our Alcohol segment with increased capacities and foray into the Indian Made Indian Liquor (IMIL) and a tie-up in the Indian Made Foreign Liquor (IMFL) business.

We also moved forward with plans of expansion of the existing distilleries to aggressively harness the opportunity triggered by the National Policy on Biofuels.

The focus, at Triveni, was not simply on reacting to the transforming environment, but on pre-empting and preparing for future demands and needs.

BUSINESS AT A GLANCE

Alcohol

- Producers of ENA (which is used to manufacture Potable Alcohol) and Fuel-Grade Ethanol
- 3 state-of-the-art distilleries at Muzaffarnagar (MZN), Sabitgarh (SBT) & Milak Narayanpur (MNP)
- 520 KLPD current capacity – 330 average operating days a year
- MZN has flexible product manufacturing capability - Ethanol, Extra Neutral Alcohol (ENA), Rectified Spirit (RS) and Denatured Spirit (SDS)

- High-quality Ethanol is manufactured at SBT distillery
- MNP is a Multi Feed Distillery that will provide flexibility to use the feedstock which gives the highest contribution
- New 60 KLPD Grain Based Distillery, to be commissioned shortly at MZN, will be manufacturing superior quality ENA with broken/damaged rice as a feedstock that can be supplied to IMFL manufacturers, and can be utilised for captive consumption as well as for Ethanol which is used for blending with petrol, based on the product economics
- Producer of Indian Made Indian Liquor (IMIL) using reserved molasses
- Commenced bottling operations for a major IMFL brand. There is potential to use our captive ENA produced from the grain-based distillery at MZN under this tie-up
- Zero Liquid Discharge and stringent environmental norms followed at all distilleries
- Plan to enhance the total distillation capacity to 660 KLPD by July 2022

IMIL (Indian Made Indian Liquor)

- As per the molasses policy of the UP state, sugar units are required to sell a prescribed percentage of molasses produced to country liquor units at a price which is much lower than the market price
- To meet the regulatory guidelines, we have decided to use substantial reserved molasses to produce ENA and use such ENA in the production of IMIL as part of our forward integration plans and strategies

In the Alcohol business, where operations continued uninterrupted even amid the lockdown, we delivered strong performance in a difficult pandemic-induced environment.

- We have launched IMIL under multiple brands with attractive packaging, for enhanced and superior market penetration in this segment
- Approval in hand to process ENA up to 80 lakh litres for manufacture of IMIL

IMFL (India Made Foreign Liquor)

- Based on the long-term strategy of expanding our distilleries capacity from 320 KLPD to 660 KLPD, as a part of this expansion proposal, we are putting up a Grain based distillery unit in our Muzaffarnagar Alcobev complex
- The plant capacity will be 60 KLPD and can produce superior grade Extra Neutral Alcohol with Broken/ Damaged Rice as a feedstock
- The Grain ENA produced will be supplied to IMFL manufacturers across UP as well as will be utilised for captive consumption provided cost economics of ENA is better than Ethanol

ETHANOL INDUSTRY OUTLOOK

As per estimates, at 20% blending level, ethanol distillation capacity is estimated to grow by more than three times to 15.00 billion litres annually, supported by the financial assistance scheme introduced by DFPD during 2018-2021 to increase ethanol production capacity.

The Ethanol Blended Petrol Programme would also have the following impact on the economy:

- It would benefit maize and paddy farmers, addressing their surplus grain problem; about 16.5 million tonnes of grains will be utilised
- Diversion of 6.0 million tonnes of surplus sugar would address the problem of surplus sugar, bring about stability in sugar price, improve financials and liquidity of sugar mills, and ensure timely payment of cane dues to farmers
- It will bring new investment opportunities as about ₹ 41,000 crore, to set up new distilleries in rural areas and help in job creation in villages
- It will lead to improvement in air quality by reducing Carbon Monoxide emission by 30-50% and Hydrocarbon by 20%

- It would help save foreign exchange of more than ₹ 40,000 crore on account of crude oil import bill, and would reduce dependence on imported fossil fuel, thus helping in achieving the goal of Atmanirbhar Bharat in the Petroleum sector

Further, the Government of India has announced that from April 2023 all new vehicles will be E20 compliant. The introduction of duty differential of ₹ 2 per litre, effective October 2022, between ethanol blended petrol and unblended petrol in the budget 2022-23 should further help reduce India's dependence on imported fuels. In view of the increasing crude oil prices globally, and the resultant petrol prices in the country, additional duty and resultant hike in prices to end users would encourage higher usage of blended fuel by OMCs and accelerate the movement towards achieving the targets of EBP20.

POWER TRANSMISSION BUSINESS (PTB)

As partners in India's journey of self-reliance, Triveni has structured its Power Transmission Business (PTB) around the three distinct segments of Gears, Built to Print and Defence, with comprehensive portfolios designed to make the country self-sufficient.

INDUSTRIAL GEARS INDUSTRY – OVERVIEW

The global industrial gearbox market is expected to grow at a CAGR of 4.2%, to reach USD 31.3 billion by 2026.

Gearboxes can be broadly classified into high speed and low speed. The next level of categorisation can be based on the type of gearbox:

- Single helical and double helical
- Spiral bevel
- Worm
- Planetary
- Combination of helical and spiral bevel
- Combination of helical and planetary

PTB is focussed on high-speed gears and gearboxes, and niche low speed gearboxes, predominantly Engineered-To-Order. High-speed applications include Steam Turbine Generator, Gas Turbine Generator, Blowers, Pumps, ID / FD Fans and Centrifugal compressors. Niche Low speed applications include: Extruders, Agitators, Select mill drives (HRM / CRM / Briquetting press, VRM).

Majority of the domestic players are into standard catalogue type gearboxes, and very few players are in customised gear manufacturing, which requires technological know-how, sophisticated infrastructure for manufacturing and quality assurance, along with stringent adherence to industrial standards, in addition to highly skilled and experienced manpower having the domain knowledge from the system and application perspective.

Triveni PTB, with its extensive high-speed gearbox portfolio and superior product quality, is well placed to benefit from the industry tail winds. However, the big boost is expected from the export business, which is likely to grow rapidly in the coming years.

Gears

This segment is divided into Products and Aftermarket, which can be further split into domestic and exports.

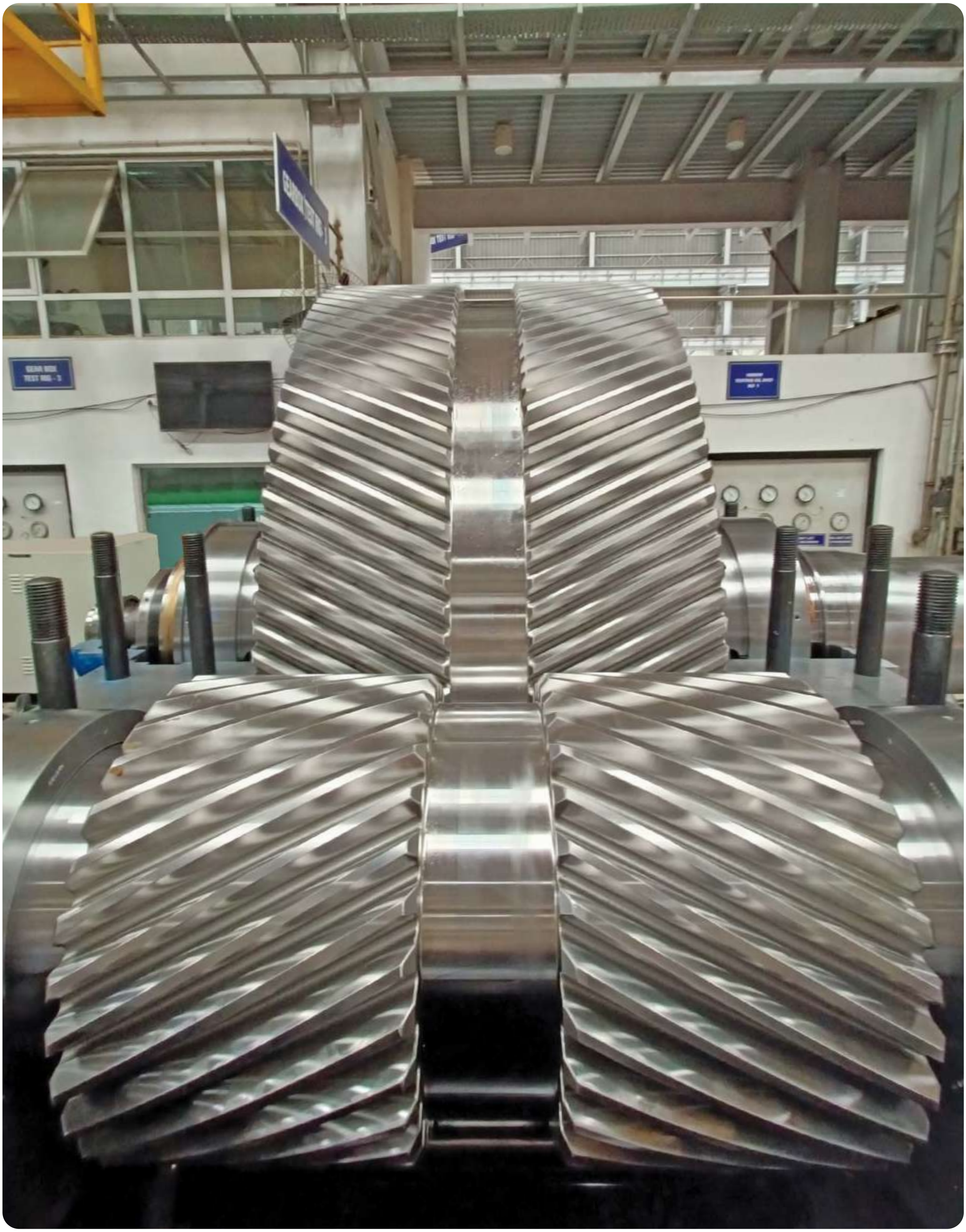
Products – Domestic:

Power Transmission Business caters to the High Speed Gears segment, where the gears are used as speed reducers and increasers. It has a leadership position in this segment in India and consistently leads the market share across all major OEMs supplying Steam Turbines, Gas Turbines, Pumps, Compressors, FD and ID fans.

Major customers for the High Speed Gears segment include OEMs of these applications catering to Oil & Gas and Power generation segments, whereas in the Low Speed segment, the Company caters to the demand for gearboxes used in reciprocating compressors, pumps mainly used in Oil & Gas and Fertiliser plants. It also caters to the low head hydropower units, which require gearboxes for power generation.

Products – International:

Our Power Transmission Business is catering to the ever-changing demands of international OEMs in select geographies for varied applications. Off late, Power Transmission Business has enhanced focus in international markets leading to addition of new OEMs in new geographies.



Currently, the Power Transmission Business is supplying gearboxes to various OEMs in Japan, Korea, China, Malaysia, Indonesia and in Europe (Italy, France, Germany, and Spain), US and Latin America. During the year, the business also forayed into the UK region.

Currently, the Power Transmission Business is supplying gearboxes to various OEMs in Asia, Europe and the Americas. During the year, the business also forayed into a few new regions and our expectation is for larger quantum of business from these markets in the future.

The business is focussed on increasing the global market share and global footprint across various industrial segments through Domestic and Overseas OEMs. Sectors such as Power, Cement, Fertiliser, Petrochemicals, Steel, Paper, Sugar and Ethanol etc. are potential segments where the Company expects growth in the medium to long term.

Product Highlights:

- Overall product share in PTB business ranges around 55-60% of the total turnover
- Products – Domestic witnessed growth of 58-60% in both order booking and turnover during the year
- High potential global OEMs have been added during the year

Aftermarket Domestic:
Aftermarket encompasses high speed and niche low speed gearboxes, which include spares and services of Triveni make as well as other global brands of gearboxes across the industry spectrum. Service offerings include Diagnostic Study, Overhauling, Troubleshooting, Repair & Refurbishing and AMCs, providing full compliance to API and AGMA standards, combined with power upgrades and speed change.

PTB has been very proactive in devising strategies and action plans to be part of the Government's Make-In-India programme. It has taken steps in terms of resource allocation for shutdown tracking and creation of dimension ready sites, for offering products and services on short timeline, which gives it an edge over its competitors and enhances its chances for future business.

Over the last couple of years, PTB has forayed into highly critical areas of replacement, which include multiple stage integral rotor compressor drive gears and gearboxes, and is poised to grow at an accelerated pace in the coming years. There have been significant efforts to enter new stream of business in the Oil & Gas segment, which also has high business potential and is vital to India's self-reliance efforts.

Aftermarket Exports:
Middle East continues to be a high thrust and high potential area for PTB's growth. We have made significant inroads in the region, continuously expanding business with several high potential clientele. Southeast Asia and Africa are other focus areas for PTB and we have fared well in these three territories too, in spite of the pandemic triggered travel restrictions.

Aftermarket Highlights:

- Overall aftermarket share in PTB business ranges around 40-45% of the total turnover
- Major part of the growth was realised from exports, which grew at 150%
- While a decent number of new customers was added this year, there has been significant business from repeat customers as well, endorsing the high level of customer satisfaction and confidence in our products and services

Built To Print
PTB has partnered with global OEMs for precision manufacturing of components for wind gearboxes as well as industrial high-speed compressor gears, leading to enhanced capacity utilisation. The business has high potential to grow in the coming years.

Strategic alignment with select OEMs in India and overseas is expected to increase the share in FY 23.

DEFENCE BUSINESS

The Make in India policy of the Government of India has opened new avenues and opportunities for the industry, and Triveni, with its rich experience in the critical rotary machinery technology & systems engineering, along with its experience of supplying to defence and defence support organisations in the past, is poised to effectively capitalise on the same. Triveni is ideally positioned to expand its defence product profile, covering a range of naval marine equipment and systems. The Company has won a prestigious propulsion shafting order for a strategic project, to be completely designed and engineered indigenously. This is an important milestone in recognition of Triveni's technical capability in research & development of complex engineered products and systems.

The Government's Defence Procurement Policy 2020 focusses on self-reliance for various equipment in Design, Development and Manufacture. In order to boost indigenous design and development of defence equipment, most of the new requirements from Indian Navy are rapidly moving to promote Indian industry for major mission critical equipment, customised to specific requirements, as well as services. These requirements offer substantial value to PTB's existing portfolio in engineered rotary products. The Power Transmission Business is focussing on expanding in the Naval Defence markets for new products, besides providing engineered replacement solutions for existing machinery. Triveni is actively engaged with Naval headquarters, Shipyards and other naval establishments to align with major upcoming projects on indigenous designs in the area of critical application products. Such products include Gas Turbine Generators for auxiliary power, critical application pumps and main propulsion shafting. Other examples include packaging agreements for propulsion gas turbines and technology agreements for stabiliser, steering gears and similar products.

Our Defence business segment also offers completely indigenous design and development of marine gearboxes, in line with the 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' mission of the Government of India. We are currently working in this segment on offering propulsion gearing solutions for several shipbuilding projects of the Indian Navy and Indian Coast Guard under the Make in India programme, along with other engineered equipment solution.

PTB has signed a long-term business agreement with GE AE for locally manufacturing Base, Enclosure and Lubricating skid for LM2500 engines. It is working towards expanding its relationship with GE AE for their upcoming Gas turbine projects.

The Defence business is also poised to grow horizontally and vertically, expanding its current portfolio in tandem with the Government of India's ambitious plans to spend on the country's defence, especially in the naval segments. This will also auger well for Triveni to achieve growth in the medium to long term.

POWER TRANSMISSION BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

PTB achieved a turnover of ₹ 184.6 crore in FY 22 - an increase of 42% over the previous year, with profitability (PBIT) of ₹ 64.2 crore (34.8% of turnover) which marks an increase of 57% over FY 21. The total order booking grew by 59% over last year, to ₹ 251.0 crore. Carry forward order book at the end of the financial year grew by 33%, and stood at ₹ 221.3 crore.

Our strong business performance in this segment is driven by our continuous and deep-rooted training initiatives covering employees across the business. About 450 man days of training was imparted during the year, helping keep employee skill sets and domain knowledge on the cutting edge and at par with the best-in-class global industrial standards.

SUCCESS STORIES FROM FY 22

PTB bagged some qualification orders for Steam Turbine Generator Application from a prominent European OEM:

- PTB's qualification and acceptability in the market after successful execution of these orders will not only be a growth driver for the Company with respect to this OEM but will also have a cascading effect on other OEMs and segments
- The first order was a qualification order, having stringent and special quality plan for approving the sourcing and sub-vendor approval process to ensure global quality of raw materials meeting European standards and the manufacturing process
- Gearbox was successfully despatched and is currently installed in a European location, and subsequent orders have been received and are under execution
- PTB is now poised to increase the OEM base and subsequently gain acceptance in the European market as a quality supplier for gearboxes and gears

Leveraging Engineering capability in the Oil & Gas sector: Triveni-PTB's domain expertise and agile engineering methodology was leveraged to carry out repair and refurbishing of casing through in situ boring, by carrying out design and development of special machining, fixtures and mandrels. This was in addition to replacement of gear parts in a span of 3 weeks, followed by load trial run for a 35MW load cum accessory Gas Turbine load gearbox supplied by a Japanese OEM, as mandated by the customer. This has resulted in saving of substantial downtime losses for the customer. This is one of its kind service offered in the Indian Rotary Engineering space.

Our strong business performance in this segment is driven by our continuous and deep-rooted training initiatives covering employees across the business.

Demonstrating experience and expertise of Engineering skills to an offshore Oil & Gas customer

Triveni PTB's robust experience and expertise, coupled with its deep domain knowledge on application and layout, was utilised to change the direction of rotation of a spiral bevel gearbox, driven by diesel engine for fire water pump application. The change had to be made keeping the same foundation footprint and synergising it with the site layout constraints. This has resulted in saving time and money for the customer.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

Triveni PTB is set to inaugurate a new modern green and eco-friendly administration block, equipped with modern gadgets and systems, in Q1 FY 23. Further, the entire manufacturing facility has been revamped, matched to the latest architectural, environment and safety standards. This development will aid in attracting and retaining talent by providing world-class working environment and boosting employee morale.

The new block will house resources for Gears as well as Defence business.

High technology CNC machine tools are on the way to further enhance the existing modern plant infrastructure for augmenting the current manufacturing capacity and capability, aligned to meet customer requirements.

The Company has announced a capital investment of ₹ 80 crore in PTB towards expansion plans, including the abovementioned initiatives.

WAY FORWARD

Driven by its long-term sustained market leadership position in the domestic market of high-speed gears, Triveni PTB is now aggressively looking at achieving rapid growth in the exports markets to aid the achievement of overall business growth in the long run. PTB aims to strengthen its presence in power generation, compressors, pumps and Built to Print in industrial and Oil & Gas segments, majorly from western markets.

In the Defence business, the focus is on securing a foothold in multiple indigenous product categories through development of own technology as well as through technology collaborations, in line with the continuing thrust of the Company on promoting self-reliance for the nation. Part of the focus is also aimed at starting a new multi modal facility at Mysuru, dedicated to the development of Defence products as well as a pool of highly competent resources with required domain expertise.

POWER TRANSMISSION INDUSTRY OUTLOOK

- India's GDP is expected to grow at 8.5 – 9% in spite of adverse global geopolitical developments. Capital expenditure in Power, Steel, Refinery, Fertiliser, Cement, Sugar, Textile, Petrochemical, and Mining drives the requirement of industrial gearboxes

- The domestic economy is showing good signs of growth through increased order booking and sales revenue. The key growth segments are Cement, Low power STG based on Bio mass/Agri waste and Steel. Oil and Gas segment is also expected to post significant grow, led by a number of brownfield expansions from State-owned refineries and the upcoming Greenfield HRRL project

- Multiple initiatives are being taken by the Government of India under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme across 15 sectors, to boost domestic manufacturing under Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (Self-reliant India campaign). Introduction of production-linked incentives (PLI schemes) over 13 sectors will drive capex and higher efficiency across sectors. Implementation of Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) systems are mandatory as per the notification of the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) to curb Sulfur oxide (SOx) emissions. Hence, it has become compulsory to instal FGD system in the existing and upcoming thermal power plants to curb SOx emissions. Gearboxes are used for FGD system for Slurry pumps and Oxy blowers, and PTB anticipates several projects, with good potential, to be finalised in the coming quarters

- India's consumption level should propel capacity utilisation above the crucial threshold of 75% beyond 2022, thereby expediting private sector investment activity in 2023

- Expanding trade network and expediting negotiation for bilateral trade agreements such as with UAE / Australia / UK will open plethora of opportunities for Indian industry

- Consumption across segments has witnessed uptick from Sugar to Steel to Cement to Oil & Gas to Fertiliser to Power, except Automobile wherein challenges were shortage of semiconductors

- Energy conservation drives, combined with reduction of CO2 emission, is steering demand for Waste Heat Recovery Systems & Power upgrades in Steel & Cement plants, unveiling new streams of business opportunities

- Implementation of EBP (Ethanol Blended Petrol Programme) is directed at achieving a target of 20% EBP by 2025, from the present levels of ~10%. Many distilleries are being installed / commissioned / upgraded to implement this programme, which will lead to increase in power requirement and demand for small range STG projects

- Government of India's commitment to use clear power in India's energy will translate into more nuclear power plants being installed in the country in the next few years

- During June 2017, 12 nuclear power reactors were accorded administrative approval and financial sanction by the Government. In all, 21 nuclear power reactors, with an installed capacity of 15,700 MW, are under implementation, envisaged for progressive completion by the year 2031, thus paving the way for growth in high speed Pump drives

- India's oil demand is expected to grow at 8.2%, reflecting the pick-up in industrial activity and mobility after months of stagnation

Multiple initiatives are being taken by the Government of India under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme across 15 sectors, to boost domestic manufacturing under Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (Self-reliant India campaign).

- Revival of HURL – Gorakhpur, Sindhri & Barauni, by setting up new gas-based urea plant with installed capacity of 12.7 lakh MT per annum, will boost domestic urea production

- Indian fertiliser market is projected to register a CAGR of 11.9% in the next 5 years

- India is planning to double its refining capacity by 2030 through both Brownfield & Greenfield expansions, as the fuel demand is expected to reach 458 MT by 2040. More than 10 refineries have announced expansion plans, and latest expansion is of 9 MT by CPCL

- Oil and Gas segment's growth is in line with the Government of India's investment plan for expansion and increasing refining capacities

- Crude steel production is estimated to increase by 18%. Cement & Steel industry is expected to benefit largely from GOI's push towards infrastructure development and housing plans. Furthermore, since Russia is the major exporter of steel to European Union (EU), restrictions on the export from Russia to EU will create export opportunity for India. Capacity utilisation is expected to improve in the Steel segment in the coming years

- The Union Budget has proposed an increase in capex outlay by 35.4%, expansion of national highways network by 15%, and addition of 25,000 km of roads, along with development of four multi-modal logistics parks in the coming year. The resultant spending on infrastructure, housing, defence and agriculture is expected to have a multiplier effect on the economy

- A better infrastructure connectivity will provide significant impetus to oil and gas projects, with refineries being set up in south India, and pipelines and city gas projects across the country

- As a part of indigenisation drive for the creation of self-reliant India, the Government of India has issued three negative lists in the defence sector, which will give strong impetus to the domestic defence sector and open up a plethora of opportunities. The Government's Make in India programme thrust is complemented by import restraints imposed on public sector enterprises, which will push import substitution projects

- Recent policies to further liberalise FDI in sectors in Insurance, Defence, Agriculture, Tele-communication, coupled with India's market size, local talent base and trade infrastructure, have attracted foreign investors towards India

- Under the GATI Shakti national master plan, various regulatory improvements to optimise business climate in India led to its 'ease of doing business' ranking leapfrog from 142 in 2014 to 63 in 2020

WATER BUSINESS

Indian Water Industry - Overview

India is one of the world's most water-stressed countries. It has also remained backward in treatment and re-use of household wastewater. Water is a State subject in India, and the sector has been largely underfunded. A Niti Aayog report released in 2019 predicts Day Zero for 21 Indian cities in the next few years. Day Zero refers to the day when a place is likely to have no drinking water of its own.

The situation is clearly critical and the need for India to take urgent and adequate measures to prevent potential water scarcity cannot be overemphasised. This urgency is expected to drive significant growth for the country's water and wastewater treatment markets.

The Government has been laying emphasis on capacity building and infrastructure development through programmes such as AMRUT, Smart Cities, Namami Gange & Swash Bharat, and on moving to one city and one operator model, where one agency will be responsible for all water needs and waste water management systems in a city. Going forward, investments in the sector will be directed towards providing 24x7 water supply, improving industrial water use efficiency, deploying cost-effective seawater desalination technologies, and encouraging wastewater recycling and reuse. By 2030, the water demand from the municipal and industrial segments is expected to reach 1,500 cubic km.

Due to the revision of discharge standards of STPs in metropolitan and other areas by NGT, which has become more stringent, all older STPs have become non-compliant and there is need for retrofitting and refurbishment of these plants. Going forward, there will be enormous opportunities in this segment.

The Central Government's focus on Namami Gange for cleaning of Ganga; JICA-funded projects in Delhi, Karnataka, and Maharashtra; AMRUT programmes for pollution abatement, recycling and re-use; and stricter vigil by the National Green Tribunal will be key demand drivers.

WATER BUSINESS GROUP PERFORMANCE

The Triveni water business is playing an important role in boosting India's self-reliance efforts. On a consolidated basis, WBG recorded annual turnover of ₹ 270.21 crore during the year, with a PBIT of ₹ 31.01 crore. The business has shown a significant overall improvement. WBG has a total current manpower strength of 350+ employees. The average age of employees is 38, and the median is 37, which indicates a healthy workforce.

Our Water business was largely hit by two waves of COVID-19 pandemic during Q1 and Q4 of the year, which affected its revenue, profitability and cash flows. Water Business offices were closed for 1.5 months to safeguard our employees. There was a major disruption with our contractors, vendors and clients during this period. Efficiency of operations also slowed down due to COVID-19 protocols. Despite subdued turnover due to the COVID impact, profitability (PBIT) is still healthy, suggesting that operational efficiency had actually improved during the year.

Going forward, major of investments in this business are expected from the NMCG, BWSSB, DJB, Gujarat and Rajasthan. WBG is well positioned to undertake more jobs in its chosen area of expertise. It has secured two ZLD projects i.e. Pali ZLD HAM job & Bhiwadi ZLD project. After our success in Maldives, we are targeting overseas markets such as South Asia, East Asia and Eastern Europe for new opportunities.

WBG is also actively pursuing opportunities with NMCG, UP Jal Nigam, Delhi Jal Board, BWSSB, Pali, PCMC, and various other clients in Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) and Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM)/Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects. We are also exploring PPP opportunities for STP recycling in PPP format. Triveni Water is in discussion with several municipal corporations and water boards to catalyse PPP and HAM opportunities, and we are trying to create a business niche for ourselves. With its robust financials, Triveni Triveni is equipped to invest in PPP/HAM Concession projects and increase EPC opportunities.

The outlook for the Water business seems positive and new opportunities are expected to arise from Central and State funded schemes. Wastewater recycling and reuse is going to be a significant business going forward.

Triveni, as a responsible company, provides efficient and sustainable solutions to meet the water requirements of a

large section of the industry and Government. It has been our constant endeavour to bring in advanced technological solutions to contribute towards the growing needs of the society.

With the COVID-19 pandemic efforts largely behind us, we expect the coming years to see a surge in business opportunities, and new funding is expected to flow from Government of India and various State Governments. The private sector is ready to take investment position in PPP/HAM Concessions and there is a need to structure the projects properly. Equally important is the need to focus on mobilising new funding sources. ULBs also need to build financial and operational capacities.

The outlook for FY 23 is optimistic, and WBG sees a good bidding opportunity, including in EPC and HAM projects.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- On a consolidated basis, WBG achieved a turnover of ₹ 270.21 crore in FY 22 and PBIT was ₹ 31.01 crore
- WBG has completed construction of various facilities of company's Mathura HAM project for NMCG/UPJN. Part of these facilities have already passed through performance guarantee (PG) tests successfully and balance ones are undergoing the same
- WBG completed 210 MLD WTP at Greater Noida for GNIDA (Govt. of Uttar Pradesh)
- WBG's regular participation in new bids has given it market recognition

The outlook for FY 23 is optimistic, and WBG sees a good bidding opportunity, including in EPC and HAM projects.

Key Projects:

- 205 MLD Sewerage Treatment Plant (integration of 3 Phases) at Kondli, based upon new NGT norms for Delhi Jal Board funded by JICA, under YAP(III) package K3
- 210 MLD Water Treatment Plant (WTP) at Greater Noida for Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority
- 50 MLD CETP for Textile Dyeing Industries at Ludhiana for PDA
- 30 MLD STP based upon Sequencing Batch Reactor (SBR) and 20 MLD TTRO (UF + RO) at Mathura under NMCG on HAM basis
- 40 MLD STP based upon SBR at Bangalore for BWSSB
- Water & Sewerage system for 6 Islands in Maldives including RO for Govt of Maldives funded by Exim Bank of India
- 15 MLD Desalination plant (RO) at Barmer for BLMCL
- 18 MLD ZLD Plant (Including UF/RO) at Balotra (Rajasthan) for Textile Dyeing Industries
- 12 MLD Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) Plant (Including UF/RO) at PALI (Rajasthan) on Hybrid Annuity Model HAM/Public Private Partnership PPP basis
- Ultra-Filtration UF-Reverse Osmosis RO-MB Plant for JSPL (6X135 MW)

WBG has completed construction of various facilities of company's Mathura HAM project for NMCG/UPJN. Part of these facilities have already passed through performance guarantee (PG) tests successfully and balance ones are undergoing the same.

- Plant Water System for 3X800 MW NTPC Kudgi TPP 3 X 2800 M3/Hr.
- Water Treatment Plant (WTP) for Darlipali Super Thermal Power Project, 2X800 MW, 2.8 MLD
- Water Treatment Plant (WTP) for BPCL Kochi Refinery 2000 M3/Hr.
- 6 MLD Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) Plant at Bhiwadi (Rajasthan) for RIICO

Achievements:

- Across India, over 1,200 installations are successfully operating in various segments - infrastructure, industrial, and municipal
- Through our projects and equipment, over 10,000 MLD of water is treated
- We received several Water Awards for innovative project designs
- In 2022, we received a 12 MLD Zero Liquid Discharge project at PALI (Rajasthan) in HAM/PPP mode
- During the year, we also got the Bhiwadi 6 MLD Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) project

Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM)/ Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) Business

Triveni is executing the following two projects in Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) format:

1. **Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited (MWMPL) – a 100% subsidiary of TEIL**

   MWMPL has undertaken an Integrated Sewerage Management project for the holy city of Mathura (Uttar Pradesh) under one-city-one-operator framework in the PPP/HAM mode, a noble concept under Namami Gange program of Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India.

   With the objective of enabling a pollution-free Yamuna river flow through Mathura city, sewage from the designed areas has been intercepted from the drains and diverted through pumping to various Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) before letting into the river.

   One of the key components of the project is recycling of treated sewage through the membrane-based (Ultrafiltration followed by Reverse Osmosis – UF/RO) advanced treatment process to a crude oil refinery of IOCL (Indian Oil Corporation Limited) near Mathura city for their process water needs.

   Various components of the Mathura project have been physically completed during the year, and after completing the ongoing trials for demonstrating mandated KPIs (Key Process Indicators), MWMPL will undertake 15 years of comprehensive operation and maintenance (O&M) of the facilities.

2. **Pali ZLD Private Limited (PZPL) – a 100% subsidiary of TEIL**

   PZPL is executing a 12,000 M3 per day (12 MLD) capacity Textile wastewater treatment plant for effluent being generated by over 500 industrial units in one of the industrial clusters of Pali district in Rajasthan. The project was awarded by the industry association through their CETP Foundation, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) created for the purpose. The project is being executed in PPP/HAM mode with part capital funding as Capital grant being provided by the CETP Foundation and also by Rajasthan Government through their designed agencies/ departments.

   The project includes upgradation of existing Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) in major ways, followed by state-of-the-art advanced tertiary level treatment plant (TTP), to make the treated water fit for use by the same industries, thus making the plant truly a Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) system.

   Sludge generated from the plant will be minimised with extensive dewatering, drying, heating & incineration processes within the plant facilities and, post treatment, the sludge will be disposed of at a secured landfill site.

For Pali-based industries, this will be a unique scheme to get assured supply of recycled wastewater for their process water needs. The recycled water will be of much better quality compared to currently used groundwater sources in neighbouring areas, thus sparing them from further extraction.

For PZPL, project scope includes comprehensive operation & maintenance (O&M) for 15 years after its physical completion.

Water Business at a Glance

Water Business Group (WBG) of Triveni offers complete range of Water & Wastewater solutions, utilising innovative and the latest equipment and technology across a wide spectrum of applications. As tightener water and wastewater quality regulations are challenging the limits of conventional treatment systems, we provide cost effective systems and services to optimise operational efficiency and lower the life-cycle costs.

Processes and Technologies

Triveni Water has access to the latest technologies in water and wastewater treatment plants, and has gained sufficient experience in the following technologies:

- Moving Bed-Bio Reactor (MBBR): We have a commercial arrangement with Aqwise of Israel
- Sequential Batch Reactor (SBR): We have a commercial agreement with GAA of Germany
- Activated Sludge Process (ASP)
- Conventional technologies
- Filters: Sand or Membranes
- High Rate Clarifiers
- Membranes and Anaerobic-anoxic-aerobic method (A2O)
- Recycling and Reuse
- Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD)

The Current Water Opportunities

- Rapid urbanisation, expanding economies, and shifting consumption patterns have increased demand for water resources
- Water pollution damages health, and negatively impacts the economy and the environment, while further endangering the sustainability of water supplies
- Water is undervalued, and proper incentives are not in place to use water resources efficiently
- In the last six years, the Indian Government, along with all State Governments, has taken a series of initiatives to make our country's water secure. Government programmes like Amrut schemes, Namami Gange, Jal Jeevan Mission, State water and sanitation missions, etc., are yielding the desired results

Water Business Group (WBG) of Triveni offers complete range of Water & Wastewater solutions, utilising innovative and the latest equipment and technology across a wide spectrum of applications.

WATER INDUSTRY OUTLOOK

The water and wastewater treatment technologies market is expected to register a CAGR of over 7% during 2022–2027. In view of the Government's depleting funding resources, the PPP model is gaining popularity and more State Governments are coming forward in structuring concession Agreements. It is anticipated that States like Delhi, UP, Karnataka, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan will be coming up with more opportunities in Water & Wastewater treatment projects.

Due to water scarcity, new opportunities are emerging in recycle, reuse and Zero Liquid Discharge types of businesses. Sewage recycling is a new area of business, and this model is expected to emerge wherever industries are available for buying treated sewage.

The Government of India is cognisant of the water situation and has launched funding schemes like AMRUT, JJM, Namami Gange programme, Swachh Bharat Mission, etc. Over the past two or three years, there have been visible improvements in water supply and waste management at the city level. There have been some improvements in the financial and operational capabilities of ULBs.

As the Water sector is traditionally underfunded, more PPP/HAM opportunities will arise from Water Boards and ULBs. At present, Delhi Jal Board is planning to structure projects on PPP/HAM formats. There has been a surge in the competitive landscape of Namami Gange HAM bidders and more than a dozen firms have shown interest.

Exim Bank of India is providing significant funding in Asia and Africa, and it is expected that opportunities in the Water sector will increase, going forward. There are upcoming opportunities also in South Asia, East Asia and Eastern Europe in Water & Wastewater management.

The new concept of District Metered Areas (DMAs) is getting popularity and it is expected that new business will flow in next few years.

Thus, the water sector has a positive outlook and offers significant opportunities for various stakeholders, including EPC players, private developers, consultants, and technology and equipment suppliers.

Financial Review

(₹ in lakhs)

Description	2021-22	2020-21	Change %
Income from operations (Gross)	467744	469321	0%
Excise Duty on Alcoholic Beverages	40310	2918	
Income from operations (Net)	427434	466403	-8%
EBITDA	**66018**	**58423**	**13%**
Depreciation & Amortisation	8074	7909	2%
Finance Cost	4948	5144	-4%
Profit Before Exceptional/Non-recurring items & Tax	**52996**	**45370**	**17%**
Exceptional income / (expenses)	-999	-2183	
Tax	13780	15856	-13%
Profit After Tax	**38217**	**27331**	**40%**
Other Comprehensive income	123	-29	-
Total Comprehensive income	**38339**	**27302**	**40%**

There is a decline of 8% in the net turnover during the year. The turnover of all the businesses improved over the previous year except for Sugar Business, wherein the turnover declined by 15% due to 23% lower sugar despatches and also because no exports took place for the SS 2021-22. However, the impact of lower despatches was somewhat mitigated due to the higher realisation price of 7%.

Despite the lower turnover, the Company achieved a higher PBT (Profit before Tax) before exceptional items by 17% in the current year. All the businesses have reported higher segment profits, except for the Water Business where there is a marginal decline.

Finance cost during the year is 20% lower than the previous year (without considering buffer stock subsidies of ₹ 10.55 crore received in the previous year), mainly due to lower utilisation of term loans by 28% and lower cost of funds by 105 basis points. Further, despite faster cane price payment in SS 2021-22, average working capital utilisation is marginally lower by 2% due to better inventory management, realisation of subsidies and faster reciept of power dues from UPPCL.

Exceptional items comprise an impairment provision in respect of consideration receivable towards divestment of investments in the erstwhile associate company, Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Ltd. This is in addition to the impairment provision of ₹ 23.20 crore made in the previous year.

Tax charge for the year includes ₹ 8.86 crore pertaining to the financial year 2020-21, representing lapse of certain tax benefits in view of the decision of the Company to opt for the lower tax rates prescribed under section 115BAA with effect from FY 21. The effective tax rate during the year is 24.8% as against 34.9% in the previous year. Accordingly, profit after tax is 40% higher at ₹ 382.17 crore.

RAW MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURING EXPENSES

(₹ in lakhs)

Description	2021-22	2020-21	Change %
Cost of material consumed	314093	323693	-3%
Percentage to net sales	73%	69%	
Manufacturing expenses	31557	24892	27%
Percentage to net sales	7%	5%	

During the year, sugarcane price has increased by ₹ 250/MT for the SS 2021-22 and despite such increases, Raw Material cost is 3% lower due to 9% lower sugarcane crush, primarily due to late start of SS 2021-22 and lower crush in the terminal part of SS 20-21 falling in the current year.

Manufacturing expenses have increased by 27% due to higher turnover in engineering business, additional activities in Alcoholic Beverages and higher charge of offseason expenses in the sugar operations. In the previous year, the manufacturing expenses of sugar operations were lower due to the production of raw sugar which requires lower process cost.

Further, in sugar business as well as in distillery, manufacturing costs are directly linked to the production rather than to the sales.

PERSONNEL COST, ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES AND SELLING EXPENSES

(₹ in lakhs)

Description	2021-22	2020-21	Change %
Personnel cost	30123	27006	12%
Percentage to net sales	7%	6%	
Administration	14059	9450	49%
Percentage to net sales	3%	2%	
Selling expenses	3704	6455	-43%
Percentage to net sales	1%	1%	

The increase in personnel cost is due to normal annual salary increase and a provision of ₹ 9 crore made towards wage arrears relating to wage board employees of certain sugar units, pending final notification.

The increase in Administrative expenses is mainly due to higher impairment loss, higher CSR obligation, sugar export expenses pertaining to the previous season, and higher warranty expenses. Further, other expenses are higher than previous year levels which were depressed due to COVID-19 related restrictions.

Selling expenses include transport logistics cost of ₹ 35.41 crore in the previous year related to the export of sugar. However, it is considerably lower at ₹ 6.32 crore in FY 22 as no exports took place in respect of the sugar produced in the SS 2021-22.

SEGMENT ANALYSIS

(₹ in lakhs)

Description	Revenue (Net)			PBIT*		
	2021-22	2020-21	Change %	2021-22	2020-21	Change %
Business Segments						
- Sugar	414236	457769	-10%	53587	47555	13%
- Engineering	43824	38068	15%	8147	5975	36%
- Others	13582	7144	90%	-453	-45	
Unallocated/inter unit adjustment	-44208	-36578	-21%	-3338	-2971	-12%
Total	427434	466403	-8%	57943	50514	15%

*Before exceptional items

The Company has two major business segments - Sugar and Engineering. Sugar business comprises sugar manufacturing operations across 7 Sugar mills, 03 independent Co-generation plants located at two of its Sugar mills, 03 incidental cogeneration facilities at three of its sugar mills and two Distillery units, all located in the State of U.P. Further, Distillery also includes production of alcoholic beverages. Co-generation plants and Distillery units source captive raw materials, namely, bagasse and molasses respectively, from the sugar mills. Engineering business comprises Power Transmission manufacturing facilities at Mysuru and Water and Waste Water Treatment business operating from Noida, UP.

SUGAR BUSINESS SEGMENTS

Sugar Operations

(₹ in lakhs)

Description	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	Change %
Turnover	341147	399476	-15%
Power exported to UPPCL (including incidental)	6238	6835	-9%
PBIT (Segment Profit)	38651	37450	3%
PBIT/Turnover (%)	11%	9%	
Cane crush (MT)	8251773	9049439	-9%
Recovery % Gross	11.78%	11.80%	(2 basis points)
Recovery % (net of sugar diverted in BHM*)	10.73%	11.12%	(39 basis points)
Production of sugar (MT)	887373	1007299	-12%
Volume of sugar sold (MT)			
Domestic	806093	879568	-8%
Export	38066	223665	-83%
Total	844159	1103233	-23%
Average sugar realisation price (₹/MT)			
Domestic	35020	32703	7%
Export (Ex-mill price excluding subsidies)	25785	24381	6%
Average	34604	31016	12%

(*) B- heavy molasses

Crush during the year is lower due to late start of SS 2021-22 and lower crush in the terminal part of SS 2020-21 falling in the current year and also there was a general trend of lower yields. The turnover in Sugar is lower by 15% due to lower sugar despatches by 23% or 259074 MT (including lower export by 185599 MT), partly offset by improved sugar prices.

Segment profit during the year has increased by 3% due to higher sugar realisation price and receipt of export subsidies of ₹ 57 crore pertaining to the previous year post fulfilment of the prescribed conditions.

Distillery Operations

(₹ in lakhs)

Description	2021-22	2020-21	Change %
Gross Turnover	107161	54376	97%
Excise duty on Alcobev	40310	2918	
Net Turnover	66851	51458	30%
PBIT	14936	10105	48%
PBIT/Net Turnover (%)	22%	20%	
Operating days	319	329	-3%
Production (KL)	107604	107027	1%
% Production from B-Heavy Molasses	83%	56%	
Total Sales Volume (KL)	117837	103637	14%
% Ethanol to total sales volume	90%	92%	
% Ethanol sales produced from B- heavy molasses	83%	55%	
Avg. realisation price of alcohol ₹ /litre	54.13	48.90	11%

The turnover in Distillery operations is higher than the previous year due to higher despatches by 14% (142 lakh litre) and higher realisation price by 11% due to increase in the average sale price and product mix. Further, the net turnover of the Distillery segment includes turnover for Alcoholic Beverage at ₹ 40.91 crore as against ₹ 2.81 crore during the previous year (the plant was commissioned in December '20).

The profitability in distillery business is higher mainly due to higher turnover by 30% and increased margins on account of operational efficiencies and increase in output prices.

As at end of FY 22, the distillation capacity was 320 KLPD and the third distillery of 160 KLPD was commissioned subsequent to the year in April 2022, at the sugar unit at Milak Narayanpur. This distillery is multi-feed and can utilise feedstocks, such as, sugarcane juice/grain along with B-heavy molasses, to produce ethanol. The capacity of the existing distillery at Sabitgarh has also been enhanced from 160 KLPD to 200 KLPD. Thus the current capacity of the Company is 520 KLPD. With the imminent commissioning of the 60 KLPD grain-based distillery at the existing distillery complex at Muzaffarnagar, the total installed capacity will increase to 580 KLPD, and the Company plans to further increase it to 660 KLPD by July 2022.

ENGINEERING BUSINESS SEGMENT

Power Transmission Business (PTB)

(₹ in lakhs)

Description	2021-22	2020-21	Change %
Turnover	18463	13008	42%
PBIT (Segment Profit)	6416	4091	57%
PBIT/Turnover (%)	35%	31%	

The business has performed well – both in terms of turnover and the profitability. There is a significant improvement in the performance over the previous year, which is also because the performance of the previous year was impacted by the pandemic and the restrictions imposed. The turnover during the year has increased by 20% and PBIT by 32% even over FY 20 (pre-COVID-19 levels).

Orders of ₹ 251.04 crore have been received during the year as against ₹ 157.76 crore received last year. The outstanding order book as on March 31, 2022 stands at ₹ 221.34 crore, including orders of ₹ 97.65 crore executable beyond FY 2022-23.

Water and Waste Water Treatment Business

(₹ in lakhs)

Description	Standalone			Consolidated		
	2021-22	2020-21	Change %	2021-22	2020-21	Change %
Turnover	25361	25060	1%	27022	26074	4%
PBIT	1731	1884	-8%	3102	2674	16%
PBIT/Turnover (%)	7%	8%		11%	10%	

The consolidated results include financial results of the wholly owned subsidiary, Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited (MWMPL) & Pali ZLD Pvt. Ltd. MWMPL is engaged in the execution of a project awarded by National Mission of Clean Ganga (NMCG) under Namami Gange programme for the city of Mathura, UP, and Pali is executing a project in Pali (Rajasthan) for a cluster of printing and dyeing units.

The turnover of WBG has marginally increased by 1% to ₹ 253.61 crore but its segment profit has declined marginally from ₹ 18.84 crore in FY 2020-21 to ₹ 17.31 crore in the current year.

During the year, EPC orders of ₹ 333.45 crore have been received by the Company. The Company is bidding for many projects and expects to secure orders of significant amounts. Orders in hand at the year-end are at ₹ 1512.81 crore (including long term O&M contracts of ₹ 939.92 crore).

REVIEW OF BALANCE SHEET

Major changes in the Balance Sheet items are explained as hereunder:

NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Property Plant and equipment

During the year, there have been additions to the extent of ₹ 81.43 crore. Additions of around ₹ 62.51 crore (including ₹ 23 crore for construction of sugar godowns) have taken place in the Sugar segment and ₹ 10.62 crore (including ₹ 6 crore pertaining to expansion of bottling plant facilities for alcoholic beverages) in the Distillery segment.

Capital work-in progress

The Capital work-in-progress of ₹ 256.53 crore mainly comprises expenditure of ₹ 236 crore relating to new distilleries - 160 KLD distillery at Milak Narayanpur & 60 KLD grain-based distillery at Muzaffarnagar.

Investments in subsidiaries and Associates

Investments are higher at ₹ 52.84 crore as on March 31, 2022 as compared to ₹ 41.95 crore as on March 31, 2021 mainly due to investment of ₹ 9 crore in the new subsidiary formed namely PALI ZLD Private Limited.

CURRENT ASSETS

Inventories

Inventories are higher by 17% at ₹ 2036.87 crore as on March 31, 2022 due to 9% higher sugar inventories held in quantitative terms and higher inventory valuation by 9% due to increase in cane price by ₹ 250/MT for SS 2021-22.

Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are higher by 20% at ₹ 263.95 crore as on March 31, 2022 from ₹ 220.63 crore as on March 31, 2021. The receivables have increased by ₹ 19.64 crore due to higher sales volumes in Distillery segment and by ₹ 25.24 crore in Engineering business due to increased turnover.

Loans & Advances - Current

Loans & Advances have reduced to ₹ 0.46 crore as on March 31, 2022 from ₹ 18.44 crore as on March 31, 2021 mainly due to repayment of ₹ 18.31 crore by the erstwhile associate company, Aqwise of temporary funding given last year.

Other Current Assets

This has reduced to ₹ 255.11 crore as on March 31, 2022 from ₹ 269.35 crore as on March 31, 2021, mainly due to impairment provision made in respect of amount receivable towards divestment of investment in the erstwhile associate company, Aqwise, by ₹ 9.88 crore.

Other Equity

During the year, the reserves and surplus increased by ₹ 310.98 crore (22%) to ₹ 1750.04 crore due to profit earned during the year and transferred to Retained Earnings.

Term Borrowings (Non-Current & Current)

Total long-term borrowings at the year-end, including current maturities of long-term borrowings, are at ₹ 395.83 crore as against ₹ 382.09 crore as at the end of the previous year. During the year, fresh term loan of ₹ 131.22 crore was availed towards capital expenditure incurred for setting up a new distillery at Milak Narayanpur and repayments were made to the extent of ₹ 118.40 crore during the year.

Almost all outstanding Term loans are at concessional interest rate or carry substantial interest subvention.

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Borrowings

Short-term borrowings (excluding current maturities of long-term borrowings) are higher at ₹ 1107.92 crore (including ₹ 50 crore Commercial Paper) as on March 31, 2022 as against ₹ 561.57 crore as on March 31, 2021. The utilisation is higher due to faster cane price payment and higher inventory level by 17% over previous year.

Trade Payables

Trade payables are lower at ₹ 350.76 crore as on March 31, 2022 as against 624.13 crore as on March 31, 2021. It comprises cane dues of ₹ 213.48 crore as on March 31, 2022 as against ₹ 520.07 crore as on March 31, 2021.

OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Other Financial liabilities are higher at ₹ 81.81 crore as on March 31, 2022, as against ₹ 47.27 crore as on March 31, 2021. The increase is mainly owing to increase in capital creditors due to ongoing capex at new distilleries and few other miscellaneous items.

OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Other Current liabilities are lower at ₹ 127.40 crore as on March 31, 2022 as against ₹ 164.26 crore as on March 31, 2021. It includes liability of ₹ 35.52 crore to customers under construction contracts for Water Business as against ₹ 80.76 crore as on 31.03.2021.

KEY FINANCIAL RATIOS

Ratios	Mar '22	Mar '21	Remarks	Formula used for ratios
Debtors Turnover	19.31 ↑	18.19	The ratio is higher mainly due to lower average trade receivables.	Revenue from operations / Average Trade Receivable
Inventory Turnover	2.27 ↓	2.56	The ratio is lower due to marginal decline in net turnover by 8% and higher inventories by 17% mainly on account of reduced export volumes of sugar.	Revenue from operations (net of excise duty) / Average Inventory
Interest coverage	10.36 ↑	7.85	The ratio has improved due to better profitability and lower finance cost.	(PAT + Depreciation & Amortisation + Finance Cost) / Finance Cost
Current ratio	1.39 ↓	1.44	The ratio is marginally lower than last year due to increase in cane price and utilisation of surplus fund for Capex.	Current Assets / Current Liabilities
Long-Term Debt-Equity	0.22 ↑	0.26	The ratio is lower due to increase in equity on account of accretion of profits during the year.	Long Term Debt / Total Equity
Total Debt-Equity ratio	0.85 ↓	0.64	The ratio is higher due to increase in short-term borrowings mainly on account of faster cane price payment and high inventory and receivable levels.	Total Debt / Total Equity
Operating Profit Margin (%) (OPM)	12.63% ↑	10.10%	The ratio is better due to improved margins in both Sugar (including distillery) and Engineering businesses.	PBIT (before exceptional items and other income) / Revenue from operations (net of excise duty)
Return on Net Worth (%)	24.18% ↑	20.56%	The ratio has improved due to 40% higher profit after tax (PAT) owing to improved performance and lower tax incidence.	PAT / Average Networth (excluding Capital, Amalgamation & Hedging Reserves)

↑ Indicates favourable ratio movement from previous year

↓ Indicates adverse ratio movement from previous year

Risk Management and Mitigation

The Company is engaged in multiple businesses and there are unique risks associated with each business. The Company follows a well-structured Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Policy, which requires the organisation to identify the risks associated with each business and to categorise them based on their impact and probability of occurrence – at the business level and at the entity level. Mitigation plans are laid out for each risk along with designation of an owner thereof. It is the endeavour of the Company to continually improve its systems, processes and controls to improve the overall risk profile of the Company.

The ERM policy defines the risks parameters within which the businesses should operate. It helps to build a discipline within the organisation wherein all business decisions are taken after assessing the attendant risks and formulating effective mitigation plans to contain the impact of such risks. Since the Company is engaged in diversified businesses having completely different risk profiles, Risk Management Framework for each business has been devised considering its complexity and uniqueness. Sugar business (including distillery) of the Company is agro-based and largely dependent on uncontrollable climatic factors and Government regulations and policies, whereas the Engineering business (Power Transmission business and Water business) relates to capital goods and infrastructure sectors, which are dependent on the economic growth of the country.

Risk of Business Disruption due to COVID-19

It remained by and large controlled despite some disruption to the business activities of Water and Power Transmission businesses for a brief period. Presently, the normalcy has been largely restored, including floating of tenders for new projects and finalisation of the earlier tenders.

SUGAR BUSINESS

Sugar business is exposed to significant external risks, which mostly are uncontrollable and thus, it is imperative to optimise the controllable business productivity and efficiencies on a dynamic basis to counteract the impact of such external risks. The internal risks are moderate and are by and large predictable and manageable.

Risks

Some of the key external risks to which the Sugar business is exposed are described herein below:

Risk of adverse Government's policies: it includes sugarcane pricing, export policy, monthly sales quota, prescribing Minimum Sale Price of sugar (MSP) and ethanol pricing. These are mainly uncontrollable risks and may have significant impact on the profitability of the Company.

Risk of excess production and climatic factors: Higher sugar production may lead to depressed sugar prices whereas significantly low production may cause spurt in sugar prices. The fluctuation in production mainly occurs due to climatic factors, such as, monsoon, flood and drought, and diseases to the crop that has the potential of impacting yield and sugar recovery from cane. Lower yields result in lower cane availability to sugar mills whereas lower sugar recovery leads to higher cost of production. The fluctuation in the production is more prominent in the western India where the sugarcane crop is largely dependent on the monsoon.

Risk of arranging working capital funds at competitive cost: In view of seasonal nature of sugar business, it has substantial working capital requirements. Adequate working capital funding is required to make timely cane price payment and to maintain inventories. Further, it is imperative to keep cost of funds in check to rationalise finance costs.

Risk of undertaking capital projects to increase Ethanol capacity: The Government has been promoting increase in ethanol capacity and supplies of ethanol produced from B-heavy molasses, sugarcane juice and damaged foodgrains, maize, rice, etc. and thus, there may be a tendency to undertake capex without ensuring commercial viability of the project.

Mitigation

The mitigation strategy being practiced is described here below:

Government policies

The Company strives to achieve benchmark efficiencies in all areas under its control to offset and absorb the impact of uncontrollable risks arising from the Government policies. However, the Government has been taking rational policy decisions balancing the interests of all the stakeholders, which has substantially helped the sugar industry.

It is the objective of the Company to be amongst the top performers in UP, much above the average, so that it remains less impacted by the Government policies as well as the cyclicality associated with this industry. As large part of SS 2021-22 is already completed, it is expected that the Company may achieve a recovery of 11.70% (after adjustment of B-heavy molasses) and is expected to be higher by ~50 basis points than the average recovery in Uttar Pradesh.

Excess production and climatic factors

Pragmatic export policy of the Government has helped sugar inventories to be at the optimum levels.

All India production in SS 2021-22 is expected at ~35.1 million tonnes, which is ~12% higher than the previous season and against domestic consumption of ~ 27.2 million tonnes. In view of considerable exports of ~ 9.2 million tonnes expected for SS 2021-22, closing inventories are expected at 6.9 million tonnes, the lowest in the last five years.

Further, the Government has been strongly promoting ethanol blending and having achieved 10% EPB, the target is to achieve 20% by 2025. As against estimated diversion of sugar of 3.5 million tonnes in SS 2021-22, the diversion may increase to more than 6 million tonnes by 2025. It will keep surplus production in check.

Lastly, it is important to address the issue of sugarcane pricing as it is one of the highest in major sugar producing countries and without export subsidies, it may be challenging for Indian sugar to compete in the global market based on its cost structure.

With regards to climatic factors, most of the Company's sugar facilities are located in Western UP which is canal-fed and hence less dependent on monsoon. It provides significant mitigation in case of poor monsoons.

Sugar Price

There are various mitigations available against this key risk, internally and externally:

a) The Government announces monthly quota for sale in the domestic market which ensures meeting demand adequately without any excessive supplies. Resultant, the prices remain range bound and excessive volatility is avoided.

b) The Government has prescribed Minimum Selling Price (MSP) of sugar below which sugar mills are not permitted to sell sugar. This mechanism avoids collapse in the sugar prices due to overproduction in the country or temporarily excessive supplies in the market.

c) The Company has been focussing on improvement of recoveries as these lead to low cost of production of sugar and enables the sugar mills to tide over market variation in sugar prices and make the sugar operation profitable. The recoveries of our Company have significantly improved over the last few years.

d) The Company produces premium quality sugar to increase overall realisation prices, such as, refined sugar equivalent to ~40% of its production and pharmaceutical grade sugar which fetch substantial premium over plantation white sugar. The Company has taken steps to improve manufacturing processes to produce better quality sugar and to double the production of pharma grade sugar to increase the overall realisation prices.

e) With increasing quantum of profitable ethanol, the Company has diversified revenue streams and it is in a better position to meet and overcome various risks.

Working capital funding

The Company is rated ICRA A1+ for short term and ICRA AA (with stable outlook) for long term. The Company enjoys good relationship with its bankers and in view of its much improved financials and rating, it is in a position to arrange requisite funds at a competitive price, including through commercial papers. Further, with increasing diversion of sugar towards production of ethanol, the sugar production will progressively reduce resulting in lower working capital requirements.

Ethanol Capacity

The Company has a stringent policy of incurring capex only if the threshold profitability and return parameters are expected to be met. Further, the Company has opted for multi-feed distilleries so that in the event of unsatisfactory contribution level, it should have the flexibility to move to another feedstock to maintain its profitability.

ENGINEERING BUSINESS

The Power Transmission business and Water business are in the capital goods and infrastructure sectors and are largely dependent on the industrial and general economic conditions in the country which regulate demand of the products of our Engineering businesses. These businesses are exposed to the following major risks:

Risks

Risk of economic slowdown: It results in sluggish demand of the products of the user industries, which in turn has adverse effect on investment spend on capital goods required for capacity creation or modernisation.

Scarcity of funds

The sluggish demand puts financial stress on the industrial companies and in view of stressed financials and risk aversion, the lenders generally subject the projects to stringent diligence before arriving at funding decisions. The user industries are forced to defer their expansion plans in view of delay in funding, resulting in poor off-take of capital goods.

Technology risks

It is extremely vital for the Engineering business to offer technology and benchmark efficiencies at par with the competition and in the event of a significant gap in its offerings as compared to its peers, the customers may not prefer the products of the Company.

Project delays and payment risks

On account of financial problems with customers, including non-achievement of financial closure, the project may get delayed, resulting in credit risks, cost overruns and blockage of working capital.

Mitigations

Power Transmission Business (PTB)

PTB has fared well in FY 22, in terms of turnover, profitability and order booking. The business model of Power Transmission Business is robust with main verticals being supply of Gear boxes to OEMs and Aftermarket services, including retrofitting and refurbishment solutions, with a focus to expand export footprints. The Company is working on new areas, such as manufacturing of gear internals to other OEMs under 'Built to Print' and foray into Defence sector with a range of engineered products which are aligned to the Government's 'Make in India' initiative. The diversified business model will enable Power Transmission Business to avoid overdependence on few sectors and withstand sector specific cyclicality.

Water Business (WB)

Water business has done reasonably well during the year, given the challenges posed by the pandemic and the resultant disruption in activities. Having secured a breakthrough order in Maldives, it is exploring potential in other international markets with a view to lessen dependence on the domestic market, predominantly dominated by municipalities and local authorities. The Company has well diversified spread of EPC contracts, HAM projects in PPP and in the private sector, product business and O&M.

The Company has access to almost all technologies which are required to be deployed in various projects within the range and competence of the Company. The Company does proper diligence on its customers prior to accepting any order, which includes evaluating its financials, ensuring financial closure of the project, credit ratings (if any), track record and market feedback, and continues to closely monitor any financial stress which the customer may be subject to during the execution of the project.

Directors' Report

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the 86th Annual Report and audited financial statements for the Financial Year (FY) ended March 31, 2022.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21
Revenue from operations (Gross)	467744.03	469320.49	469404.36	470335.14
Operating Profit (EBITDA)	66018.17	58422.73	65659.37	58860.45
Finance cost	4948.03	5143.70	5452.93	5163.17
Depreciation and Amortisation	8074.50	7908.76	8074.50	7908.76
Profit before Share of Net Profit of Associates & Tax	52995.64	45370.27	52131.94	45788.52
Share of Net Profit of Associates	0.00	0.00	5914.48	121.04
Profit before Exceptional items & Tax	52995.64	45370.27	58046.42	45909.56
Exceptional Items	-999.08	-2183.14	-670.94	66.95
Profit before Tax	51996.56	43187.13	57375.48	45976.51
Tax Expenses	13780.01	15856.27	14969.56	16516.24
Profit for the year	38216.55	27330.86	42405.92	29460.27
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	122.73	-28.86	553.40	-60.74
Total comprehensive income	38339.28	27302.00	42959.32	29399.53
Earning per equity share of ₹ 1 each (in ₹)	15.81	11.14	17.54	12.01
Retained Earnings brought forward	81795.19	54533.68	90205.90	60790.80
Appropriation:				
- Equity Dividend	7252.65	0.00	7252.65	0.00
- Others	117.60	40.49	552.78	-15.57
Retained earnings carried forward	112764.22	81795.19	125359.79	90205.90

No material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company have occurred between the end of the financial year of the Company to which these financial statements relate and the date of this report.

PERFORMANCE RESULTS

During the year, the Company reported record profits. It is commendable as the Company delivered the performance despite multiple challenges such as the pandemic, an industrial slowdown, key global developments, and a significant increase in crude and other commodity prices, all of which had a huge influence on the economy. All of the businesses of Company performed well and achieved better profitability than the previous year. On a Consolidated basis, Profit before Tax is up by 25% to ₹ 573.75 crore, while Profit after Tax (PAT) is up by 44% to ₹ 424.06 crore. While the profitability of the Sugar business (including Distillery) is higher by 13%, the profitability of Engineering business is higher by 41%.

BUSINESS OPERATIONS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

Sugar Business (including Cogeneration)

The turnover of Sugar business is lower by 15%, mainly due to lower dispatches by 23% from substantially lower exports during the year. As no export subsidy was announced for the season 2021-22, Indian sugar exports had taken place from the mills in the coastal states. In view of increased sales realization prices, the profitability (PBIT) of Sugar business is higher by 3% despite lower dispatches. Our crush is likely to be slightly lower this season than the previous season, and our recovery may be 15 to 20 basis points lower. The early part of the season was impacted by late excessive rainfall, and the later part was affected by abnormal heat conditions since March 2022.

We expect to divert 93000 metric tonnes (MT) of sugar for the manufacture of alcohol during the current season, compared to 75148 MT the previous season. The Company has implemented vigorous variety replacement and yield maximization initiatives that will show results in the coming years by increasing the supply of cane for production growth. Further, the Company will rationalize crush capacity in order to increase overall crush rate, with the objective of concluding the season well before the hot summer sets in. To enhance the overall realization price, the Company also intends to increase its capacity to manufacture refined sugar and pharmaceutical grade sugar.

All India sugar production for the season 2021-22 was initially predicted at 31 million metric tonnes (MMT), but this has progressively increased to 35.1 MMT after considering sugar diversion of 3.4 MMT to the production of ethanol. Sugar inventories, on the other hand, are predicted to be lower at 6.9 MMT on September 30, 2022, due to robust exports estimated at 9.2 MMT per million tonne, as against 7.2 MMT at the end of the previous season. It augers well for sugar prices, it will be critical to significantly increase sugar diversion to ethanol and ensure robust export next year, to keep sugar inventories in check.

Distillery

The net turnover of the distillery segment has increased by 30% at ₹ 668.51 crore due to the increased dispatches by 14%. The profitability (PBIT) of the Distillery segment is higher by 48%, which was also contributed by product mix and better efficiencies.

Our new 160 KLPD distillery at Milak Narayanpur has already commenced production on April 4th, 2022, and our new grain-based distillery is expected to commence production by Q1 FY 23. Further, we have also increased the capacity of our Sabitgarh distillery to 200 KLPD for operations with B-heavy molasses. With debottlenecking and rationalization of existing distilleries, the total distillation capacity is estimated to increase to 660 KLPD by Q2 FY 23. Total production is expected to increase by 70% in FY 23 with an estimated diversion of sugar to the extent of 110000 MT to ethanol.

Power Transmission Business (PTB)

PTB has reported much improved performance, with turnover increasing by 42% and profitability (PBIT) increasing by 57%. Further, the order intake has been robust during the year: total orders of ₹ 251.04 crore have been received, comprising long-tenure orders of ₹ 54.22 crore. Accordingly, as at the year end, total orders in hand comprise normal orders of ₹ 109.56 crore and long-tenure orders of ₹ 111.77 crore. The long-tenured orders also include orders received from the defence agencies, and these involve design and development, and thereafter, subject to satisfactory prototype, manufacturing of ordered quantities of components. The business is targeting a substantial growth in order intake, including substantial orders from the defence establishments.

Water Business Group

During the year, Water Business (on a Consolidated basis) reported a marginal increase in turnover by 4% to ₹ 270.22 crore and 16% increase in profitability (PBIT) to ₹ 31.01 crores. Orders received by the company during the year total ₹ 333.45 crore, up from ₹ 186.50 crore the previous year. The business expects to improve the order intake as it is comfortably placed in certain bids which will be finalized shortly. It is also bidding for projects aggregating to ₹ 1500 crore, including some HAM projects.

Transfer to reserve

Your Board of Directors do not propose to transfer any amount to general reserve.

DIVIDEND

Your Board of Directors is pleased to recommend a final dividend of ₹ 2/-per equity share (of ₹ 1/-each) (i.e 200%), subject to the approval of the shareholders in the upcoming Annual General Meeting. If approved, the total dividend (including the interim dividend of ₹ 1.25 per equity share) for fiscal year 2021-22 will be ₹ 3.25 per equity share (325%), resulting in a total outlay of ₹ 78.59 crore.

DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION POLICY

As per the provisions of Regulation 43A of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (“Listing Regulations”), the Company had adopted a Dividend Distribution Policy, which has been amended by the Board at its meeting held on May 14, 2022. The said policy sets out the parameters and circumstances that will be taken into account by the Board in determining the distribution of dividends to the shareholders of the company and to retain profits earned by the company. The amended policy is available on the website of the company at https://www.trivenigroup.com/corporate-governance?q=policies&page=1.

SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES PERFORMANCE

Associate Companies

Triveni Turbine Ltd. (TTL) is engaged in the design and manufacture of steam turbines and delivers robust, reliable, and efficient end-to-end solutions. Earlier, steam turbines in the range of above 30 MW to 100 MW were addressed through GE Triveni Ltd. (GETL), an erstwhile joint venture (JV) with GE. However, the JV has been terminated w.e.f. September 6, 2021 and DI Netherlands BV, an affiliate of GE has sold its entire stake to TTL. Consequently, GETL is now a wholly owned subsidiary of TTL and its name has been changed to Triveni Energy Solutions Ltd. (TESL). Accordingly, TTL and TESL will make the entire range of steam turbines up to 100 MW.

On a consolidated basis, TTL has achieved a turnover of ₹ 852.2 crores with a PBT of ₹ 170.8 crores before exceptional items and ₹ 364.8 crores after exceptional items. Exceptional items include the receipt of net compensation of ₹ 188.90 crores from GE upon mutual settlement of the legal disputes. TTL has witnessed an increase in order booking of 84% over the previous year in view of favourable business conditions both domestically and in the global market. Profit after tax is at ₹ 270.2 crores, an increase of 164% over the previous year.

During the year under review, the Company has divested its entire shareholding in Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Ltd., Israel pursuant to a Share Purchase Agreement dated March 25, 2021 and resultantly Aqwise ceased to be an associate company.

Subsidiary Companies

During the year under report, a new company, namely, Pali ZLD Private Limited (PZPL), was incorporated as a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. The Company has 11 wholly owned subsidiaries, as detailed in Annexure A. All the companies, except Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited (MWMPL) and Pali ZLD Private Limited (PZPL), are relatively much smaller and there have not been any material business activities in these companies. Under the Namami Gange Programme, MWMPL is engaged in "Development of Sewage Treatment Plants and Associated Infrastructure on Hybrid Annuity PPP basis at Mathura, Uttar Pradesh", whereas PZPL is engaged in the development of a Common Effluent Treatment Plant along with a Zero Liquid Discharge facility (unit-4) for Pali Industrial Complex (Rajasthan) on PPP/HAM basis. During the year under review, MWMPL and PZPL achieved revenue of ₹ 26.74 crore and ₹ 15.18 crore and profitability (PBT) of ₹ 2.54 crore and ₹ 0.87 crore, respectively.

As required under the provisions of Section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, a statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries and associates is provided in the prescribed format AOC-1 as **Annexure-A** to the Board's Report.

In accordance with the Regulation 16 of the Listing Regulations, none of the subsidiaries of this Company is a material non-listed subsidiary. The Company has formulated a policy for determining material subsidiaries. The policy has been uploaded on the website of the Company at https://www.trivenigroup.com/corporate-governance?q=policies&page=1.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In compliance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as specified in Section 133 of the Act and Regulation 34 of the Listing Regulations, your Directors have pleasure in attaching the consolidated financial statements of the Company which form a part of the Annual Report. Financial Statements including consolidated financial statements and the audited accounts of each of the subsidiary are available on the Company's website https://www.trivenigroup.com/financials.

DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

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

a) in the preparation of the annual accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 2022, the applicable accounting standards have been followed and there are no material departures;

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 at the end of the financial year and of the profit of the Company for that year;

c) they have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 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 were adequate and operating effectively.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

In accordance with the Listing Regulations, a separate report on Corporate Governance is given in **Annexure-B** along with the Auditors' Certificate on its compliance in **Annexure-C** to the Board's Report. The Auditors' Certificate does not contain any qualification, reservation and adverse remark.

RELATED PARTY CONTRACTS/TRANSACTIONS

In accordance with the amended provisions of the Companies Act 2013 and the Listing Regulations, the Company has revised Related Party Transaction Policy, which has been uploaded on its website at https://www.trivenigroup.com/

corporate-governance?q=policies&page=1. It is the endeavor of the Company to enter into related party transaction on commercial and arms' length basis with a view to optimize the overall resources of the group.

All transactions entered into with related parties during the year were in the ordinary course of business of the Company and at arms' length basis. The Company has not entered into any contract/arrangement/transactions with related parties which could be considered material in accordance with the Policy of the Company on the materiality of related party transactions. Form AOC-2 is not attached with this report as there was no such related party transaction for which disclosure in terms of Section 134(3)(h) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is required.

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY AND INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL

In accordance with the amended terms of the Listing Regulations, the Company has revised and implemented its new Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) policy, the objective of which is to lay down a structured framework for identifying potential threats to the organization on a regular basis, assessing likelihood of their occurrence, designate risk owners to continually evaluate the emergent risks and plan measures to mitigate the impact on the Company, to the extent possible. The framework and the system are reviewed from time to time to enhance their usefulness and effectiveness. The policy recognizes that all risks in the business cannot be eliminated but these could be controlled or minimized through effective mitigation measures, effective internal controls and by defining risk limits.

A comprehensive Risk Management Framework has been put in place for each of the businesses of the Company which is stringently followed for the management of risks, including categorization thereof based on their severity. Such categorization gives highest weightage to the risks which have the potential to threaten the existence of the Company. The risks with higher severity receive more attention and management time and it is the endeavor of the Company to strengthen internal controls and other mitigation measures on a continuous basis to improve the risk profile of the Company.

Risk Management System has been integrated with the requirements of internal controls as referred to in Section 134(5)(e) of the Companies Act, 2013 to evolve risk related controls. Detailed internal financial controls have been specified covering key operations, to safeguard of assets, to prevent and detect frauds, to ensure completeness and accuracy of accounting records, to ensure robust financial reporting and statements and timely preparation of reliable financial information. These are achieved through Delegation of Authority, Policies and Procedures and other specifically designed controls, and their effectiveness is tested regularly as per the laid out mechanism as well as through external agencies.

DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL (KMP)

As per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act'), Mr. Nikhil Sawhney, Director (DIN:00029028) will retire by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting ('AGM') of the Company and, being eligible, seeks re-appointment. The Board has recommended his re-appointment.

Considering his integrity, relevant knowledge, expertise, and experience, as well as the contribution made by him during his current tenure as an independent director, the Board of Directors re-appointed Mr. Jitendra Kumar Dadoo (DIN:02481702) as an Independent Director of the Company for a period of five consecutive years, on the expiry of his current term of office, i.e., with effect from May 21, 2022, subject to shareholders' approval. The Company has received the necessary declaration from Mr. Dadoo that he continues to fulfil the criteria of independence as prescribed under the relevant provisions of the Act and the Listing Regulations.

With deep regret, the Board reports the sudden and sad demise of Dr. Santosh Pande (DIN: 01070414) and Mr. Ajay Kumar Relan (DIN: 000002632) on September 20, 2021 and October 1, 2021, respectively, who have been on the Board since April 16, 2014 and June 29, 2021, respectively, as non-executive independent directors. The Board places on record its appreciation for their invaluable contributions and guidance provided to the company during their respective tenures.

The Company has received declarations of independence in terms of Section 149 of the Act and also under the Listing Regulations from all the Independent Directors and the same has been taken on record by the Board of Directors.

As required under the provisions of Section 203 of the Act, the key managerial personnel, namely, Vice Chairman and Managing Director, CFO, and Company Secretary, continue to hold those offices as on the date of this report.

BOARD EVALUATION MECHANISM

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Listing Regulations, the Board has carried out an annual performance evaluation of its own performance, that of individual directors as well as evaluation of its committees. The evaluation criteria, as defined in the Nomination and Remuneration Policy of the Company, covered various aspects of the Board, such as composition, performance of specific duties, obligations and governance.

The performance of individual directors was evaluated on parameters such as: number of meetings attended; contributions made in the discussions; contribution towards formulation of the growth strategy of the Company; independence of judgement; safeguarding the interests of the Company and minority shareholders; additional time devoted besides attending Board/Committee meetings. The directors have expressed their satisfaction with the evaluation process.

POLICY ON DIRECTORS APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION

The policy of the Company on Directors' appointment and remuneration, including criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes, independence of a director and other matters provided under sub-section (3) of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Listing Regulations, adopted by the Board, is available on the website of the Company at https://www.trivenigroup.com/corporate-governance?q=policies&page=1.

BOARD MEETINGS

During the year, five board meetings were held, the details of which are provided in the Corporate Governance Report that forms part of this Annual Report. The maximum interval between the two board meetings did not exceed 120 days, as prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 and the Listing Regulations.

AUDITORS

Statutory Audit

At the 81st AGM, M/s S.S. Kothari Mehta & Co. (SSKM), Chartered Accountants (FRN: 000756N) were appointed as the Statutory Auditors of the Company to hold office for a period of five consecutive years from the conclusion of that AGM until the conclusion of the 86th AGM. SSKM will be completing their current term of five years at the conclusion of the ensuing AGM. SSKM, being eligible, offered themselves for re-appointment. Accordingly, in terms of Section 139 of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, the Board had, on the recommendations of the Audit Committee, recommended the re-appointment of SSKM for a second term of five consecutive years, to hold office from the conclusion of 86th AGM till the conclusion of 91th AGM of the Company for shareholders' approval at the ensuing AGM.

Comments on the Auditors Report

The Auditors' report for the financial year 2021-22 does not contain any qualification, reservation, or adverse remark. Further, pursuant to section 143(12) of the Act, the statutory auditors of the Company have not reported any instances of fraud committed on the Company by its officers or employees, the details of which are required to be mentioned in the Board's Report.

In Para I (c) of Annexure A to the Auditors' Report, the auditor has reported that the title deeds of certain immovable properties are not held in the name of the Company relating to 02 cases/plots of land valuing ₹ 12.35 lakhs. The transfer of title in the name of the Company in these reported cases could not be completed on account of certain technicalities or documentary deficiencies, which the Company is trying to resolve to the extent feasible. However, in all these cases, the land continues to remain in the possession of the company.

Cost Audit

In terms of the provisions of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014 duly amended, Cost Audit is applicable to the Sugar and Power transmission businesses of the Company. The Company has been maintaining cost accounts and records in respect of the applicable products. Mr Rishi Mohan Bansal and M/s GSR & Associates, Cost Accountants have been appointed as Cost Auditors to conduct the cost audit of the Sugar businesses (including cogeneration and distillery) and Power transmission business respectively of the Company for the FY 2022-23, subject to ratification of their remuneration by the shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The Board recommends the ratification of the remuneration of the Cost Auditors for the FY 23.

Secretarial Audit

In terms of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, the Board appointed M/s Suresh Gupta & Associates, a firm of Company Secretaries in practice to undertake the Secretarial Audit of the Company for FY22. The report on secretarial audit is annexed as **Annexure-D** to the Board's report. The report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark.

DISCLOSURES

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

During the year, a revised CSR Policy has been formulated by the CSR Committee in line with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, as amended, which, on its recommendation, was approved by the Board. The revised CSR Policy is available on the Company's website at https://www.trivenigroup.com/corporate-governance?q=policies&page=1.

The composition of the CSR Committee and Annual Report on CSR activities during FY22, as recommended by the CSR Committee and approved by the Board, is provided in **Annexure-E** to the Board's report.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The composition of Audit Committee is provided in the Corporate Governance Report that forms part of this Annual Report.

VIGIL MECHANISM

The Company has established a vigil mechanism through Whistle Blower Policy and it oversees the genuine concerns expressed by the employees and other directors through the Audit Committee. The vigil mechanism also provides for adequate safeguards against victimization of employees and directors who may express their concerns pursuant to this policy. It has also provided direct access to the Chairperson of the Audit Committee in appropriate or exceptional cases. The policy is uploaded on the website of the Company at https://www.trivenigroup.com/corporate-governance?q=policies&page=1.

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

The Company has an Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy in line with the requirements of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013 (POSH Policy). Further, the Company has complied with the provisions relating to the constitution of Internal Complaints Committee under the said Act. No complaint was received by the Internal Complaint Committee during FY22.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS MADE UNDER SECTION 186 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

Notes 6 and 9 of the standalone financial statements of the Company forming part of the Annual Report provide particulars of the investments made by the Company in the securities of other bodies corporate; Notes 8 and 50 provide details of loans advanced; and, Note 39 (v) provides details of guarantee given by the Company.

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

The particulars required under Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 are provided in **Annexure-F** to the Board's report.

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

The information as required under Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 is provided in **Annexure-G** to the Board's Report.

The particulars of employees drawing remuneration in excess of limits set out in the Rule 5(2) of Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 are provided in **Annexure-H** to the Board's Report. However, as per the provisions of Section 136 of the Companies Act, 2013, the annual report is being sent to all the members of the Company excluding the aforesaid information. The said information is available for inspection by the members at the registered office of the Company up to the date of the ensuing Annual General Meeting. Any member interested in obtaining such particulars may write to the Company Secretary at the registered office of the Company.

EMPLOYEES STOCK OPTION

There are no outstanding stock options and no stock options were either issued or allotted during the year under TEIL ESOP 2013.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

In terms of the provisions of Regulation 34 of the Listing Regulations, the Management Discussion and Analysis is set out in this Annual Report.

BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY REPORT

The Listing Regulations mandate top 1000 listed entities based on the market capitalization as on March 31 of every financial year the inclusion of the Business Responsibility Report as part of the Directors' Report of the Company. The report in the prescribed form is annexed as **Annexure-I** to the Board Report.

SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

The Company has devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and that such systems are adequate and operating effectively.

DEPOSITS

The Company has not accepted any public deposits under Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013.

DEBENTURES

No debentures were issued during the period under review.

ANNUAL RETURN

Pursuant to Section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, the annual return for the financial year 2021-22 is available on website of the Company i.e. https://www.trivenigroup.com/shareholders-information.

SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS/GENERAL DISCLOSURES

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

During the year under review, neither any application was made nor any proceedings is pending against the Company under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. Further, there was no instance of one-time settlement with any bank or financial institution.

CHANGE OF REGISTERED OFFICE

During the year, the Registered Office of the Company has been shifted from "Deoband, District Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh-247554" to "A-44, Hosiery Complex, Phase-II Extension, Noida-201 305, Uttar Pradesh" with effect from October 7, 2021.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Your Company believes and considers its human resources as the most valuable asset. The management is committed to provide an empowered, performance oriented and stimulating work environment to its employees to enable them to realise their full potential. Industrial relations remained cordial and harmonious during the year.

APPRECIATION

Your Directors wish to take the opportunity to express their sincere appreciation to our customers, suppliers, shareholders, employees, the Central, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka Governments, financial institutions, banks and all other stakeholders for their whole-hearted support and co-operation.

We look forward to their continued support and encouragement.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dhruv M. Sawhney
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN: 00102999

Place: Noida
Date: May 14, 2022

Annexure - A

STATEMENT CONTAINING SALIENT FEATURES OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF SUBSIDIARIES OR ASSOCIATE COMPANIES OR JOINT-VENTURES

Part A : Subsidiaries

(₹ in lakhs)

Name of the subsidiary	Triveni Energy Systems Ltd. (TESL)	Triveni Engineering Ltd. (TEL)	Triveni Entertainment Ltd. (TENL)	Triveni Sugar Ltd. (TSL)	Savistda Projects Ltd. (SPL)	Triveni Industries Limited (TIL)	Mathura Wastewater Management Pvt Ltd. (MWMPL)	PALI ZLD PVT LTD (PALI)	Triveni Foundation* (TF)	Gaurangi Enterprises Ltd. (GEL)	United Shippers & Dredger Limited (USD)
	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	Wholly Owned Subsidiary
Date of becoming subsidiary/ acquisition	15.02.2008	27.06.2006	20.03.2014	19.03.2014	19.03.2014	22.07.2015	12.06.2018	09.07.2021**	28.06.2020	02.07.2020	25.03.2021
1. Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	09.07.2021 to 31.03.2022	NA	NA	NA
2. Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Share capital	385	265	417	205	455	200.5	1350.30	900	1	200	40
4. Other Equity	-13.33	109.80	-25.86	-11.07	-12.74	-11.82	1550.93	62.88	-0.64	-4.14	-86.12
5. Total assets	371.81	437.93	391.29	194.12	442.51	188.82	17187.93	1906.21	73.05	196.11	1.14
6. Total Liabilities	0.14	63.14	0.15	0.19	0.26	0.14	14286.70	943.33	72.69	0.26	47.26
7. Investments	369.28	435.94	383.37	183.87	423.97	186.29	-	-	-	176.19	0.63
8. Turnover	-	-	-	-	-	-	2674.04	1517.86	-	-	-
9. Profit before taxation	-0.9	-5.33	-1.4	-0.57	-0.14	-0.98	254.38	86.73	-0.20	-0.19	-0.77
10. Provision for taxation	0.02	0.01	-	0.12	0.23	0.02	67.56	23.85	0	0.23	-
11. Profit after taxation	-0.92	-5.34	-1.4	-0.69	-0.37	-1.00	186.82	62.88	-0.20	-0.42	-0.77
12. Proposed Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
13. Extent of shareholding (in %age)	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

* TF is a company incorporated under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013, and hence, its results are not considered in the consolidated results of the Company.
** Date of incorporation

Note: Except MWMPL& PZPL, all the remaining subsidiaries are relatively much smaller and no material business activities are being carried out in these companies.

Part “B”: Associates and Joint Ventures

Name of Associates or Joint Ventures	Triveni Turbine Ltd.
1. Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	31-Mar-22
2. Date on which the Associate or Joint Venture was acquired	01.10.2010
3. Shares of Associate or Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end	
- No of shares	70627980
- Amount of Investment in Associates/Joint Venture (₹ Lakhs)	706.35
- Extent of Holding %	21.85
4. Description of how there is significant influence	Due to equity stake being more than 20%
5. Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated	Being consolidated
6. Networth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet (₹ Lakhs)	18712.19
7. Profit or Loss for the year (after tax) (₹ Lakhs) – as per Associate’s financial statements considered for consolidated financial statements	27019.62
i. Considered in Consolidation (₹ Lakhs)	5914.48
ii. Not Considered in Consolidation	-

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dhruv M. Sawhney
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN:00102999

Homai A. Daruwalla
Director & Chairperson-Audit Committee
DIN:00365880

Suresh Taneja
Group CFO

Geeta Bhalla
Group Vice President &
Company Secretary

Noida
May 14, 2022

Annexure - B

Corporate Governance Report

COMPANY'S PHILOSOPHY ON CODE OF GOVERNANCE

Your Company is of the belief that sound Corporate Governance is vital to enhance and retain stakeholder trust. Good Governance underpins the success and integrity of the organisation, institutions and markets. It is one of the essential pillars for building an efficient and sustainable environment, systems and practices to ensure that the affairs of the Company are being managed in a way which ensure accountability, transparency, fairness in all its transactions in the widest sense and meeting its stakeholder's aspirations and societal expectations. Your Company is committed to adopt the best governance practices and their adherence in the true spirit at all times. It envisages the attainment of a high level of transparency and accountability in the functioning of the Company and in the way it conducts business internally and externally.

In line with the above philosophy, your Company continuously strives for excellence through adoption of best governance and disclosure practices. The Company recognises that good governance is a continuing exercise and thus reiterates its commitment to pursue highest standard of Corporate Governance in the overall interest of its stakeholders.

Your Company has been consistently working for the betterment of the governance system executed with the Stock Exchanges. We are committed to doing things in the right way which includes but not limited to compliance with its applicable legal requirement.

THE HIGHLIGHT OF THE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE SYSTEM INCLUDES:

1. The Board of Directors of the Company is well represented with Executive, Non-Executive and Independent Non-Executive Directors with the Executive Chairman and Managing Director. As on the date of this report, the Independent Non-Executive Directors form 50% of the Board of Directors.

2. The Board has constituted several Committees viz. Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Stakeholders Relationship Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, Risk Management Committee and Executive Sub-Committee for more focused attention. The Board is empowered to constitute additional functional Committees from time to time, depending on the business needs.

3. The Company has established a Code of Conduct for Directors and Senior Management of the Company.

4. Whistle Blower Policy wherein the Employees and Directors may have the direct access to the Chairperson of the Audit Committee.

5. Risk Management framework to identify the risk for its businesses, to assess the probability of its occurrence and its mitigation plans. The information about the framework is placed before the Audit Committee and the Board periodically.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Company is managed and guided by the Board of Directors ("Board"). The Board formulates the strategy, regularly reviews the performance of the Company and determines the purpose and values of the Company. The Board provides and evaluates the strategic direction of the Company, management policies and their effectiveness and ensures that the long-term interests of the shareholders are being served. The Chairman and Managing Director with the support of the Vice Chairman and Managing Director and senior executives oversees the functional matters of the Company.

As on the date of this report, the Board comprises of six (6) Directors - 3 (three) Non-Executive and Independent Directors including 1 (one) Women Director, 1(one) Non Executive Non-Independent Director and 2 (two) Executive Directors. All the members of the Board are eminent persons with professional expertise and valuable experience in their respective areas of specialisation and bring a wide range of skills and experience to the Board.

None of the Directors on the Board is a Member on more than 10 Committees, and Chairperson of more than 5 Committees across all listed companies in which he is a Director. Necessary disclosures regarding Committee positions have been made by the Directors.

Meetings of the Board

The Board of Directors met five times during the FY 22 ended on March 31, 2022. The interval between any two successive meetings did not exceed one hundred and twenty days. Board Meetings were held on June 29, 2021, August 14, 2021, October 27, 2021, January 13, 2022 and February 2, 2022.

Independent Directors

All the Independent Directors have confirmed that they meet the criteria as stipulated under Regulation 16(1)(b) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ('Listing Regulations') read with Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act'). All such declarations were placed before the Board. Based on that, in the opinion of the Board, they fulfill the conditions of independence as specified in the Listing Regulations and the Act and are independent of the management. The maximum tenure of independent directors is in compliance with the Companies Act, 2013 and the terms and conditions of their appointment have been disclosed on the website of the Company.

Regulation 25(3) of Listing Regulations read with Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules under it mandate that the Independent Directors of the Company hold at least one meeting in a year without the attendance of Non-Independent Directors of the Company and members of the management. During the year, separate meeting of the Independent Directors was held on February 2, 2022 without the attendance of non-independent directors and members of the management. The independent directors, inter-alia reviewed the performance of non-independent directors, Chairman of the Company and the Board as a whole.

FAMILIARISATION PROGRAMME FOR INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

All the Directors including Independent Directors are provided with the necessary documents / brochures, reports and internal policies, codes of conduct to enable them to familiarise with the Company's procedure and practices. Directors are regularly updated on performance of each line of business of the Company, business strategy going forward and new initiatives being taken / proposed to be taken by the Company through presentation. Factory visits are organised, as and when required, for the Directors. The details of the familiarisation programme of the Independent Directors are available on the Company's website at https://www.trivenigroup.com/corporate-governance?q=policies&page=1.

SUCCESSION PLANNING FOR THE BOARD AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Board of Directors

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) of the Board shall identify the suitable person for appointment at Board level including from the existing top management. The NRC shall apply due diligence process to determine competency of person(s) being considered for appointment or re-appointment as a Director including Managing Director / Whole-time Director of the Company in accordance with the provisions of the Nomination and Remuneration Policy of the Company and the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder and the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time.

Senior Management

The Managing Director(s) / Executive Director (s) are empowered to identify, appoint and remove the Senior Management Personnel in accordance with the provisions of the NRC Policy, and keeping in view the organization's mission, vision, values, goals and objectives and also to evaluate their performance considering the competencies/indicators provided in the NRC Policy.

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

The composition of the Board of Directors, their attendance at Board Meetings held during the year and at the last Annual General Meeting (AGM) as also the details of Directorships and Committee positions held by them in other companies are given below:-

Name of the Director	Category	No. of Board Meetings		Attendance at last AGM held on September 17, 2021	No. of other Directorships*2	No. of Committees positions held in other companies*3	
		Held	Attended			Chairman	Member
Mr. Dhruv M. Sawhney* Chairman and Managing Director DIN-00102999	Promoter & Executive Director	5	5	Yes	3	None	None
Mr. Tarun Sawhney*1 Vice Chairman and Managing Director DIN-00382878	Promoter & Executive Director	5	5	Yes	3	None	1

Name of the Director	Category	No. of Board Meetings		Attendance at last AGM held on September 17, 2021	No. of other Directorships*2	No. of Committees positions held in other companies*3	
		Held	Attended			Chairman	Member
Mr. Nikhil Sawhney*1 DIN-00029028	Promoter & Non-Executive Director	5	5	Yes	3	None	2
Mr. Shekhar Datta** DIN- 00045591	Independent Non-Executive Director	5	1	Yes	-	-	-
Ms. Homai A. Daruwalla DIN-00365880	Independent Non-Executive Director	5	5	Yes	8	3	9
Dr. Santosh Pande** DIN-01070414	Independent Non-Executive Director	5	2	Yes	-	-	-
Mr. Sudipto Sarkar DIN-00048279	Independent Non-Executive Director	5	5	Yes	3	None	5
Mr. Jitendra Kumar Dadoo DIN-02481702	Independent Non-Executive Director	5	5	Yes	None	None	None
Mr. Ajay Kr Relan** DIN-00002632	Independent Non-Executive Director	5	2	Yes	-	-	-

*1 Mr. Tarun Sawhney and Mr. Nikhil Sawhney are sons of Mr. Dhruv M. Sawhney, Chairman & Managing Director of the Company and are thus related.

*2 Excludes Directorships in Indian Private Limited Companies, Foreign Companies, Firms, Partnerships including LLPs, Section 8 Companies and membership of various Chambers and other non-corporate organisations.

*3 The committees considered for the purpose are those prescribed under Regulation 26(1) of Listing Regulations i.e. Audit Committee and Stakeholders' Relationship Committee of public limited companies, whether listed or not. Further, number of Committee membership includes Committee Chairmanships.

** Mr Shekhar Datta resigned from the Board w.e.f. June 29, 2021 due to advancing age and health condition and there was no other material reason for his resignation. Dr Santosh Pande and Mr. Ajay Kumar Relan ceased to be directors on account of death on September 20, 2021 and Octorber 1, 2021 respectively.

Further, the details of directorship held by the Directors of the Company in other listed entities as on the date of this report are as follows:-

Name of Director	Name of other listed entity	Category of Directorship
Mr Dhruv M. Sawhney	Triveni Turbine Limited	Promoter & Executive Director
Mr Tarun Sawhney	Triveni Turbine Limited	Promoter & Non-Executive Director
Mr Nikhil Sawhney	Triveni Turbine Limited	Promoter & Executive Director
Ms Homai A. Daruwalla	AJR Infra & Tolling Limited (formerly Gammon Infrastructure Projects Limited) Triveni Turbine Limited Jaiprakash Associates Limited Rolta India Limited Associated Alcohols & Breweries Ltd.	Independent Director Independent Director Independent Director Independent Director Independent Director
Mr Sudipto Sarkar	Vesuvius India Limited EIH Associated Hotels Limited EIH Limited	Independent Director Independent Director Independent Director
Mr Jitendra Kumar Dadoo	None	Not Applicable

BOARD FUNCTIONING AND PROCEDURE

Matrix of skills/ expertise/ competence of the Board of Directors

The Board comprises qualified members who bring in the required skills, competence and expertise that allow them to make effective contribution to the Board and its committees.

Details of the core skills/ expertise/ competencies identified by the board of directors as required in the context of the Company's business(es) and sector(s) in which it operates to function effectively:

General management and leadership experience*: This includes experience in the areas of general management practices and processes, business development, strategic planning, global business opportunities, manufacturing, engineering, financial management, information technology, research and development, senior level experience and academic administration.

Knowledge, Functional and managerial experience*: Knowledge and skills in accounting and finance, business judgment, crisis response and management, industry knowledge, formulating policies and processes, legal & administration, sales and marketing, supply chain, risk management & internal controls, financial & operational controls.

Diversity & Behavioural and Personal attributes: Diversity of thought, experience, perspective, gender and culture brought to the Board by individual members. Personal characteristics matching the Company's values, such as ethics & integrity, accountability, commitment, building relationship.

Corporate governance and Finance: Understanding of good corporate governance practices & regulatory framework applicable to the Company and its compliances, maintaining board and management accountability, protecting stakeholders' interests and Company's responsibilities towards customers, employees, suppliers, regulatory bodies and the communities in which it operates, financial skills, oversight for risk management and internal controls and proficiency in financial management.

*These skills/competencies are broad-based, encompassing several areas of expertise/ experience. Each Director may possess varied combinations of skills/experience within the described set of parameters, and it is not necessary that all Directors possess all skills/experience listed therein.

Given below is a list of core skills, expertise and competencies of the individual Directors:

Core Skills/Expertise	DMS	TS	NS	HD	SS	JKD
General Management and Leadership	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Functional and managerial experience	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Diversity behavioural and personal attributes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Corporate governance and Finance	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

DMS- Mr. Dhruv M. Sawhney, TS- Mr. Tarun Sawhney, NS- Mr. Nikhil Sawhney, HD – Ms Homai A. Daruwalla, SS- Mr. Sudipto Sarkar, JKD – Mr Jitendra Kumar Dadoo.

BOARD MEETING FREQUENCY AND CIRCULATION OF AGENDA PAPERS

The Board and its Committees meet at regular intervals for discussion on agenda circulated well in advance by the Company. All material information is incorporated in the agenda for facilitating meaningful and focused discussion at the meeting. Where it is not practical to attach or send the relevant information as a part of agenda papers, the same are tabled at the Meeting. To meet business exigencies, resolutions in respect of urgent matters are passed by the Directors by Circulation.

The Company has proper systems to enable the Board to periodically review compliance reports of all laws applicable to the Company, as prepared by the Company as well as steps taken by the Company to rectify instances of non-compliances. The Board reviewed compliance reports prepared by the Company on quarterly periodicity.

Presentation by the Management

The senior management of the Company is invited at the meetings to make presentations to the Board, covering operations of the businesses of the Company, Strategy and Business Plans and to provide clarifications as and when necessary.

Access to Employees

The Directors bring an independent perspective on the issues deliberated by the Board. They have complete and unfettered access to any information of the Company and to any employee of the Company.

Availability of Information to Board Member includes:

- Performance of each line of business, business strategy going forward, new initiatives being taken / proposed to be taken and business plans of the Company.
- Annual operating plans and budgets including capital expenditure budgets and any updates.
- Quarterly results of the Company including results of the business segments.
- Minutes of the meetings of Committees of the Board.
- The information on recruitment and remuneration of senior officers just below the Board level, including appointment or removal of Chief Financial Officer and the Company Secretary.
- Show cause, demand, prosecution notices and penalty notices which are materially important.
- Fatal or serious accidents, dangerous occurrences, any material effluent or pollution problems.
- Any material default in the financial obligations to and by the Company, or substantial non-payment for goods sold / services provided by the Company.
- Any issue, which involves possible public or product liability claims of substantial nature, including any judgment or order which, may have passed strictures on the conduct of the Company or taken an adverse view regarding another enterprise that can have negative implications on the Company.
- Details of any joint venture or collaboration agreement.
- Transactions that involve substantial payment towards goodwill, brand equity, or intellectual property.
- Significant labour problems and their proposed solutions. Any significant development in Human Resources / Industrial Relations front like signing of wage agreement, implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme etc.
- Sale of material nature, of investments, subsidiaries, assets, which is not in normal course of business.
- Quarterly details of foreign exchange exposures and the steps taken by the management to limit the risks of adverse exchange rate movement, if material.
- Non-compliance of any regulatory, statutory nature or listing requirements and shareholders servicing issues, such as non-payment of dividend, delay in share transfer etc.
- Statutory compliance report of all laws applicable to the Company.
- Details of the transactions with the related parties.
- General notices of interest of directors.
- Appointment, remuneration and resignation of Directors.

Post Meeting follow up Mechanism

The important decisions taken at the Board / Committee meetings are promptly communicated to the respective units/ departments. Action taken report on the decisions of the previous meeting(s) is placed at the immediately succeeding meeting of the Board/ Committee for information and review by the Board.

Appointment/Re-appointment of Director

The information / details pertaining to Directors seeking appointment / re-appointment in ensuing Annual General Meeting (AGM), is provided in the Notice for the AGM. The Notice contains the relevant information, like brief resume of the Directors, nature of their expertise in specific functional areas and names of the companies in which they hold Directorship and membership of any Committee of the Board.

BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board of Directors have constituted following Committees consisting of Executive and Non-Executive Directors of the Company with adequate delegation of powers to meet various mandatory requirements of the Act and Listing Regulations and perform as also to oversee business of the Company and to take decisions within the parameters defined by the Board. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary to all the Committees of the Board:

1. Audit Committee
2. Nomination and Remuneration Committee
3. Stakeholders' Relationship Committee
4. Corporate Social Responsibility Committee
5. Risk Management Committee

Details on the role and composition of these committees, including the number of meetings held during the financial year and the related attendance are provided below:

(I) Audit Committee

Composition, Meetings & Attendance

The Committee is headed by an Independent Director and consists of the members as stated below. During the year ended on March 31, 2022, the Audit Committee met five times i.e. on June 27, 2021, August 11, 2021, October 4, 2021, October 25, 2021, and February 1, 2022. The composition and attendance of each Audit Committee Member is as under:-

Name of the Member	Category	No. of Meetings	
		Held	Attended
Ms. Homai A. Daruwalla – Chairperson	Independent Non-Executive Director	5	5
Mr Tarun Sawhney	Promoter & Executive Director	5	5
Mr Shekhar Datta*	Independent Non-Executive Director	5	1
Mr. Sudipto Sarkar	Independent Non-Executive Director	5	5

*ceased to be a member w.e.f. June 29, 2021

The Chairperson of the Audit Committee attended the last AGM held on September 17, 2021 to answer the shareholders' queries.

Terms of reference

The function and terms of reference of Audit Committee broadly include:-

- Reviewing the Company's financial reporting process and its financial statements.
- Reviewing the accounting and financial policies and practices and compliance with applicable accounting standards.
- Reviewing the efficacy of the internal control mechanism, monitor risk management policies adopted by the Company and ensure compliance with regulatory guidelines.
- Reviewing reports furnished by the internal and statutory auditors, and ensure that suitable follow-up action is taken.
- Examining accountancy and disclosure aspects of all significant transactions.
- Reviewing with management the quarterly, half yearly & annual financial statements including review of qualifications, if any, in the audit report before submission to the Board for approval.
- Recommending appointment of external and internal auditors and fixation of audit fees.
- Seeking legal or professional advice, if required.
- Approval or any subsequent modifications of transactions of the Company with related parties.
- Scrutiny of Inter-Corporate loans and investments.
- Valuation of undertakings or assets of the Company, wherever required.
- Reviewing the utilization of loans and/or advances from/investment by the holding company in the subsidiary exceeding Rupees 100 crore or 10% of the asset size of the subsidiary, whichever is lower including existing loans / advances / investment.
- To consider and comment on rationale, cost-benefits and impact of schemes involving merger, demerger, amalgamation etc. on the listed entity and its shareholders.
- Any other matter as may be prescribed, from time to time, to be referred to the Audit Committee in terms of the Companies Act 2013/ SEBI (LODR) Regulations and the applicable rules, regulations thereto.

The constitution and terms of reference of the Audit Committee meet the requirements of Regulation 18 of the Listing Regulations read with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(II) Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC)

Composition, Meetings & Attendance

The NRC is headed by an Independent Director and consists of the members as stated below. During the FY 22 ended on March 31, 2022 the NRC met twice i.e. on June 27, 2021 and February 2, 2022. During the FY22 the committee was reconstituted twice on June 29, 2021 by inducting Mr. Sudipto Sarkar as a member and on September 28, 2021 by inducting Ms. Homai A. Daruwalla as a member and designating her as Chairperson in place of Dr. Santosh Pande. The composition and attendance of each Audit Committee Member is as under:-

Name of the Member	Category	No. of Meetings	
		Held	Attended
Ms. Homai A Daruwalla –Chairperson	Independent Non-Executive Director	2	1
Mr Nikhil Sawhney	Promoter & Non-Executive Director	2	2
Mr Shekhar Datta*	Independent Non-Executive Director	2	1
Mr Sudipto Sarkar	Independent Non-Executive Director	2	1
Dr Santosh Pande**	Independent Non-Executive Director	2	1

* Mr. Shekhar Datta ceased to be a member of NRC w.e.f. June 29, 2021.

**Dr Santosh Pande ceased to be a member of NRC on account of death on September 20, 2021.

Terms of reference

The function and terms of reference of NRC broadly include:

- To identify persons who are qualified to become Directors (Executive, Non-Executive and Independent Directors) and who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down.
- To recommend to the Board their appointment and removal and shall carry out evaluation of every director's performance.
- To formulate the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommend to the Board a policy, relating to the remuneration for the directors (Executive, Non-Executive and Independent Directors), key managerial personnel and other employees.
- Plan for succession of Board members and Key Managerial Personnel.
- Devising a policy on Board diversity.
- To formulate, administer and supervise the Company's Employee Stock Option Schemes (ESOP Schemes) including grant of stock options under the ESOP Schemes to the permanent employees of the Company from time to time in accordance with SEBI Guidelines/Regulations.
- To review the adequacy of aforesaid terms of reference and recommend any proposed change to the Board for its approval.

The constitution and terms of reference of the NRC meet the requirements of Regulation 19 of the Listing Regulations read with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the SEBI ESOP Guidelines/ Regulations.

Remuneration Policy

In terms of the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Listing Regulations, the Board of Directors of the Company has adopted Nomination and Remuneration Policy for nomination and remuneration of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) and Senior Management. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee inter-alia recommends the remuneration of Executive Directors, which is approved by the Board of Directors, subject to approval of the shareholders, wherever necessary. The Chairman and Managing Director and Vice Chairman and Managing Director evaluates the Senior Management Personnel, including KMPs considering the competencies/ indicators provided in the Remuneration Policy. The Nomination and Remuneration Policy is available on the Company's website at https://www.trivenigroup.com/corporate-governance?q=policies&page=1

Performance Evaluation and Criteria

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee has laid down the criteria for evaluation of performance of Directors based on the indicators provided in the Remuneration Policy. A structured questionnaire was prepared for capturing various aspects of the functioning of Board, such as adequacy of the composition of the Board and its Committees, Board culture, execution and performance of specific duties, obligations and governance. The performance evaluation of Independent Directors (IDs) was done by the entire Board of Directors, excluding the ID being evaluated, based on parameters, such as, number of meetings attended, inputs and contribution made, independence of judgement, independence from management, effectiveness etc. The performance evaluation of the Board, its Chairman and the Non-Independent Directors was carried out by the Independent Directors. The Board expressed its satisfaction with the evaluation process.

Remuneration to Executive Directors

The remuneration to the Executive Directors is recommended by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee to the Board and after approval by the Board, the same is put up for the Shareholders approval. Executive Directors do not receive any sitting fees for attending the Board and Committee meetings.

During the FY 22 ended on March 31, 2022, the Company had two Executive Directors viz. Mr. Dhruv M Sawhney, Chairman and Managing Director (CMD) and Mr. Tarun Sawhney, Vice Chairman and Managing Director (VCMD).

The details of remuneration paid/payable to CMD and VCMD during the FY 22 ended on March 31, 2022 are as under:

₹ in Lakh

Name of the Executive Director	**Mr. Dhruv M. Sawhney**	**Mr. Tarun Sawhney**
	CMD	**VCMD**
No. of Equity Shares held	37733691	13820236
Service Period	31.03.2020*1 to 30.03.2025	01.10.2018*1 to 30.09.2023
Salary	Nil	340.02
Performance Bonus/ Commission	Nil	325.00
Contribution to PF & other funds*2	Nil	54.27
Other Perquisites	Nil	36.00
Total	**Nil**	**755.29**

*1date of re-appointment. There is no notice period and no severance fees.

*2does not include gratuity as it is provided based on actuarial valuation.

During the year, Mr Dhruv M. Sawhney has not drawn any remuneration from this Company in his capacity as Chairman and Managing Director of the Company. He has drawn remuneration from Triveni Turbines DMCC, Dubai (UAE), a foreign step-down subsidiary of an Associate Company, Triveni Turbine Ltd. (TTL). The remuneration drawn by Mr Tarun Sawhney is within the ceiling prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013, Listing Regulations and in accordance with the approval of the Board and the Shareholders of the Company.

Remuneration to Non-Executive Directors (NEDs)

The Company pays sitting fee to its NEDs for attending the meetings of the Board and its Committees within the limits prescribed under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. In addition to the sitting fees, the NEDs are entitled to profit based commission within the limits approved by the shareholders of the Company. The said commission is decided by the Board and distributed to NEDs based on their performance.

The details of the remuneration paid/provided during the FY22 ended on March 31, 2022 to NEDs are as follows:-

(₹ in Lakh)

Name of the Non-Executive Director	Sitting Fees	Commission	No. of Equity Shares held
Mr. Shekhar Datta*	2.75	3.00	10000
Mr. Nikhil Sawhney	10.05	45.00	14367837
Ms. Homai A. Daruwalla	12.75	15.00	Nil
Dr. Santosh Pande**	2.85	4.00	Nil
Mr. Sudipto Sarkar	12.50	13.00	Nil
Mr. Jitendra Kumar Dadoo	7.50	12.00	Nil
Mr. Ajay Kumar Relan**	2.00	-	Nil

* Mr. Shekhar Datta ceased to be a director w.e.f. June 29, 2021.

** Dr Santosh Pande and Mr. Ajay Kumar Relan ceased to be the directors on account of death on September 20, 2021 and October 1, 2021 respectively.

None of the Independent / Non-Executive Directors have any pecuniary relationship or transactions with the Company, its promoters and its senior management, its subsidiaries and associate companies except for the payment of remuneration as stated above. Dr. Santosh Pande, and Ms Homai A. Daruwalla, Independent Directors have received sitting fee / commission as Director and Member of Board/ Committees of Triveni Turbine Ltd. (Associate Company), whereas Mr. Nikhil Sawhney, Promoter & Non-Executive Director is the Vice Chairman and Managing Director of the said Associate Company and has drawn remuneration from that Company.

During the year, the Company has not issued any Stock Option to the Directors including Independent Directors under its ESOP Schemes.

(III) Stakeholders' Relationship Committee (SRC)

Composition, Meetings & Attendance

The Committee is headed by an Independent Director and consists of the members as stated below. During the FY 22 ended on March 31, 2022 the Committee met once i.e. on February 2, 2022. During the FY22 the committee was reorganized by re-designating Mr. Nikhil Sawhney as its Chairperson in place of Dr. Santosh Pande w.e.f. September 28, 2021. The composition and attendance of each Committee Member is as under:-

Name of the Member	Category	No. of Meetings	
		Held	Attended
Mr Nikhil Sawhney – Chairman	Promoter & Non-Executive Director	1	1
Mr Tarun Sawhney	Promoter & Executive Director	1	1
Mr Sudipto Sarkar	Independent Non-Executive Director	1	1
Dr. Santosh Pande*	Independent Non-Executive Director	N.A	N.A

* Dr Santosh Pande ceased to be a member of SRC on account of death on September 20, 2021

Terms of reference

The function and terms of reference/role of SRC broadly include:-

- Resolving the grievances of the security holders of the listed entity including complaints related to transfer/transmission of shares, non-receipt of annual report, non-receipt of declared dividends, issue of new/duplicate certificates, general meetings etc.
- Review of measures taken for effective exercise of voting rights by shareholders.
- Review of adherence to the service standards adopted by the company in respect of various services being rendered by the Registrar & Share Transfer Agent.
- Review of the various measures and initiatives taken by the Company for reducing the quantum of unclaimed dividends and ensuring timely receipt of dividend warrants/annual reports/statutory notices by the shareholders of the Company.
- Review of the report(s) which may be submitted by the Company Secretary/RTA relating to approval/ confirmation of requests for share transfer/

transmission/ transposition/ consolidation/ issue of duplicate share certificates/sub-division, consolidation, remat, demat etc on quarterly basis.

The constitution and terms of reference of the Stakeholders' Relationship Committee meet the requirements of Regulation 20 of the Listing Regulations read with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Ms. Geeta Bhalla, Group Vice President & Company Secretary has been designated as the Compliance Officer of the Company.

Details of investor complaints

During the FY 22 ended on March 31, 2022, the Company received complaints from various shareholders / investors directly and/or through the Stock Exchanges / SEBI relating to non-receipt of dividend / redemption money, annual report/notice of general meeting, new share certificates etc. All of them were resolved / replied suitably by furnishing the requisite information / documents. Details of investor complaints received and resolved during the FY 22 are as follows:

Opening Balance	Received	Resolved	Pending
Nil	11	11	Nil

Further, there were no pending share transfers and requests for dematerialization as on March 31, 2022.

(IV) Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (CSR Committee)

Composition, Meetings & Attendance

The Committee is headed by an Independent Director and consists of the members as stated below. During the FY 22 ended on March 31, 2022 the Committee met twice i.e. on June 27, 2021 and March 17, 2022. The composition and attendance of each Committee Member is as under:-

Name of the Member	Category	No. of Meetings	
		Held	Attended
Ms Homai A. Daruwalla – Chairperson	Independent Non-Executive Director	2	2
Dr. Santosh Pande*	Independent Non-Executive Director	2	-
Mr Tarun Sawhney	Promoter & Executive Director	2	2
Mr Nikhil Sawhney	Promoter & Non-Executive Director	2	2

* Dr Santosh Pande ceased to be a member of CSR Committee on account of death on September 20, 2021.

Terms of reference

The CSR Committee is authorized to formulate and recommend to the Board, a CSR policy indicating the activity or activities to be undertaken by the Company as specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013; recommend the amount to be spent on such activities; monitor the Company's CSR policy periodically and institute a transparent monitoring mechanism for the implementation of the CSR projects.

The constitution and terms of reference of the CSR Committee meet the requirements of relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(V) Risk Management Committee (RMC)

Composition, Meetings & Attendance

In compliance with Regulation 21 of the Listing Regulations, the Board of Directors of the Company has constituted RMC effective from June 29, 2021. RMC is headed by an Executive Director and consists of four Board members as stated below. During the FY 22 ended on March 31, 2022 the Committee met twice i.e. on October 26, 2021 and March 17, 2022. The composition and attendance of each Committee Member is as under:

Name of the Member	Category	No. of Meetings	
		Held	Attended
Mr Dhruv M. Sawhney – Chairman	Promoter & Executive Director	2	2
Mr Tarun Sawhney	Promoter & Executive Director	2	1
Mr Nikhil Sawhney	Promoter & Non-Executive Director	2	2
Mr Jitendra Kumar Dadoo	Independent Non-Executive Director	2	2

Terms of reference

The role and powers of the RMC broadly include:

- To formulate a detailed risk management policy.
- To ensure that appropriate methodology, processes and systems are in place to monitor and evaluate risks associated with the business of the Company.
- To monitor and oversee implementation of the risk management policy, including evaluating the adequacy of risk management systems.
- To periodically review the risk management policy, at least once in two years, including by considering the changing industry dynamics and evolving complexity.

- To keep the board of directors informed about the nature and content of its discussions, recommendations and actions to be taken.
- To review the appointment, removal and terms of remuneration of the Chief Risk Officer of the Company (if any).
- To coordinate the activities of the Committee with other committees, in instances where there is any overlap with activities of other such committees, as per the framework laid down by the board of directors.
- To seek information from any employee, obtain outside legal or other professional advice and secure attendance of outsiders with relevant expertise, if it considers necessary.
- To pursue such other activities and functions as may be provided under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 or SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 duly amended from time to time.

The constitution and terms of reference of RMC meet the requirements of Regulation 21 of the Listing Regulations.

Other Committees

Executive Sub-Committee

Apart from the above statutory committees, the Board of Directors has constituted an Executive Sub-Committee, presently comprising of three (3) Directors to oversee routine matters that are in the normal course of the business. The Board of Directors have delegated certain powers to this Committee to facilitate the working of the Company. The Committee met four times during the FY22 ended on March 31, 2022.

GENERAL BODY MEETINGS

Particulars of the last three Annual General Meetings are as follows:

Year	Date & Day	Location	Time	Special Resolution
2020-21	September 17, 2021 Friday	Conducted AGM through Video conferencing/other audio Visual means*.	3:00 p.m.	1. Payment of remuneration by way of Commission to Non-Executive Directors for a period of five years from the financial year commencing 1st April, 2021. 2. Shifting of the Registered Office of the Company from Deoband, Dist Saharanpur U. P. to A-44, Hosiery Complex, Phase-II Extn. Noida-201305, U.P.
2019-20	September 28, 2020 Monday	Conducted AGM through Video conferencing/other audio Visual means*.	11:00 a.m.	1. Re-appointment of Mr Dhruv M. Sawhney as Managing Director (designated as Chairman & Managing Director) of the Company for a period of five years w.e.f. 31.3.2020 and payment of remuneration to him.
2018-19	September 27, 2019 Friday	Company's Guest House at Deoband Sugar Unit Complex Deoband, District Saharanpur, U.P.	12:30 p.m.	1. Re-appointment of Mr Sudipto Sarkar as an Independent Director for a period of five years w.e.f. 14.9.2019.

*Pursuant to the General Circulars dated May 5, 2020 and January 13, 2021 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

Further pursuant to a Notice dated May 9, 2022, an Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the Company is scheduled to be held on Monday, June 6, 2022 at 11:30 a.m. through video conferencing/other audio visual means, for seeking approval of the members by way of an ordinary resolution for the sale of equity shares of Triveni Turbine Limited ('TTL') aggregating to a minimum of 10% and up to 12% equity share capital of TTL held by Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited ('Company') to Mr Dhruv Sawhney, individually or together with Mrs Rati Sawhney and the Manmohan Sawhney HUF.

POSTAL BALLOT

(a) Details of the Special Resolution passed by the Company through Postal Ballot:

During the FY 22 ended on March 31, 2022, the Company has not sought approval from its shareholders for passing of any special resolution through Postal Ballot.

(b) Whether any special resolution is proposed to be conducted through postal ballot:

The Company proposes to seek approval of the members by way of a special resolution for the re-appointment of Mr. Jitendra Kumar Dadoo (DIN:02481702) as an Independent Director for second term of five consecutive years w.e.f.

May 21, 2022 through postal ballot before ensuing Annual General Meeting.

(c) Procedure for Postal Ballot:
The Company endeavors to follow the procedure laid down under the relevant provisions of the Act read with rules thereof and the provisions of the Listing Regulations as and when there is any proposal for passing resolutions by postal ballot.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

(a) Quarterly Results: The Unaudited quarterly / half yearly financial results and the annual audited financial results of the Company were published in National English and Hindi newspapers and displayed on the website of the Company at www.trivenigroup.com and the same were also sent to all the Stock Exchanges where the equity shares of the Company are listed. The Investor's brief were also sent to Stock Exchanges.

(b) Website www.trivenigroup.com: Detailed information on the Company's business and products; quarterly / half yearly / nine months and annual financial results, Investor brief and the quarterly distribution of Shareholding are displayed on the Company's website.

(c) Teleconferences and Press conferences, Presentation etc.: The Company held quarterly Investors Teleconferences and Press Conferences for the investors of the Company after the declaration of the Quarterly / Annual Results. The Company made presentations to institutional investors / analysts during the period which are available on the Company's website.

(d) Exclusive email ID for investors: The Company has designated the email id shares@trivenigroup.com exclusively for investor servicing, and the same is prominently displayed on the Company's website www.trivenigroup.com. The Company strives to reply to the Complaints within a period of 6 working days.

(e) Annual Report: Annual Report contains inter-alia Audited Annual Stand-alone Financial Statement, Consolidated Financial Statement, Directors' Report and Auditors' Report. The Management Perspective, Business Review and Financial Highlights are also part of the annual report.

(f) The Management Discussion & Analysis: The Management Discussion & Analysis Report forms part of the annual report.

(g) Intimation to Stock Exchanges: The Company intimates stock exchanges all price sensitive information or such other information which in its opinion are material & of relevance to the shareholders. The Company also submits electronically various compliance reports / statements periodically in accordance with the provisions of the Listing Regulations on NSE and BSE Electronic Filing System.

GENERAL SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

(a) Annual General Meeting

Day & Date	:	Wednesday, August 24, 2022
Time	:	11:30 A.M. (IST)
Venue	:	The Company is conducting the meeting through Video Conferencing/Other Audio Visual Means pursuant to the General Circular dated May 5, 2022 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. The deemed Venue for Meeting will be registered Office of the Company.

(b) Financial Year : April to March

Financial calendar for the financial year 2022-23 (tentative)

Financial Reporting for the quarter ending June 30, 2022	By mid of August 2022
Financial Reporting for the quarter / half year ending September 30, 2022	By mid of November 2022
Financial Reporting for the quarter / nine months ending December 31, 2022	By mid of February 2023
Financial Reporting for the annual audited accounts for the financial year ending March, 31, 2023	By the end of May 2023

(c) Dividend Record Date: August 17, 2022

(d) Dividend Payment Date: Within 30 days of AGM

(e) Listing on Stock Exchanges

The equity shares of the Company are listed at the following stock exchanges:

Sl. No.	Name and Address of Stock Exchanges	Stock Code
1.	BSE Ltd., Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers Dalal Street, Fort, Mumbai - 400 023.	532356
2.	National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. Exchange Plaza, 5th Floor, Plot No. C/1, G Block, Bandra (E), Mumbai - 400 051.	TRIVENI

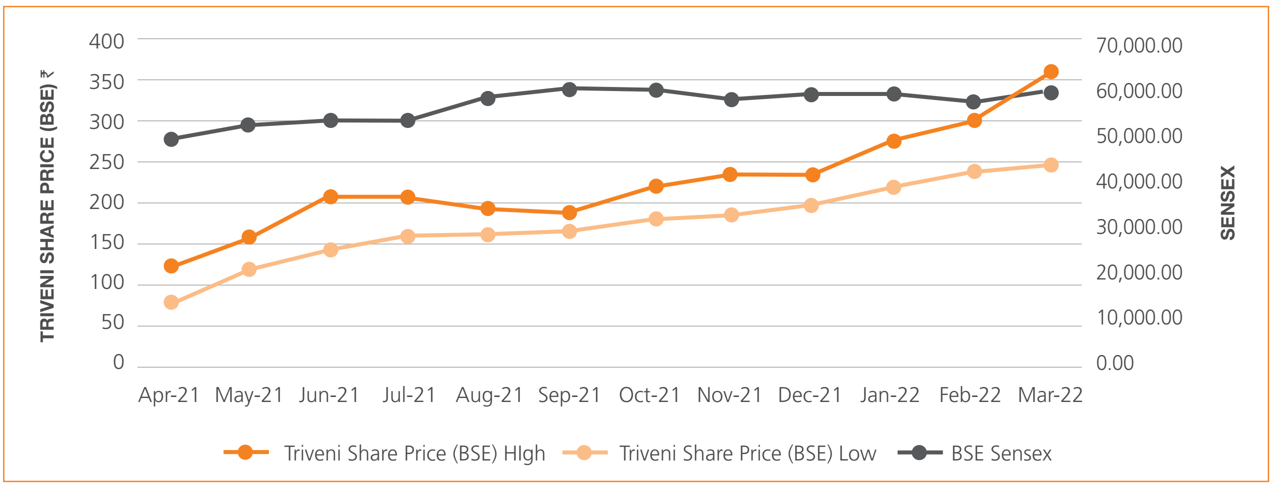
The Company has paid the listing fees for the Financial Year 2022-23 to both the aforesaid Stock Exchanges.

(f) Market Price Data/Stock Performance: FY22 ended on March 31, 2022

During the year under report, the trading in Company's equity shares was from April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022. The high low price during this period on the BSE and NSE was as under:-

Month	Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE)		National Stock Exchange (NSE)	
	High	Low	High	Low
April, 2021	126.35	80.60	126.50	80.10
May, 2021	160.00	123.00	160.00	121.10
June, 2021	209.00	145.00	209.00	145.20
July, 2021	208.90	160.60	209.40	159.45
August, 2021	192.95	163.20	193.00	163.00
September, 2021	189.50	166.00	189.90	165.55
October, 2021	220.00	181.25	220.00	181.05
November, 2021	235.00	185.65	235.00	185.75
December, 2021	235.00	198.75	233.50	199.30
January, 2022	276.90	219.20	276.85	218.65
February, 2022	300.00	238.00	300.40	233.00
March, 2022	358.90	247.45	358.80	247.90

(g) Performance of the share price of the Company in comparison to the BSE Sensex



(h) Registrar & Share Transfer Agent

M/s. KFin Technologies Limited continue to act as the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent of the Company.

(i) Share Transfer System

The authority for approving and confirming the request for transfer / transmission / issue of duplicate share certificates / consolidation/ dematerialization of shares etc. and performing other related activities has been delegated to the Company Secretary / Registrar and Share Transfer Agent M/s KFin Technologies Ltd. (RTA). A summary of transactions so approved is placed at the Stakeholders' Relationship Committee Meeting, as and when held. The Company obtains an annual certificate from Practising Company Secretaries as per the requirement of Regulation 40(9) of Listing Regulations and the same is filed with the Stock Exchanges within stipulated time.

In terms of provisions of Regulation 40 of the Listing Regulations as amended from time to time, requests for effecting transfer of securities (including transmission/ transposition) cannot be processed by the listed companies unless the securities are held in dematerialized form. Further in terms of SEBI circular dated January 25, 2022, the listed companies shall issue the securities in dematerialized form only while processing the service requests for (a) issue of duplicate securities certificate; (b) claim from Unclaimed Suspense Account; (c) Renewal/ Exchange of securities certificate; (d) Endorsement; (e) Sub-division/ Splitting of securities certificate; (f) Consolidation of securities certificates/folios. The Company/RTA shall verify and process the service requests for the aforesaid purposes and thereafter issue a 'Letter of Confirmation' in lieu of physical securities certificate(s), to the securities holder/ claimant. Such 'Letter of Confirmation' shall be valid for a period of 120 days from the date of its issuance, within which the securities holder/ claimant shall make a request to the Depository Participant for dematerializing the said securities, failing which the RTA/Company shall credit the securities to the Suspense Escrow Demat Account of the Company. Necessary Form ISR-4 for the aforesaid service requests is available on the website of the Company at www.trivenigroup.com. Accordingly, members are requested to make service requests for aforesaid purposes by submitting a duly filled up and signed Form ISR – 4 directly to the Company's RTA, M/s. KFin Technologies Limited, along with the documents / details specified therein for processing.

SEBI has also vide its Circular dated November 3, 2021, made it mandatory for holders of physical securities to furnish PAN, KYC and Nomination/Opt-out of Nomination details to avail any investor service. Folios wherein any one of these details are not registered by April 1, 2023 shall be frozen. The concerned members are therefore urged to furnish PAN, KYC and Nomination/ Opt out of Nomination by submitting the prescribed forms duly filled up and signed, by email from their registered email id to einward.ris@kfintech.com or by sending a physical copy of the prescribed form duly filled up and signed by all the registered holders to the Company's RTA, M/s. KFin Technologies Limited.

(j) Distribution of Equity Shareholding as on March 31, 2022

Group of Shares	Number of Shareholders	% of total Shareholders	Number of Shares held	% of Total Shares
From 1 - 500	87815	92.270	6738281	2.787
501 – 1000	3447	3.622	2692678	1.114
1001 - 2000	1830	1.923	2760762	1.142
2001 - 3000	649	0.682	1662153	0.687
3001 - 4000	295	0.310	1046866	0.433
4001 - 5000	224	0.235	1048259	0.434
5001 - 10000	386	0.405	2867350	1.186
10001 & above	526	0.553	222938761	92.217
****TOTAL****	**95172**	**100.000**	**241755110**	**100.000**

(k) Shareholding Pattern of Equity Shares as on March 31, 2022

Category	Number of Shares held	% to total shareholders
Promoters	165439263	68.433
Mutual Funds	11049356	4.571
Banks/Financial Institutions/ Insurance Cos.	50	0.00
Foreign Portfolio Investors	12770188	5.282
Bodies Corporate/NBF	4173391	1.726
Indian Public(*)	43602790	18.036
NRIs / Foreign Nationals	4404712	1.822
Others – Clearing Members/ Trust/IEPF	315360	0.130
Total	**241755110**	**100.00**

(l) Dematerialisation of Shares & Liquidity

The Company's equity shares are compulsorily traded in the electronic form. The Company has entered into an Agreement with NSDL and CDSL to establish electronic connectivity of its equity shares for scrip less trading. Both NSDL & CDSL have admitted the Company's equity share on their system.

The system for getting the shares dematerialised is as under:

- Share Certificate(s) along with Demat Request Form (DRF) will be submitted by the shareholder to the Depository Participant (DP) with whom he/she has opened a Depository Account.
- DP will process the DRF and generates a unique number DRN.
- DP will forward the DRF and share certificates to the Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agent.
- The Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agent after processing the DRF will confirm or reject the request to the Depositories.
- Upon confirmation, the Depository will give the credit to shareholder in his / her depository account maintained with DP.

As on March 31, 2022, 99.9% of total equity share capital of the Company was held in dematerialised form (including 100% of the promoter holding). The ISIN allotted by NSDL / CDSL is INE256C01024. Confirmation in respect of the requests for dematerialisation of shares is sent to NSDL and CDSL within the stipulated period.

(m) Outstanding GDR / ADR or Warrants

As on date there are no Global Depository Receipts (GDR), American Depository Receipt (ADR), Warrants or any other convertible instrument.

(n) Commodity price risk or foreign exchange risk and hedging activities

Barring sugarcane, the price of which is fixed by the Government, the Company is not exposed to any material commodity price risks in respect of other raw materials. In respect of its final products, the Company is exposed to sugar price risk and in view of sugar business being a dominant business of the Company, its impact is substantial. However, the Company does not have significant risks from foreign currency fluctuations as the foreign exposures are nominal. The details on these risks, mitigation and hedging potential thereof are stated in Note 41 of the Standalone Financial Statements and in the Management Discussions & Analysis forming part of the Annual Report.

(o) Reconciliation of Share Capital Audit

As stipulated by SEBI, a qualified Practicing Company Secretary carries out Reconciliation of Share Capital Audit to reconcile the total admitted capital with NSDL and CDSL and the total issued and listed capital. This audit is carried out every quarter and the report thereon is submitted to the Stock Exchanges. The Audit confirms that the total listed and paid-up capital is in agreement with the aggregate of the total number of shares in dematerialized form and in physical form.

(p) Unclaimed Dividend

During the year, no unclaimed dividend was liable to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) administered by the Central Government. All unclaimed dividends upto the financial year 2011-12 (Final Dividend) have been transferred to IEPF. The Company had not declared any dividend in FYs 2012 to 2017.

The dividends for the succeeding years remaining unclaimed for 7 years will be transferred by the Company to the said IEPF on the due dates as given hereunder:

Financial Year/ Period	Whether Interim/ Final	Date of declaration of Dividend	Due date for transfer to IEPF
2017-18	Interim Dividend	10.08.2017	10.09.2024
2018-19	Interim Dividend	13.02.2019	17.03.2026
2019-20	Interim Dividend	10.02.2020	15.03.2027
2020-21	Final Dividend	17.09.2021	20.10.2028
2021-22	Interim Dividend	27.10.2021	29.11.2028

Shareholders who have not so far encashed their dividend warrant(s) or have not received the same are requested to seek issuance of duplicate warrant(s) by writing to the Company confirming non-encashment / non-receipt of dividend warrant(s).

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

In compliance with the requirements laid down in Section 124(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016, the Company has transferred equity shares of all such shareholders whose dividends had remained unpaid or unclaimed for seven consecutive years or more, to the Demat Account of IEPF. However, the shareholders are entitled to claim their equity shares including all the corporate benefits accruing on such shares, if any, from the IEPF Authority by submitting an online application in prescribed Form IEPF-5 and sending a physical copy of the said Form duly signed by all the joint shareholders, if any, as per the specimen signatures recorded with the Company along with requisite documents enumerated in the Form IEPF-5, to the Company's Registrar & Transfer Agent, M/s KFin Technologies Ltd., Hyderabad. The Rules and Form IEPF-5 for claiming back the equity shares are available on the website of IEPF www.iepf.gov.in. It may please be noted that no claim shall lie against the Company in respect of equity shares transferred to IEPF pursuant to the said Rules. The details of the shareholders whose equity shares had been transferred to the Demat Account of the IEPF and the details of unclaimed dividends lying with the Company as on the date of last AGM (i.e. Sept 17, 2021) are available on the website of the Company at www.trivenigroup.com/investor/shareholders-information. Further, shares in respect of which dividend will remain unclaimed progressively for seven consecutive years, will be reviewed for transfer to the IEPF as required by law. In the interest of shareholders, the Company send prior intimation to the concerned shareholders to claim their unclaimed dividends in order to avoid transfer of dividend/shares to IEPF and publish a notice to this effect in the newspapers.

Equity shares of the Company lying in IEPF suspense account

In accordance with the requirement of Regulation 34(3) and Part F of Schedule V to the SEBI (Listing Regulations, detail of the equity shares in the suspense account are as follows:

Particulars	Number of Shareholders	No of Equity shares
Aggregate number of shareholders and the outstanding shares in the suspense account lying at the beginning of the year	1025	100634
Number of shareholders who approached listed entity for transfer of shares from suspense account during the year	11	2794
Number of shareholders to whom shares were transferred from suspense account during the year	5	1831
Aggregate number of shareholders and the outstanding shares in the suspense account lying at the end of the year	1020	98803

The voting rights on the shares outstanding in the said account as on March 31, 2022 shall remain frozen till the rightful owner of such shares claims the shares.

(r) Locations

Detailed information on plant / business locations including registered and corporate offices is provided elsewhere in the Annual Report.

(s) Address for correspondence

- All Members correspondence should be forwarded to M/s. KFin Technologies Limited, the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent of the Company or to the Share Department at the Corporate Office of the Company at the addresses mentioned below.
- The Company's dedicated e-mail address for Investors' Complaints and other communications is shares@trivenigroup.com.

Registrar & Share Transfer Agent	Share Department	Compliance Officer
M/s. KFin Technologies Ltd. (Formerly KFin Technologies Pvt. Ltd.) Unit: Triveni Engineering & Industries Ltd. Selenium Tower B, Plot 31-32, Gachibowli Financial District, Nanakramguda Hyderabad - 500 032 Phone: +91-40-67162222 Fax: +91-40–23991153 E-mail: einward.ris@kfintech.com	Triveni Engineering & Industries Ltd. 8th Floor, Express Trade Towers, 15-16, Sector 16A, Noida-201 301. Tel. : +91 - 120- 4308000; Fax : +91- 120- 4311010-11 email :- shares@trivenigroup.com website :www.trivenigroup.com	Ms. Geeta Bhalla Group Vice President & Company Secretary Triveni Engineering & Industries Ltd. 8th Floor, Express Trade Towers, 15-16, Sector 16A, Noida-201 301. Tel.: +91 -120-4308000; Fax : +91 – 120- 4311010-11 Email :- shares@trivenigroup.com

(t) Credit Rating

During the financial year 2021-22, ICRA has upgraded the rating for long term facilities to AA with stable outlook and reaffirmed the rating for short term facilities and commercial papers as A1+.

OTHER DISCLOSURES

- **Related Party Transactions**

  During the year, there was no materially significant related party transaction which may have potential conflict with the interest of the Company. The Company has in place a revised Related Party Transaction Policy which has been uploaded on its website at https://www.trivenigroup.com/corporate-governance?q=policies&page=1 Details of related party information and transactions are being placed before the Audit Committee from time to time. The details of the related party transactions during the year have been provided in Note No.39 to the financial statements.

- **Disclosures of Accounting Treatment**

  In the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company has followed the treatment as prescribed in the applicable Accounting Standards.

- **Disclosures on acceptance of recommendations made by the Board Committees**

  During the financial year under review, there was no such instance wherein the Board had not accepted any recommendation of the any Committee of the Board. All the recommendations made by the Committees of the Board were accepted by the Board.

- **Details of Non-Compliance by the Company, penalties, stricture imposed on the Company by the Stock Exchanges, SEBI or any statutory authorities or any matter related to capital markets.**

  The Company has complied with all the requirements of the Stock Exchanges / the Regulations and guidelines of SEBI and other Statutory Authorities on all matters relating to capital markets. No penalties or strictures have been imposed by SEBI, Stock Exchanges or any statutory authorities on matters relating to capital markets during the last three years.

- **Whistle Blower Policy and Affirmation that no personnel has been denied access to the Audit Committee**

  The Company has established a vigil mechanism through a Whistle Blower Policy for directors and employees to report concerns about unethical behavior, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the Company's code of conduct or ethics policy. The mechanism provides for adequate safeguards against victimisation of director(s) / employee(s) who express their concerns and also provides for direct access to the Chairperson of the Audit Committee in exceptional cases. During the year under review, no personnel was denied access to the Audit Committee.

- **Disclosures in relation to The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013**

  The Company has formulated a policy on prevention of Sexual Harassment in accordance with the provisions of The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder which is aimed at providing every women at the workplace a safe, secure and dignified work environment. No complaint of sexual harassment was received from any women employee during the year.

- **Code for prevention of Insider Trading**

  The Company has formulated comprehensive Code of Conduct to regulate, monitor and report trading by Insiders in line with the SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 as amended. The Code lays down the guidelines which advise on procedures to be followed and disclosures to be made, while dealing in shares of the Company and the consequences of non-compliances, including the policy for enquiry in case of leak or suspected leak of Unpublished Price Sensitive Information ('UPSI'). The Company has also adopted Code for Fair Disclosure of UPSI along with Policy for Determination of Legitimate Purposes and the same is available on the Company's website at https://www.trivenigroup.com/corporate-governance?q=policies&page=1.

- **Code of conduct for Directors and Senior Executives**

  The Company has laid down a Code of Conduct for all Board Members and the Senior Executives of the Company. The Code of conduct is available on the Company's website www.trivenigroup.com. They have affirmed their compliance with the said code of conduct for the financial year ended March 31, 2022. A declaration to this effect duly signed by the Chairman and Managing Director is given below:

To the Shareholders of Triveni Engineering & Industries Ltd.

Sub.: Compliance with Code of Conduct

I hereby declare that all the Board Members and the Senior Management Personnel of the Company have affirmed compliance with the Code of Conduct as adopted by the Board of Directors and applicable to them for the financial year ended March 31, 2022.

Dhruv M. Sawhney

Noida — Chairman and Managing Director

May 14, 2022 — DIN:00102999

- **Certification**

  The Chairman and Managing Director and Group CFO have certified to the Board of Directors, inter-alia, the accuracy of financial statements and adequacy of internal controls for the financial reporting purpose as required under Regulation 17 (8) of Listing Regulations, for the year ended March 31, 2022. The said certificate forms part of the Annual Report.

  Further, as required under Regulation 34(3) and Schedule V Para C clause (10)(i) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015), a certificate from the Company Secretary in Practice has been received stating that none of the Directors on the Board have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Directors of Companies by the Board / Ministry of Corporate affairs or any such statutory authority. The said certificate forms part of the Annual Report.

  Remuneration to Statutory Auditors

  M/s S S Kothari Mehta & Co., Chartered Accountans (Firm Registration No. 000756N), are holding the office of Statutory Auditors of the Company and two of its wholly owned subsidiaries namely, Mathura Wastewater Management Pvt. Ltd. (MWMPL) and Pali ZLD Pvt. Ltd. The particulars of payment of Statutory Auditors fees on consolidated basis is given below:

Particulars	(Rupees in lakh)
Service as Statutory Auditor (including quarterly limited review)	76.52
Other matters (including tax audit of MWMPL & PZPL)	3.60
Re-imbursement of out of pocket expenses	0.59
Total	**80.71**

- **Disclosure of Loans and Advances**

  During the year, the Company has not given any loans and advances in the nature of loans to any firms/companies in which Directors are interested.

- **Details of compliance with mandatory requirements and adoption of the non-mandatory requirements**

  The details of mandatory requirements are mentioned in this Report. The Company is in compliance with the requirements specified under regulations 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) of sub-regulation (2) of regulation 46 of the Listing Regulations, as applicable, with regard to corporate governance.

  The status of adoption of the discretionary requirement as prescribed in Schedule II Part E of the Listing Regulations is as under:

  Modified opinion(s) in audit report

  The opinion expressed by the Auditor in the audit report on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 is unmodified.

- **Subsidiary Companies**

  There are 11 unlisted Indian wholly owned subsidiary companies viz. Triveni Industries Ltd., Triveni Engineering Ltd., Triveni Energy Systems Ltd., Triveni Entertainment Ltd., Svastida Projects Ltd., Mathura Wastewater Management Pvt. Ltd. Triveni Sugar Ltd., Gauragi Enterprises Ltd., United Shippers & Dredgers Ltd., Pali ZLD Pvt. Ltd. and Triveni Foundation (Section 8 Company). None of these subsidiaries is the “Material Non-listed Subsidiary” in terms of Regulation 16(1)(c) of the Listing Regulations. The Company regularly places before the Board, minutes of the unlisted subsidiaries of the Company. The Company has a policy for determining Material Subsidiary which has been uploaded on its website at https://www.trivenigroup.com/corporate-governance?q=policies&page=1

- **Disclosure of commodity price risks and commodity hedging activities**

  With respect to inputs, the Company is not exposed to any material commodity price risks. However, with respect to the outputs, the Company is exposed to risks relating to the sugar price. In view of lack of adequate depth in commodity exchange/s in India, there is little potential of effective hedging but the Company strives to minimise the risk by an effective sales strategy.

AUDITORS’ CERTIFICATE ON COMPLIANCE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The certificate dated May 14, 2022 from Statutory Auditors of the Company (M/s SS Kothari Mehta & Co.) confirming compliance with the Corporate Governance requirements as stipulated under the Listing Regulations is annexed hereto.

The above report has been adopted by the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on May 14, 2022.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dhruv M. Sawhney
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN:00102999

Noida
May 14, 2022

Annexure - C

Independent Auditor's Certificate on Corporate Governance

To
The Members of
Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited

We have examined the compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance by Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31st March, 2022, as stipulated in Regulations 17 to 27 and clause (b) to (i) of Regulation 46 (2) and paragraphs C, D and E of Schedule V of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as amended ('Listing Regulations') pursuant to the Listing Agreement of the Company with Stock Exchanges.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

The compliance of the Corporate Governance Report is the responsibility of the Management of the Company including the preparation and maintenance of all relevant supporting records and documents. This responsibility also includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to ensure the compliance with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in the Listing Regulations, issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

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

We have examined the relevant records and documents maintained by the Company for the purposes of providing reasonable assurance on the compliance with Corporate Governance requirements by the Company.

Pursuant to the requirements of the 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 Listing Regulations for the year ended 31st March, 2022.

We have carried out an examination of the relevant records of the Company in accordance with the Guidance Note on Certification of Corporate Governance issued by the Institute of the Chartered Accountants of India (the ICAI), the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act 2013, in so far as applicable for the purpose of this certificate and as per the Guidance Note on Reports or Certificates for Special Purposes issued by the ICAI which 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

Based on our examination of the relevant records and according to the information and explanations provided to us and the representations provided by the Management, 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 para C, D and E of Schedule V of the Listing Regulations during the year ended 31st March, 2022.

We 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

This certificate is issued solely for the purpose of complying with the aforesaid regulations and may not be suitable for any other purpose.

For **S. S. Kothari Mehta & Company**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000756N

Yogesh K. Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 093214
UDIN: 22093214AIZLMF9630

Place: New Delhi
Dated: May 14, 2022

CEO / CFO certification

To
The Board of Directors
Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited

Sub : CEO / CFO certification under Regulation 17(8) of Listing Agreement

We, Dhruv M. Sawhney, Chairman and Managing Director and Mr. Suresh Taneja, Group CFO certify to the Board that:

(a) We have reviewed financial statements and the cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2022 and that to the best of our knowledge and belief:

   (i) These statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading;

   (ii) 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.

(b) There are, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the company during the year which are fraudulent, illegal or violative of the company's code of conduct.

(c) We accept 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 and we have disclosed to the auditors and the Audit Committee, deficiencies in design or operation of such internal controls, if any, of which we are aware and the steps we have taken or propose to take to rectify these deficiencies.

(d) We have indicated to the auditors and the Audit Committee:

   (i) That there were no significant changes in internal control over financial reporting during the year;

   (ii) There are no significant changes in accounting policies during the year and;

   (iii) That there were no instances of significant fraud, of which we have become aware and the involvement therein, if any, of the management or an employee having a significant role in the company's internal control system over financial reporting.

Suresh Taneja
Group CFO

Dhruv M. Sawhney
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN:00102999

Noida
May 14, 2022

Certificate of Non-Disqualification of Directors

(Pursuant to Regulation 34(3) and Schedule V Para C clause (10)(i) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015)

To,
The Members of
M/s Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited
A-44, Hosiery Complex, Phase-II Extension,
Noida-201305 (Uttar Pradesh)

We have examined the relevant registers, records, forms, returns and disclosures received from the Directors of TRIVENI ENGINEERING & INDUSTRIES LIMITED having CIN- L15421UP1932PLC022174 and having registered office at A-44, Hosiery Complex, Phase-II Extension, Noida-201305 (Uttar Pradesh) (hereinafter referred to as 'the Company'), produced before us by the Company for the purpose of issuing this Certificate, in accordance with Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V Para-C Sub clause 10(i) of the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the verifications (including Directors Identification Number (DIN) status at the portal www.mca.gov.in) as considered necessary and explanations furnished to us by the Company & its officers, We hereby certify that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company as stated below for the Financial Year ending on 31st March, 2022 have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Directors of companies by the Securities and Exchange Board of India and Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such other Statutory Authority.

S. No.	Name of Director	DIN	Date of appointment in Company
1	MR. DHRUV MANMOHAN SAWHNEY	00102999	20/09/1992
2	MR. TARUN SAWHNEY	00382878	19/11/2008
3	MR. NIKHIL SAWHNEY	00029028	19/11/2008
4	MS. HOMAI ARDESHIR DARUWALLA	00365880	07/11/2013
5	MR. SUDIPTO SARKAR	00048279	07/11/2015
6	MR. JITENDRA KUMAR DADOO	02481702	21/05/2019
7	MR. SHEKHAR DATTA*	00045591	25/04/2009
8	MR. SANTOSH PANDE**	01070414	16/04/2014
9	MR. AJAY KUMAR RELAN**	00002632	29/06/2021

* Mr. Shekhar Datta ceased to be a Director of the Company w.e.f. 29/6/2021 due to resignation.

** Sad demise of Mr. Santosh Pande and Mr. Ajay Kumar Relan was taken on record on 20/09/2021 and 01/10/2021 respectively.

Ensuring the eligibility of for the appointment / continuity of every Director on the Board is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these based on our verification. 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.

For **Suresh Gupta & Associates**
Company Secretaries

Suresh Gupta
(Proprietor)
FCS No.:5660
CP No.:5204
Peer Review Cert. No. 740/2020
UDIN: F005660D000322207

Date: May 14, 2022
Place: Noida

Annexure - D

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 Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
Triveni Engineering and Industries Limited
(CIN: L15421UP1932PLC022174)
A-44, Hosiery Complex, Phase-II Extension,
Noida-201305 (Uttar Pradesh)

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by Triveni Engineering and Industries Limited (hereinafter called the "Company"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

We report that-

a) Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.

b) We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

c) We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of the financial statements of the Company.

d) Where ever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliances of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.

e) The compliance of the provisions of the Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulation, standards is the responsibility of the management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test 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.

Based on our verification of the Company'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, we hereby report that in our opinion, the company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2022 ("Audit Period") 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:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by 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, wherever applicable;

(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, 2018;

(d) *Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014 and Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021;

(e) *The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008;

(f) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021;

(g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act, 2013 and dealing with client;

(h) *The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009 and Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021;

(i) *The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018; and

(j) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

* No event took place under these Regulations during the Audit period.

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the Secretarial Standards on Meetings of the Board of Directors and General Meetings issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

(vi) Some of the other laws specifically applicable to the company are as under:-

- Sugar Cess Act, 1982
- Essential Commodities Act, 1955
- Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982
- U.P. Sugarcane (Purchase Tax) Act, 1961
- U.P. Sheera Niyantran Adhiniyam, 1964
- U.P. Vacuum Pan Sugar Factories Licensing Order, 1969
- The Electricity Act, 2003

During the period under review, the Company has generally complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines and Standards, to the extent applicable, as mentioned above.

We have checked the compliance management system of the Company to obtain reasonable assurance about the adequacy of systems in place to ensure compliance of specifically applicable laws and this verification was done on test basis. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to explanations given to us, we believe that the compliance management system of the Company is adequate to ensure compliance of laws specifically applicable to the Company.

We 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. 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 notices were given to all directors of the Board Meetings. Agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent in advance and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting for meaningful participation at the meeting. Board decisions are carried out with unanimous consent and therefore, no dissenting views were required to be captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

We 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, standards and guidelines.

We further report that during the audit period, the Registered Office of the Company has been shifted from Deoband, Saharanpur- 247554 (Uttar Pradesh) to A-44, Hosiery Complex, Phase-II Extension, Noida-201305 (Uttar Pradesh) Change outside local limits of city, town or village, within the same RoC and State with effect from October 07, 2021 and except the above there was no other specific event / action which would have a major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, standards, guidelines, etc.

For **Suresh Gupta & Associates**
Company Secretaries

Suresh Gupta
(Proprietor)
FCS No.:5660
CP No.:5204
Peer Review Cert. No. 740/2020
UDIN: F005660D000322229

Date : May 14, 2022
Place: Noida

Annexure - E

ANNUAL REPORT ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) ACTIVITIES

for the financial year ended 31st March, 2022

1. **Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company:**
The CSR Policy is to lay down guidelines for the Company to make CSR as one of the key focus areas for the well being of people, providing employment potential to them and preserving environment.

2. **Composition of CSR committee:**

Sl. No.	Name of Director	Designation / Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
1.	Ms. Homai A. Daruwalla	Chairperson/Non-Executive Independent Director	2	2
2.	Mr. Tarun Sawhney	Member/Promoter & Executive Director	2	2
3.	Mr. Nikhil Sawhney	Member/Promoter & Non-Executive Director	2	2

3. **Provide the web-link where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the company:**

Particular	Web-link
Composition	https://www.trivenigroup.com/corporate-governance
CSR Policy	https://www.trivenigroup.com/files/policies/CSR%20Policy.pdf
CSR Projects	https://www.trivenigroup.com/community

4. **Provide the details of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable (attach the report):**
Not applicable

5. **Details of the amount available for set off in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 7 of the Companies (Corporate Social responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and amount required for set off for the financial year, if any :**

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount available for set-off from preceding financial years (in ₹ lakhs)	Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any (in ₹ lakhs)
1.	2021-22	23.60	23.60

6. **Average net profit of the company as per section 135(5):**
The average net profit of the Company for the preceding three financial years was ₹ 36124.47 lakhs.

7. (a) **Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5):** ₹ 722.50 lakhs

   (b) **Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years:** Nil

   (c) **Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any:** ₹ 23.60 lakhs

   (d) **Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7a+7b-7c):** ₹ 698.90 lakhs

8. (a) CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year:

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year (in ₹ lakhs)	Amount Unspent (in ₹ lakhs)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6).		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5).		
	Amount	Date of transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of transfer
718.16	Nil	NA	NA	Nil	NA

(b) Details of CSR amount spent against ongoing projects for the financial year:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/ No)	Location of the project		Project duration	Amount allocated for the project (in ₹ lakhs)	Amount spent in the current financial Year (in ₹ lakhs)	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (in ₹ lakhs)	Mode of Implementa tion - Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District						Name	CSR Registration number

---------------- Nil ----------------

(c) Details of CSR amount spent against other than ongoing projects for the financial year:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/ No)	Location of the project		Amount spent for the project (in ₹ lakhs)	Mode of implementation - Direct (Yes/ No)	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR registration number
1	Support to Nursing School	Education & employment enhancing vocation skills	Yes	Delhi	Delhi	40.00	No	Tirath Ram Shah Charitable Hospital	CSR00008746
2	Education to underprivileged children	Promoting Education	Yes	U.P.	Saharanpur, Kushinagar & Muzaffarnagar	121.28	Yes	-	-
3.	Providing of Air conditioners, laptops, tablet and printer to Schools	Promoting Education	Yes	U.P.	Saharanpur, Kushinagar & Muzaffarnagar	6.13	No	Triveni Foundation	CSR00011809
4	Soil Health Analysis and fertilizer incentive Program	Maintaining Quality of Soil	Yes	U.P.	Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Moradabad, Rampur, Amroha, Bulandshahr & Kushinagar	237.42	Yes	-	-
5	Developing innovative techniques for improved water resource management for informed decision making	Environmental Sustainability	No	Pan India	Pan India	82.60	No	Triveni Foundation	CSR00011809
6	Covid-19 relief efforts-distribution of hand sanitizers, masks, supply of onsite PSA oxygen generation plants and other medical equipment	Disaster Management	Yes	U.P. & Karnataka	Saharanpur, Azamgarh, Sabitgarh & Mysuru	75.00	Yes	-	-
7	Prevention of Coronavirus program	Health care	Yes	Delhi	Delhi	42.16	No	Tirath Ram Shah Charitable Hospital	CSR00008746

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/ No)	Location of the project		Amount spent for the project (in ₹ lakhs)	Mode of implementation - Direct (Yes/ No)	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR registration number
8	Cancer Screening Program for Women	Health care	Yes	Delhi	Delhi	17.12	No	Tirath Ram Shah Charitable Hospital	CSR00008746
9	Providing of ambulances for use as Mobile Health Dispensary	Health care	Yes	U.P.	Various districts of Uttar Pradesh	69.32	No	Triveni Foundation	CSR00011809
10	Organizing medical camp for Ovarian Cancer	Health care	Yes	U.P.	Bulandshahr	8.25	No	Triveni Foundation	CSR00011809
11	Supporting football for children & youth in villages / small schools	Promoting Sports	No	North India	North India	5.00	No	India Youth Soccer Association (IYSA) -through Triveni Foundation	CSR00005708 CSR00011809
12	Installation of Purifier Water Dispenser	Making available safe drinking water	Yes	U.P.	Various districts of Uttar Pradesh	13,88	Yes	Triveni Foundation	CSR00011809
	TOTAL					**718.16**			

(d) Amount spent in Administrative Overhead: Nil

(e) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable: Not applicable

(f) Total amount spent for the Financial Year (8b+8c+8d+8e): ₹ 718.16 lakhs

(g) Excess amount for set off, if any:

Sl. No.	Particular	Amount (in ₹ lakhs)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)	722.50
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year (include amount of ₹ 23.60 lakh excess spent during the previous year FY21)	741.76
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	19.26
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	Nil
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iii)-(iv)]	19.26

9. (a) Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years:

Sl. No.	Preceding Financial Year	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under section 135 (6) (in ₹ lakhs)	Amount spent in the reporting Financial Year (in ₹ lakhs)	Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per section 135(6), if any.			Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years. (in ₹ lakhs)
				Name of the Fund	Amount (in ₹ lakhs)	Date of transfer	
			Nil				

(b) Details of CSR amount spent in the financial year for ongoing projects of the preceding financial year(s):

(1) Sl. No.	(2) Project ID	(3) Name of the Project	(4) Financial Year in which the project was commenced	(5) Project duration	(6) Total amount allocated for the project (in ₹ lakhs)	(7) Amount spent on the project in the reporting Financial Year (in ₹ lakhs)	(8) Cumulative amount spent at the end of reporting Financial Year (in ₹ lakhs)	(9) Status of the project - Completed /Ongoing
					Nil			

10. In case of creation or acquisition of capital asset, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year (asset-wise details):

Date of creation or acquisition of the capital asset(s)	CSR amount spent for creation or acquisition of capital asset – FY 22 (in ₹ lakhs)	Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name such capital asset is registered, their address etc.	Details of the capital asset(s) created or acquired (including complete address and location of the capital asset)
12.05.2021	8.57	Krishna Rajendra Hospital, Mysuru, Karnataka	Medical support equipment Krishna Rajendra Hospital, Mysuru, Karnataka
22.07.2021	31.40	Community Health Centre, Sagdi, Latghat, Distt. Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh	Oxygen generation plant Community Health Centre, Sagdi, Latghat, Distt. Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh
01.09.2021	30.95	Community Health Centre, Nanauta, Distt. Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh	Oxygen generation plant Community Health Centre, Nanauta, Distt. Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh
31.03.2022	2.13	Rai Bahadur Ishwer Das Sahani Educational Society, Khatauli, Uttar Pradesh (through Triveni Foundation A-44, Hosiery Complex, Phase-II Extension, Noida-201305, Uttar Pradesh)	Equipments & Computers Rai Bahadur Ishwar Das Sahani Educational Society, Khatauli, Uttar Pradesh
31.03.2022	2.13	Lala Puran Chand Sahwney Memorial Inter College, Noorpur, Deoband, Distt. Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh (through Triveni Foundation A-44, Hosiery Complex, Phase-II Extension, Noida-201305, Uttar Pradesh)	Equipments & Computers Lala Puran Chand Sawhney Memorial Inter College, Noorpur, Deoband, Distt. Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh
31.03.2022	1.87	Smt. Gopi Devi Kanya Junior High School, Ramkola, Distt. Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh (through Triven Foundation A-44, Hosiery Complex, Phase-II Extension, Noida-201305, Uttar Pradesh)	Equipments & Computers Laptops/Tablet/Printer Smt. Gopi Devi Kanya Junior High School, Ramkola, Distt. Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh
31.03.2022	69.32	Triveni Foundation A-44, Hosiery Complex, Phase-II Extension, Noida-201305, Uttar Pradesh	Ambulances – Mobile Chikitsa Various districts of Uttar Pradesh
31.03.2022	13.88	General Public/Public Authorities (through Triveni Foundation A-44, Hosiery Complex, Phase-II Extension, Noida-201305, Uttar Pradesh)	Water purifier dispensers Public places in various districts of Uttar Pradesh

11. Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5): Not Applicable

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Homai A. Daruwalla
Chairperson – CSR Committee
DIN:00365880

Dhruv M. Sawhney
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN: 00102999

Noida
May 14, 2022

Annexure - F

A) CONSERVATION OF ENERGY

a) The steps taken or impact on conservation of energy

1. Extensive insulation/lagging at boiler, evaporator and pan station, steam and vapour lines in boiling house to reduce heat losses at Deoband, Chandanpur and Ramkola Units.

2. Changed the process of pan boiling by starting complete use of second effect vapor in place of partial use of first effect vapor for B-boiling resulting in reduction in process steam consumption at Deoband unit.

3. Started soda boiling of the evaporators by first effect vapour in place of boiling with live steam earlier resulted in steam saving at Deoband unit.

4. Started using cigar outlet water for ‘A’ centrifugal wash water in place of live steam and controlled its tank level resulting in reduction in steam consumption, power consumption and checked water wastage at Deoband unit. Replaced old steam traps with new ones to reduce losses in steam lines at Deoband unit.

5. Installation of water flow meters to monitor and regulate process water consumption thereby reduction in process steam consumption at Khatauli, Deoband and Ramkola units.

6. The change in manufacturing process to produce B-heavy molasses (for production of Ethanol in distillery units of the Company) led to significant reduction in process steam and power consumption and thereby conservation of energy at various sugar units of the Company, Ramkola unit being the only exception.

7. Installed harmonics cum power factor correction panel in place of normal APFC panel at PCC -4 resulting in improvement in power factor at Raninangal unit.

8. Taken a 500 KVA electricity connection from UPPCL for maintenance activities during off-season, resulting in reduction of the operations of diesel generator at Raninangal unit.

9. Installed VFD at B Heavy molasses pump resulting in lower power consumption at Milaknarayanpur unit.

10. Acquired energy efficient inverter based welding machines in place of old conventional transformer type machine at Milak Narayanpur unit.

11. Replacement of Massecuite boiling by 2nd vapour instead of 1st vapour resulting in steam saving at Milak Narayanpur unit.

12. Continued replacement of conventional lightings with energy efficient LED lights at our various business locations.

b) The steps taken by the Company for utilizing alternate source of energy

- At Gear Business, arrangements have been made to source significant portion of its power requirement, generated from wind energy, an alternate renewable source of power.

- Solar panels/cells are being used at cane zonal offices of Raninangal unit and at out-centre cane weighbridges for lighting and other uses at Ramkola unit.

  Apart from above, in all sugar units of the Company, majority of power is generated through bagasse, which is a renewable source of energy.

c) The capital investment on energy conservation equipment

The Company has incurred ₹ 33 lakhs towards energy conservation equipment during the year.

B) TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION

(i) The efforts made towards technology absorption;

All our businesses use mostly indigenous technology except for Power Transmission Business (“PTB”), which apart from own technology up to 7.5 MW, gets technology under Licence Agreements. PTB is self-sufficient in the application of the technologies obtained under the License Agreements. The

Business is also involved in R&D activities to develop fundamental understanding of technology, to evolve other products and to also improve upon existing range of products.

(ii) The benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution

Both our engineering businesses are continually engaged in the improvement of the product features and value engineering so as to be cost competitive in the market place and to protect their margins.

(iii) in case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year)-

a) the details of technology imported *	No technology was imported during the last three years.
b) the year of import	NA
c) whether the technology has been fully absorbed	NA
d) if not fully absorbed, areas where absorption has not taken place and reasons thereof;	NA

*The Power Transmission Business has a License Agreement with an overseas party under which limited information by way of drawings is provided to undertake manufacture of the product and as such, the underlying technology is not passed. However, the Business leverages its knowledge and undertakes internal R&D to develop new products / applications

C) FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS & OUTGO

Earnings in foreign exchange	₹ 6088.22 lakhs *
Foreign exchange outgo	₹ 2738.78 lakhs

*Does not include receipts of ₹ 1845.60 lakhs towards repayment of loan, earlier granted to an erstwhile associate company.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dhruv M. Sawhney
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN: 00102999

Place: Noida
Date: May 14, 2022

Annexure - G

Particulars of Employees Pursuant to Section 197 (12) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') Read With Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

(i) The percentage increase in remuneration of each Director, CFO and CS during the FY 22, ratio of remuneration of each Director to the median remuneration of the employees of the Company for the FY 22

Name of Director/KMP and Designation	Ratio of remuneration to Median remuneration	% increase of remuneration in FY 22
Mr. Dhruv M. Sawhney*[1] Chairman and Managing Director (CMD)	N.A.	N.A.
Mr. Tarun Sawhney*[2] Vice Chairman and Managing Director (VCMD)	166.36	16.13%
Mr. Nikhil Sawhney Non-Executive Director	12.13	0.82%
Ms. Homai A. Daruwalla Non-Executive Independent Director	6.11	6.73%
Mr. Sudipto Sarkar Non-Executive Independent Director	5.62	15.91%
Mr. Jitendra Kumar Dadoo Non-Executive Independent Director	4.30	8.33%
Mr. Suresh Taneja*[2] Group Chief Financial Officer	55.20	7.39%
Ms. Geeta Bhalla*[2] Group Vice President & Company Secretary	23.01	9.27%

*[1]No salary is being drawn by the CMD.

*[2]Gratuity is provided based on actuarial valuation and hence, remuneration does not include gratuity.

Note:

1. The remuneration to Non-Executive & Independent Directors includes commission in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 due to better profitability.
2. Mr Shekhar Datta, Dr. Santosh Pande and Mr Ajay Kumar Relan ceased to be directors with effect from June 29, 2021, Sept. 20, 2021 and Oct 1, 2021 respectively. Since they drew remuneration only for part of the year, the ratio of their remuneration to median remuneration and percentage increase in remuneration is not comparable and hence not stated above.

(ii) In the Financial year 2021 – 22, the annual median remuneration was at ₹ 4.54 lakhs, an increase of 4.94 % over the corresponding remuneration of the employees in the previous year. (The salaries of seasonal employees in sugar units have not been considered herein as they were deployed only for the duration of the sugar season and not for the entire year).

(iii) There were 4180 permanent employees (936 officers, 3244 workmen including 1790 seasonal employees) on the rolls of the Company as on March 31, 2022.

(iv) The average percentage of increase in the salary of employees (other than managerial personnel) was 11.47 % against 13.38 % for the managerial personnel. Higher increase in the remuneration of managerial personnel is in accordance with the approval of the Board/Shareholder's, as per relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and was on account of higher performance bonus due to much improved performance and profitability. Further, the increase in remuneration also factors in significant improvement in all businesses and considerable management efforts to plan, implement and achieve improvement in operational efficiencies, particularly of the Sugar & Distillery Businesses.

(v) It is hereby affirmed that the remuneration paid during the financial ended March 31, 2022 is as per the Nomination and Remuneration policy of the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dhruv M. Sawhney
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN:00102999

Noida
May 14, 2022

Annexure - I

Business Responsibility Report – 2021-22

SECTION A: GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPANY

1	Corporate Identity Number (CIN) of the Company	L15421UP1932PLC022174
2	Name of the Company	Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited
3	Registered Address	A-44, Hosiery Complex, Phase-II Extension, Noida-201 305, Uttar Pradesh
4	Website	www.trivenigroup.com
5	E-mail ID	shares@trivenigroup.com
6	Financial Year reported	2021-22
7	Sector(s) that the Company engaged in (industrial activity code-wise)	

NIC Code	Product Description
1072	Sugar
35106	Cogeneration (Power)
1101	Industrial Alcohol including Ethanol, Potable Alcohol and Potable Liquor
281	Industrial Gears
360	Water & Waste Water Treatment

8 List three key products/services that the Company manufactures/ provides

Sugar and Ethanol
Industrial Gears (High speed Gears)
Solutions relating to Waste Water, Sewage and Effluents

9 Total number of location where business activity is undertaken by the Company

(a) Number of International Locations (Provide details of major 5)

The Company is majorly operating in domestic market. However, Water segment of the company has been executing an Overseas job in country of Maldives.

(b) Number of National Locations:

Uttar Pradesh (UP)

- 03 Sugar manufacturing plants in West UP, 03 in Central UP and 01 in East UP;
- 04 cogeneration plants in 3 sugar units in West UP, 02 in Central UP;
- 02 Distilleries situated in West U.P. and 01 in Central UP (commenced operations in current FY23);
- Water Business at Noida, with projects being executed all over India
- IMIL manufacturing plants at Muzaffarnagar (UP)
- Corporate and Registered Offices at Noida

(c) Karnataka

- Manufacturing facilities of High Speed & Niche Low speed Gears and other equipment at Mysuru.

10 Markets served by the Company: Local/State /National/ International

Local	Yes
State	Yes
National	Yes
International	Yes*

* mainly through exports by Water Business Group, Power Transmission Business and exports by Sugar Business either directly or through merchant exporters

SECTION B: FINANCIAL DETAILS OF THE COMPANY.

Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited

		FY-22 Stand alone ₹ Crores	FY-22 Consolidated ₹ Crores
1	Paid-up Capital	24.18	24.18
2	Total Income	4716.87	4716.23
	(a) Revenue from operations	4677.44	4694.04
	(b) Other income	39.43	22.18
3	Profit for the year (after taxes and minority interest)	382.17	424.06
4	Total Comprehensive Income	383.39	429.59
5.	Total Spending on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as percentage of profit before tax	1.39% of Profit before tax of FY 2021-22 and 2% of average profit of last three years.	
	List of activities in which expenditure in 5 above has been incurred	1. Education 2. Healthcare, Disaster Management 3. Environmental sustainability, and maintaining quality of soil 4. Training to promote nationally recognized sports 5. Safe drinking water	

SECTION C: OTHER DETAILS

1. **Does the Company have any Subsidiary Company/ Companies?**

   Yes, the Company has eleven subsidiaries as on March 31, 2022.

2. **Do the Subsidiary Company/Companies participate in the BR Initiatives of the parent company? If yes, then indicate the number of such subsidiary company(s).**

   The Subsidiary Companies are in the nascent stages of setting up their respective businesses and hence, these do not have any active participation in the BR initiatives. However, one subsidiary company, Mathura Waste Water Management (P) Limited (MWWMPL), has carried out substantial business activities and endeavors to follow the BR initiative of the parent company.

3. **Do any other entity/entities (e.g. suppliers, distributors etc.) that the Company does business with, participate in the BR initiatives of the Company?**

   While the suppliers or distributors are not directly involved in the BR initiatives pursued by the Company, the Company arranges with third parties to provide their expertise, products and services for the benefit of the farmers who are the supply chain partners to the Company. Further, the Company also engages with the farmers directly to provide expert knowledge on latest farming techniques and prevention of disease to the crop

   If yes, then indicate the percentage of such entity/ entities? [Less than 30%, 30-60%, More than 60%].

   Not Applicable

SECTION D: BR INFORMATION

1. **Details of Director/Directors responsible of BR**

   a) Details of the Director/Director responsible for implementation of the BR policy/policies

   DIN No: 00382878
   Name: Mr. Tarun Sawhney
   Designation: Vice Chairman and Managing Director

   b) Details of the BR head*

Sl. No.	Particulars	Details
1.	DIN Number (if applicable)	Not applicable
2.	Name & Designation	Mr. Sameer Sinha, CEO-Sugar Business Group Mr. Rajiv Rajpal, CEO-Power Transmission Business Mr. Kamal Verma, CEO-Water Business
3.	Telephone number	0120-4308000 0821-4280501 0120-4748000
4.	e-mail id	ssinha@ho.trivenigroup.com rajivrajpal@ptb.trivenigroup.com kamal.verma@projects.trivenigroup.com:

2. Principle-wise (as per NVGs) BR Policy/policies:

The National Voluntary Guidelines on Social, Environmental and Economic Responsibilities of Business (NVGs) released by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has adopted nine areas of Business Responsibility. These briefly are as follows:

P1	Business should conduct and govern themselves with ethics, Transparency and Accountability.
P2	Businesses should provide goods and services that are safe and contribute to sustainability throughout their life cycle.
P3	Businesses should promote the well-being of all employees.
P4	Businesses should respect the interests of, and be responsive towards all stakeholders, especially those who are disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized.
P5	Businesses should respect and promote human rights.
P6	Business should respect, protect, and make efforts to restore the environment.
P7	Businesses, when engaged in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a responsible manner.
P8	Businesses should support inclusive growth and equitable development.
P9	Businesses should engage with and provide value to their customers and consumers in a responsible manner.

a. Details of compliance:

Sl. No.	Questions	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
1	Do you have policy/policies for BR?					Yes				
2	Has the policy being formulated in consultation with the relevant stakeholder?	The Company has formulated the policies, SOPs and adopted best practices by considering inputs, feedback and sensitivities of the stake holders, wherever practicable.								
3	Does the policy conform to any national/ international standards? If yes, specify? (50 words)	Yes, the policies/practices broadly conform to the National Voluntary Guidelines (NVGs) issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, and the policies are compliant with applicable laws as mapped against the principles mentioned in NVGs.								
4	Has the policy being approved by the Board? If yes, has it been signed by MD/owner/CEO/appropriate Board Director?	Yes, the Board of Directors of the Company has approved the BR Policy and the same has been signed by the VCMD, pursuant to the authorization by the Board.								
5	Does the company have a specified committee of the Board/Director/Official to oversee the implementation of the policy?					Yes				
6	Indicate the link for the policy to be viewed online?	The link for the Policies: www.trivenigroup.com								
7	Has the policy been formally communicated to all relevant internal and external stakeholders?	The internal stakeholders have been made aware of the policies through appropriate means of communication. For the external stakeholders, the policy has been posted on the Company's website and they have also being made aware of details of such policy and about its availability on the website of the Company								
8	Does the company have in-house structure to implement the policy/policies					Yes				
9	Does the Company have a grievance redressal mechanism related to the policy/policies to address stakeholders' grievances related to the policy/ policies?					Yes				
10	Has the company carried out independent audit/ evaluation of the working of this policy by an internal or external agency?	There is an adequate system in force to ensure effective implementation. The audit by an external agency will be arranged in the due course.								

b. If answer to the question at Sl.No. 1 against any principle, is "No" please explain why: (Tick up to 2 options):

Sl. No.	Questions	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
1	The company has not understood the Principles	NOT APPLICABLE								
2	The Company is not at a stage where it finds itself in a position to formulate and implement the policies on specified principles.									
3	The Company does not have financial or manpower resources available for the task.									
4	It is planned to be done within next 6 months									
5	It is planned to be done within next 1 year									
6	Any other reason (please specify)									

3. Governance related to BR

- **Indicate the frequency with which the Board of Directors, Committee of the Board or CEO to access the BR performance of the Company. Within 3 months. 3-6 months, Annually, More than 1 year.**

  The Board of Directors have adopted BR Policy in Feb 2018 and BR Performance of the Company is reviewed by VCMD/BR heads annually.

- **Does the Company publish a BR or a Sustainability Report? What is the hyperlink for viewing this report? How frequently it is published?**

  The Company publish, as part of its Annual Report, the Business Responsibility Report on yearly basis, which is hosted on the website of the Company at www.trivenigroup.com.

SECTION E: PRINCIPLE-WISE PERFORMANCE

Principle 1: Ethics, Transparency and Accountability

The Company's commitment to ethical and lawful business conduct is a fundamental shared value of the Board of Directors, the senior management and all employees of the Company. The corporate governance philosophy of the Company is anchored on the values of integrity, transparency, building efficient and sustainable environment, system and practices to ensure accountability, transparency, fairness in all the transactions in the widest sense to meet stakeholders and societal expectations. The Code of Conduct and other policies adopted by the Company apply to the employees of the Company. In addition, the Company has a Whistle Blower Policy through which the Company seeks to provide a mechanism to the employees and directors to disclose any unethical and/or improper practice(s) suspected to be taking place in the Company for appropriate action and reporting. Further, no employee is denied access to the Audit Committee and all disclosures are reported to the Chairman of the Audit Committee. The Code of Conduct and Whistle Blower Policy are uploaded on the Company's website- www.trivenigroup.com.

1. **Does the Policy relating to ethics, bribery and corruption cover only the Company? Does it extend to the Group / Joint Ventures / Suppliers/ Contractors / NGOs/ Others?**

   The policies, philosophy and thinking in respect of the above issues are practiced by the Company in the normal conduct of the business and it also encourages its suppliers and contractors to adopt such practices. While the subsidiary companies engaged in tangible business activities will follow such policies of the Company, the associate companies in India do practice their own well-structured policies on the same lines.

2. **How many stakeholders' complaints have been received in the past financial year and what percentage was satisfactorily resolved by the management? If so, provide details thereof.**

Stakeholder	Complaints received During 2021-22	Complaints resolved during 2021-22	%age resolved
Investors' Complaints	11	11	100%
Customers' Complaints	113	105	92.92%
Total	**124**	**116**	**93.54%**

Principle 2: Sustainability of Products & Services across Life –Cycle

1. List up to 3 of your products or services whose design has incorporated social or environmental concerns, risks and / or opportunities

   Most of the products manufactured or dealt with by the Company are environmental friendly:

   - Through its cogeneration plants or incidental cogeneration facilities set up in the Sugar manufacturing units, the Company produces power mostly from captive generation of bagasse (a by-product produced during manufacture of sugar from sugarcane), which is a renewable source of energy.

   - The distilleries of the Company use captive generated molasses (a by-product produced during manufacture of sugar from sugarcane) to manufacture environment friendly Ethanol (in substitution of fossil fuels) which is used by the Oil Marketing Companies to blend with petrol as per the mandate of the Government. The Company uses effective systems and equipment not only to reduce effluents but has installed & operates incineration boilers along with complete related systems to ensure Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) in all three distilleries.

   - The Water business of the Company is engaged in offering solution to the industries and municipalities in the area of waste water, sewage and effluents treatment which has the impact of preserving much precious water and reduce pollution and contamination.

   - High speed gears manufactured by the Company inter-alia are used to operate steam turbines based on various renewable energy sources, such as, biomass, agricultural waste, waste heat recovery etc. The Company also supplies gearboxes for hydel applications and also for wind gear components, both of which are used for renewable energy generation.

2. **For each such product provide the following details in respect of resource use (energy, water, raw material etc.) per unit of product (Optional).**

   a) Reduction during sourcing / production / distribution achieved since the previous year throughout the value chain? b) Reduction during usage by consumers (energy, water) has been achieved since the previous year?

   - The Company is continually engaged in energy conservation (please refer to Annexure -F of the Director's Report) with a view to optimize the resource use.

   - In respect of Sugar operations, each of the by-product produced during the manufacture of sugar is majorly captively used to generate power, produce Ethanol or used as organic manure for the benefit of farmers. The conversion of by-products into environmentally beneficial products is made through advanced energy efficient equipment.

   - The Company has been focusing on enhancing raw material productivity in sugar operations by propagating appropriate sugarcane varieties which provide higher yield to the farmers and thus, augmenting their income and higher sugar recoveries which help the Company to lower its raw material costs per unit of output produced.

   - During the crushing season 2021-22 the Sugar recovery of the Company is likely to be lower by 15 to 20 basis points from 11.86% achieved in the previous season and raw material cost per unit of sugar produced has increased by around 8%. There was a general trend of lower yields and recoveries this season as compared to the previous season in Uttar Pradesh but the Company has fared much better than the average decline in the State.

3. **Does the Company have procedures in place for sustainable sourcing (including transportation)? If yes, what percentage of your inputs was sourced sustainably?**

   Yes. The Company deploys procurement practices and procedures for sustainable sourcing based on the requirements of different businesses pursued by the Company.

   - The Sugarcane which is the raw material required for the manufacture of sugar is sourced from the farmers and the Company deals with over 3.18 lakh farmers in respect of its seven sugar units. About 48%% of the total requirement of sugarcane is supplied by the farmers at the sugar mill's gate and the balance about 52%% is supplied at the cane centers which are up to 100 km from the sugar mills. There are about 556cane centers operated by our seven sugar mills. To avoid staling of cane, the Company employs an extensive and efficient arrangements as well as logistics services to transport cane from cane centers to the mill in a timely and cost effective manner.

- Cogeneration plants are set up at the sugar mills and they seamlessly get supply of bagasse mainly from the own sugar units, which is produced during manufacture of sugar, mostly through the conveyer belts.

- In respect of Distilleries, the main raw material (molasses) is sourced from our own sugar mills located adjacent (to the distillery) through pipelines or transported through tankers for those which are located at a separate distant location. The reliability of transport arrangement is ensured for uninterrupted operation of the distilleries.

- Water Business is engaged in project execution at the customer's site. Most of the supplies are engineered-to-order and are outsourced to approved vendors who are entrusted to transport the material directly to the project site after appropriate factory inspection. There is a structured mechanism to develop vendors and to maintain a list of approved vendors for various machineries / components required in project execution. In some cases, recommended list of vendors is provided by customers.

- The Power Transmission Business has an active domestic and global supply chain for various raw material / components. Based on the criticality and vendor ratings, orders are placed on reliable vendors. The selection of vendor is based on their past performance, reliability, adherence to delivery timelines, cost competitiveness, compliance to laws, including the standards set up by the Company towards EHS, quality of products / services and willingness to reduce costs / wastages and increase productivity as a supply chain partner.

4. **Has the Company taken any steps to procure goods and services from local and small producers, including communities surrounding their place of work? If yes, what steps have been taken to improve their capacity and capability of local and small vendors?**

   The Company procures sugarcane from over 3.18 lakh farmers for its seven sugar mills in the state of Uttar Pradesh who are generally located in an area adjoining / in proximity of the sugar mill. As a part of the cane development program, the Company partners with these farmers on an ongoing basis to improve sowing, cultivation, crop protection and harvesting techniques in a mutually beneficial manner. The sugar business of the Company has been able to substantially change the sugarcane varietal balance in partnership with farmers which has resulted in increase in recoveries and yields and has immensely helped both the farmers and the Company.

   The Company also encourages SMEs, especially in the vicinity of the manufacturing plants, to supply their products and services to the Company and imparts training to them to improve their technical skills.

5. **Does the Company have a mechanism to recycle products and waste? If yes, what is the percentage of recycling of products and waste (separately as <5%, 5-10%, >10%). Also, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.**

   In respect of the Sugar Business, the Company has a policy to enhance recycling and reduce effluent quantum and has installed / operates an effective system to treat the industrial effluents and it regularly monitors the efficacy of ETP. Further, it has installed well engineered Bag Filters/ ESPs/Wet Scrubbers in its boilers to limit air pollution. All the by-products generated during manufacture of sugar are used to produce environment friendly products of commercial value. The Company has effective systems for the treatment & recycle of the water to conserve its utilization.

   Additionally, other waste products include used lubricants, machinery oil and manufacturing scrap which are disposed of to be recycled for further use.

Principle 3: Employee Well-being

Sl. No.	Category	Response
1.	Total number of employees	7385 as on 31st March 2022 (includes Permanent, Temporary, trainee and contractual employees)
2.	Total numbers of employees hired on temporary / contractual / casual basis	3205 as on 31st March 2022
3.	Total number of permanent women employees	48 as on 31st March 2022
4.	Total number of permanent employees with disabilities	NIL
5.	Do you have employee association that is recognized by management?	Yes
6.	What percentages of your permanent employees are members of this recognized employee association?	Around 28%
7.	Please indicate the number of complaints relating to child labour, forced labour, involuntary labour, sexual harassment in the last financial year and pending, as on the end of the financial year:	NIL
8	What percentage of your under mentioned employees were given safety & skill up-gradation training in the last year?	

	Category	Safety (%)	Skill Up-gradation (%)
a.	Permanent employees	90%	65%
b.	Permanent Women Employees	75%	75%
c.	Casual / Temporary / Contractual employees	85%	38%
d.	Employees with disabilities	Nil	Nil

Principle 4: Stake Holder Engagement

1. **Has the Company mapped its internal and external stakeholders?**

   Yes, the key stakeholders of the Company are employees, farmers, customers, government authorities, suppliers and shareholders.

2. (a) **Out of the above has the Company identified the disadvantaged, vulnerable & marginalized stakeholders?**

   (b) Are there any special initiative taken by the Company to engage with the disadvantage, vulnerable and marginalized stakeholders. If so, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.

   The Company treats all the stakeholders important and endeavors to remedy hardships, if any, being suffered by them. Further, the Company realizes that its sugar mills are situated in rural areas and it has responsibility to generate employment and entrepreneurship amongst the locals residing in the vicinity and has encouraged and supported the farmers in upgrading farming techniques to augment their income. It operates and manages schools for the betterment of the local people.

Principle 5: Human Rights

1. **Does the policy of the Company on human rights cover only the Company or extend to the Group/ Joint Ventures/ Suppliers/ Contractors/ NGOs/ Others?**

   While the Company or its subsidiaries do not have a stated policy on human rights, it has been practicing a high respect for human rights as a responsible corporate citizen, without any gender discrimination and exploitation. It believes in providing equal opportunity and to remunerate them in a fair manner commensurate with their skills and competence. The Company ensures conformance to fundamental labour principles including prohibition of child labour, forced labour, freedom of association and protection from discrimination in all its operation.

2. **How many stakeholders' complaints have been received in the past financial year and what percent was satisfactorily resolved by the management?**

   During FY 2021-22, the Company has not received any complaints from any stakeholder pertaining to the human rights.

Principle 6: Protection & Restoration of the Environment

1. **Does the Policy related to Principle 6 cover only the Company or extend to the Group/ Joint Ventures/ Suppliers/ Contractors/ NGOs/Others.**
   The Company's Policy on Safety, Health & Environment extend to all its offices, manufacturing locations, its employees and its surrounding places and habitat which could be impacted by its operations. The Company encourages its vendors, suppliers, and contractors and subsidiary company having tangible business activity to follow the Principle envisaged in the Policy.

2. **Does the Company have strategies / initiatives to address global environmental issues such as climate change, global warming etc.? (Y/N) If yes, please give hyperlink for webpage etc.**
   Yes, as a responsible corporate, the Company considers environment issues very seriously. In fact, most of the products manufactured by the Company are environment friendly (manufacture of ethanol for blending with petrol; waste water / sewage / effluent treatment business being pursued by Water Business of the Company) and promote generation of power from renewable energy resources (Cogeneration Plants use bagasse which is a renewable fuel as feedstock for producing power). The Company has associated with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and formed a center of excellence "CII Triveni Water Institute" which does extensive research and advise wide ranging interventions to improve the quality of water and restore adequate water tables.

3. **Does the Company identify and assess potential environmental risks? (Y/N)**
   The Company is cognizant of the environment risks and continually evaluates the impact of its manufacturing operations on the environment and endeavors to improve its benchmarks for stringent compliance. Further, all decisions relating to development of new products duly incorporate implications, if any, to the environment. As an example, the Company has during the year 2019-20 year installed an incineration boiler at its existing distillery to achieve zero liquid discharge and likewise, replicated this scheme successfully in new distilleries set up subsequently.

   (a) **Does the Company have any Project related to Clean Development Mechanism? If yes, whether any environmental compliance report is filed.**
   Yes, two of the Cogeneration Plants of the Company at Deoband and Khatauli (Phase I) were registered with UNFCCC under Clean Development Mechanism.

   (b) **Has the Company undertaken any other initiatives on clean technology, energy efficiency, renewable energy, etc.**
   The Company generates green power from renewable energy sources and also manufactures green fuel (Ethanol) for blending with petrol, Additionally, the Company is also engaged in segments relating to waste water, sewage and effluent treatment. Apart from the environment friendly products manufactured by the Company, the Company is conscious of its responsibility to conduct its operations in a manner to conserve energy

   (c) **Are the Emissions/ Waste generated by the Company within the permissible limits given by CPCB/ SPCB for the financial year being reported?**
   Yes, the emissions / waste generated by the Company are within the permissible limits prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board ("CPCB") / UP State Pollution Control Board /Karnataka State Pollution Control Board ("SPCB").

   (d) **Number of show cause / legal notices received from CPCB/ SPCB which are pending (i.e. not resolved to satisfaction) as on end of financial year.**
   No such notice from CPCB/SPCB is pending at the end of the financial year.

Principle 7: Responsible Advocacy

1. **Is your Company a member of any trade and chamber or association? If yes, name only the ones that your business deals with:**
   The Company is a member of various trade and chamber associations. The major ones are:
   a. Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)
   b. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)
   c. Indian Sugar Mills Association (ISMA)

2. **Have you advocated / lobbied through above associations for the advancement or improvement of public good? Yes/ No; if yes specify the broad areas.**
   The Company is continuously in touch with various organization, namely, CII, FICCI, ISMA for improvement of various economic and social policies for sustainable growth in the Sugar and Water Industry. The company has also associated with Confederation of Indian Industry

(CII) and formed a center of excellence "CII Triveni Water Institute" which does extensive research and advise wide ranging interventions to improve the quality of water and restore adequate water tables.

Principle 8: Supporting inclusive Growth & Equitable Development

1. **Does the Company have specified programs / initiatives/ projects in pursuit of the Policy related to Principle 8? If yes, details thereof.**
    - The Company deals with over 3.18 lakh farmers across all its seven sugar mills relating to the procurement of sugarcane for the manufacture of sugar. The Company engages in meaningful cane development program which aims to develop improved sowing, cultivation, crop protection and harvesting techniques and to improve quality of crop and land productivity resulting in enhanced income in the hands of farmers. During the FY 2021-22, the Company has purchased cane worth approx. ₹ 2955.7 crore from its farmers.
    - All the payments to the farmers are made through banking channels as a result of which they become entitled for crop related banking assistance.
    - The Company encourages employment of local people and promotes entrepreneurship amongst them to supply goods or render services to the sugar mills. The technical training and skill upgradation are provided by the Company, if required.
    - The Company operates and manages 03 schools in the vicinity of the sugar mills to provide education to the children residing in the vicinity.

2. **Are the Programs/ Projects undertaken through in house team / own foundation/ external NGO/ Government structures / any other organisation?**
    Most of the programs are undertaken by the In-house team. The specialized services, wherever required, are procured from expert third parties, including through various tie-ups.

3. **Have you done any impact assessment of your initiatives?**
    While it is difficult to quantify, the results are visible through higher income accruing in the hands of farmers due to enhanced yields & cane supply and improved operational performance of the Company in terms of better sugar recovery and increased supply of sugarcane. The mutual cooperation with its farmers will help the Company to meet its social and commercial objectives.

4. **What is your Company's direct contribution to community development projects – amount in INR and the details of the project undertaken?**
    In addition to CSR activities undertaken, the Company has incurred around ₹ 2.39 crore in the cane development activities and financial assistance, as required, is provided to the schools being maintained by the Sugar mills. The time spent in counselling, educating farmers, managing schools and providing other services are administrative and time extensive, and thus, are difficult to be quantified. In addition, the Company has undertaken activities related to installations of tube wells, maintenance of ponds, cleaning of drains, organizing health camps etc through its community development initiatives. The Company also undertook active participation in distribution of hand sanitizers to curb the spread of Covid -19.

5. **Have you taken steps to ensure that this community development initiative is successfully adopted by the Community?**
    The Company believes that if the activities are carried out in a structured manner as per well laid out plan with proper identification of the target segment of the community, it is bound to be received well and adopted by the community. The Company stringently follows this line of thinking and continually monitors community development initiatives through various parameters such as productivity of land, income accruing to farmers, health indicators, literacy levels, sustainable livelihood processes and state of infrastructure among others.

Principle 9: Providing value to Customers and Consumers

1. **What percentage of customer complaints / consumer cases are pending as on the end of the financial year.**
    The Company considers customer satisfaction as an important objective and has a well-structured policy on customer complaints resolution. The Company endeavors to resolve all complaints in an expeditious manner. As on 31.03.2022 there were about 7% complaints pending for resolution.

2. **Does the Company display product information on the product label, over and above what is mandated as per local laws?**
    The Company displays applicable product information as mandated by Bureau of Indian Standards/FSSAI. The Company complies with all the applicable regulations as provided in Legal Metrology Act, Bureau of Indian Standards Specifications, Food Safety and Standards Act and the relevant rules prescribed therein.

3. Is there any case filed by any stakeholders against the Company regarding unfair trade practices, irresponsible advertising/ or anti-competitive behaviour during the last five years and pending as on end of financial year. If so, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.

   The Company has not indulged in any unfair trade practices, irresponsible advertising or anti-competitive behavior.

   There is a pending case of appeal by the distilleries (including our Company) to NCLAT wherein a stay has been granted to the Company upon deposit of 10% of the penalty amount of ₹ 174.16 lakhs ordered to be paid by Competition Commission of India (CCI) vide its order dated 18.09.2018 on the charges of collusion in submitting bids by the distilleries against a tender for the procurement of Ethanol.

4. **Did your Company carry out any consumer survey/ consumer satisfaction trends?**

   The Company considers customer satisfaction as one of its foremost objectives and endeavors to take feedback from customers through practical means. In the Engineering Businesses, wherein the number of customers are not very large, the Company takes feedback directly from the customers, including through electronic means. In the Sugar business, such feedback, essentially on quality, is received through sugar agents as it not possible to deal with innumerable final customers.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dhruv M. Sawhney
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN: 00102999

Noida
May 14, 2022

Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

OPINION

We have audited the Standalone financial statements of TRIVENI ENGINEERING & INDUSTRIES LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022, and the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Standalone 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 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2022, and profit (including other 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 Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") read together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Standalone 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 Standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone financial statements as whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report:

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matters	Auditor's Response
1	**Recognition of Subsidies:** We identified recognition of subsidies as the key audit matter as it involves significant management judgement. The area of management judgement includes management risk assessment with respect to recognition of subsidies based on substantive compliance of the conditions and reasonable certainty of receipt of subsidy. (Refer Note no. 43 of the standalone financial statements)	Our audit procedures included the following: • Obtaining policy from the Company defining the management perspective and basis for recognition of Government subsidies in the books of accounts. • Obtaining an understanding of internal controls over recognition and recoverability of subsidy claims and testing, on a sample basis, their design, implementation and operating effectiveness. • Considered the relevant circulars/notification issued by various authorities. • Evaluated the management's assessment regarding the reasonable certainty for complying with the relevant conditions as specified in circulars/notification issued by various authorities.

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matters	Auditor's Response
2	**Appropriateness of cost to complete the project:** The Company recognizes revenue from long-duration construction & supply contracts on percentage of completion method as specified in Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 115- Revenue from Contract with Customers. (Refer Accounting policy Note no. 1(b)(iii)) We identified this matter as a Key Audit matter as it involves significant judgement by the management in estimation of cost to complete the project and any variation may have consequential impact on revenue.	Our audit procedures included the following: • Obtaining an understanding of internal controls over estimation of cost of completion of projects and testing, on a sample basis, their design, implementation and operating effectiveness. • Agreed the total project revenue estimates to contracts with customers. • Obtained computation of estimated costs to complete and the percentage of project completion and verified the same against the contracts on sample basis and also checked arithmetic accuracy of the same. • Performed the walkthrough procedure and verified the invoices, purchase orders etc. for actual cost incurred till the year end. • Compared the management estimates revised during the year with the estimate made in earlier years and obtained reasons/approval for such revision.

INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the Consolidated Financial Statements, Standalone financial statements and our auditor's reports thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Standalone 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 (Ind AS) 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 Standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Standalone 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 Standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Standalone financial statements.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Standalone 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 Act, 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 Standalone Balance Sheet, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the

Act read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 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 with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2022 on its financial position in its Standalone financial statements – Refer Note no. 46 to the Standalone financial statements.

ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including long term derivative contracts.

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

iv. a. The management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, 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 or entity, 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.

b. The management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

v. As stated in note 15(vii) to the Standalone Financial Statements

a. The final dividend proposed in the previous year, declared and paid by the Company during the year is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act, as applicable.

b. The interim dividend declared and paid by the Company during the year and until the date of this report is in compliance with Section 123 of the Act.

c. The Board of Directors of the Company have proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The amount of dividend proposed is in accordance with section 123 of the Act, as applicable.

For **S S KOTHARI MEHTA & COMPANY**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000756N

Yogesh K. Gupta
Partner
Membership No.:093214
UDIN: 22093214AIZKIY9811

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 14, 2022

ANNEXURE A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Annexure **as referred in paragraph (1) 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements** of our Independent Auditors' Report to the members of **TRIVENI ENGINEERING & INDUSTRIES LIMITED** on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022, we report that:

i. (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment. The Company has also maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) The Company has a regular program of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its Property, Plant and Equipment. In accordance with this program, all major items of Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification as compared to the books of accounts.

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of examination of title deeds / sale deeds / transfer deeds / conveyance deeds / possession letters / allotment letters and other relevant records evidencing title/ possession provided, we report that the title deeds of the immovable properties are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date except for below cases as mentioned in note 48 to the Standalone Financial Statements:

Description of Property	Gross Carrying Value (₹ in Lakhs)	Held in name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held – indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in name of Company
Land	8.27	Horam Singh	No	July, 2005	Transfer of land in the name of the Company could not be completed on account of certain technicalities/ documentary deficiencies, which the Company is trying to resolve to the extent feasible
Land	4.08	Shyam Bhadur	No	July, 2005	Transfer of land in the name of the Company could not be completed on account of certain technicalities/ documentary deficiencies, which the Company is trying to resolve to the extent feasible
Total	**12.35**				

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2022.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceedings have been initiated during the year 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.

ii. (a) The physical verification of the inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management during the year. As far as we could ascertain and according to information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed between the physical stock and the book records.

(b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ five crores in aggregate from banks and/or financial institutions during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. As disclosed in note 19 (ii) to the standalone financial statements, the quarterly returns/statements filed by the Company with such banks and/or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company.

iii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on examination of books of the Company, during the year the Company has provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, guarantee and security as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Guarantees	Security	Loans	Advances in nature of loans
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year				
(i) Subsidiaries	-	-	100	-
(ii) Joint Ventures	-	-	-	-
(iii) Associates	-	-	-	-
(iv) Other entities	-	-	-	-
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases				
(i) Subsidiaries	10000*	-	2000*	-
(ii) Joint Ventures	-	-	-	-
(iii) Associates	-	-	-	-
(iv) Other entities	-	-	-	-

* Includes balances given in the previous years but outstanding at the close of the financial year ended March 31, 2022.

(b) In respect of investments made and grant of all loans during the year, the terms and conditions are prima facie not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) In respect of loans granted, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment of principal amounts and receipts of interest has been regular as per stipulation.

(d) There are no amounts which are overdue for more than ninety days in respect of above-mentioned loans granted.

(e) There were no loans granted which was fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdue of existing loans given to the same parties.

(f) The Company has not granted any loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to during the year.

iv. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or securities to parties which are covered under section 185 of the Act. The Company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.

v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public or deemed deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

vi. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Central Government of India for the maintenance of cost records under sub-section 1 of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed records and accounts have been made and maintained. However, we have not carried out a detailed examination of such records with a view to determining whether they are accurate or complete.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of examination of the records of the Company, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Sales Tax, Income Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues with the appropriate authorities, to the extent applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of examination of the records of the Company there are no undisputed aforesaid statutory dues payable as at 31 March 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) According to the records and information and explanations given to us, there are no dues in respect of statutory dues referred to in vii (a) above which have not been deposited on account of any dispute except as given below:

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Period (F.Y.) to which the amount relates	Amount Demanded (Excluding interest) (₹ in Lakhs)	Amount paid (₹ in Lakhs)	Forum where dispute is pending
The Central Excise Act,1944	Excise Duty	1998 to 2004-05, 2009-10 to 2013-14	116.11	13.82	High Court
The Central Excise Act,1944	Penalty	2002-03 to 2004-05	269.30	266.00	High Court
The Central Excise Act,1944	Excise Duty	1995-96 to 1996-97 and 2015-16	26.61	4.11	Custom, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
The Central Excise Act,1944	Penalty	1995-96 to 1996-97	0.07	0.07	Custom, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
The Central Excise Act,1944	Excise Duty	2009-10 to 2010-11, 2015-16 to 2017-18(Q1)	373.21	3.37	Commissioner (Appeal)
The Central Excise Act,1944	Excise Duty	2015-16	187.62	-	Commissioner (Appeal)
The Custom Act, 1962	Penalty	2004-05	19.93	6.19	Custom, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 & State VAT Act	Sales Tax	1993-94 and 2010-11 to 2012-13	57.28	16.34	High Court
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 & State VAT Act	Sales Tax	2013-14, 2016-17 to 2017-18(Q1)	46.03	6.07	Commissioner (Appeals)
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 & State VAT Act	Sales Tax	2013-14 and 2015-16	265.44	73.54	Tribunal
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 & State VAT Act	Penalty	2016-17 to 2017-18 (Q1)	14.64	-	Commissioner (Appeals)
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 & State VAT Act	Penalty	2015-16	1.04	-	Tribunal
The UP Sugarcane (Purchase Tax) Act, 1961	Purchase Tax	2016-17 to 2017-18 (Q1)	476.61	-	High Court
Orissa Sales Tax Act,1947	Sales Tax	1991-95	9.21	2.00	Assistant Commissioner Sales Tax Range 2 Cuttack Orissa
Orissa Sales Tax Act,1947	Sales Tax	1987-88	0.44	0.32	Sales Tax Tribunal-Orissa Cuttack
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	2004-05, 2006-07 & 2009-10	2636.20	455.94	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	2003-04 and 2004-05	15.97	15.97	CIT(A)

viii. The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction as income, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 during the year.

ix. (a) In our opinion, on the basis of audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lenders.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on examination of the books of the Company, the term loans have been applied for the purpose for which they were obtained.

(d) On overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short term basis have, prima facie, not been utilised during the year for long term purposes by the Company.

(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries and associate.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or associate.

x. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, we have neither come across any instance of fraud by the Company or on the Company being noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of such case by the management.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Standalone financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

xiv. (a) In our opinion and 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 internal audit reports of the Company issued during the year and till the date of this report, for the period under audit have been considered by us, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors.

xvi. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934). Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(xvi) (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Group has two Core Investment Companies as a part of the Group.

xvii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not incurred cash losses either in the current financial year or in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year.

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in Note 49 to the standalone financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. (a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013 in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

(b) According to the information and explanation provided to us, the Company has not undertaken any ongoing project during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For **S S KOTHARI MEHTA & COMPANY**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000756N

Yogesh K. Gupta
Partner
Membership No.:093214
UDIN: 22093214AIZKIY9811

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 14, 2022

"ANNEXURE B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S

Report of even date on the Standalone Financial Statements of TRIVENI ENGINEERING & INDUSTRIES LIMITED

REPORT ON THE INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS UNDER CLAUSE (I) OF SUB-SECTION 3 OF SECTION 143 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ("THE ACT") AS REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 2(F) OF 'REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS'

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of TRIVENI ENGINEERING & INDUSTRIES LIMITED ("the Company") as of 31 March 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

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

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 with reference to financial statements 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 with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements of the Company.

MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS WITH REFERENCE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

INHERENT LIMITATIONS OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS WITH REFERENCE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

OPINION

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March 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 **S S KOTHARI MEHTA & COMPANY**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000756N

Yogesh K. Gupta
Partner
Membership No.:093214
UDIN: 22093214AIZKIY9811

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 14, 2022

Standalone Balance Sheet

as at March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Note No.	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	106307.76	105898.21
Capital work-in-progress	3	25652.78	2223.43
Investment property	4	442.04	442.04
Intangible assets	5	160.74	123.68
Intangible assets under development	5	2.50	-
Financial assets			
i. Investments	6	5918.28	4852.60
ii. Trade receivables	7	335.75	125.84
iii. Loans	8	2002.18	2002.46
iv. Other financial assets	9	1313.82	1396.68
Income tax assets (net)	22	752.18	1117.58
Other non-current assets	10	2233.52	2113.46
Total non-current assets		**145121.55**	**120295.98**
Current assets			
Inventories	11	203687.02	173374.92
Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	7	26059.35	21937.06
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	12 (a)	1821.57	992.41
iii. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	12 (b)	408.39	75.70
iv. Loans	8	45.73	1843.77
v. Other financial assets	9	821.20	294.42
Other current assets	10	25510.91	25946.63
		258354.17	224464.91
Assets held for sale	13	-	**988.34**
Total current assets		**258354.17**	**225453.25**
Total assets		**403475.72**	**345749.23**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	14	2417.57	2417.57
Other equity	15	175004.03	143906.15
Total equity		**177421.60**	**146323.72**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	16	26328.79	26068.26
ii. Lease liabilities		976.65	972.68
Provisions	17	3351.02	5175.34
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	23	9115.20	10084.54
Other non-current liabilities	18	370.03	962.60
Total non-current liabilities		**40141.69**	**43263.42**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	19	123224.48	66617.65
ii. Lease liabilities		554.46	352.85
iii. Trade payables	20		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		798.17	538.57
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		34277.50	61874.41
iv. Other financial liabilities	21	8181.22	4727.17
Other current liabilities	18	12740.06	16426.13
Provisions	17	4828.23	3727.66
Income tax liabilities (net)	22	1308.31	1897.65
Total current liabilities		**185912.43**	**156162.09**
Total liabilities		**226054.12**	**199425.51**
Total equity and liabilities		**403475.72**	**345749.23**

The accompanying notes 1 to 54 form an integral part of these standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S S Kothari Mehta & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number : 000756N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited

Yogesh K. Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 093214

Dhruv M. Sawhney
Chairman & Managing Director

Homai A. Daruwalla
Director & Chairperson Audit Committee

Date : 14 May 2022

Suresh Taneja
Group CFO

Geeta Bhalla
Group Vice President & Company Secretary

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Note No.	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Revenue from operations	24	467744.03	469320.49
Other income	25	3943.28	3430.15
Total income		**471687.31**	**472750.64**
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	26	311468.61	321491.82
Purchases of stock-in-trade	27	2624.65	2200.73
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	28	(28177.49)	19914.26
Excise duty on sale of goods		40309.87	2917.60
Employee benefits expense	29	30123.13	27005.90
Finance costs	30	4948.03	5143.70
Depreciation and amortisation expense	31	8074.50	7908.76
Impairment loss on financial assets (including reversals of impairment losses)	32	561.08	384.71
Other expenses	33	48759.29	40412.89
Total expenses		**418691.67**	**427380.37**
Profit before exceptional items and tax		**52995.64**	**45370.27**
Exceptional items	34	(999.08)	(2183.14)
Profit before tax		**51996.56**	**43187.13**
Tax expense:			
- Current tax	35	14798.19	10705.26
- Deferred tax	35	(1018.18)	5151.01
Total tax expense		**13780.01**	**15856.27**
Profit for the year		**38216.55**	**27330.86**
Other comprehensive income			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurements of the defined benefit plan	38	73.15	(44.36)
- Effective portion of gains/(losses) on hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges	15	(29.33)	-
- Gains/(losses) on aligned portion of forward elements of cash flow hedging instruments	15	14.29	-
		58.11	**(44.36)**
A (ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	35	14.63	(15.50)
		43.48	**(28.86)**
B (i) Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Effective portion of gains/(losses) on hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges (net of reclassification to profit or loss)	15	(72.24)	-
- Gains/(losses) on aligned portion of forward elements of cash flow hedging instruments (net of reclassification to profit or loss)	15	178.14	-
		105.90	**-**
B (ii) Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	35	26.65	-
		79.25	**-**
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		122.73	**(28.86)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**38339.28**	**27302.00**
Earnings per equity share (face value ₹ 1 each)			
Basic	36	15.81	11.14
Diluted	36	15.81	11.14

The accompanying notes 1 to 54 form an integral part of these standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S S Kothari Mehta & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number : 000756N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited

Yogesh K. Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 093214

Dhruv M. Sawhney
Chairman & Managing Director

Homai A. Daruwalla
Director & Chairperson Audit Committee

Suresh Taneja
Group CFO

Geeta Bhalla
Group Vice President & Company Secretary

Date : 14 May 2022

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Equity shares of ₹1 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up (including paid up value of ₹0.02 lakhs pertaining to forfeited shares)

As at 31 March 2020	2479.47
Extinguishment of shares upon buy-back	(61.90)
As at 31 March 2021	**2417.57**
Movement during the year	-
As at 31 March 2022	**2417.57**

B. OTHER EQUITY

	Reserves and surplus							Items of other comprehensive income		Total other equity
	Capital redemption reserve	Capital reserve	Securities premium	Amalgamation reserve	General reserve	Molasses storage fund reserve	Retained earnings	Cash flow hedging reserve	Costs of hedging reserve	
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**497.40**	**2855.85**	**16419.17**	**926.34**	**49212.72**	**140.71**	**54533.68**	**-**	**-**	**124585.87**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	27330.86	-	-	27330.86
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	(28.86)	-	-	(28.86)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**27302.00**	**-**	**-**	**27302.00**
Transferred from retained earnings to molasses storage fund reserve	-	-	-	-	-	40.49	(40.49)	-	-	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:										
- Amount utilised for buy-back of equity shares	-	-	(6437.60)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6437.60)
- Transferred from securities premium to capital redemption reserve on buy-back of equity shares	61.90	-	(61.90)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Transaction costs related to buy-back of equity shares	-	-	(87.68)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(87.68)
- Tax paid on buy-back of equity shares	-	-	(1456.44)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1456.44)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**559.30**	**2855.85**	**8375.55**	**926.34**	**49212.72**	**181.20**	**81795.19**	**-**	**-**	**143906.15**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	38216.55	-	-	38216.55
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.73	(76.01)	144.00	122.72
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**38271.28**	**(76.01)**	**144.00**	**38339.27**

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Reserves and surplus							Items of other comprehensive income		Total other equity
	Capital redemption reserve	Capital reserve	Securities premium	Amalgamation reserve	General reserve	Molasses storage fund reserve	Retained earnings	Cash flow hedging reserve	Costs of hedging reserve	
Transferred from retained earnings to molasses storage fund reserve	-	-	-	-	-	49.60	(49.60)	-	-	-
Transferred to cost of non-financial hedged items, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.95	(10.69)	11.26
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:										
- Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7252.65)	-	-	(7252.65)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**559.30**	**2855.85**	**8375.55**	**926.34**	**49212.72**	**230.80**	**112764.22**	**(54.06)**	**133.31**	**175004.03**

The accompanying notes 1 to 54 form an integral part of these standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S S Kothari Mehta & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number : 000756N

Yogesh K. Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 093214

Date : 14 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited

Dhruv M. Sawhney
Chairman & Managing Director

Homai A. Daruwalla
Director & Chairperson Audit Committee

Suresh Taneja
Group CFO

Geeta Bhalla
Group Vice President & Company Secretary

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	**51996.56**	**43187.13**
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	8074.50	7908.76
Bad debts written off - trade receivables carried at amortised cost	1128.66	75.06
Bad debts written off - other financial assets carried at amortised cost	1.63	-
Impairment loss allowance on trade receivables and other financial assets (net of reversals)	(569.21)	309.65
Bad debts written off - non financial assets	69.36	10.00
Impairment loss allowance on non financial assets (net of reversals)	698.89	59.24
Provision for non moving/obsolete inventory (net of reversals)	159.92	(6.00)
Loss on sale/write off of inventory	38.20	15.77
Net fair value (gains)/losses on investments	6.57	(169.36)
Mark-to-market (gains)/losses on derivatives	(3.30)	(35.92)
Credit balances written back	(108.74)	(131.63)
Financial guarantee commission income	(12.54)	
Exceptional items - profit on disposal of investment property	-	(136.73)
Exceptional items - net impairment loss allowance on investments in equity shares (including loan agreed to be converted into equity)	-	2319.87
Exceptional items - net impairment loss allowance on receivable against divestment in equity shares	999.08	-
Unrealised (gains)/losses changes in foreign exchange rates	(21.42)	25.38
Loss on sale/write off/impairment of property, plant and equipment	162.00	423.49
Net (profit)/loss on sale/redemption of investments	(72.92)	(0.02)
Interest income	(401.44)	(957.55)
Dividend income	(1557.25)	(2.84)
Finance costs	4948.03	5143.70
Working capital adjustments :		
Change in inventories	(30510.21)	17828.01
Change in trade receivables	(4893.16)	7101.39
Change in other financial assets	(307.97)	(41.31)
Change in other assets	(711.12)	17755.73
Change in trade payables	(27238.85)	(13126.43)
Change in other financial liabilities	1300.98	356.61
Change in other liabilities	(3409.74)	1367.75
Change in provisions	(650.61)	882.34
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	**(884.10)**	**90162.09**
Income tax paid (net)	(15082.75)	(6029.99)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	**(15966.85)**	**84132.10**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(29345.05)	(8924.48)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	233.36	237.47
Investments in subsidiaries	(900.00)	(224.00)
Investments (other than subsidiaries and associates)	-	(5.27)
Proceeds from disposal of investment property	-	226.32
Proceeds from disposal/redemption of investments (other than subsidiaries and associates)	89.25	10.69
Loan to subsidiaries and associate	(100.00)	(3753.60)
Repayments of loan by subsidiaries and esrtwhile associate	1945.60	1530.00

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Decrease/(increase) in deposits with banks	(201.76)	(437.16)
Interest received	175.94	490.93
Dividend received	1557.25	2.84
Net cash outflow from investing activities	**(26545.41)**	**(10846.26)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	13201.83	593.09
Repayments of long term borrowings	(11827.82)	(23856.23)
Increase/(decrease) in short term borrowings	54634.44	(38186.44)
Interest paid (other than on lease liabilities)	(4828.38)	(5144.77)
Payment of lease liabilities (interest portion)	(129.68)	(146.14)
Payment of lease liabilities (principal portion)	(456.32)	(567.62)
Buy-back of equity shares	-	(6499.50)
Buy-back costs	-	(87.68)
Tax paid on buy-back of equity shares	-	(1456.44)
Dividend paid	(7252.65)	-
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities	**43341.42**	**(75351.73)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	829.16	(2065.89)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year [refer note 12 (a)]	992.41	3058.30
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year [refer note 12 (a)]	**1821.57**	**992.41**

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities:

	Non-current borrowings (including current maturities and deferred grant related to long-term borrowings)	Current borrowings (excluding current maturities of long-term borrowings)	Interest payable (other than on lease liabilities)	Lease liabilities	Buy-back of equity shares (including tax thereon and buy-back costs)	Dividend paid
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**61471.68**	**94343.87**	**237.48**	**1766.50**	**-**	**-**
Cash flows	(23263.14)	(38186.44)	(5144.77)	(713.76)	(8043.62)	-
Finance costs accruals (including interest capitalised)	-	-	4997.08	147.12	-	-
Lease liabilities accruals	-	-	-	125.67	-	-
Buy-back of equity shares (including tax thereon and buy-back costs) accruals	-	-	-		8043.62	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**38208.54**	**56157.43**	**89.79**	**1325.53**	**-**	**-**
Cash flows	1374.01	54634.44	(4828.38)	(586.00)	-	(7252.65)
Finance costs accruals (including interest capitalised)	-	-	4958.57	130.82	-	-
Lease liabilities accruals	-	-	-	660.76	-	-
Dividend distributions accruals	-	-	-	-	-	7252.65
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**39582.55**	**110791.87**	**219.98**	**1531.11**	**-**	**-**

The accompanying notes 1 to 54 form an integral part of these standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S S Kothari Mehta & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number : 000756N

Yogesh K. Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 093214

Date : 14 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited

Dhruv M. Sawhney
Chairman & Managing Director

Homai A. Daruwalla
Director & Chairperson Audit Committee

Suresh Taneja
Group CFO

Geeta Bhalla
Group Vice President & Company Secretary

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited ("the Company") is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in India. The Company's equity shares are listed at two recognised stock exchanges in India (BSE and NSE). The registered office of the Company is located at A-44, Hosiery Complex, Phase-II extension, Noida, Uttar Pradesh – 201305. The Company is engaged in diversified businesses, mainly categorised into two segments – Sugar & allied businesses and Engineering business. Sugar & allied businesses primarily comprises manufacture of sugar and distillation of alcohol. Engineering business primarily comprises manufacture of high speed gears, gearboxes and providing water/waste-water treatment solutions.

NOTE 1: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(a) Basis of preparation and presentation

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

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

(ii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis under historical cost convention except for certain assets and liabilities that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the respective accounting policies described in subsequent paragraphs.

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116 *Leases* (see note 1(d)), and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 *Inventories* (see note 1(l)) or value in use in Ind AS 36 *Impairment of Assets* (see note 1(f)).

(iii) Classification of assets and liabilities into current/non-current

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Act. The operating cycle of the Company is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents.

(b) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recongised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Transaction price at which revenue is recognised is net of goods & services tax and amounts collected on behalf of third parties, if any and includes effect of variable consideration (viz. returns, rebates, trade allowances, credits, penalties etc.). Variable consideration is estimated using the expected value method or most likely amount as appropriate in a given circumstance and is included in the transaction price only to the extent it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Recognising revenue from major business activities

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods are transferred to the customer (i.e. satisfaction of performance obligation), generally on dispatch of the goods. The Company, in its engineering business, generally

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

provides warranties to its customers in the nature of assurance, which is considered as an obligation and provided for under Ind AS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* (refer note 1(n)).

(ii) Rendering of services

The Company provides engineering services that are either sold separately or bundled together with the sale of goods to a customer.

Contracts for bundled sales of goods and engineering services are comprised of two performance obligations because the promises to transfer goods and provide engineering services are distinct and capable of being separately identifiable. Accordingly, the Company allocates the transaction price based on relative stand-alone selling prices of such goods and engineering services.

The Company recognises revenue from engineering services over time, using an input method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the service, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company. The progress towards complete satisfaction of the service is determined as follows:

- erection & commissioning / servicing revenue - based on technical estimate of completion of physical proportion of the contract work;
- operation & maintenance revenue - as the proportion of the total period of services contract that has elapsed at the end of the reporting period

(iii) Long-duration construction & supply contracts

Long-duration construction & supply contracts are analysed to determine combination of contracts and identification of performance obligations and accordingly transaction price is allocated amongst performance obligations based on stand-alone selling prices. Performance obligations, in long-duration construction & supply contracts, generally includes turnkey related activities towards design/engineering/supply of equipment/construction/commissioning and operation & maintenance related activities which are satisfied over time with the customer receiving benefits from the activities being performed by the Company.

When the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligations of a long-duration construction & supply contract can be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the end of the reporting period, measured based on the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date relative to the estimated total contract costs, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company. Contract costs excludes costs that do not depict the Company's progress in satisfying the performance obligation.

When the outcome of performance obligations of a long-duration construction & supply contract cannot be estimated reliably, but the Company expects to recover the costs incurred in satisfying the performance obligation, contract revenue is recognised only to the extent of the contract costs incurred until such time that it can reasonably measure the outcome of the performance obligation. Contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

(iv) Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the Company's right to receive payment has been established.

(v) Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

(c) Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised where there is a reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with all attached conditions and the grant shall be received.

Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented either within other operating income/other income or net of related costs.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are deducted from its gross value and are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the expected useful lives of the related assets by way of reduced depreciation.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

The Government grants by way of a benefit of a Government loan at a below market rate of interest is measured as the difference the between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

See note 43 for disclosures and treatment of government grants in financial statements.

(d) Leases

(i) As a lessee

The Company's lease assets classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset; (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease; and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use ("ROU") assets and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. The ROU assets are initially recognised at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. ROU assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset (see note 1(i) below) and is also evaluated for impairment (see note 1(f) below). The lease liability is measured at amortised cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease term includes (a) the non-cancellable period of the lease; (b) the period covered by an option to extend the lease, if it is reasonably certain that such option shall be exercised; and (c) the period covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain that such option shall not be exercised. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related ROU assets if the Company changes its assessment concerning the right to exercise its option of extending or terminating the lease provided to it under the relevant arrangement.

For short-term and low value leases as mentioned above, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

(ii) As a lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The Company has given certain portion of its office / factory premises under operating leases (refer note 44). Lease income from operating leases is recognised as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

(e) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (₹), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency unless stated otherwise.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates that approximates the actual rate at the date of respective transactions. Foreign exchange gains or losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- foreign exchange gains or losses on settlement or translation of foreign currency borrowings that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, which are included in cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings.

- foreign exchange gains or losses in respect of certain qualifying cash flow hedges which are deferred in equity.

Foreign exchange gains or losses which are regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. Foreign exchange gains or losses related to certain qualifying cash flow hedges are presented in other comprehensive income on a net basis. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other income or other expenses, as the case may be.

(f) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period. When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so however that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(g) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Borrowing costs are not capitalised during extended periods in which active development of qualifying assets is suspended. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(h) Income tax

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

(i) Current tax

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

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

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

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

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

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

(iii) Current and deferred tax for the year

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

(i) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible items that are held for use in the production or supply of goods and services, rental to others or for administrative purposes and are expected to be used during more than one period. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Freehold land is carried at cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises purchase price after deducting trade discounts/rebates, government grants related to assets and including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, borrowing costs, any costs that is directly attributable to the bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management and costs of dismantling/removing the item and restoring the site on which it was located under an obligation. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Each part of item of property, plant and equipment, if significant in relation to the total cost of the item, is depreciated separately. Further, parts of plant and equipment that are technically advised to be replaced at prescribed intervals/period of operation, insurance spares and cost of inspection/overhauling are depreciated separately based on their specific useful life provided these are of significant amounts commensurate with the size of the Company and scale of its operations. The carrying amount of any equipment / inspection / overhauling accounted for as separate asset or if otherwise significant, is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

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

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1 April 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation commences when the assets are available for their intended use. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives.

The management has estimated the useful lives and residual values of all property, plant and equipment and adopted useful lives as stated in Schedule II along with residual values of 5% except for the following:

- On the basis of technical assessment and past experience:
    - o the useful lives of mill rollers, instrumentation and control devices installed at sugar plants is considered at ten years as against prescribed life of twenty five years in respect of continuous process plant.
    - o mobile phones costing ₹5,000/- or more are depreciated over two years.
    - o patterns, tools, Jigs etc. are depreciated over three years.
    - o machinery spares are depreciated over a life ranging from five to ten years.
- Assets costing less than ₹5,000/- are fully depreciated in the year of purchase.

Estimated useful lives considered are as follows:

Assets	Estimated useful life
Buildings	3 - 60 years
Roads	3 - 10 years
Plant & equipment	3 - 25 years
Furniture & fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	8 - 10 years
Office equipment	2 - 5 years
Computers	3 - 6 years
Laboratory equipment	10 years
Electrical installations and equipment	10 years

Fixture and fittings and improvements to leasehold buildings not owned by the Company are amortised over the unexpired lease period or estimated useful life of such fixture, fittings and improvements, whichever is lower.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

(j) Investment property

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, is classified as investment property. Investment property is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and, where applicable, borrowing costs. Cost comprises purchase price after deducting trade discounts/rebates, government grants related to assets and including duties and taxes, borrowing costs, any costs that is directly attributable to the bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and costs of dismantling/removing the item and restoring the site on which it was located under an obligation. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred.

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

Investment property being building is depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as stated in Schedule II at 30 years along with residual values of 5%.

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its investment

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

properties recognised as at 1 April 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of investment properties.

(k) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Costs comprises purchase price after deducting trade discounts/rebates, government grants related to assets and including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, borrowing costs and any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Intangible assets comprising being computer software and website are amortised using straight-line method over estimated useful life of 3 years. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of intangible assets recognised as at 1 April 2015 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of intangible assets.

(l) Inventories

(i) Finished goods and work-in-progress are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of finished goods and work-in-progress is computed on weighted average basis and includes raw material costs, direct cost of conversion and proportionate allocation of indirect costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Finished goods and work-in-progress are written down if their net realisable value declines below the carrying amount of the inventories and such write downs of inventories are recognised in profit or loss. When reasons for such write downs ceases to exist, the write downs are reversed through profit or loss.

(ii) Inventories of raw materials & components, stores & spares and stock-in-trade are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Raw materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished goods in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Write down of such inventories are recognised in profit or loss and when reasons for such write downs ceases to exist, such write downs are reversed through profit or loss. Cost of such inventories comprises of purchase price and other directly attributable costs that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. By-products used as raw material are valued at transfer price linked with net realisable value. Cost for the purpose of valuation of raw materials & components, stores & spares and stock-in-trade is considered on the following basis :

Raw materials & Components

Business Units	Basis
Sugar	First in first out
Co-generation & Distillery	Weighted average
Water Business Group	Specific cost
Power Transmission Business	Weighted average and Specific cost

Stores & Spares

Business Units	Basis
Water Business Group	Specific cost
Other units	Weighted average

Stock-in-trade

Business Units	Basis
Branded goods trading business	Weighted average
Diesel/petrol retailing business	First in first out

(iii) By-products (excluding those used as raw materials) and scrap are valued at estimated net realisable value.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(m) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset and its sale is highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Non-current assets once classified as held for sale are neither depreciated nor amortised.

(n) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

(i) Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When the effect of the time value of money is material, provision is measured at the present value of cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

(ii) A contingent liability is not recognised in the financial statements, however, is disclosed, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. If it becomes probable that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required for an item dealt with as a contingent liability, a provision is recognised in the financial statements of the period (except in the extremely rare circumstances where no reliable estimate can be made).

(iii) A contingent asset is not recognised in the financial statements, however, is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable. When the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the asset is no longer a contingent asset, and is recognised as an asset.

(iv) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

(o) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

Other long-term employee benefits include earned leaves and sick leaves. The liabilities for earned leaves and sick leaves are not expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. The benefits are discounted using the market yield on government bonds at the end of the reporting period that have maturity term approximating to the estimated term of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss. The obligations are presented as provisions in the balance sheet.

(iii) Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

- defined benefit plans towards payment of gratuity; and
- defined contribution plans towards employees' provident fund & employee pension scheme, employees' state insurance, superannuation scheme and national pension scheme.

Defined benefit plan

The Company provides for gratuity obligations through a defined benefit retirement plan (the 'Gratuity Plan') covering all employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement/ termination of employment or death of an employee, based on the respective employees' salary and years of employment with the Company.

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of the defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined using projected unit credit method by discounting the estimated future cash outflows with reference to market yield at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity terms approximating the estimated term of the related obligation, through actuarial valuations carried out at the end of each annual reporting period.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. Such net interest cost along with the current service cost and, if applicable, the past service cost and settlement gain/loss, is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss. Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions, comprising actuarial gains/losses and return on plan assets (excluding the amount recognised in net interest on the net defined liability), are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are retirement benefit plans under which the Company pays fixed contributions to separate entities (funds) or financial institutions or state managed benefit schemes. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The defined contributions plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

- **Provident Fund Plan & Employee Pension Scheme**

  The Company makes monthly contributions at prescribed rates towards Employees' Provident Fund/ Employees' Pension Scheme to a Fund administered and managed by the Government of India.

- **Employee State Insurance**

  The Company makes prescribed monthly contributions towards Employees' State Insurance Scheme.

- **Superannuation Scheme**

  The Company contributes towards a fund established to provide superannuation benefit to certain employees in terms of Group Superannuation Policy entered into by such fund with the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

- **National Pension Scheme**

  The Company makes contributions to the National Pension Scheme fund in respect of certain employees of the Company.

(p) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the Company, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed by the end of the reporting period.

(q) Financial assets

(i) Classification

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

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

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

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For assets in the nature of debt instruments, this will depend on the business model. For assets in the nature of equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

- **Amortised cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

- **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVTOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

- **Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value, except for equity investments in subsidiaries and associates where the Company has the option to either measure it at cost or fair value. The Company has opted to measure equity investments in subsidiaries and associates at cost hence investments in subsidiaries and associates are carried at cost less impairment, if any. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109 *Financial Instruments*, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss associated with its financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVTOCI debt instruments.

For 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 115 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, the Company applies simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 *Financial Instruments*, which requires expected life time losses to be recognised after initial recognition of receivables. For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, twelve 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 twelve-months ECL.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

ECL represents expected credit loss resulting from all possible defaults and 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, discounted at the original effective interest rate. While determining cash flows, cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms are also considered.

ECL is determined with reference to historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. Note 41(i) details how the Company determines expected credit loss.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when the Company

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

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

Where the Company has neither transferred a financial asset nor retained substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety, the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

(v) Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL.

(r) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

(i) Classification

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

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss, and
- those measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL, other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods.

(ii) Measurement

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received. Transaction cost of equity transactions shall be accounted for as a deduction from equity.

Financial liabilities

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial liability at its fair value net of, in the case of a financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of the financial liability. Transaction costs of financial liability carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on the classification of financial liabilities. There are two measurement categories into which the Company classifies its financial liabilities:

- **Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):** Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss.
- **Amortised cost:** Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

(iii) Derecognition

Equity instruments

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

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

(iv) Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial liability.

(v) Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in 'Other income'. The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period.

(s) Derivatives and hedging activities

The Company undertakes transactions involving derivative financial instruments, primarily foreign exchange forward contracts, to manage its exposure to foreign exchange risks.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the relevant contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedge, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged item.

The Company designates certain derivative instruments as cash flow hedges to hedge the foreign exchange risk relating to the cash flows attributable to certain firm commitments / highly probable forecast transactions. At the inception of the hedge relationship, the Company documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and strategy. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Company assesses the effectiveness of the hedging instrument in offsetting changes in expected cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under cash flow hedging reserve within equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. In case the Company opts to designate only the changes in the spot element of a foreign currency forward contract as a cash flow hedge, the changes in the forward element of the relevant forward contract, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under cost of hedging reserve within equity, to the extent such forward element is aligned with the critical terms of the hedged item. The changes in the forward element of the relevant forward contract which is not so aligned, is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity relating to effective and /or aligned portion (as described above) of the cash flow hedges are reclassified to the statement of profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects the statement of profit and loss.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the statement of profit and loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

(t) Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised as a financial liability at the time the guarantee is issued. The liability is initially measured at fair value and subsequently at the higher of (i) the amount of expected credit loss; and (ii) the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, cumulative amount of income recognised.

The fair value of financial guarantees is determined based on the present value of the difference in cash flows between the contractual payments required under the debt instrument and the payments that would be required without the guarantee or the estimated amount that would be payable to a third party for assuming the obligations.

Where guarantees in relation to loans of subsidiary company are provided for no compensation, the fair values are accounted for as contributions and recognised as part of the cost of the investment.

(u) Offsetting financial instruments

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

(v) Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(w) Statement of cash flows

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/loss before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing of financing flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

(x) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise of cash on hand, cheques on hand, balance with banks on current accounts and short term, highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less and which carry insignificant risk of change in value.

For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

(y) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

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

(z) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. Refer note 37 for segment information presented.

NOTE 2: CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) Critical accounting judgements

Following are the areas which involved complex and subjective judgements:

(i) Incentives under the U.P. Sugar Industry Promotion Policy, 2004

In a writ petition filed by the Company against the illegal withdrawal of U.P. Sugar Industry Promotion Policy, 2004 ("the Policy") by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court had decided the matter in favour of the Company and directed the State Government to quantify and pay all the incentives that were promised under the said Policy. The State Government however filed a Special Leave Petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court challenging the decision of the Hon'ble High Court against it.

While the case was sub-judice, the Company continued to avail and account for the remissions of statutory levies and duties aggregating to ₹4158.38 lakhs, which it was entitled to under the Policy, in accordance with the interim directions of the High Court. Based on the aforesaid decision of Hon'ble Allahabad High Court in its favour, the Company shall continue to pursue its claim of ₹11375 lakhs filed towards one time capital subsidy and its claims towards other incentives by way of reimbursements against specified expenses aggregating to ₹13015.88 lakhs, by filing necessary documents for the verification of the State Government authorities. The aforesaid amounts do not include any interest towards delayed settlement.

In view of uncertainties involved on account of the fact that the State Government has challenged the decision rendered against it and since the process of verification and quantification of claims by the State Government for the incentive period of 10 years is yet to be taken up, the Company has not recognised the above benefits/incentives receivable under the Policy.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Society commission

In the cane price package offered by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh ("State Government") to sugar mills, the State Government had reduced the rate of commission payable to cane societies for sugar season 2012-13 and 2014-15 by way of notification dated 12 June 2015 and for 2015-16 vide notification dated 5 February 2016, to provide relief to the Sugar Industry in view of disparity in the cane price and the market outlook of the sugar prices. In the writ petitions filed by certain cane societies against such reduction in commission rates, the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court has held that these notifications cannot have retrospective applicability. The reduction in the rate of commission payable being part of the relief package announced by the State Government, the Company believes that the State Government is not likely to pass the cost burden to the sugar industry and instead, may explore other ways to meet the outcome of the order of the Court. Accordingly, no provision to this effect has been considered necessary.

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

(i) Fair value measurements and valuation processes

Some of the Company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. When the fair values of these assets and liabilities cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques by engaging third party qualified external valuers or internal valuation team to perform the valuation. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See note 4, 6, 9, 21 and 42 for further disclosures.

(ii) Employee benefit plans

The cost of employee benefits under the defined benefit plan and other long term employee benefits as well as the present value of the obligation there against are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, attrition and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, obligation amount is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans, the management considers the market yields on government bonds with a maturity term that is consistent with the term of the concerned defined benefit obligation. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates and expected salary trends in the industry. Attrition rates are considered based on past observable data of employees leaving the services of the Company. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. See note 38 for further disclosures.

(iii) Impairment of trade receivables

The Company has a stringent policy of ascertaining impairment, if any, as result of detailed scrutiny of major cases and through determining expected credit losses. Despite best estimates and periodic credit appraisals of customers, the Company's receivables are exposed to delinquency risks due to material adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the party's ability to meet its obligations. All such parameters relating to impairment or potential impairment are reviewed at each reporting date. See note 41(i) for further disclosures.

(iv) Revenue and cost estimation for long-duration construction & supply contracts

The revenue recognition pertaining to long-duration construction & supply contracts are determined on proportionate completion method based on actual

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

contract costs incurred till balance sheet date and total budgeted contract costs. An estimation of total budgeted contract cost involves making various assumptions that may differ from the actual developments in the future. These include delays in execution due to unforeseen reasons, inflation rate, future material rates, future labour rates etc. The estimates/assumptions are made considering past experience, market/inflation trends and technological developments etc. All such estimates/ assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

(v) Provision for warranty claims

The Company, in the usual course of sale of its products, provides warranties on certain products and services, undertaking to repair or replace the items that fail to perform satisfactorily during the specified warranty period. Provisions made represent the amount of expected cost of meeting such obligations of rectifications / replacements based on best estimate considering the historical warranty claim information and any recent trends that may suggest future claims could differ from historical amounts. The assumptions made in relation to the current period are consistent with those in the prior years.

(vi) Provision for litigations and contingencies

The provision for litigations and contingencies are determined based on evaluation made by the management of the present obligation arising from past events the settlement of which is expected to result in outflow of resources embodying economic benefits, which involves judgements around estimating the ultimate outcome of such past events and measurement of the obligation amount.

(vii) Useful life and residual value of plant, property equipment and intangible assets

The useful life and residual value of plant, property equipment and intangible assets are determined based on technical evaluation made by the management of the expected usage of the asset, the physical wear and tear and technical or commercial obsolescence of the asset. Due to the judgements involved in such estimations, the useful life and residual value are sensitive to the actual usage in future period.

(viii) Current taxes and deferred taxes

Significant judgement is required in determination of taxability of certain incomes and deductibility of certain expenses during the estimation of the provision for income taxes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and carry forward of unused tax losses and tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit would be available against which such deferred tax assets could be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax optimisation strategies.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 3: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS

	Property, plant and equipment											Capital work-in-progress
	Freehold Land	Leasehold Land	Right-of-use assets (Land)	Buildings & Roads	Right-of-use assets (Building)	Plant and Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Computers	Total	
Year ended 31 March 2021												
Gross carrying amount												
Opening gross carrying amount	3567.74	1986.75	353.14	22469.40	2189.79	103240.75	409.64	1377.27	611.60	800.32	137006.40	2638.94
Additions	307.07	-	6.68	1285.33	132.81	4793.69	28.20	162.29	110.26	213.87	7040.20	3867.93
Disposals	-	-	-	(735.36)	(282.33)	(181.67)	(1.83)	(29.95)	(13.46)	(12.29)	(1256.89)	(23.10)
Transfers *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4260.34)
Closing gross carrying amount	**3874.81**	**1986.75**	**359.82**	**23019.37**	**2040.27**	**107852.77**	**436.01**	**1509.61**	**708.40**	**1001.90**	**142789.71**	**2223.43**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment												
Opening accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	-	23.96	3809.13	558.36	23940.68	197.35	459.05	201.75	422.78	29613.06	23.10
Depreciation charge during the year	-	-	5.69	1084.54	552.39	5778.28	36.79	162.53	89.39	150.96	7860.57	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(156.14)	(268.52)	(116.15)	(1.09)	(20.85)	(10.14)	(9.24)	(582.13)	(23.10)
Closing accumulated depreciation and impairment	**-**	**-**	**29.65**	**4737.53**	**842.23**	**29602.81**	**233.05**	**600.73**	**281.00**	**564.50**	**36891.50**	**-**
Net carrying amount	**3874.81**	**1986.75**	**330.17**	**18281.84**	**1198.04**	**78249.96**	**202.96**	**908.88**	**427.40**	**437.40**	**105898.21**	**2223.43**
Year ended 31 March 2022												
Gross carrying amount												
Opening gross carrying amount	3874.81	1986.75	359.82	23019.37	2040.27	107852.77	436.01	1509.61	708.40	1001.90	142789.71	2223.43
Additions	130.44	-	13.72	3167.79	656.25	3895.53	102.38	445.82	168.68	232.60	8813.21	28152.73
Disposals	(0.78)	-	-	(191.06)	(339.61)	(343.92)	(10.65)	(252.21)	(41.06)	(24.10)	(1203.39)	-
Transfers *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4723.38)
Closing gross carrying amount	**4004.47**	**1986.75**	**373.54**	**25996.10**	**2356.91**	**111404.38**	**527.74**	**1703.22**	**836.02**	**1210.40**	**150399.53**	**25652.78**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment												
Opening accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	-	29.65	4737.53	842.23	29602.81	233.05	600.73	281.00	564.50	36891.50	-
Depreciation charge during the year	-	-	6.68	1066.60	501.97	5934.35	30.74	171.11	106.38	180.27	7998.10	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(133.36)	(329.42)	(155.87)	(8.84)	(117.61)	(35.09)	(17.64)	(797.83)	-
Closing accumulated depreciation and impairment	**-**	**-**	**36.33**	**5670.77**	**1014.78**	**35381.29**	**254.95**	**654.23**	**352.29**	**727.13**	**44091.77**	**-**
Net carrying amount	**4004.47**	**1986.75**	**337.21**	**20325.33**	**1342.13**	**76023.09**	**272.79**	**1048.99**	**483.73**	**483.27**	**106307.76**	**25652.78**

Represent amount capitalised during the year property, plant and equipment out of capital work-in-progress.

Notes:

(i) Leasehold land

This comprises certain land acquired under agreements on perpetual lease terms from the Government and accordingly, classified and accounted for under Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment. Under the terms of the perpetual lease agreements, the Company has the right to sublet/ sub-lease/ assign/ transfer such land except in case of one perpetual lease relating to a small parcel of land where prior approval of the specified authority is required in case sub-lease/ assignment/ transfer relates to a part of such land demised under the lease.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Restrictions on Property, plant and equipment

Refer note 16(i) & 19(i) for information on charges created on property, plant and equipment. Further, freehold land includes land having carrying amount of ₹12.35 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹13.13 lakhs) for which transfer of titles in the name of the Company is pending (refer note 48).

(iii) Contractual commitments

Refer note 45 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

(iv) Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress mainly comprises of distillery plants being constructed at Milak Narayanpur and Muzaffarnagar.

Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule

	As at 31-Mar-22					As at 31-Mar-21				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	25334.63	238.36	79.79	-	25652.78	1965.44	257.99	-	-	2223.43

Capital work-in-progress completion schedule, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan

	As at 31-Mar-22				As at 31-Mar-21			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Projects in progress								
160 KLPD multi-feed distillery at Milak Narayanpur	18153.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 KLPD grain based distillery at Muzaffarnagar	5408.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 4: INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Gross carrying amount		
Opening gross carrying amount	442.04	538.58
Disposals	-	(96.54)
Closing gross carrying amount	442.04	442.04
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		
Opening accumulated depreciation	-	-
Depreciation charge/impairment losses	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	-
Net carrying amount	442.04	**442.04**

(i) Description about investment properties

Investment properties consist of :

(a) various parcels of freehold land located in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) an office flat owned by the Company having carrying amount of ₹0.12 lakhs, constructed by a Society on a leasehold land at Mumbai.

(ii) Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Rental income from office flat at Mumbai	12.78	13.56
Direct operating expenses on property that generated rental income	-	-
Direct operating expenses on property that did not generate rental income	(11.78)	(10.46)
Profit from investment properties before depreciation	1.00	**3.10**
Depreciation	-	-
Profit from investment properties	1.00	**3.10**

(iii) Restrictions on realisability and contractual obligations

The Company has no restrictions on the realisability of any of its investment properties and it is under no contractual obligations to either purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements thereof.

(iv) Fair value

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Investment properties		
- Various parcels of freehold land located in the State of Uttar Pradesh.	*	*
- Office flat at Mumbai	418.60	**502.98**

* The parcels of land owned by the Company are situated in the sugar belts of Uttar Pradesh. In view of slowdown in real estate and industrial activities, the circle rates may not be fully reflective of the fair value in the absence of transactions of similar properties (including size) in the vicinity of the subject properties.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Estimation of fair value of office flat at Mumbai

The valuation of the office flat situated at Mumbai has been carried by a registered approved valuer (as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017), conversant with and having knowledge of real estate activities in the concerned area, based on prevalent rates and other observable market inputs (Level 2 fair value).

NOTE 5: INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

	Intangible assets			Intangible assets under development
	Computer software	**Website**	**Total**	
Year ended 31 March 2021				
Gross carrying amount				
Opening gross carrying amount	364.42	-	364.42	-
Additions	80.84	-	80.84	-
Disposals	(0.23)	-	(0.23)	-
Closing gross carrying amount	**445.03**	**-**	**445.03**	**-**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment				
Opening accumulated amortisation and impairment	271.30	-	271.30	-
Amortisation charge during the year	50.28	-	50.28	-
Disposals	(0.23)	-	(0.23)	-
Closing accumulated amortisation and impairment	**321.35**	**-**	**321.35**	**-**
Closing net carrying amount	**123.68**	**-**	**123.68**	**-**
Year ended 31 March 2022				
Gross carrying amount				
Opening gross carrying amount	445.03	-	445.03	-
Additions	106.25	9.66	115.91	2.50
Disposals	(43.14)	-	(43.14)	-
Closing gross carrying amount	**508.14**	**9.66**	**517.80**	**2.50**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment				
Opening accumulated amortisation and impairment	321.35	-	321.35	-
Amortisation charge during the year	77.73	1.12	78.85	-
Disposals	(43.14)	-	(43.14)	-
Closing accumulated amortisation and impairment	**355.94**	**1.12**	**357.06**	**-**
Closing net carrying amount	**152.20**	**8.54**	**160.74**	**2.50**

(i) Intangible assets under development

Intangible assets under development comprises of website under development

Intangible assets under development ageing schedule

	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31 March 2022					
Projects in progress	2.50	-	-	-	2.50

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 6: INVESTMENTS

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
At Cost		
Quoted Investments (fully paid-up)		
Investments in Equity Instruments		
- of Associate		
70,627,980 (31 March 2021: 70,627,980) Equity shares of ₹1/- each of Triveni Turbine Limited	706.35	706.35
Total aggregate quoted investments	**706.35**	**706.35**
Unquoted Investments (fully paid-up)		
Investments in Equity Instruments		
- of Subsidiaries		
26,500,000 (31 March 2021: 26,500,000) Equity shares of ₹1/- each of Triveni Engineering Limited	265.00	265.00
38,500,000 (31 March 2021: 38,500,000) Equity shares of ₹1/- each of Triveni Energy Systems Limited	385.00	385.00
20,500,000 (31 March 2021: 20,500,000) Equity shares of ₹1/- each of Triveni Sugar Limited	205.00	205.00
45,500,000 (31 March 2021: 45,500,000) Equity shares of ₹1/- each of Svastida Projects Limited	455.00	455.00
4,170,000 (31 March 2021: 4,170,000) Equity shares of ₹10/- each of Triveni Entertainment Limited	404.02	404.02
20,050,000 (31 March 2021: 20,050,000) Equity shares of ₹1/- each of Triveni Industries Limited	200.50	200.50
135,030,000 (31 March 2021: 135,030,000) Equity shares of ₹1/- each of Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited [includes financial guarantee contracts of ₹188.58 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹ Nil)]	1538.88	1350.30
20,000,000 (31 March 2021: 20,000,000) Equity shares of ₹1/- each of Gaurangi Enterprises Limited	200.00	200.00
100,000 (31 March 2021: 100,000) Equity shares of ₹1/- each of Triveni Foundation (incorporated u/s 8 of the Companies Act, 2013)	1.00	1.00
400,000 (31 March 2021: 400,000) Equity shares of ₹10/- each of United Shippers & Dredgers Limited	23.00	23.00
90,000,000 (31 March 2021: Nil) Equity shares of ₹1/- each of Pali ZLD Private Limited	900.00	-
Total aggregate unquoted investments	**4577.40**	**3488.82**
Total non-current investments carried at cost [A]	**5283.75**	**4195.17**
At Amortised cost		
Quoted Investments (fully paid-up)		
Investments in Debentures		
10,418 (31 March 2021: Nil) 6.75% redeemable non-convertible debentures of Piramal Capital & Housing Finance Ltd.	101.58	-
Total aggregate quoted investments	**101.58**	**-**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Unquoted Investments (fully paid-up)		
Investments in Government or trust securities		
National Saving Certificates (kept as security)	0.03	0.03
Investments in Bonds		
Nil (31 March 2021: 2,000) 9.25% bonds of ₹1,000/- of Dewan Housing Finance Corporation Ltd. SR-V B	-	6.00
Nil (31 March 2021: 24,600) 9.25% bonds of ₹1,000/- of Dewan Housing Finance Corporation Ltd. SR-III	-	73.80
Nil (31 March 2021: 12,200) 9.10% bonds of ₹1,000/- of Dewan Housing Finance Corporation Ltd. SR-VI A	-	36.60
Nil (31 March 2021: 500) 9.30% bonds of ₹1,000/- of Dewan Housing Finance Corporation Ltd. SR-VI B	-	1.50
2,000 (31 March 2021: 2,000) 9.55% bonds of ₹1,000/- of IL&FS Financial Services Ltd. SR-V	0.20	0.20
3,000 (31 March 2021: 3,000) 8.85% bonds of ₹1,000/- of IL&FS Financial Services Ltd. SR-VI	6.00	6.00
4,000 (31 March 2021: 4,000) 8.75% bonds of ₹1,000/- of IL&FS Financial Services Ltd. SR-III	8.00	8.00
9,700 (31 March 2021: 9,700) 8.65% bonds of ₹1,000/- of IL&FS Financial Services Ltd. SR-XVI	0.97	0.97
5,100 (31 March 2021: 5,100) 8.23% bonds of ₹1,000/- of IL&FS Financial Services Ltd. SR-I	10.20	10.20
2,000 (31 March 2021: 2,000) 8.70% bonds of ₹1,000/- of IL&FS Financial Services Ltd. SR-I	4.00	4.00
3,000 (31 March 2021: 3,000) 9.50% bonds of ₹1,000/- of Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Ltd. SR-II C	6.00	6.00
6,000 (31 March 2021: 6,000) 9.00% bonds of ₹1,000/- of Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Ltd. SR-I-H (O-1)	12.00	12.00
Total aggregate unquoted investments	**47.40**	**165.30**
Total non-current investments carried at amortised cost [B]	**148.98**	**165.30**
At Fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) (refer note 42)		
Quoted Investments (fully paid-up)		
Investments in Equity Instruments		
13,500 (31 March 2021: 13,500) Equity shares of ₹2/- each of Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited	322.70	337.25
5,000 (31 March 2021: 5,000) Equity shares of ₹1/- each of HDFC Bank Limited	73.52	74.68
24,175 (31 March 2021: 24,175) Equity shares of ₹2/- each of Punjab National Bank	8.47	8.86
76 (31 March 2021: 76) Equity shares of ₹10/- each of Central Bank of India	0.01	0.01
3,642 (31 March 2021: 3,642) Equity shares of ₹5/- each of NBI Industrial Finance Co. Limited	80.85	71.33
Total non-current investments carried at FVTPL [C]	**485.55**	**492.13**
Total non-current investments ([A]+[B]+[C])	**5918.28**	**4852.60**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Total non-current investments	**5918.28**	**4852.60**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	1293.48	1198.48
Aggregate amount of market value of quoted investments	143342.09	72391.41
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	4726.38	3654.12
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments	-	-

Details of the Company's subsidiaries and associates at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Name of Subsidiaries / Associates	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Company	
		As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Subsidiaries			
Triveni Engineering Limited	India	100%	100%
Triveni Energy Systems Limited	India	100%	100%
Svastida Projects Limited	India	100%	100%
Triveni Entertainment Limited	India	100%	100%
Triveni Industries Limited	India	100%	100%
Triveni Sugar Limited	India	100%	100%
Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited	India	100%	100%
Gaurangi Enterprises Limited	India	100%	100%
Triveni Foundation	India	100%	100%
United Shippers & Dredgers Limited	India	100%	100%
Pali ZLD Private Limited	India	100%	N.A.
Associates			
Triveni Turbine Limited	India	21.85%	21.85%
Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Limited	Israel	-	Refer note 13

NOTE 7: TRADE RECEIVABLES

	As at 31-Mar-22		As at 31-Mar-21	
	Current	Non- current	Current	Non- current
Trade receivables (at amortised cost)				
- Considered good - Unsecured	26223.43	339.70	22074.05	125.84
- Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	1172.57	-	1004.59
- Trade receivables - Credit impaired	-	200.53	-	969.40
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	(164.08)	(1377.05)	(136.99)	(1973.99)
Total trade receivables	**26059.35**	**335.75**	**21937.06**	**125.84**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(i) Refer note 41(i) for credit risk, impairment of trade receivables under expected credit loss model and other related disclosures.

(ii) Trade receivables ageing schedule:

For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Not overdue	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	16712.57	6893.08	318.86	174.33	213.10	119.19	24431.13
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	3.65	18.51	9.06	38.09	8.93	78.24
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	296.08	225.22	441.15	484.98	684.57	2132.00
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant	-	-	-	-	-	1094.33	1094.33
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	200.53	200.53
Total trade receivables	**16712.57**	**7192.81**	**562.59**	**624.54**	**736.17**	**2107.55**	**27936.23**

For the year ended 31 March 2021

	Not overdue	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	10745.60	7459.02	385.92	378.06	58.12	279.81	19306.53
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	15.00	-	8.93	23.93
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	944.31	405.50	464.47	-	1079.08	2893.36
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant	-	-	-	-	-	980.66	980.66
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	969.40	969.40
Total trade receivables	**10745.60**	**8403.33**	**791.42**	**857.33**	**58.12**	**3317.88**	**24173.88**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 8: LOANS

	As at 31-Mar-22		As at 31-Mar-21	
	Current	Non- current	Current	Non- current
At amortised cost				
Loan to related parties (refer note 39)				
- Loans receivables considered good - Unsecured	-	2000.00	1831.47	2000.00
- Loans receivables - Credit impaired	-	44.53	-	44.53
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful loans	-	(44.53)	-	(44.53)
	-	2000.00	**1831.47**	**2000.00**
Loan to employees				
- Loans receivables considered good - Unsecured	45.73	2.18	11.74	2.46
Loan to others				
- Loans receivables considered good - Unsecured	-	-	0.56	-
Total loans	45.73	2002.18	**1843.77**	**2002.46**

(i) Loan to related parties includes loan of ₹2000 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹2000 lakhs) provided to a wholly owned subsidiary company, Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited (MWMPL), as part of promoter's contribution, as stipulated by the Lender for financing the project to be executed by MWMPL and loan of ₹ Nil (31 March 2021: ₹1831.47 lakhs) provided to an Israel based erstwhile associate company, Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Limited, for meeting its working capital requirements (refer note 13).

NOTE 9: OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	As at 31-Mar-22		As at 31-Mar-21	
	Current	Non- current	Current	Non- current
At amortised cost				
Security deposits (see (i) below)	20.34	709.14	26.38	671.10
Earnest money deposits	311.77	2.00	48.13	2.00
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful deposits	(0.79)	-	(0.15)	-
	310.98	2.00	**47.98**	**2.00**
Bank balances:				
Earmarked balances with banks:				
- Deposit against molasses storage fund (refer note 15(vi))	-	300.72	-	244.27
Balances under lien/margin/kept as security:				
- Post office savings account	-	0.19	-	0.19
- Fixed / margin deposits	-	295.81	-	474.24
Other balances:				
- Fixed deposits	-	4.20	-	4.20
	-	600.92	**-**	**722.90**
Accrued interest	222.61	1.76	53.61	0.68
Insurance claim recoverable	147.00	-	122.38	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31-Mar-22		As at 31-Mar-21	
	Current	Non- current	Current	Non- current
Amount receivable against divestment (refer note 13)	999.08	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful assets (refer note 13)	(999.08)	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous other financial assets	11.06	14.90	8.15	14.90
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful assets	-	(14.90)	-	(14.90)
	11.06	-	8.15	-
Total other financial assets at amortised cost [A]	711.99	1313.82	**258.50**	**1396.68**
At fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) (refer note 42)				
Derivatives financial instruments carried at fair value				
- Foreign exchange forward contracts (not designated as hedges)	3.30	-	35.92	-
Total other financial assets at FVTPL [B]	3.30	-	**35.92**	**-**
At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) (refer note 42)				
Derivatives financial instruments carried at fair value				
- Foreign exchange forward contracts (designated as hedges)	105.91	-	-	-
Total other financial assets at FVTOCI [C]	105.91	-	**-**	**-**
Total other financial assets ([A]+[B]+[C])	821.20	1313.82	**294.42**	**1396.68**

(i) Investment of ₹84.57 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹82.95 lakhs) in equity shares of Atria Wind Power (Bijapur1) Private Limited, under group captive arrangement to source power, has been considered as security deposit in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

NOTE 10: OTHER ASSETS

	As at 31-Mar-22		As at 31-Mar-21	
	Current	Non- current	Current	Non- current
Capital advances	-	1413.12	-	1671.66
Advances to suppliers	822.79	18.06	1105.32	18.06
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful advances	(12.16)	(18.06)	(54.89)	(18.06)
	810.63	-	**1050.43**	**-**
Advances to related parties (refer note 39)	2.74	-	1.16	-
Indirect tax and duties recoverable	3904.49	339.89	2929.79	314.69
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful amounts	(13.82)	(1.46)	(13.82)	(1.46)
	3890.67	338.43	**2915.97**	**313.23**
Deposit with sales tax authorities	111.77	6.55	166.95	6.55
Bank guarantee encashment recoverable	-	200.00	-	200.00
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful claims	-	(200.00)	-	(200.00)
	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31-Mar-22		As at 31-Mar-21	
	Current	Non- current	Current	Non- current
Export incentives receivable	69.97	-	35.22	-
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful claims	(1.32)	-	(7.46)	-
	68.65	-	**27.76**	**-**
Government grant receivables (refer note 43)	487.78	-	4535.96	-
Advances to employees	36.86	1.45	41.37	1.45
Prepaid expenses	1367.38	170.46	789.03	29.04
Due from customers under long-duration construction & supply contracts [see (ii) below]	8219.20	-	5611.67	-
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	(743.00)	-	-	-
	7476.20	-	**5611.67**	**-**
Unbilled revenue [see (ii) below]	-	-	23.17	-
Customer retentions [see (i) and (ii) below]	11316.86	-	10804.05	-
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	(125.81)	-	(121.02)	-
	11191.05	-	**10683.03**	**-**
Miscellaneous other assets	67.18	324.26	100.13	112.31
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful assets	-	(20.75)	-	(20.78)
	67.18	303.51	**100.13**	**91.53**
Total other assets	**25510.91**	**2233.52**	**25946.63**	**2113.46**

(i) Customer retentions include ₹2969.02 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹2139.68 lakhs) expected to be received after twelve months within the operating cycle.

(ii) Contract balances

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Contract assets		
- Amounts due from customers under long-duration construction & supply contracts	7476.20	5611.67
- Unbilled revenue	-	23.17
- Customer retentions	11191.05	10683.03
Contract liabilities		
- Amounts due to customers under long-duration construction & supply contracts	3551.98	8080.18
- Advance from customers	4928.05	4672.67

(a) Contract assets are initially recognised for revenue earned but not billed pending successful achievement of milestones. Upon achievement of milestones and billing, contract assets are reclassified to trade receivables. A trade receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is billed on the customer and which become due unconditionally (i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Different businesses of the Company have their different credit terms [refer note 41(i)].

Contract costs incurred to date plus recognised profits or less recognised losses are compared with progress billings raised on the customer - any surplus is considered as contract assets and shown as amounts due from customers under long-duration construction & supply contracts, whereas any shortfall is considered as contract liabilities and shown as the amounts due to customers under long-duration construction & supply contracts. Amounts of revenue earned for service work performed

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

pending billing on customers is also considered as contract assets and shown as unbilled revenue. Amounts billed for work performed which will become due upon fulfillment of specified conditions is considered as contract assets and shown as customer retentions. Amounts received before the related work is performed is considered as contract liabilities and is shown as advances from customers.

(b) Significant changes in contract assets and liabilities:

Increase in contract assets (Due from customers under long-duration construction & supply contracts) has resulted due to substantial work carried out during the current year pending billing due to non-achievement of contractual milestones, mainly in respect of sewage/wastewater treatment projects in the municipal/industrial segment.

Increase in contract assets (customer retentions) mainly attributable to significant billing done during the current year upon achieving contractual milestones, mainly in respect of sewage treatment projects in the municipal segment. As per the contractual terms, a specified percentage of the billing will be retained by the customer and will become due upon fulfillment of specified conditions.

Decrease in contract liabilities (Amount due to customers under long-duration construction & supply contracts) is due to the reason that against the billing done during the current year, the revenue recognised in accordance with Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers is higher, mainly in respect of sewage/water/wastewater treatment projects in the municipal/industrial segment.

Increase in contract liabilities (Advances from Customers) is mainly on account of receipt of mobilsation advance against new order for sewage treatment in the municipal segment.

(c) Revenue recognised in relation to contract liabilities:

The following table shows how much of the revenue recognised in the current reporting period relates to carried-forward contract liabilities and how much relates to performance obligations that were satisfied in a prior year.

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	10180.51	14584.54
Revenue recognised from performance obligations satisfied in previous periods	-	-

NOTE 11: INVENTORIES

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Raw materials and components	4364.94	3883.10
Less: Provision for obsolescence/slow moving raw materials and components	(235.45)	(114.32)
Work-in-progress	2838.73	2609.73
Finished goods [including stock in transit ₹425.89 lakhs as at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: ₹2184.92 lakhs)]	190098.78	161840.87
Stock in trade	179.03	44.89
Stores and spares [including stock in transit ₹2.51 lakhs as at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: ₹0.92 lakhs)]	6690.68	5335.85
Less: Provision for obsolescence/slow moving stores and spares	(326.32)	(287.53)
Others - Scrap & low value patterns	76.63	62.33
Total inventories	**203687.02**	**173374.92**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(i) The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year was ₹ 384704.51 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹ 397630.43 lakhs)

(ii) Refer note 19(i) for information on charges created on inventories.

(iii) The mode of valuation of inventories has been stated in note 1(l).

(iv) All inventories are expected to be utilised/sold within twelve months except certain items of stores and spares, which are utilised on need basis. Quantum of such stores and spares, which may be utilised beyond one year, is not determinable and is not expected to be material with reference to the total value of inventories.

(v) For impairment losses recognised during the year refer note 25 & 33.

(vi) In addition to the cost of inventories recognised as expense as mentioned in (i) above, there are write-downs of inventories to net realisable value amounting to ₹ 396.91 lakhs [31 March 2021: write-downs of ₹ 31.52 lakhs] which are also recognised as an expense/income during the year and included in 'Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress' in statement of profit and loss.

NOTE 12: CASH AND BANK BALANCES

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
At amortised cost		
Balances with banks	1795.53	928.49
Cheques / drafts on hand	-	40.11
Cash on hand	26.04	23.81
Total cash and cash equivalents	**1821.57**	**992.41**

(b) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
At amortised cost		
Earmarked balances with banks:		
- unpaid dividend and preference share redemption accounts	20.71	11.75
Balances under lien/margin/kept as security:		
- in fixed/margin deposits	387.68	58.66
Other balances:		
- in fixed deposits	-	5.29
Total bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	**408.39**	**75.70**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 13: ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Investment in equity shares of Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Limited (Israel)	-	3308.21
Less: Impairment loss allowance	-	(2319.87)
Total assets held for sale	**-**	**988.34**

The activities of Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Ltd. ("Aqwise"), an erstwhile associate of the Company, based in Israel, had been severely impacted due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The Company alongwith other shareholders of Aqwise had accordingly agreed to divest their entire equity stake in favour of G.E.S. Global Environmental Solutions Ltd. ("GES") under an agreement dated 25 March 2021. Consequently, the Company has classified its equity investment held in Aqwise (along with the loan agreed to be converted into equity) as "Assets held for sale". The Company had provided for an impairment loss of ₹ 2319.87 lakhs during the previous year against the carrying cost of such investment. Such investment does not form part of any segment assets.

During the current year, the Company alongwith other shareholders of Aqwise have divested their entire equity stake in Aqwise. In view of considerable claims submitted by GES towards the consideration payable to the shareholders in terms of the above said agreement, the Company does not expect to receive any consideration amount and hence the amount receivable against the divestment has now been fully provided (refer note 9 & 34).

NOTE 14: SHARE CAPITAL

	As at 31-Mar-22		As at 31-Mar-21	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
AUTHORISED				
Equity shares of ₹1 each	50,00,00,000	5000.00	50,00,00,000	5000.00
Preference shares of ₹10 each	2,00,00,000	2000.00	2,00,00,000	2000.00
		7000.00		7000.00
ISSUED				
Equity shares of ₹1 each	24,17,63,110	2417.63	24,17,63,110	2417.63
SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP				
Equity shares of ₹1 each, fully paid up	24,17,55,110	2417.55	24,17,55,110	2417.55
Add: Paid up value of equity shares of ₹1 each forfeited	8,000	0.02	8,000	0.02
		2417.57		2417.57

(i) Movements in equity share capital

	Number of shares	Amount
As at 31 March 2020	24,79,45,110	2479.45
Extinguishment of shares upon buy-back	(61,90,000)	(61.90)
As at 31 March 2021	**24,17,55,110**	**2417.55**
Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	**24,17,55,110**	**2417.55**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares with a par value of ₹1/- per share. The holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares are entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after meeting all liabilities and distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(iii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	As at 31-Mar-22		As at 31-Mar-21	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Dhruv M. Sawhney	3,77,33,691	15.61	3,77,33,691	15.61
Rati Sawhney	1,65,10,356	6.83	1,75,10,356	7.24
STFL Trading and Finance Private Limited	7,87,39,178	32.57	7,77,39,178	32.16
Nikhil Sawhney	1,43,67,837	5.94	1,43,67,837	5.94
Tarun Sawhney	1,38,20,236	5.72	1,38,20,236	5.72

(iv) Details of Promoter's shareholding

	As at 31-Mar-22			As at 31-Mar-21		
	Number of shares	% holding	% change during the year	Number of shares	% holding	% change during the year
Dhruv M. Sawhney	3,77,33,691	15.61	-	3,77,33,691	15.61	(2.37)
Rati Sawhney	1,65,10,356	6.83	(5.71)	1,75,10,356	7.24	(2.37)
STFL Trading and Finance Private Limited	7,87,39,178	32.57	1.29	7,77,39,178	32.16	(2.38)
Nikhil Sawhney	1,43,67,837	5.94	-	1,43,67,837	5.94	(2.37)
Tarun Sawhney	1,38,20,236	5.72	-	1,38,20,236	5.72	(2.37)
Manmohan Sawhney HUF	42,44,452	1.76	-	42,44,452	1.76	(2.37)
Tarana Sawhney	23,513	0.01	-	23,513	0.01	(2.37)

(v) The aggregate number of equity shares bought back during a period of five financial years immediately preceding the financial year ended 31 March 2022 is 1,61,90,000 equity shares (31 March 2021: 1,00,00,000 equity shares)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 15: OTHER EQUITY

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Capital redemption reserve	559.30	559.30
Capital reserve	2855.85	2855.85
Securities premium	8375.55	8375.55
Amalgamation reserve	926.34	926.34
General reserve	49212.72	49212.72
Molasses storage fund reserve	230.80	181.20
Retained earnings	112764.22	81795.19
Cash flow hedging reserve	(54.06)	-
Costs of hedging reserve	133.31	-
Total other equity	**175004.03**	**143906.15**

(i) Capital redemption reserve

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Opening balance	559.30	497.40
Transferred from securities premium on buy-back of equity shares	-	61.90
Closing balance	**559.30**	**559.30**

Capital redemption reserve has been created consequent to redemption of preference share capital and buy-back of equity share capital in earlier years. This reserve shall be utilised in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

(ii) Capital reserve

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Opening balance	2855.85	2855.85
Movement during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**2855.85**	**2855.85**

Capital reserve majorly comprises reserve created consequent to business combination in earlier years, in accordance with the accounting standards then prevailing.

(iii) Securities premium

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Opening balance	8375.55	16419.17
Amount utilised for buy-back of equity shares	-	(6437.60)
Transferred to capital redemption reserve on buy-back of equity shares	-	(61.90)
Transaction costs related to buy-back of equity shares	-	(87.68)
Tax paid on buy-back of equity shares	-	(1456.44)
Closing balance	**8375.55**	**8375.55**

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

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(iv) Amalgamation reserve

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Opening balance	926.34	926.34
Movement during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**926.34**	**926.34**

Amalgamation reserve was created consequent to business combinations in past in accordance with the accounting standards then prevailing.

(v) General reserve

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Opening balance	49212.72	49212.72
Movement during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**49212.72**	**49212.72**

General reserve represents amount retained by the Company out of its profits for future purposes. It is not earmarked for any specific purpose.

(vi) Molasses storage fund reserve

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Opening balance	181.20	140.71
Amount transferred from retained earnings	49.60	40.49
Closing balance	**230.80**	**181.20**

Molasses storage fund reserve is created and maintained under the provisions of the Uttar Pradesh Sheera Niyantran Adhiniyam, 1964 (U.P. Act No. XXIV of 1964) and is to be utilised for the provision and maintenance of adequate storage facilities for molasses. Fixed deposit of ₹300.72 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹244.27 lakhs) is earmarked against molasses storage fund (refer note 9).

(vii) Retained earnings

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Opening balance	81795.19	54533.68
Net profit for the year	38216.55	27330.86
Other comprehensive income arising from the remeasurement of defined benefit obligation, net of income tax	54.73	(28.86)
Transfer to molasses storage fund reserve	(49.60)	(40.49)
Dividends distributed	(7252.65)	-
Closing balance	**112764.22**	**81795.19**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(a) Retained earnings represents undistributed profits of the Company which can be distributed to its equity shareholders in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) Details of dividend distributions made and proposed:

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Cash dividends on equity shares distributed:		
Final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2021: 175% (₹1.75 per equity share of ₹1/- each) [31 March 2020: Nil]	4230.71	-
Interim dividend for the year ended 31 March 2022: 125% (₹1.25 per equity share of ₹1/- each) [31 March 2021: Nil]	3021.94	-
Total cash dividends on equity shares declared and paid	**7252.65**	**-**
Cash dividends on equity shares proposed:		
Final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2022: 200% (₹2 per equity share of ₹1/- each) [31 March 2021: 175% (₹1.75 per equity share of ₹1/- each)]	4835.10	4230.71

Proposed dividends on equity shares are subject to approval at the annual general meeting and are not recognised as a liability as at 31 March.

(viii) Cash flow hedging reserve

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Opening balance	-	-
Other comprehensive income arising from effective portion of gains/(losses) on hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges (non-reclassifiable)	(29.33)	-
Other comprehensive income arising from effective portion of gains/(losses) on hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges (reclassifiable)	(72.24)	-
Income tax related to gains/losses (net of reclassification to profit or loss) recognised in other comprehensive income	25.56	-
Amounts transferred to cost of non-financial hedged items	29.33	-
Income tax related to amounts transferred to cost of non-financial hedged items	(7.38)	-
Closing balance	**(54.06)**	**-**

The cash flow hedging reserve is used to recognise the effective portion of gains or losses on derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges. Amounts are subsequently either transferred to the cost of non-financial hedged items or reclassified to profit or loss, as appropriate.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(ix) Costs of hedging reserve

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Opening balance	-	-
Other comprehensive income arising from gains/(losses) on aligned portion of forward element of cash flow hedging instruments (non-reclassifiable)	14.29	-
Other comprehensive income arising from gains/(losses) on aligned portion of forward element of cash flow hedging instruments (reclassifiable)	178.14	-
Income tax related to gains/losses (net of reclassification to profit or loss) recognised in other comprehensive income	(48.43)	-
Amounts transferred to cost of non-financial hedged items	(14.29)	-
Income tax related to amounts transferred to cost of non-financial hedged items	3.60	-
Closing balance	**133.31**	**-**

In cases where the Company opts to designate only the spot element of a foreign exchange forward contract as a cash flow hedge, the changes in the aligned portion of the forward element of hedging instrument is deferred and accumulated under the costs of hedging reserve. These deferred costs of hedging are included in the initial cost of non-financial hedged items when it is recognised or reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged items affects profit or loss, as appropriate.

NOTE 16: NON-CURRENT BORROWINGS

	As at 31-Mar-22		As at 31-Mar-21	
	Current maturities	Non- current	Current maturities	Non- current
Secured- at amortised cost				
Term loans				
- from banks	5745.18	17457.36	4550.17	10509.40
- from other parties	6687.43	8871.43	5910.05	15558.86
	12432.61	26328.79	**10460.22**	**26068.26**
Less: Amount disclosed under the head "Current borrowings" (refer note 19)	(12432.61)	-	(10460.22)	-
Total non-current borrowings	-	26328.79	**-**	**26068.26**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 16: NON-CURRENT BORROWINGS (Contd.)

(i) Details of long term borrowings of the Company

	Amount outstanding as at		Interest rate	Number of instalments outstanding as at		Terms of Repayment	Nature of Security
	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21		31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21		
Secured- at amortised cost							
Term loans from banks (₹ loans)							
1 RBL Bank Limited*	4321.24	6238.59	At MCLR plus applicable spread. The interest rate as on 31.03.2022 ranges between 7.35% to 7.85% p.a.	9	13	Equal quarterly installments from September 2020 to June 2024.	Secured by first pari-passu charge created / to be created by equitable mortgage on immoveable assets and hypothecation of all moveable assets, both present and future of the Company and second pari-passu charge on current assets of the Company.
2 Central Bank of India *	2793.24	4041.13		9	13	Equal quarterly installments from September 2020 to June 2024.	
3 Punjab National Bank*	2807.03	4060.59		9	13	Equal quarterly installments from September 2020 to June 2024.	
4 ICICI Bank Limited	-	495.00		-	16	-	
5 RBL Bank Limited*	2620.31	-		16	-	Equal quarterly installments from January 2023 to September 2026.	
6 Axis Bank Limited*	3495.49	-		16	-	Equal quarterly installments from January 2023 to September 2026.	
7 ICICI Bank Limited*	6995.25	-		16	-	Equal quarterly installments from December 2022 to September 2026.	

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 16: NON-CURRENT BORROWINGS (Contd.)

(i) Details of long term borrowings of the Company

	Amount outstanding as at		Interest rate	Number of instalments outstanding as at		Terms of Repayment	Nature of Security
	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21		31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21		
8 Axis Bank (Vehicle loan)	160.72	200.32	At fixed rates ranging from 7.45% to 9.35% p.a.	1 to 58	2 to 51	Equated monthly installments	Secured by hypothecation of vehicles acquired under the respective vehicle loans.
9 PNB Bank (Vehicle loan)	5.24	11.81					
10 Yes Bank (Vehicle loan)	4.02	12.13					
	23202.54	**15059.57**					
Total term loans from banks	**23202.54**	**15059.57**					
Term loans from other parties (₹ loans)							
1 Daimler Financial Services Pvt. Ltd. (Vehicle loan)	-	95.64	-	-	10	-	Secured by hypothecation of vehicles acquired under the respective vehicle loans.
2 Govt. of Uttar Pradesh through RBL Bank Ltd. under SEFASU 2018*	15558.86	21373.27	5% p.a.	27	38	Equal monthly installments upto June 2024	Secured by first pari-passu charge on the fixed assets of the Company
Total term loans from other parties	**15558.86**	**21468.91**					
Total loans	**38761.40**	**36528.48**					

* Loans with interest subvention or below market rate under various schemes of the Government, refer note 43.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 17: PROVISIONS

	As at 31-Mar-22		As at 31-Mar-21	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Provision for employee benefits				
Gratuity (refer note 38)	381.11	2183.70	482.67	4074.09
Compensated absences	557.64	1167.32	543.86	1101.25
Other provisions				
Warranty	3545.20	-	2375.07	-
Cost to completion	232.42	-	220.41	-
Arbitration/Court case claims	111.86	-	105.65	-
Total provisions	4828.23	3351.02	**3727.66**	**5175.34**

(i) Information about individual provisions and significant estimates

(a) Warranty

The Company provides warranties on certain products, undertaking to repair or replace the items that fail to perform satisfactorily during the warranty period. Provisions made represent the amount of expected cost of meeting such obligations of rectifications / replacements based on best estimate considering the historical warranty claim information and any recent trends that may suggest future claims could differ from historical amounts. It also includes provisions made towards contractual obligations to replace certain parts under an Operation and Maintenance contract. The timing of the outflows is expected to be within a period of two years.

(b) Cost to completion

The provision represents costs of materials and services required for integration of water treatment package at the site (the revenue of which has been fully recognised), prior to commissioning.

(c) Arbitration / Court-case claims

Represents the provision made towards certain claims awarded against the Company in legal proceedings which have been challenged by the Company before appropriate authorities. The timing of the outflows is uncertain.

(ii) Movement in provisions

Movement in each class of provision are set out below:

	Year ended 31-Mar-22			Year ended 31-Mar-21		
	Warranty	Cost to completion	Arbitration/ Court case claims	Warranty	Cost to completion	Arbitration/ Court case claims
Balance at the beginning of the year	2375.07	220.41	105.65	1855.08	385.76	99.44
Additional provisions recognised	1,327.24	205.00	6.21	539.25	145.00	6.21
Amounts used during the year	(99.35)	(192.99)	-	(19.26)	(310.35)	-
Unused amounts reversed during the year	(57.76)	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	3545.20	232.42	111.86	**2375.07**	**220.41**	**105.65**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 18: OTHER LIABILITIES

	As at 31-Mar-22		As at 31-Mar-21	
	Current	Non- current	Current	Non- current
Revenue received in advance				
Deferred revenue arising from government grant related to assets (refer note 43)	-	141.45	-	141.46
Deferred revenue arising from government grant related to income (refer note 43)	592.57	228.58	858.92	821.14
Amount due to customers under long-duration construction & supply contracts [refer note 10(ii)]	3551.98	-	8080.18	-
Other advances				
Advance from customers	4928.05	-	4672.67	-
Others				
Statutory remittances	3327.66	-	2659.26	-
Miscellaneous other payables	339.80	-	155.10	-
Total other liabilities	12740.06	370.03	**16426.13**	**962.60**

NOTE 19: CURRENT BORROWINGS

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Secured- at amortised cost		
Repayable on demand		
- Cash credits/working capital demand loans/soft loans from banks (see (i) below)	105791.87	56157.43
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (refer note 16)	12432.61	10460.22
Unsecured- at amortised cost		
Commercial papers (see (ii) below)	5000.00	-
Total current borrowings	123224.48	**66617.65**

(i) Secured by pledge/hypothecation of the stock-in-trade, raw material, stores and spare parts, work-in-progress and trade receivables and second charge created/to be created on the properties of all the Engineering units and immoveable property at New Delhi and third charge on the properties of Sugar, Co-Generation and Distillery units of the Company on pari-passu basis. Interest rates on the above loans outstanding as at the year end majorly ranges between 4.25% to 7.50% (weighted average interest rate: 4.72% p.a.).

(ii) Commercial papers issued at the interest rate of 4.25% p.a. for a tenor of 80 days, to be fully repaid on May 2022.

(iii) There are no differences in the figures reported in the quarterly returns/statements filed with the banks vis-à-vis the books of accounts. For the determination of drawing power for sugar stocks, the Company follows the guidelines of the RBI as prescribed for commodities covered under selective credit control.

NOTE 20: TRADE PAYABLES

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Trade payables (at amortised cost)		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 47)	798.17	538.57
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	34277.50	61874.41
Total trade payables	35075.67	**62412.98**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(i) Trade payables ageing schedule:

For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Unbilled	Not overdue	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	-	798.17	-	-	-	-	798.17
Others	1928.80	25958.72	5059.06	218.76	114.61	735.94	34015.89
Disputed dues - Others	-	191.79	-	-	4.52	65.30	261.61
Total trade payables	**1928.80**	**26948.68**	**5059.06**	**218.76**	**119.13**	**801.24**	**35075.67**

For the year ended 31 March 2021

	Unbilled	Not overdue	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	-	538.57	-	-	-	-	538.57
Others	1747.88	26722.17	32226.56	223.00	82.48	553.73	61555.82
Disputed dues - Others	191.79	-	-	-	70.73	56.07	318.59
Total trade payables	**1939.67**	**27260.74**	**32226.56**	**223.00**	**153.21**	**609.80**	**62412.98**

NOTE 21: OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
At amortised cost		
Accrued interest	114.23	89.79
Capital creditors (see (i) below)	3093.40	1149.77
Employee benefits & other dues payable	4286.42	3029.02
Security deposits (see (ii) below)	490.44	446.86
Unpaid dividends (see (iii) below)	20.69	11.73
Total other financial liabilities at amortised cost [A]	8005.18	**4727.17**
Financial guarantee contracts	176.04	-
Total financial guarantee contracts [B]	176.04	**-**
Total other financial liabilities ([A]+[B])	8181.22	**4727.17**

(i) Capital creditors as at 31 March 2022 include ₹120.93 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹24.74 lakhs) outstanding balance of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 47).

(ii) Security deposits as at 31 March 2022 include ₹390 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹364 lakhs) deposits from sugar selling agents which are interest bearing subject to fulfillment of terms and conditions. These deposits are repayable on cessation of contractual arrangements. Interest payable is normally settled annually.

(iii) There are no amounts as at the year end which are due and outstanding to be credited to the Investors Education and Protection Fund.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 22: INCOME TAX BALANCES

	As at 31-Mar-22		As at 31-Mar-21	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Income tax assets				
Tax refund receivable (net)	-	752.18	-	1117.58
	-	752.18	**-**	**1117.58**
Income tax liabilities				
Provision for income tax (net)	1308.31	-	1897.65	-
	1308.31	-	**1897.65**	**-**

NOTE 23: DEFERRED TAX BALANCES

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Deferred tax assets	3807.51	3306.42
Deferred tax liabilities	(12922.71)	(13390.96)
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	(9115.20)	**(10084.54)**

(i) Movement in deferred tax balances

For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised directly in equity	Closing balance
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets/(liabilities)					
Deferred tax assets					
Difference in carrying values of investment property	166.58	11.10	-	-	177.68
Liabilities and provisions tax deductible only upon payment/actual crystallisation					
- Employee benefits	1554.46	(445.52)	(18.41)	-	1090.53
- Statutory taxes and duties	176.43	12.91	-	-	189.34
- Other contractual provisions	687.52	307.62	(26.65)	(3.78)	964.71
Impairment provisions of financial assets made in books, but tax deductible only on actual write-off	684.00	72.89	-	-	756.89
Other temporary differences	37.43	10.06	-	-	47.49
Unused tax losses	-	580.87	-	-	580.87
	3306.42	**549.93**	**(45.06)**	**(3.78)**	**3807.51**
Deferred tax liabilities					
Difference in carrying values of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	(13390.96)	468.25	-	-	(12922.71)
	(13390.96)	**468.25**	**-**	**-**	**(12922.71)**
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**(10084.54)**	**1018.18**	**(45.06)**	**(3.78)**	**(9115.20)**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

For the year ended 31 March 2021

	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised directly in equity	Closing balance
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets/(liabilities)					
Deferred tax assets					
Difference in carrying values of investment property	190.86	(24.28)	-	-	166.58
Liabilities and provisions tax deductible only upon payment/actual crystallisation					
- Employee benefits	1663.90	(124.94)	15.50	-	1554.46
- Statutory taxes and duties	180.43	(4.00)	-	-	176.43
- Other contractual provisions	725.42	(37.90)	-	-	687.52
Impairment provisions of financial assets made in books, but tax deductible only on actual write-off	592.67	91.33	-	-	684.00
Other temporary differences	40.71	(3.28)	-	-	37.43
Unused tax credits	4925.34	(4925.34)	-	-	-
	8319.33	**(5028.41)**	**15.50**	**-**	**3306.42**
Deferred tax liabilities					
Difference in carrying values of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	(13268.36)	(122.60)	-	-	(13390.96)
	(13268.36)	**(122.60)**	**-**	**-**	**(13390.96)**
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**(4949.03)**	**(5151.01)**	**15.50**	**-**	**(10084.54)**

(ii) Unrecognised deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits:

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of following items, because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can use the benefit therefrom.

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Tax effect on unused tax losses (capital losses) (see table below for expiry)	-	0.41
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	-	**0.41**
Expiry profile of unrecognised unused tax losses		
Unused tax losses shall expire on -		
(i) Short term capital loss		
March 31, 2025	-	0.16
March 31, 2026	-	0.25
	-	**0.41**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 24 : REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Sale of products [refer note 37(vii)]		
Finished goods	431588.32	425887.37
Stock-in-trade	2489.40	2132.59
Sale of services		
Servicing	252.82	232.18
Operation and maintenance	3046.30	2578.00
Long-duration construction & supply contract revenue	19651.66	19833.91
Other operating revenue		
Subsidy from Central Government (refer note 43)	10489.13	18579.03
Income from sale of renewable energy certificates	-	16.06
Income from scrap	226.40	61.35
Total revenue from operations	**467744.03**	**469320.49**

(i) Unsatisfied long-duration construction & supply contracts:

The transaction price allocated to all long-duration construction & supply contracts that are partially or fully unsatisfied as at reporting date alongwith expected period of its revenue recognition, are as follows:

	As at 31-Mar-22#	As at 31-Mar-21#
Within one year	26836.74	17112.44
More than one year	30646.16	9108.41
Total	**57482.90**	**26220.85**

As permitted under Ind AS 115, all contracts having original expected duration of one year or less or which are billed based on time incurred are not disclosed.

(ii) Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price:

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Contract price	468308.24	469466.67
Adjustments for Discounts/ Commissions to Customers	(564.21)	(146.18)
Total revenue from operations	**467744.03**	**469320.49**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 25: OTHER INCOME

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Interest income		
Interest income from financial assets carried at amortised cost	352.99	635.54
Interest income from investments carried at FVTPL	3.56	0.17
Interest income from others	44.89	321.84
	401.44	**957.55**
Dividend income		
Dividend income from equity investments	1557.25	2.84
	1557.25	**2.84**
Other non-operating income (net of expenses directly attributable to such income)		
Rental income [refer note 4(ii)]	40.09	33.85
Subsidy from Central Government (refer note 43)	-	200.64
Miscellaneous income	1610.31	1537.38
	1650.40	**1771.87**
Other gains/(losses)		
Net fair value gains/(losses) on investments	(6.57)	169.36
Net gains/(losses) on derivatives	22.86	133.29
Net foreign exchange rate fluctuation gains	64.53	-
Credit balances written back	108.74	131.63
Net profit/(loss) on sale / redemption of investments	72.92	0.02
Net reversal of provision for non moving/obsolete inventory (refer note 11)	-	6.00
Provision for cost to completion reversed (net) (refer note 17)	-	165.35
Excess provision of expenses reversed	71.71	92.24
	334.19	**697.89**
Total other income	3943.28	**3430.15**

NOTE 26: COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Stock at the beginning of the year	3883.10	2988.14
Add: Purchases	311953.01	322396.30
Less: Amount capitalised (included in the cost of property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress)	(2.56)	(9.52)
Less: Stock at the end of the year	(4364.94)	(3883.10)
Total cost of materials consumed	311468.61	**321491.82**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 27: PURCHASES OF STOCK-IN-TRADE

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Petroleum goods	2496.39	2174.74
Other consumer goods	128.26	25.99
Total purchases of stock-in-trade	**2624.65**	**2200.73**

NOTE 28: CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, STOCK-IN-TRADE AND WORK-IN-PROGRESS

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Inventories at the beginning of the year:		
Finished goods	161840.87	180701.02
Stock-in-trade	44.89	28.41
Work-in-progress	2609.73	3406.72
Total inventories at the beginning of the year	**164495.49**	**184136.15**
Inventories at the end of the year:		
Finished goods	190098.78	161840.87
Stock-in-trade	179.03	44.89
Work-in-progress	2838.73	2609.73
Total inventories at the end of the year	**193116.54**	**164495.49**
Add/(Less): Impact of excise duty on finished goods	443.56	273.60
Total changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	**(28177.49)**	**19914.26**

NOTE 29: EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Salaries and wages	26966.13	24107.14
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 38)	2403.11	2288.99
Staff welfare expenses	864.31	640.13
	30233.55	**27036.26**
Less: Amount capitalised (included in the cost of property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress)	(110.42)	(30.36)
Total employee benefits expense	**30123.13**	**27005.90**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 30: FINANCE COSTS

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Interest costs		
- Interest on loans with interest subvention (refer note 43)	633.86	1595.52
- Interest on loans with below-market rate of interest (refer note 43)	986.49	1348.56
- Interest on other borrowings	2593.15	1994.60
- Interest on lease liabilities	130.82	147.12
- Other interest expense	731.08	46.25
Total interest expense on financial liabilities not classified as at FVTPL	5075.40	**5132.05**
Less: Amount capitalised (included in the cost of property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress)	(141.34)	(0.51)
	4934.06	**5131.54**
Other borrowing costs		
- Loan monitoring and administration charges	13.97	12.16
Total finance costs	4948.03	**5143.70**

NOTE 31: DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	7998.10	7860.57
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 5)	78.85	50.28
	8076.95	**7910.85**
Less: Amount capitalised (included in the cost of property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress)	(2.45)	(2.09)
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	8074.50	**7908.76**

NOTE 32: IMPAIRMENT LOSS ON FINANCIAL ASSETS (INCLUDING REVERSALS OF IMPAIRMENT LOSSES)

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Bad debts written off - trade receivables carried at amortised cost	1128.66	75.06
Bad debts written off - other financial assets carried at amortised cost	1.63	-
Impairment loss allowance on trade receivables (net of reversals) (refer note 7)	(569.85)	309.65
Impairment loss allowance on other financial assets carried at amortised cost (net of reversals) (refer note 8 & 9)	0.64	-
Total impairment loss on financial assets (including reversals of impairment losses)	561.08	**384.71**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 33: OTHER EXPENSES

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Stores and spares consumed	5007.15	4031.44
Power and fuel	2501.24	2329.25
Design and engineering charges	94.26	53.32
Cane development expenses	238.93	186.74
Machining/fabrication expenses	211.12	100.81
Erection and commissioning expenses	896.36	999.38
Civil construction charges	5302.82	3581.26
Packing and stacking expenses	7080.90	4463.68
Repairs and maintenance		
- Machinery	6174.11	5234.94
- Building	946.22	823.07
- Others	498.11	378.95
Factory/operational expenses	2605.85	2708.66
Travelling and conveyance	1480.34	1104.99
Rent expense (refer note 44)	229.85	195.68
Rates and taxes	621.03	381.64
Insurance	710.42	684.96
Directors' fee	50.40	69.95
Directors' commission	92.00	96.00
Legal and professional expenses	1762.05	1560.87
Security service expenses	1754.04	1654.00
Net impairment loss allowance on contract assets (refer note 10)	747.79	59.36
Bad debts written off - other non financial assets [net of reversal of impairment loss allowance of ₹48.90 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹0.12 lakhs) (refer note 10)]	20.46	9.88
Net foreign exchange rate fluctuation losses	-	4.06
Warranty expenses [includes provision for warranty (net) ₹1269.48 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹539.25 lakhs) (refer note 17)]	1274.55	540.56
Provision for Arbitration/Court case claims (refer note 17)	6.21	6.21
Provision for cost to completion on construction contracts (net) (refer note 17)	12.01	-
Payment to Auditors (see (i) below)	79.11	68.96
Corporate social responsibility expenses (see (ii) below)	722.50	416.69
Donations to political parties	500.00	-
Provision for non moving / obsolete inventory (refer note 11)	159.92	-
Loss on sale /write off of inventory	38.20	15.77
Loss on sale / write off / impairment of property, plant and equipment	162.00	423.49
Expenses relating to third party exports under MAEQ scheme	992.70	28.75
Selling commission	710.02	877.75
Royalty	337.07	242.60
Outward freight and forwarding	2372.38	5061.83
Other selling expenses	285.01	272.93
Miscellaneous expenses	2183.90	1777.43
Less: Amount capitalised (included in the cost of property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress)	(101.74)	(32.97)
Total other expenses	**48759.29**	**40412.89**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(i) Detail of payment to auditors

	Statutory Auditors		Cost Auditors	
	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Audit fee	50.89	44.25	4.87	4.48
Limited review fee	18.63	16.20	-	-
Other services (Certification) *	3.60	3.45	0.53	0.33
Reimbursement of expenses	0.59	0.25	-	-
Total payment to auditors	**73.71**	**64.15**	**5.40**	**4.81**

* This amount is exclusive of ₹ Nil (31 March 2021: ₹3 lakhs) paid to the statutory auditors towards certificates in connection with buy-back of shares. The same has been adjusted against securities premium, as these are transaction costs pertaining to buy-back.

(ii) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

(a) The Company has incurred CSR expenses mainly towards promoting education, sports and healthcare, ensuring environmental sustainability and conservation of natual resources, maintaining quality of soil and making available safe drinking water, which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) Detail of CSR expenses:

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
(a) Gross amount required to be spent during the year	722.50	416.69
(b) Maximum amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year (including excess spent brought forward from previous year)	741.76	450.00
(c) Amount spent during the year on :		
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset		
Education, vocational skills and livelihood enhancement	6.13	-
Healthcare	140.24	-
Safe drinking water	13.88	-
	160.25	-
(ii) Purposes other than (i) above		
Education, vocational skills and livelihood enhancement	161.28	104.00
Environmental sustainability and conservation of natural resources	82.60	60.00
Healthcare	71.61	58.43
Promotion of sports	5.00	5.00
Maintenance of quality of soil	237.42	172.86
Contribution to Prime Minister National Relief Fund	-	40.00
	557.91	440.29
Add: Excess spent, brought forward from previous year	23.60	-
Less: Excess spent, carried forward to next year	19.26	23.60
Net amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss	722.50	**416.69**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 34: EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Profit on disposal of investment property	-	136.73
Net impairment loss allowance on investments in equity shares (including loan agreed to be converted into equity) of Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Limited (Israel), an erstwhile associate of the Company (refer note 13)	-	(2319.87)
Net impairment loss allowance on consideration receivable against divestment in equity shares of Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Limited (Israel), an erstwhile associate of the Company (refer note 13)	(999.08)	-
Total exceptional items	**(999.08)**	**(2183.14)**

NOTE 35: INCOME TAX EXPENSE

(i) Income tax recognised in profit or loss

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	13561.28	10695.93
In respect of earlier years	1236.91	9.33
Total current tax expense	**14798.19**	**10705.26**
Deferred tax		
In respect of origination and reversal of temporary differences *	(1018.18)	5151.01
Total deferred tax expense	**(1018.18)**	**5151.01**
Total income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	**13780.01**	**15856.27**

* includes utilisation of MAT credit of ₹ Nil (31 March 2021: ₹4925.34 lakhs).

Income tax expense of the current year includes an amount of ₹784.10 lakhs (being the one-time impact of foregoing certain tax credits/deductions), pertaining to earlier year, consequent to the decision of the Company to opt to be assessed under the new tax regime specified under section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 with effect from the financial year 2020-21 onwards, which decision was taken subsequent to the finalisation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Reconciliation of income tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Company's tax rate:

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Profit before tax	51996.56	43187.13
Income tax expense calculated at 25.168% (including surcharge and education cess) (2020-21: 34.944%)	13086.49	15091.31
Effect of changes in tax rate	2.75	-
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	-	(46.28)
Effect of income that is taxable at lower rates	(0.90)	(46.33)
Effect of expenses that are non-deductible in determining taxable profit	792.03	1028.98
Effect of tax incentives and concessions	(391.93)	-
Effect of changes in tax base of assets not considered in profit or loss (net of reversal of temporary differences)	(14.03)	25.63
Effect of recognition of deferred tax assets/liabilities due to changes in estimates	(350.44)	(206.37)
Effect of deferred tax asset recognised on long term capital loss	(580.87)	-
Effect of changes in estimates related to prior years on current tax	1236.91	9.33
Total income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	**13780.01**	**15856.27**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Current tax related to following items recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Effective portion of gains/(losses) on hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges (non-reclassifiable)	(7.38)	-
Gains/(losses) on aligned portion of forward elements of cash flow hedging instruments (non-reclassifiable)	3.60	-
Total current tax expense	**(3.78)**	**-**
Deferred tax related to following items recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations (non-reclassifiable)	18.41	(15.50)
Effective portion of gains/(losses) on hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges (reclassifiable)	(18.18)	-
Gains/(losses) on aligned portion of forward elements of cash flow hedging instruments (reclassifiable)	44.83	-
Total deferred tax expense	**45.06**	**(15.50)**
Total income tax expense recognised in other comprehensive income	**41.28**	**(15.50)**
Bifurcation of the income tax recognised in other comprehensive income into:		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	14.63	(15.50)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	26.65	-
Total income tax expense recognised in other comprehensive income	**41.28**	**(15.50)**

(iii) Income tax recognised directly in equity

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Deferred tax arised during the year on:		
Effective portion of gains/(losses) of hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges transferred to cost of non-financial hedged items	7.38	-
Gains/(losses) on aligned portion of forward elements of cash flow hedging instruments transferred to cost of non-financial hedged items	(3.60)	-
Total income tax expense recognised directly in equity	**3.78**	**-**

NOTE 36: EARNINGS PER SHARE

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company [A]	38216.55	27330.86
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of basic EPS/ diluted EPS [B]	24,17,55,110	24,52,99,521
Basic earnings per share (face value of ₹1 per share) [A/B]	15.81	11.14
Diluted earnings per share (face value of ₹1 per share) [A/B]	15.81	11.14

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 37: SEGMENT INFORMATION

(i) Description of segments and principal activities

The operating segments are classified under two major businesses which the Company is engaged in, and are briefly described as under:

Sugar & Allied Business

(a) Sugar : The Company is a manufacturer of white crystal sugar, having seven manufacturing plants situated in the states of Uttar Pradesh. The sugar is sold to wholesalers and industrial users. The Company uses its captively produced bagasse, generated as a by-product in the manufacturing of sugar, as a feed stock for generating power and apart from meeting the power and steam requirements of the associated sugar units, also exports power to the state grid. Molasses, another by-product in the manufacturing of sugar, is used as raw material for producing alcohol/ethanol. The Company sells the surplus molasses and bagasse after meeting its captive requirements.

(b) Distillery : The Company with its two distilleries having total capacity of 320 kilo-litres per day located at Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh and Sabitgarh, Uttar Pradesh, uses captive molasses produced in manufacture of sugar as the principal raw material in production of various categories of alcohol. The Company also, under its Alcoholic Beverages vertical forming part of this segment, produces country liquor at its bottling facility in the premises of its existing distillery in Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh, to facilitate forward integration of distillery operations. The Company, during the current year, has undertaken to expand its distillery operations by way of setting up a new 160 kilo-litres per day capacity dual feed distillery at Milak Narayanpur, Uttar Pradesh and a new 60 kilo-litres per day capacity grain based distillery at Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh, which is under progress as at 31 March 2022.

Engineering Business

(a) Power transmission : This business segment is focused on all high speed and niche low speed products - supply of new equipment, after market services and retrofitment of gearboxes, catering to the requirement of power sector, defence and other industrial segments. The manufacturing facility is located at Mysore, Karnataka.

(b) Water/Wastewater treatment : The business segment operates from Noida, Uttar Pradesh and provides engineered-to-order process equipment and comprehensive solutions in the water and wastewater management. This segment includes EPC contracts, Hybrid Annuity Model projects and O&M.

The ‘Other Operations’ mainly include selling of own manufactured sugar and trading of other FMCG products, under the Company’s brand name/private labeling and retailing of diesel/petrol through a Company operated fuel station. It also includes a turnkey project relating to steam turbines which was awarded to it pursuant to bids tendered prior to demerger of steam turbine business.

The above reportable segments have been identified based on the significant components of the enterprise for which discrete financial information is available and are reviewed by the Chief operating decision maker (CODM) to assess the performance and allocate resources to the operating segments.

There are no geographical segments as the volume of exports is not significant and the major turnover of the Company takes place indigenously. There is no major reliance on few customers or suppliers.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Segment revenue and segment profit

	SUGAR						ENGINEERING						OTHERS		Eliminations		Total	
	Sugar		Distillery		Total Sugar		Power transmission		Water		Total Engineering		Other Operations					
	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
REVENUE																		
From external customers	303427.96	369923.17	107126.61	54350.99	410554.57	424274.16	18390.66	12960.17	25361.33	25059.77	43751.99	38019.94	13437.47	7026.39	-	-	467744.03	469320.49
From inter-segments sales	43956.67	36388.29	34.20	24.57	43990.87	36412.86	71.87	47.43	-	-	71.87	47.43	144.44	117.84	(44207.18)	(36578.13)	-	-
Total revenue from operations	347384.63	406311.46	107160.81	54375.56	454545.44	460687.02	18462.53	13007.60	25361.33	25059.77	43823.86	38067.37	13581.91	7144.23	(44207.18)	(36578.13)	467744.03	469320.49
RESULT																		
Segment Profit/(loss)	38650.64	37449.92	14935.87	10105.42	53586.51	47555.34	6416.21	4090.82	1731.11	1884.07	8147.32	5974.89	(452.70)	(45.15)	-	-	61281.13	53485.08
Unallocated expenses (Net)																	(3738.90)	(3928.66)
Finance cost																	(4948.03)	(5143.70)
Interest income																	401.44	957.55
Exceptional items																	(999.08)	(2183.14)
Profit before tax																	51996.56	43187.13
Current tax																	(14798.19)	(10705.26)
Deferred tax																	1018.18	(5151.01)
Profit for the year																	38216.55	27330.86

- The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Company's accounting policies described in note 1.
- Inter-Segment transfers are priced based on competitive market prices or determined to yield a desired margin or agreed on a negotiated basis.
- Segment profit is the Segment revenue less Segment expenses. Segment revenue/expenses includes all revenues/expenses that are attributable to the segments.
- Dividend income, finance income, finance costs, fair value gains & losses on certain financial assets/liabilities, current tax/deferred tax charge are not allocated to individual segments since these are managed/applicable at an overall Company basis.

(iii) Segment assets and liabilities

	SUGAR						ENGINEERING						OTHERS		Eliminations		Total	
	Sugar		Distillery*		Total Sugar		Power transmission		Water		Total Engineering		Other Operations					
	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
ASSETS																		
Segment assets	269508.07	239116.88	68368.77	46060.18	337876.84	285177.06	14557.00	11812.68	34105.47	30338.22	48662.47	42150.90	1423.70	1148.33	-	-	387963.01	328476.29
Unallocated assets																	15512.71	17272.94
Total assets	269508.07	239116.88	68368.77	46060.18	337876.84	285177.06	14557.00	11812.68	34105.47	30338.22	48662.47	42150.90	1423.70	1148.33	-	-	403475.72	345749.23
LIABILITIES																		
Segment liabilities	34638.16	66154.95	5555.26	2873.31	40193.42	69028.26	3972.60	3193.44	17123.34	17843.92	21095.94	21037.36	638.16	573.70	-	-	61927.52	90639.32
Unallocated liabilities																	164126.60	108786.19
Total liabilities	34638.16	66154.95	5555.26	2873.31	40193.42	69028.26	3972.60	3193.44	17123.34	17843.92	21095.94	21037.36	638.16	573.70	-	-	226054.12	199425.51

* includes assets and liabilities of new distilleries being setup

* The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Company's accounting policies described in note 1.

* All assets are allocated to reportable segments other than investments, loans, current/deferred tax assets and certain financial assets. Segment assets include all assets that are attributable to the segments.

* All liabilities are allocated to reportable segments other than borrowings, current and deferred tax liabilities and certain financial liabilities. Segment liabilities include all liabilities that are attributable to the segments.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(iv) Other segment information

	SUGAR						ENGINEERING						OTHERS		Eliminations		Total	
	Sugar		Distillery		Total Sugar		Power transmission		Water		Total Engineering		Other Operations					
	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Amount considered in segment results																		
Depreciation and amortisation	4754.96	4747.89	1677.64	1555.96	6432.60	6303.85	753.16	800.07	221.23	188.68	974.39	988.75	47.24	19.71	-	-	7454.23	7312.31
Unallocated depreciation and amortisation																	620.27	596.45
Total depreciation and amortisation	4754.96	4747.89	1677.64	1555.96	6432.60	6303.85	753.16	800.07	221.23	188.68	974.39	988.75	47.24	19.71	-	-	8074.50	7908.76
Non cash items (other than depreciation and amortisation)	20.12	(22.00)	49.54	(1.11)	69.66	(23.11)	109.78	(81.81)	1236.57	401.25	1346.35	319.44	(0.61)	(0.18)	-	-	1415.40	296.15
Unallocated non cash items (other than depreciation and amortisation)																	1005.65	2150.51
Total non cash items (other than depreciation and amortisation)	20.12	(22.00)	49.54	(1.11)	69.66	(23.11)	109.78	(81.81)	1236.57	401.25	1346.35	319.44	(0.61)	(0.18)	-	-	2421.05	2446.66
Amounts not considered in segment results																		
Interest expense	3396.04	4016.79	546.21	816.29	3942.25	4833.08	4.55	11.70	244.13	561.31	248.68	573.01	5.36	0.66	-	-	4196.29	5406.75
Unallocated interest expense																	751.74	(263.05)
Total interest expense	3396.04	4016.79	546.21	816.29	3942.25	4833.08	4.55	11.70	244.13	561.31	248.68	573.01	5.36	0.66	-	-	4948.03	5143.70
Interest income	33.76	38.33	9.73	8.47	43.49	46.80	16.98	16.42	43.09	218.83	60.07	235.25	-	-	-	-	103.56	282.05
Unallocated interest income																	297.88	675.50
Total interest income	33.76	38.33	9.73	8.47	43.49	46.80	16.98	16.42	43.09	218.83	60.07	235.25	-	-	-	-	401.44	957.55
Exceptional items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unallocated exceptional items																	(999.08)	(2183.14)
Total exceptional items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(999.08)	(2183.14)
Capital expenditure	5095.20	4027.22	25108.37	2049.44	30203.57	6076.66	767.96	210.47	320.12	101.69	1088.08	312.16	18.93	0.70	-	-	31310.58	6389.52
Unallocated capital expenditure																	380.42	199.62
Total Capital expenditure	5095.20	4027.22	25108.37	2049.44	30203.57	6076.66	767.96	210.47	320.12	101.69	1088.08	312.16	18.93	0.70	-	-	31691.00	6589.14

(v) Break-up of revenue by geographical area

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
India (country of domicile)	462296.54	466278.90
Foreign countries	5447.49	3041.59
	467744.03	**469320.49**

(vi) Non-current assets by geographical area

All non current assets of the Company are located in India.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(vii) Break-up of revenue from major products and services

	Timing of revenue recognition	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Sale of products			
Finished goods			
- Sugar	At a point in time	293295.49	346014.17
- Molasses	At a point in time	848.25	420.88
- Bagasse	At a point in time	2049.23	2684.14
- Power	At a point in time	6237.98	6835.05
- Alcohol	At a point in time	106725.49	54102.27
- Mechanical equipment - Water/Waste-water	At a point in time	3749.16	2687.49
- Gears/Gear Boxes (including spares)	At a point in time	17946.86	12634.12
- Others	At a point in time	735.86	509.25
Stock in trade		**431588.32**	**425887.37**
- Petroleum goods (Diesel/Petrol/Lubricants)	At a point in time	2393.20	2104.33
- Other consumer goods	At a point in time	96.20	28.26
		2489.40	**2132.59**
		434077.72	**428019.96**
Sale of services			
Servicing	Over time	252.82	232.18
Operation and maintenance	Over time	3046.30	2578.00
		3299.12	**2810.18**
Long-duration construction & supply contract revenue			
Water, Waste-water and Sewage treatment	Over time	18408.37	19771.91
Power generation and evacuation system	Over time	1243.29	62.00
		19651.66	**19833.91**
Other operating revenue			
Subsidy from Central Government	At a point in time	10489.13	18579.03
Income from sale of renewable energy certificates	At a point in time	-	16.06
Income from scrap	At a point in time	226.40	61.35
		10715.53	**18656.44**

(viii) Information about major customers

There is no single customer who has contributed 10% or more to the Company's revenue in the years ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

NOTE 38: EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

(i) Defined contribution plans

(a) The Company contributes to certain defined contribution retirement benefit plans under which the Company pays fixed contributions to separate entities (funds) or financial institutions or state managed benefit schemes. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. Following are the schemes covered under defined contributions plans of the Company:

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Provident Fund Plan & Employee Pension Scheme: The Company makes monthly contributions at prescribed rates towards Employee Provident Fund/ Employee Pension Scheme administered and managed by the Government of India.

Employee State Insurance: The Company makes prescribed monthly contributions towards Employees State Insurance Scheme.

Superannuation Scheme: The Company contributes towards a fund established to provide superannuation benefit to certain employees in terms of Group Superannuation Policies entered into by such fund with the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

National Pension Scheme: The Company makes contributions to the National Pension Scheme fund in respect of certain employees of the Company.

(b) The expense recognised during the period towards defined contribution plans are as follows:

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Employers' contribution to Employees' Provident Fund	1353.04	1289.39
Administration and other expenses relating to above	34.40	40.32
Employers' contribution to Employees' State Insurance Scheme	7.21	7.54
Employers' contribution to Superannuation Scheme	124.33	124.96
Employers' contribution to National Pension Scheme	55.96	50.77

(ii) Defined benefit plan (Gratuity)

(a) The Company operates a defined benefit retirement plan under which the Company pays certain defined benefit by way of gratuity to its employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement/ termination of employment or upon death of an employee, based on the respective employees' salary and years of employment with the Company.

(b) Risk exposure

The plan typically exposes the Company to number of actuarial risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Investment risk: The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with references to government bond yields as at end of reporting period; if plan assets underperform compared to the government bonds discount rate, this will create or increase a deficit. The investments in plan assets are made in accordance with pattern of investment prescribed by central government and ensures that the funds are invested in a balanced mix of investments comprising central government securities, state government securities, other debt instruments as well as equity instruments. Most of the plan investments is in fixed income securities with high grades and in government securities. The Company has a risk management strategy which defines exposure limits and acceptable credit risk rating.

Interest risk: A decrease in government bond yields will increase plan liabilities, although this is expected to be partially offset by an increase in the value of the plan's debt instruments.

Life expectancy: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants during their employment. A change in the life expectancy of the plan participants will impact 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.

Attrition rate: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is impacted by the rate of employee turnover, disability and early retirement of plan participants. A change in the attrition rate of the plan participants will impact the plan's liability.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(c) The significant actuarial assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	Valuation as at	
	31-Mar-22	**31-Mar-21**
Discounting rate	6.90%	6.50%
Future salary growth rate	8.00%	5.50% for next year and 8% thereafter
Mortality table *	IALM 2012-14 Ultimate	IALM 2012-14 Ultimate
Attrition rate	7.00% for Permanent employees 4.00% for Seasonal employees	7.00% for Permanent employees 4.00% for Seasonal employees
Method used	Projected unit credit method	Projected unit credit method

* Assumptions regarding future mortality are set based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics (i.e. IALM 2012-14 Ultimate). These assumptions translate into an average life expectancy in years at retirement age.

(d) Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss in respect of the defined benefit plan (gratuity) are as follows:

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Current service cost	478.25	438.48
Net interest expense	261.17	246.77
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	739.42	**685.25**
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability		
- Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest expense)	(6.79)	(49.22)
- Actuarial gains and loss arising form changes in demographic assumptions	0.63	(7.54)
- Actuarial gains and loss arising form changes in financial assumptions	(150.24)	36.64
- Actuarial gains and loss arising form experience adjustments	83.25	64.48
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	(73.15)	**44.36**
Total	666.27	**729.61**

(e) Amounts included in the balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of the defined benefit plan (gratuity) is as follows:

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	6439.14	6310.39
Fair value of plan assets	3874.33	1753.63
Funded status	(2564.81)	**(4556.76)**
Net asset/(liability) arising from defined benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet	(2564.81)	**(4556.76)**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(f) Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligation (gratuity) is as follows:

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	6310.39	5727.01
Expenses recognised in profit or loss		
- Current service cost	478.25	438.48
- Interest expense/(income)	375.08	352.23
Remeasurement (gains)/losses recognised in other comprehensive income		
- Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from:		
i. Demographic assumptions	0.63	(7.54)
ii. Financial assumptions	(150.24)	36.64
iii. Experience adjustments	83.25	64.48
Benefit payments	(658.22)	(300.91)
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**6439.14**	**6310.39**

(g) Movement in the fair value of the plan assets (gratuity) is as follows:

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	1753.63	1598.95
Recognised in profit or loss		
- Expected return on plan assets	113.91	105.46
Remeasurement gains / (losses) recognised in other comprehensive income		
- Actual return on plan assets in excess of the expected return	6.79	49.22
Contributions by employer	2658.22	300.91
Benefit payments	(658.22)	(300.91)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**3874.33**	**1753.63**

The fair value of the plan assets (gratuity) at the end of the reporting period for each category, are as follows:

	As at 31-Mar-22			As at 31-Mar-21		
	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	Quoted	Unquoted	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	-	2010.01	2010.01	-	42.10	42.10
Debt instruments						
- Government securities	-	291.43	291.43	-	266.94	266.94
- State development loans	-	731.01	731.01	-	702.47	702.47
- Private sector bonds	-	98.93	98.93	-	48.00	48.00
- Public sector bonds	-	352.69	352.69	-	309.71	309.71
- Fixed deposits with banks	-	30.50	30.50	-	47.50	47.50
- Special deposit scheme balance with RBI	-	102.13	102.13	-	102.13	102.13
- Debt mutual funds	-	81.65	81.65	-	78.72	78.72
Equity instruments						
- Index mutual funds	-	126.57	126.57	-	90.73	90.73
- Arbitrage mutual funds	-	15.57	15.57	-	14.91	14.91
Accrued interest and other recoverables	-	33.84	33.84	-	50.42	50.42
Total plan assets	**-**	**3874.33**	**3874.33**	**-**	**1753.63**	**1753.63**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

The investible funds of the Gratuity Plan are invested in accordance with the investment pattern and norms prescribed by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India. The investment pattern mandates that the investible funds are invested across the permitted investments in the prescribed pattern, whereby the investment risk is spread across various categories of investment comprising sovereign government securities, state development loans monitored by the Reserve Bank of India, investment grade rated debt securities issued by private and public sector companies, fixed-deposit with banks fulfilling the prescribed norms, units of debt and equity mutual funds. The investments made are generally on held-to-maturity basis. It is the endeavour of the Company to mitigate risk by investing only in high-quality debt securities and in mutual funds after undertaking due diligence. There has been no change in the process used by the Company to manage its risks from prior periods.

(h) Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation (gratuity) to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

	Change in assumption by	Impact on defined benefit obligation (gratuity)				
			Increase in assumptio		Decrease in assumption	
		Increase/ decrease	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Discounting rate	0.50%	in ₹ lakhs	(178.69)	(176.27)	189.03	186.74
		in %	-2.78%	-2.79%	2.94%	2.96%
Future salary growth rate	0.50%	in ₹ lakhs	186.16	183.85	(177.72)	(175.29)
		in %	2.89%	2.91%	-2.76%	-2.78%
Attrition rate	0.50%	in ₹ lakhs	(11.84)	(15.16)	12.34	15.84
		in %	-0.18%	-0.24%	0.19%	0.25%
Mortality rate	10.00%	in ₹ lakhs	(0.76)	(1.06)	0.77	1.06
		in %	-0.01%	-0.02%	0.01%	0.02%

The above sensitivity analysis are based on a charge in an assumption while holding all others assumptions constant. In the event of change in more than one assumption, the impact would be different than the stated above. The methods any types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to prior period.

(i) Defined benefit liability (gratuity) and employer contributions

The Company remains committed to fund all gratuity payments falling due and shall strive to gradually reduce the deficit in funding of its obligation in the coming years.

The Company expects to contribute ₹946.99 lakhs to the defined benefit plan relating to gratuity during the next financial year.

The weighted average duration of the defined gratuity obligation (on discounted cash flow basis) as at 31 March 2022 is 6 years (31 March 2021: 6 years).

The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted defined benefit obligation (gratuity) as at 31 March 2022 is as follows:

	Less than a year	Between 1-2 years	Between 3-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Defined benefit obligation (Gratuity)	1346.30	857.33	2087.94	6132.20	10423.77

(iii) The President had given his assent to The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') in respect of employee benefits (during employment and post-employment) in September 2020. The Code may impact the contributions made by the Company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not yet been notified. The Company would assess and give effect to the implications, if any, arising from the implementation of the Code, in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules are notified.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 39: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(i) Subsidiaries (wholly owned)

- where control exists

Triveni Energy Systems Limited

Triveni Engineering Limited

Triveni Entertainment Limited

Svastida Projects Limited

Triveni Industries Limited

Triveni Sugar Limited

Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited

United Shippers & Dredgers Limited (w.e.f. 25 March 2021)

Gaurangi Enterprises Limited (incorporated on 2 July 2020)

Pali ZLD Private Limited (incorporated on 9 July 2021)

- others - incorporated under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013

Triveni Foundation (incorporated on 28 June 2020)

(ii) Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year alongwith details of such transactions and outstanding balances as at the end of the year:

Name of related party and nature of transactions	Relationship	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Sales and rendering services			
Triveni Sugar Limited	Subsidiary	0.71	0.71
Svastida Projects Limited	Subsidiary	0.71	0.71
Triveni Entertainment Limited	Subsidiary	0.71	0.71
Triveni Energy Systems Limited	Subsidiary	0.71	0.71
Triveni Engineering Limited	Subsidiary	0.71	0.71
Triveni Industries Limited	Subsidiary	0.71	0.71
Gaurangi Enterprises Limited	Subsidiary	0.71	0.53
Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited	Subsidiary	1658.36	8752.10
Pali ZLD Private Limited	Subsidiary	1588.51	-
Triveni Turbine Limited	Associate	3911.83	2877.84
Purchases and receiving services			
Triveni Turbine Limited	Associate	2944.05	222.85
Interest income			
Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited	Subsidiary	187.90	387.12
Pali ZLD Private Limited	Subsidiary	0.34	-
Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Limited (Israel)	Associate	-	127.48
Rent & other charges received			
Triveni Turbine Limited	Associate	18.90	19.82
Dividend received from investment in equity shares			
Triveni Turbine Limited	Associate	1553.82	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Name of related party and nature of transactions	Relationship	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Rent paid			
Dhruv M. Sawhney (Chairman & Managing Director) *	Key management personnel	62.96	59.37
Rati Sawhney	Close family member of Key management personnel	40.71	38.77
Kameni Upaskar Limited	Enterprise over which close family member of Key management personnel have control	98.56	93.55
Corporate Social Responsibility expenses			
Triveni Foundation	Subsidiary incorporated u/s 8 of the Companies Act, 2013	185.18	65.00
Remuneration			
Tarun Sawhney (Vice Chairman & Managing Director)	Key management personnel	755.29	650.39
Suresh Taneja (Group Chief Financial Officer)	Key management personnel	250.62	233.38
Geeta Bhalla (Group Vice President & Company Secretary)	Key management personnel	104.45	95.60
Directors fee paid			
Nikhil Sawhney (Promoter Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	10.05	9.60
Shekhar Dutta (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	2.75	14.75
Homai A. Daruwalla (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	12.75	15.00
Dr. Santosh Pande (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	2.85	10.60
Sudipto Sarkar (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	12.50	12.00
J. K. Dadoo (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	7.50	8.00
Ajay Relan (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	2.00	-
Directors commission			
Nikhil Sawhney (Promoter Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	45.00	45.00
Shekhar Dutta (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	3.00	10.00
Homai A. Daruwalla (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	15.00	11.00
Dr. Santosh Pande (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	4.00	10.00
Sudipto Sarkar (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	13.00	10.00
J. K. Dadoo (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	12.00	10.00

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Name of related party and nature of transactions	Relationship	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Contribution to post employment benefit plans			
Triveni Engineering Works Limited Gratuity Fund	Post employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees	2658.22	300.91
Triveni Engineering and Industries Limited Officers Pension Scheme	Post employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees	124.33	124.96
Expenses incurred by the Company on behalf of party (net of expenses incurred by party on behalf of the Company) on reimbursable basis			
Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited	Subsidiary	197.54	107.39
Pali ZLD Private Limited	Subsidiary	1.66	-
Triveni Sugar Limited	Subsidiary	-	1.73
Triveni Industries Limited	Subsidiary	-	1.76
Gaurangi Enterprises Limited	Subsidiary	-	12.25
Svastida projects Limited	Subsidiary	-	1.78
Triveni Turbine Limited	Associate	36.89	1.49
Dhruv M. Sawhney (Chairman & Managing Director) *	Key management personnel	18.44	-
Kameni Upaskar Limited	Enterprise over which close family member of Key management personnel have control	(3.47)	(3.76)
Triveni Engineering Works Limited Gratuity Fund	Post employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees	(0.03)	(0.02)
Triveni Engineering and Industries Limited Officers Pension Scheme	Post employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees	(0.00)	(0.00)
Dividend paid on equity shares			
Dhruv M. Sawhney (Chairman & Managing Director) *	Key management personnel	1132.01	-
Tarun Sawhney (Vice Chairman & Managing Director)	Key management personnel	414.61	-
Nikhil Sawhney (Promoter Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	431.04	-
Suresh Taneja (Group Chief Financial Officer)	Key management personnel	0.39	-
Manmohan Sawhney HUF	Controlled by Key management personnel	127.33	-
Rati Sawhney	Close family member of Key management personnel	525.31	-
Tarana Sawhney	Close family member of Key management personnel	0.71	-
STFL Trading and Finance Private Limited *	Enterprise over which Key management personnel have control	2332.18	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Name of related party and nature of transactions	Relationship	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Buy-back of equity shares			
Dhruv M. Sawhney (Chairman & Managing Director) *	Key management personnel	-	962.94
Tarun Sawhney (Vice Chairman & Managing Director)	Key management personnel	-	352.68
Nikhil Sawhney (Promoter Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	-	366.66
Suresh Taneja (Group Chief Financial Officer)	Key management personnel	-	0.35
Manmohan Sawhney HUF	Controlled by Key management personnel	-	108.31
Rati Sawhney	Close family member of Key management personnel	-	446.85
Tarana Sawhney	Close family member of Key management personnel	-	0.60
STFL Trading and Finance Private Limited *	Enterprise over which Key management personnel have control	-	1986.55
Sale of investment property			
Gaurangi Enterprises Limited	Subsidiary	-	166.32
Investment made in equity shares			
Pali ZLD Private Limited	Subsidiary	900.00	-
Gaurangi Enterprises Limited	Subsidiary	-	200.00
Triveni Foundation	Subsidiary incorporated u/s 8 of the Companies Act, 2013	-	1.00
Acquisition of equity shares of United Shippers & Dredgers Limited			
Subhadra Trade and Finance Limited	Enterprise over which Key management personnel have control	-	23.00
Purchase of investment in bonds			
Upper India Sugar Mills Employees' Provident Fund	Post employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees	-	165.27
Short term loans given and repaid			
Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited	Subsidiary	50.00	1530.00
Pali ZLD Private Limited	Subsidiary	50.00	-
Loans given (including interest converted to loan)			
Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited	Subsidiary	-	490.00
Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Limited (Israel)	Associate	-	1875.05

Related party transactions stated above are inclusive of applicable taxes

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Outstanding balances

Name of related party and nature of balances	Relationship	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Receivable			
Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited	Subsidiary	6231.71	7088.29
Pali ZLD Private Limited	Subsidiary	919.99	-
United Shippers & Dredgers Limited	Subsidiary	44.53	44.53
Triveni Foundation	Subsidiary incorporated u/s 8 of the Companies Act, 2013	2.42	-
Triveni Turbine Limited	Associate	576.25	380.12
Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Limited (Israel)	Associate	-	1831.47
Provision for doubtful debts/advances			
United Shippers & Dredgers Limited	Subsidiary	44.53	44.53
Payable			
Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited	Subsidiary	-	148.07
Triveni Turbine Limited	Associate	419.93	501.76
Dhruv M. Sawhney (Chairman & Managing Director) *	Key management personnel	4.83	3.27
Tarun Sawhney (Vice Chairman & Managing Director)	Key management personnel	328.20	253.20
Suresh Taneja (Group Chief Financial Officer)	Key management personnel	0.20	0.20
Nikhil Sawhney (Promoter Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	45.00	45.46
Shekhar Dutta (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	3.00	10.00
Homai A. Daruwalla (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	15.00	11.46
Dr. Santosh Pande (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	4.00	10.46
Sudipto Sarkar (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	13.00	10.00
J. K. Dadoo (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	12.00	10.00
Triveni Engineering and Industries Limited Officers Pension Scheme	Post employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees	-	124.96
Guarantees / surety / commitment outstanding			
Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited (see (v) below)	Subsidiary	10000.00	10000.00

* Person or entity belonging to the promoter/promoter group holding 10% or more shareholding in the Company

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(iii) Remuneration of key management personnel:

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Short-term employee benefits	1041.90	914.84
Post-employment benefits	68.47	64.53
Total	**1110.37**	**979.37**

The remuneration of key management personnel is determined by the remuneration committee having regard to the performance of individuals, market trends and applicable provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

(iv) Remuneration and outstanding balances of key management personnel does not include long term employee benefits by way of gratuity and compensated absences, which are currently not payable and are provided on the basis of actuarial valuation by the Company.

(v) The Company has provided a corporate guarantee amounting to ₹10000 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹10000 lakhs) in connection with a loan agreed to be granted by the lender to a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited (MWMPL). Outstanding balance of loan under such lending arrangement as at 31 March 2022 is ₹6421.99 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹5035.10 lakhs).

(vi) Terms & conditions:

(a) Transactions relating to dividends and buyback of shares were on same terms and conditions that applied to other shareholders.

(b) Loans to subsidiary and associate were given at normal commercial terms & conditions at prevailing market rate of interest.

(c) Sales to and purchases from related parties, including rendering/availment of service, are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. All other transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

(d) The outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash.

NOTE 40: CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of capital management, capital includes net debt and total equity of the Company. The primary objective of the capital management is to maximize shareholder value along with an objective to keep the leverage in check in view of cyclical capital intensive sugar business of the Company.

One of the major businesses of the Company is the sugar business, a seasonal industry, where the entire production occurs in about six months which is sold throughout the year. Thus, it necessitates keeping high levels of sugar inventory requiring high working capital funding. Sugar business being also a cyclical business, it is prudent to avoid high leverage and the resultant high finance cost. It is the endeavour of the Company to prune down debts to acceptable levels based on its financial position.

The Company may resort to further issue of capital when the funds are required to make the Company stronger financially or to invest in projects meeting the ROI expectations of the Company.

The Company monitors capital structure through gearing ratio represented by debt-equity ratio (debt/total equity). In addition to the gearing ratio, the Company also looks at non-current debt to operating profit ratio (non-current debt/EBITDA) which gives an indication of adequacy of earnings to service the debts. The Company carefully negotiates the terms and conditions of the loans and ensures adherence to all the financial covenants. With a view to arrive at the desired capital structure based on the financial

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

condition of the Company, the Company normally incorporates a clause in loan agreements for prepayment of loans without any premium. The gearing ratios and non-current debt/EBITDA ratio for the Company as at the end of reporting period were as follows:

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Non-current borrowings (note 16)	26328.79	26068.26
Current borrowings (note 19)	123224.48	66617.65
Non-current lease liabilities		
Current lease liabilities	1531.11	1325.53
Total debt	151084.38	**94011.44**
Total equity (note 14 & note 15)	177421.60	**146323.72**
EBITDA (before exceptional items)	66018.17	**58422.73**
Total debt to equity ratio	0.85	0.64
Non-current debt equity ratio	0.15	0.18
Non-current debt/EBITDA ratio	0.40	0.45

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

NOTE 41: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade payables and other payables. The main purpose of the financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances that derive directly from its operations. The Company also holds investments measured at fair value through profit or loss and enters into derivative transactions, which are not extensive.

The Company's activities expose it mainly to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The monitoring and management of such risks is undertaken by the senior management of the Company and there are appropriate policies and procedures in place through which such financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Company has specialised teams to undertake derivative activities for risk management purposes and such team has appropriate skills, experience and expertise. It is the Company policy not to carry out any trading in derivative for speculative purposes. The Audit Committee and the Board are regularly apprised of these risks every quarter and each such risk and mitigation measures are extensively discussed.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is associated with the possibility of a counterparty defaulting on its contractual obligations to pay, resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company is exposed to credit risks from its operating activities, primarily trade receivables. The credit risks in respect of deposits with the banks, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments are nominal. As required, the Company also advances loans to its subsidiary companies and there is some credit risk associated with it. As far as practicable, the Company endeavours to take reasonable security to mitigate the credit risk.

(a) Credit risk management

The customer credit risk is managed by each business subject to the Company's established policy, procedure and controls relating to customer credit risk management. Various businesses require different processes and policies to be followed based on the business risks, industry practice and customer profiles.

In the case of Sugar business, majority of the sales are made either against advance payments or at a very short credit period upto 7-10 days through established sugar agents whereas in Cogeneration, forming part of sugar business, and Distillery, most of the sales are made to Government customers, such as, State Electricity Board (UPPCL) and Oil Marketing

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Companies (OMCs). There may be delays, generally not exceeding one year, in receiving payments from UPPCL but the risk in respect of realisation of dues is minimal. In Power transmission business, it is the policy of the Company to receive payment prior to delivery of the material except in the case of some well established OEMs, including group companies and public sector undertakings, where the credit up to 90 days is extended. Water business is engaged in Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) business in the municipal and industrial sectors where it is customary to have prescribed retentions which are payable upon completion of the project and after satisfactory performance of the plant.

In order to contain the business risk especially with respect to long-duration construction & supply contracts, creditworthiness of the customer is ensured through scrutiny of its financials, status of financial closure of the project, if required, market reports and reference checks. The Company remains vigilant and regularly assesses the financial position of customers during execution of contracts with a view to restrict risks of delays and default. In view of its diversified business profile and considering the size of the Company, credit risks from receivables are well contained on an overall basis.

The impairment analysis is performed on each reporting period on individual basis for major customers. In addition, a large number of receivables are grouped and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation of impairment loss is based on historical data of losses, current conditions and forecasts and future economic conditions. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each financial asset as detailed in note 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12.

The business wise receivable position as at the end of the year is provided here below:

	Year ended 31-Mar-22			Year ended 31-Mar-21		
	External sales (A)	Year end receivables (B)	% Receivables (B/A)	External sales (A)	Year end receivables (B)	% Receivables (B/A)
Sugar business	293060.91	5413.45	2%	351399.03	5726.64	2%
Distillery business	107126.61	5170.99	5%	54350.99	3206.57	6%
Power transmission business	18296.53	6457.51	35%	12909.37	4248.02	33%
Water business	25333.38	8996.69	36%	25055.68	8682.40	35%
Others	13437.47	356.46	3%	7026.39	199.27	3%
Total	**457254.90**	**26395.10**	**6%**	**450741.46**	**22062.90**	**5%**

In the case of Water and Power transmission businesses, the percentage receivables to external sales is high whereas the overall ratio for the Company is much lower. In the case of EPC projects undertaken by Water business, the receivables are high as per the norms of the industry and terms of the tender. A majority of such projects are executed for the municipalities and before bidding for any contract, the Water business carries out due-diligence to ensure that the customer has made satisfactory funding arrangements. In the case of Power transmission business, negotiated credit is given to reputed OEMs. The percentage receivables to external sales is high due to higher year end sales.

Overall, the credit risk from receivable is low in view of diverse businesses and government customers.

(b) Provision for expected credit losses

Basis as explained above, life time expected credit loss ("ECL") is determined on trade receivables except in cases where advance payment terms are prescribed or payment is due from Central / State Government or Government Authorities / entities where there is no track record of short receipts. ECL arising from delays in receiving payments from the Government customers pursuant to sale of goods or under construction contracts are not considered if such delays are commonly prevalent in the industry and / or the delays are not exceeding one year. All other short receipts, other than arising from expense claims, are duly considered in determining ECL. In view of the business model of the

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Company's engineered-to-order products and the profile of trade receivables, the determination of provision based on age analysis may not be realistic and hence, the provision of expected credit loss is determined for the total trade receivables outstanding as on the reporting date. This provision for ECL is made in addition to the specific credit losses, if any, provided on specific financial assets.

Provision matrix (%, amounts) of ECL for trade receivables (other than specific credit losses separately recognised) is as under:

Business	% ECL	ECL amount as at 31-Mar-22	ECL amount as at 31-Mar-21
Sugar	Nil	Nil	Nil
Distillery	Nil	Nil	Nil
Power transmission	0.96%	64.03	36.59
Water	1.15%	104.00	100.40

(c) Reconciliation of loss allowance provision

Trade receivables:

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Balance at beginning of the year	2110.98	1801.33
Additional provisions recognised during the year	529.53	445.45
Provision reversed/utilised during the year	(1099.38)	(135.80)
Balance at the end of the year	1541.13	2110.98

Loans and other financial assets:

	Loans		Other financial assets	
	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Balance at beginning of the year	44.53	44.53	15.05	15.05
Movement in expected credit loss allowance during the year	-	-	0.64	-
Balance at the end of the year	44.53	44.53	15.69	15.05

(ii) Liquidity risk

The Company uses liquidity forecast tools to manage its liquidity. The Company operates capital intensive sugar business and has obligation to timely make cane price payments within the statutory time period. The Company is able to organise liquidity through own funds and through working capital loans. The Company has good relationship with its lenders, has not defaulted at any point of time in the past and is maintaining healthy credit ratings (viz. short term A1+ and long term AA with stable outlook from ICRA), as a result of which it does not experience any difficulty in arranging funds from its lenders. However, when the sugar fundamentals are unfavourable, either due to market forces or due to excessive cane pricing by the Government, the payment of cane price gets delayed. However, it is the endeavour of the Company to make cane payment on a priority basis. It is the objective and focus of the Company to reduce debts to be able to meet the cyclicalities of the sugar business.

Apart from cyclical sugar business, the Company has alternate revenue streams in the form of distillery and engineering business, which, to a large extent, offset the impact of sugar cyclicalities.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Table hereunder provides the current ratios of the Company as at the year end

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Total current assets	258354.17	225453.25
Total current liabilities	185912.43	156162.09
Current ratio	1.39	1.44

In view of seasonal nature of sugar business, which is a dominant business of the Company, there is a peak build-up of sugar inventories at the year end, resulting in peak working capital requirement. With the liquidation of such inventories over the year, the working capital requirement is gradually reduced. Thus, the current ratio computed at the year end is not a reflection of average and realistic ratio for the year.

(a) Maturities of financial instruments

Maturities of non-derivative financial liabilities:

The following table details the remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The amounts disclosed in the table have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

	On demand	< 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	> 5 years	Total	Carrying amount
As at 31 March 2022							
Borrowings	105791.87	18035.21	21241.17	5326.52	-	150394.77	149553.27
Trade payables	-	34461.68	613.99	-	-	35075.67	35075.67
Lease liabilities	-	554.46	920.29	46.76	9.60	1531.11	1531.11
Financial guarantee contracts*	6491.75	-	-	-	-	6491.75	176.04
Other financial liabilities	-	8005.18	-	-	-	8005.18	8005.18
	112283.62	**61056.53**	**22775.45**	**5373.28**	**9.60**	**201498.48**	**194341.27**
As at 31 March 2021							
Borrowings	56157.43	11328.22	23739.44	3164.31	-	94389.40	92685.91
Trade payables	-	61737.53	675.45	-	-	62412.98	62412.98
Lease liabilities	-	352.85	595.44	373.01	4.23	1325.53	1325.53
Other financial liabilities	-	4727.17	-	-	-	4727.17	4727.17
	56157.43	**78145.77**	**25010.33**	**3537.32**	**4.23**	**162855.08**	**161151.59**

* Based on the maximum amount that can be called for under the financial guarantee contract.

Maturities of derivative financial instruments:

The Company enters into derivative contracts (mainly foreign exchange forward contracts) that are settled on a net basis to manage some of its foreign currency exposures. Derivative asset (net) of ₹109.21 lakhs as at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: Derivative asset (net) ₹35.92 lakhs), shall mature within one year from reporting date.

(iii) Market risk

The Company is exposed to following key market risks:

(a) Interest rate risk on loans and borrowings

(b) Sugar price risk

(c) Other market risks

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(a) Interest rate risk

Most of the borrowings availed by the Company are subject to interest on floating rate basis linked to the MCLR (Marginal Cost of funds based Lending Rate). In view of the fact that the total borrowings of the Company are quite substantial, the Company is exposed to interest rate risk.

The strategy of the Company to opt for floating interest rates is helpful in maintaining market related realistic rates. Further, most of the loans and borrowings have a prepayment clause through which the loans could be prepaid without any prepayment premium. The said clause helps the Company to arrange debt substitution to bring down the interest costs or to prepay the loans out of the surplus funds held. The interest rate risk is largely mitigated as 99.6% of the long term debts as at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: 98% of long term debts) comprises loans carrying concessional interest rates/interest subvention.

While declining interest rates would be beneficial to the Company, adverse interest rate fluctuations could increase the finance cost. The total impact, in respect of borrowings on floating interest rate basis, is limited as per sensitivity analysis provided here under:

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Total debt as at the end of the year	151084.38	94011.44
Debt at floating rate of interest as at the end of the year	133824.43	70992.74
Average availment of borrowings at floating rate of interest	60227.73	68582.98
Impact of 1% interest rate variation	602.28	685.83

(b) Sugar price risk

The sugar prices are dependent inter-alia on domestic and global sugar balance - higher supplies lead to softening of sugar prices whereas higher demand than available supplies lead to hardening of sugar prices. The Company sells most of its sugar in the domestic market where there are no effective mechanism available to hedge sugar prices in view of limited breadth in the commodity exchanges. The Company also exports sugar in the years of surplus production based on Government policy and incentives being offered.

Adverse changes in sugar price impact the Company in the following manner:

- The Company values sugar stocks at lower of cost and net realisable value (NRV). In the event, the cost of production of sugar is higher than the NRV, the stocks are written down to NRV leading to recognition of loss on such inventory.
- The Company is a large producer of sugar and even a small variation in the sugar price leads to significant impact on the profitability on the Company.

Sensitivity analysis in respect of sugar price risk is provided here below:

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Annual production of sugar (MT)	887373	1007299
Impact of sugar price variation by ₹1000/MT	8873.73	10072.99

However, in view of sugar operations being highly efficient, the cost of production is generally lower than the net realisable value of sugar and hence, chances of significant losses due to inventory write down are low. Further, the Central Government has prescribed Minimum Selling Price (MSP) for sugar, which is revised from time to time. It ensures that there is no steep decline in the sugar prices.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(c) Other market risks

The other market risks includes Equity price risk and Foreign currency risk.

Equity price risk in respect of listed and non listed equity securities which are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future value of the investment securities. In view of nominal value of investments being held by the Company, other than in the subsidiaries and associates which are measured at cost, the magnitude of risk is only nominal.

The Company is exposed to foreign currency exchange risk generally on certain contracts in connection with export and import of goods and services (and foreign currency loans advanced by it till the previous year). The Company mitigates such risk through entering into off-setting derivative contracts with Banks, mainly foreign exchange forward contracts, of appropriate maturity and amounts at adequate intervals. The impact of sensitivity of such foreign exchange fluctuations on the overall financial performance and position of the Company is nominal.

In respect of firm commitments under certain contracts involving receipt of consideration in foreign currency, the Company has chosen to follow hedge accounting to hedge the risks attributable to the cash flows in respect of such firm commitments. The foreign exchange risk arises in respect of the movement in the foreign currency from the time the contract is negotiated/entered into and till the time the consideration under the contract is actually settled. In accordance with its risk management strategy, the Company manages such risks, generally by entering into foreign exchange forward contracts for the appropriate maturity with banks. The risk mitigation strategy involves determination of the timing and the amount of hedge to be taken in a progressive manner, with a view to protect the exchange rate considered at the time of acceptance of the contract. The Company, generally hedges the foreign currency risk directly to ₹ and for hedge accounting, designates a hedge ratio of generally 1:1 in respect of all such cash flow hedges. Besides monitoring the movements in the foreign exchange market, the Company also takes the advice of outside consultants in arriving at its hedging decision. Refer note 1(s) for further details on accounting policy in respect of hedge accounting.

Foreign currency risk exposure

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

		US$	EURO	GBP	AUD	SGD
As at 31 March 2022						
Financial assets						
- Trade receivables	in foreign currency lakhs	20.23	6.97	-	-	-
	in equivalent ₹lakhs	1516.35	579.24	-	-	-
Derivatives (in respect of underlying financial assets)						
- Foreign exchange forward contracts to sell foreign currency	in foreign currency lakhs	1.96	-	-	-	-
	in equivalent ₹lakhs	146.94	-	-	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)	in foreign currency lakhs	**18.27**	**6.97**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	in equivalent ₹lakhs	**1369.41**	**579.24**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities						
- Trade payables	in foreign currency lakhs	3.51	0.48	0.45	0.63	-
	in equivalent ₹lakhs	268.54	40.85	45.86	36.16	-
Derivatives (in respect of underlying financial liabilities)						
- Foreign exchange forward contracts to	in foreign currency lakhs	-	-	-	-	-
	in equivalent ₹lakhs					
buy foreign currency		-	-	-	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	in foreign currency lakhs	**3.51**	**0.48**	**0.45**	**0.63**	**-**
	in equivalent ₹lakhs	**268.54**	**40.85**	**45.86**	**36.16**	**-**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

		US$	EURO	GBP	AUD	SGD
As at 31 March 2021						
Financial assets						
- Trade receivables	in foreign currency lakhs	3.05	8.08	1.03	-	-
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	221.69	682.91	101.93	-	-
- Loans receivables	in foreign currency lakhs	25.19	-	-	-	-
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	1831.47	-	-	-	-
Derivatives (in respect of underlying financial assets)						
- Foreign exchange forward contracts to	in foreign currency lakhs	-	6.04	-	-	-
sell foreign currency	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	-	510.56	-	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)	in foreign currency lakhs	**28.24**	**2.04**	**1.03**	**-**	**-**
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	**2053.16**	**172.35**	**101.93**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities						
- Trade payables	in foreign currency lakhs	0.62	1.56	0.07	-	0.04
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	46.01	136.36	7.51	-	2.02
Derivatives (in respect of underlying financial liabilities)						
- Foreign exchange forward contracts to	in foreign currency lakhs	-	-	-	-	-
buy foreign currency	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	-	-	-	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	in foreign currency lakhs	**0.62**	**1.56**	**0.07**	**-**	**0.04**
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	**46.01**	**136.36**	**7.51**	**-**	**2.02**

The Company's foreign currency derivatives outstanding (including for firm commitments) at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

		US$	EURO	GBP	AUD	SGD
As at 31 March 2022						
Derivatives (designated as hedges)						
- Foreign exchange forward contracts to	in foreign currency lakhs	93.00	-	-	-	-
sell foreign currency	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	6972.21	-	-	-	-
- Foreign exchange forward contracts to	in foreign currency lakhs	-	-	-	-	-
buy foreign currency	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives (not designated as hedges)						
- Foreign exchange forward contracts to	in foreign currency lakhs	5.22	-	-	-	-
sell foreign currency	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	391.57	-	-	-	-
- Foreign exchange forward contracts to	in foreign currency lakhs	-	-	-	-	-
buy foreign currency	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021						
Derivatives (designated as hedges)		-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives (not designated as hedges)						
- Foreign exchange forward contracts to	in foreign currency lakhs	4.06	12.71	-	-	-
sell foreign currency	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	295.49	1074.42	-	-	-
- Foreign exchange forward contracts to	in foreign currency lakhs	-	-	-	-	-
buy foreign currency	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	-	-	-	-	-

All the above contracts are maturing within one year from the reporting date.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Sensitivity

The following table demonstrate the sensitivity of net unhedged foreign currency exposures relating to financial instruments to reasonably possible changes in foreign currency exchange rates, with all other variables held constant.

	Change in FC exchange rate by	Impact on profit or loss and equity (in ₹ lakhs)			
		Increase in FC exchange rates		Decrease in FC exchange rates	
		31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
US$ sensitivity	5%	55.04	100.36	(55.04)	(100.36)
EURO sensitivity	5%	26.92	1.80	(26.92)	(1.80)
GBP sensitivity	5%	(2.29)	4.72	2.29	(4.72)
AUD sensitivity	5%	(1.81)	-	1.81	-
SGD sensitivity	5%	-	(0.10)	-	0.10

Further, the impact of change in foreign currency rates (assuming forward premium to remain unchanged) on the fair valuation of derivatives (excluding derivatives which have hedged the foreign currency denominated receivables and payables) as at the end of the year, is demonstrated in the table below. However, apart from the impact on the profit or loss due to fair value changes of the derivatives, the derivatives will help the Company in capturing the hedged rates including forward premium and the budgeted profitability will remain unaffected.

	Change in FC exchange rate by	Impact on profit or loss / other comprehensive income and equity (in ₹ lakhs)			
		Increase in FC exchange rates		Decrease in FC exchange rates	
		31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Impact on profit or loss and equity					
US$ sensitivity	5%	(12.23)	(14.77)	12.23	14.77
EURO sensitivity	5%	-	(28.19)	-	28.19
Impact on other comprehensive income and equity					
US$ sensitivity	5%	(348.61)	-	348.61	-

Impact of hedging activities

Outstanding derivative instruments designated as hedges:

	<3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	Total
As at 31 March 2022				
Foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge receivables				
- Nominal amount (in USD)	35.00	20.00	38.00	**93.00**
- Nominal amount (in ₹)	2707.53	1563.38	3005.07	**7275.98**
Average rate	77.36	78.17	79.08	**78.24**
As at 31 March 2021	-	-	-	**-**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Effects on financial position:

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Carrying amount of hedging instruments - Assets (refer note 9 - other financial assets)	105.91	-
Amount included under non-financial liabilities (refer note 18 - other liabilities)	(15.03)	-
Total	**90.88**	**-**

Effects on financial performance:

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Effective portion of gains/(losses) on hedging instruments recognised in other comprehensive income	(101.57)	-
Fair value gains/(losses) on forward elements of forward contracts in hedging relationship recognised in other comprehensive income	192.43	-
(Refer note 15(viii) & 15(ix) for movements in cash flow hedging reserve and costs of hedging reserve)		

Other disclosures:

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Changes in fair value of hedging instruments	(72.24)	-
Changes in the value of hedged items used as the basis for recognising hedge effectiveness	72.24	-

NOTE 42: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

(i) Financial instruments by category

	As at 31-Mar-22				As at 31-Mar-21		
	FVTPL *	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Others	FVTPL *	FVTOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets							
Investments							
- Equity instruments	485.55	-	-	-	492.13	-	-
- Debentures or Bonds	-	-	148.95	-	-	-	165.27
- National Saving Certificates	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.03
Trade receivables	-	-	26395.10	-	-	-	22062.90
Loans	-	-	2047.91	-	-	-	3846.23
Cash and bank balances	-	-	2830.88	-	-	-	1791.01
Security deposits	-	-	729.48	-	-	-	697.48
Earnest money deposits	-	-	312.98	-	-	-	49.98
Derivative financial assets	3.30	105.91	-	-	35.92	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	382.43	-	-	-	184.82
Total financial assets	**488.85**	**105.91**	**32847.76**	**-**	**528.05**	**-**	**28797.72**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31-Mar-22				As at 31-Mar-21		
	FVTPL *	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Others	FVTPL *	FVTOCI	Amortised cost
Financial liabilities							
Borrowings	-	-	149553.27	-	-	-	92685.91
Trade payables	-	-	35075.67	-	-	-	62412.98
Capital creditors	-	-	3093.40	-	-	-	1149.77
Security deposits	-	-	490.44	-	-	-	446.86
Lease liabilities	-	-	1531.11	-	-	-	1325.53
Financial guarantee contracts	-	-	-	176.04	-	-	-
Other payables	-	-	4421.34	-	-	-	3130.54
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**194165.23**	**176.04**	**-**	**-**	**161151.59**

*Mandatorily required to be measured at FVTPL. There is no financial instrument which is designated as FVTPL.

(ii) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measured at fair value. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

	Note No.	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at 31 March 2022					
Financial assets					
- Investments in equity instruments at FVTPL (Quoted)	6	485.55	-	-	485.55
- Foreign exchange forward contract at FVTPL (not designated as hedges)	9	-	3.30	-	3.30
- Foreign exchange forward contract at FVTOCI (designated as hedges)	9	-	105.91	-	105.91
		485.55	**109.21**	**-**	**594.76**
Financial liabilities					
- Foreign exchange forward contract at FVTPL (not designated as hedges)	21	-	-	-	-
- Foreign exchange forward contract at FVTOCI (designated as hedges)	21	-	-	-	-
		-	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at 31 March 2021					
Financial assets					
- Investments in equity instruments at FVTPL (Quoted)	6	492.13	-	-	492.13
- Foreign exchange forward contract at FVTPL (not designated as hedges)	9	-	35.92	-	35.92
		492.13	**35.92**	**-**	**528.05**
Financial liabilities					
- Foreign exchange forward contract at FVTPL (not designated as hedges)	21	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Level 1: Level 1 Hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted unadjusted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This includes listed equity instruments that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting date.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

There are no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year.

(iii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include the fair value of derivatives (viz. foreign exchange forward contracts) is determined using market observable inputs, including prevalent forward rates for the maturities of the respective contracts and interest rate curves as indicated by banks and third parties.

All of the resulting fair value estimates are included in level 2.

(iv) Valuation processes

The Corporate finance team has requisite knowledge and skills in valuation of financial instruments. The team headed by Group CFO directly reports to the audit committee on the fair value of financial instruments.

(v) The management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

NOTE 43: GOVERNMENT GRANTS

(i) Government grants recognised in the financial statements

	Grants recognised in profit or loss			Grant recoverable	
	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Treatment in financial statements	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
A Deferred government grants related to income					
a) Loans at below market interest rate aggregating to ₹36400 lakhs availed during financial year 2018-19 under the "Scheme for Extending Financial Assistance to Sugar Undertakings 2018" notified by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh.	858.92	1125.25	Reduced from finance cost (note 30)	-	-
Total deferred government grants	**858.92**	**1125.25**		**-**	**-**
B Other revenue government grants					
a) Financial assistance by Government of India under the Scheme for providing assistance to sugar mills for expenses on marketing costs including handling, upgrading and other processing costs and costs of international and internal transport and freight charges on export of sugar during the sugar season 2020-21.	10366.50	545.00	Presented under "Other operating revenue" (note 24)	-	545.00

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Grants recognised in profit or loss			Grant recoverable	
	Year ended 31-Mar-22	**Year ended 31-Mar-21**	**Treatment in financial statements**	**As at 31-Mar-22**	**As at 31-Mar-21**
b) Financial assistance by Government of India under the Scheme for providing assistance to sugar mills for expenses on marketing costs including handling, upgrading and other processing costs and costs of international and internal transport and freight charges on export of sugar during the sugar season 2019-20.	-	17979.14	Presented under "Other operating revenue" (note 24)	-	371.67
c) Financial assistance by Government of India under the Scheme for Creation and Maintenance of Buffer Stock of sugar.	-	200.64	Depicted under "Other income" (note 25)	-	1897.71
	-	1049.85	Reduced from finance cost (note 30)		
d) Interest subvention @ 7% for one year by Government of India on soft loans of ₹31000 lakhs availed from banks under the scheme for soft loans to sugar mills	-	131.37	Reduced from finance cost (note 30)	0.30	1025.26
e) Interest subvention @ 50% of rate charged by lenders (subject to maximum of 6%) on loans of ₹30815 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹17693 lakhs) availed from banks for distileries under the "Scheme for extending financial assistance to sugar mills for enhancement and augmentation of ethanol production capacity"	492.18	749.33	Reduced from finance cost (note 30)	347.41	696.32
	140.07	-	Reduced from capital work in progress (note 3)	140.07	-
f) Export incentives under Duty Draw back Scheme, Refund of Duties and Taxes on Export Proceeds, Incremental Export Incentive Scheme and Merchandise Export Incentive Scheme.	122.63	54.89	Presented under "Other operating revenue" (note 24)	69.97	35.22
Total other revenue government grants	**11121.38**	**20710.22**		**557.75**	**4571.18**
Total government grants related to income	**11980.30**	**21835.47**		**557.75**	**4571.18**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Grants received			Grant recoverable	
	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Treatment in financial statements	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
C Government grants related to assets					
a) Grant in respect of Effluent Treatment Plant from the State Government of Karnataka under Karnataka 2009-14 Industrial Policy.	-	11.59	Reduced from gross value of PPE upon receipt. Recognised in profit or loss by way of reduced depreciation (refer note 3 and 31)	-	-
b) Grant of ₹141.45 lakhs in the form of duties saved upon import of machinery during financial year 2017-18 under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme.	-	-	Reduced from gross value of PPE upon fulfilment of export obligation(s). Recognised in profit or loss by way of reduced depreciation (refer note 3 and 31)	-	-
Total government grants related to assets	-	**11.59**		-	**-**

(ii) Movement of deferred government grants is provided here below:

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
As at the beginning of the year	1821.52	2946.77
Released to the statement of profit and loss	(858.92)	(1125.25)
As at the end of the year	**962.60**	**1821.52**
Current (refer note 18)	592.57	858.92
Non-current (refer note 18)	370.03	962.60
Total	**962.60**	**1821.52**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 44: LEASES

As Lessee

The Company had acquired a land with original lease term of ninety years and had paid one-time payment of lease charges (i.e. the market value of the land) in respect of this lease at the inception of lease. There are no further future lease maintenance payments, no contingent rent or restriction imposed under the lease agreement and the Company has transfer rights in respect of such land. In terms of criteria specified in Ind AS 116 *Leases*, such lease has been recognised as Right-of-use assets (refer note 3).

Apart from above mentioned lease, assets taken under lease mainly includes various residential, office, godown premises and plots of land. These are generally not non-cancellable leases (except for few premises) having unexpired period upto nine years. The leases are renewable by mutual consent and on mutually agreeable terms. The Company has given refundable interest free security deposits under certain lease agreements. There is no contingent rent, sublease payments or restriction imposed in the lease agreement. In terms of criteria specified in AS 116 *Leases*, for some of these leases (i.e. leases other than with short term period or low value assets), present value of all future lease payments has been recognised as Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities with the charge for depreciation on Right-of-use assets and interest on lease liabilities in the statement of profit and loss (refer note 3 & 30) and for other leases, yearly lease payments has been expensed off on straight line basis over lease term as rent expenses (refer note 33).

Amounts recognised as expens

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Depreciation expense - Right-of-use assets (Land) (refer note 3)	6.68	5.69
Depreciation expense - Right-of-use assets (Building) (refer note 3)	501.97	552.39
Interest on lease liabilities (refer note 30)	130.82	147.12
Rent expense - short term leases (refer note 33)	229.85	195.68
Total	**869.32**	**900.88**

Total cash outflow for leases during the year ended 31 March 2022 is ₹823.05 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹911.31 lakhs).

Commitments for short term leases as at 31 March 2022 is ₹23.74 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹57.41 lakhs).

As Lessor

The Company has given certain portion of its office / factory premises under operating leases [including lease of investment property (refer note 4)]. These leases are not non-cancellable and are extendable by mutual consent and at mutually agreeable terms. The gross carrying amount, accumulated depreciation and depreciation recognised in the statement of profit and loss in respect of such portion of the leased premises are not separately identifiable. There is no impairment loss in respect of such premises. No contingent rent has been recognised in the statement of profit and loss. There are no minimum future lease payments as there are no non-cancellable leases. Lease income is recognised in the statement of profit and loss under “Other income” (refer note 25). Lease income earned by the Company from its investment properties and direct operating expenses arising on the investment properties for the year is set out in note 4.

NOTE 45: COMMITMENTS

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (after adjusting advances aggregating to ₹1413.12 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹1671.66 lakhs))	6125.01	9530.44

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 46: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

Contingent liabilities

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts:	7940.70	7852.59
(i) Claims which are being contested by the Company and in respect of which the Company has paid amounts aggregating to ₹693.49 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹439.01 lakhs), excluding interest, under protest pending final adjudication of the cases:		

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount of contingent liability		Amount paid	
		31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
1	Sales tax	243.41	531.51	88.52	95.91
2	Excise duty	545.18	312.73	279.74	275.74
3	Others*	7152.11	7008.35	325.23	67.36

* Amount of contingent liability includes ₹5973.50 lakhs as at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021 : ₹5973.50 lakhs) in respect of interest on delayed payment of cane price for the sugar seasons 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 in respect of which the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court had passed an order directing the Cane Commissioner of the State to decide the matter afresh, taking into consideration certain additional factors. The Cane Commissioner is understood to have filed an affidavit in a contempt proceeding, specifying interest rates on delayed cane price payments but no such order of the Cane Commissioner has been served on the Company or industry association and such order, which if served may be legally challenged.

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
(ii) The Company is contingently liable in respect of short provision against disputed income tax liabilities (excluding determination of final interest payable thereon) of ₹2565.11 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹3060.70 lakhs) against which ₹698.92 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹1666.79 lakhs) stands paid. The disputed income tax liability mainly arises on the issue of taxability of unrealised incentives, majority of which have been held to be non-taxable in the first appeal filed by the Company against which the Department has filed appeals before the Tribunal.	2565.11	3060.70
(iii) Liability arising from claims / counter claims/ interest in arbitration/ court cases, claims of certain employees/ex-employees and in respect of service tax, if any, on certain activities of the Company which are being contested by the Company.	Indeterminate	Indeterminate

The amount shown above represent the best possible estimates arrived at on the basis of available information. The uncertainties, possible payments and reimbursements are dependent on the outcome of the different legal processes which have been invoked by the Company or the claimants, as the case may be, and therefore cannot be predicted accurately. The Company engages reputed professional advisors to protect its interests and has been advised that it has strong legal position against such disputes.

Contingent assets

Based on management analysis, there are no material contingent assets as at 31 March 2022 and as at 31 March 2021.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 47: DISCLOSURES OF MICRO ENTERPRISES AND SMALL ENTERPRISES

Based on the intimation received by the Company from its suppliers regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, the relevant information is provided here below:

	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year; as at the end of the year		
(i) Principal amount (refer note 20 & 21)	919.10	563.31
(ii) Interest due on above	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-

NOTE 48: TITLE DEEDS OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES NOT HELD IN NAME OF THE COMPANY

Relevant line item in the Balance Sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
As at 31 March 2022 Property, plant and equipment (note 3)	Land	8.27	Horam Singh	No	Jul'2005	Transfer of land in the name of the Company could not be completed on account of certain technicalities/ documentary deficiencies, which the Company is trying to resolve to the extent feasiable
	Land	4.08	Shyam Bhadur	No	Jul'2005	
As at 31 March 2021 Property, plant and equipment (note 3)	Land	8.27	Horam Singh	No	Jul'2005	Transfer of land in the name of the Company could not be completed on account of certain technicalities/ documentary deficiencies, which the Company is trying to resolve to the extent feasiable
	Land	4.08	Shyam Bhadur	No	Jul'2005	
	Land	0.78	Represents unreconciled payments earlier capitalised, which is written off during financial year 2021-22			

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 49: RATIOS

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	% Variance	Reason for variance
Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	1.39	1.44	-4%	-
Debt equity ratio	Borrowings and lease liabilities	Equity	0.85	0.64	33%	Mainly due to increase in short term borrowings on account of faster cane price payment and higher inventory and receivable levels
Debt service coverage ratio	Profit after tax plus finance costs, depreciation and amortisation expense	Repayment of long term borrowings and lease liabilities (excluding prepayments) and finance costs	3.06	2.17	41%	Mainly due to higher profitability
Return on equity ratio (%)	Profit after tax	Average equity	24%	20%	4%	-
Inventory turnover ratio	Revenue from operations (net of excise duty)	Average inventories	2.27	2.56	-11%	-
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	19.31	18.19	6%	-
Trade payables turnover ratio	Purchases of goods and services	Average trade payables	7.41	5.28	40%	Due to faster cane price payment
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations (net of excise duty)	Average working capital (i.e. current assets less current liabilities)	6.03	7.28	-17%	-
Net profit ratio (%)	Profit after tax	Revenue from operations (net of excise duty)	9%	6%	3%	-
Return on capital employed (%)	Earnings before interest and taxes	Average capital employed (i.e. equity, borrowings, lease liabilities and deferred tax liabilities)	19%	18%	1%	-
Return on investment (other than subsidiaries & associates) (%)	Market value changes of quoted investments, dividend income, interest income and gain/loss on disposal of investment	Weighted Average investment	8%	36%	-28%	Mainly due to decline in market value of certain quoted investments

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 50: DISCLOSURE AS PER REGULATION 34(3) OF THE SEBI (LODR) REGULATIONS, 2015 (AS AMENDED)

	Financial year	Outstanding balance	Maximum amount due during the year
Loans & advances to subsidiaries			
- Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited	31-Mar-22	2000.00	2050.00
	31-Mar-21	2000.00	3530.00
- United Shippers and Dredgers Limited*	31-Mar-22	44.53	44.53
	31-Mar-21	44.53	44.53
Loans & advances to associates			
- Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Limited	31-Mar-22	-	1831.47
	31-Mar-21	1831.47	2133.48
Loans & advances to firms/companies in which directors are interested	31-Mar-22	-	-
	31-Mar-21	-	-
Investment by the loanee in the shares of Triveni Engineering & Industries Ltd. and its subsidiaries	31-Mar-22	-	-
	31-Mar-21	-	-

* Became subsidiary of the Company during previous year. Further, this loan is fully provided for hence net amounts are Nil as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

NOTE 51: ADDITIONAL REGULATORY INFORMATION UNDER SCHEDULE III

The Company has made the relevant disclosures to the extent applicable under note 3, 4, 5, 19, 48 and 49.

NOTE 52: RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Ministry of Corporate Affairs, vide notification dated 23 March 2022, has made following amendments to Ind AS which are effective from 1 April 2022:

(i) Ind AS 103 *Business Combinations:* Reference to the Conceptual Framework

(ii) Ind AS 109 *Financial Instruments:* Annual improvements to Ind AS (2021)

(iii) Ind AS 16 *Property, Plant & Equipment:* Proceeds before intended use

(iv) Ind AS 37 *Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets:* Onerous contracts – Costs of fulfilling a contract

The Company intends to adopt these standards when they become effective. Based on preliminary assessment, the Company does not expect these amendments to have any significant impact on its financial statements.

NOTE 53: COMPARATIVES

The Company has reclassified certain items of financials of comparative year to conform to this year's classification, however, impact of these reclassification are not material.

NOTE 54: APPROVAL OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The standalone financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 14 May 2022 subject to approval of shareholders.

As per our report of even date attached

For S S Kothari Mehta & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number : 000756N

Yogesh K. Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 093214

Date : 14 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited

Dhruv M. Sawhney
Chairman & Managing Director

Homai A. Daruwalla
Director & Chairperson Audit Committee

Suresh Taneja
Group CFO

Geeta Bhalla
Group Vice President & Company Secretary

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of TRIVENI ENGINEERING & INDUSTRIES LIMITED (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") and its associate, which comprise of the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and notes to the consolidated financial statements including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries and associate as referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group and its associate as at 31 March 2022 and of consolidated profit including other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the year ended on that date.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Group and its associate in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the provision of the Act. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the 'Other Matters' paragraph below is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have considered the matters described below to be the key audit matters for incorporation in our report.

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matters	Auditor's Response
1	**Recognition of Subsidies:** We identified recognition of subsidies as a key audit matter as it involves significant management judgement. The area of management judgement includes management risk assessment with respect to recognition of subsidies based on substantive compliance of the conditions and reasonable certainty of receipt of subsidy. (Refer Note no. 43 of the consolidated financial statements)	Our audit procedures included the following: • Obtaining policy from the Holding Company defining the management perspective and basis for recognition of Government subsidies in the books of accounts; • Obtaining an understanding of internal controls over recognition and recoverability of subsidy claims and testing, on a sample basis, their design, and implementation and operating effectiveness; • Considered the relevant circulars/notifications issued by various authorities; and • Evaluated the management's assessment regarding the reasonable certainty for complying with the relevant conditions as specified in circulars/notifications issued by various authorities.

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matters	Auditor's Response
2	**Appropriateness of cost to complete the project:** The Group recognizes revenue from long-duration construction & supply contracts on percentage of completion method as specified in Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 115- Revenue from Contract with Customers. (Refer Accounting policy Note no. 1(b)(iii)) We identified this matter as a key audit matter as it involves significant judgement by the management in estimation of cost to complete the project and any variation may have consequential impact on revenue.	Our audit procedures included the following: • Obtaining an understanding of internal controls over estimation of cost of completion of projects and testing, on a sample basis, their design, implementation and operating effectiveness; • Agreed the total project revenue estimates to contracts with customers; • Obtained computation of estimated costs to complete and the percentage of project completion and verified the same against the contracts on sample basis and also checked arithmetic accuracy of the same; • Performed the walkthrough procedure and verified the invoices, purchase orders etc. for actual cost incurred till the year end; and • Compared the management estimates revised during the year with the estimate made in earlier years and obtained reasons/approval for such revision.

INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements, or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed and based on the audit report of other auditors, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

RESPONSIBILITY OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in terms of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity of the Group including its associate in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associate are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and its associate and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associate are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group and of its associate to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group and its associate to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the consolidated financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the consolidated financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the consolidated financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance of Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors 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 consolidated 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.

OTHER MATTERS

We did not audit the financial statements of eight subsidiaries, whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹ 2223.74 lacs as at 31 March 2022 and total revenue (including other income) of ₹ 2.82 lacs, total comprehensive income (comprising of profit/(loss) and other comprehensive income) of ₹ (-)10.92 lacs and net cash outflow of ₹ 4.70 lacs for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements also includes the Group's share of net profit (before other comprehensive income) of ₹ 5914.48 lacs and other comprehensive income of ₹ 435.40 lacs for the year ended 31 March 2022, in respect of one associate company. These financial statements have been audited by the other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of aforesaid eight subsidiaries and one associate and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) and (11) of section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid eight subsidiaries and one associate, is based solely on the report of other auditors.

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

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

1. With respect to the matters specified in paragraphs 3(xxi) and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the "Order"/ "CARO") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, to be included in the Auditor's report, according to the information and explanations given to us, and based on the CARO reports issued by us and other auditors of companies included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company, to which reporting under CARO is applicable, we report that there are no qualifications or adverse remarks in these CARO reports.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on consideration of the report of the other auditors on financial statements and the other financial information of subsidiaries and associate referred to in Other Matters paragraph, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.

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

c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of

Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on 31 March 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies and associate company, none of the directors of the Group and its associate company, is disqualified as on 31 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 with reference to financial statements of the Group and its associate company, and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure 'A'.

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

   In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Group and its associate, where applicable, to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditor's) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on consideration of the report of the other auditors on financial statements and also the other financial information of subsidiaries and its associate referred to in Other Matters paragraph:

   i. The consolidated financial statements disclose impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2022 on the consolidated financial position of the Group and its associate – Refer Note no. 48 to the consolidated financial statements.

   ii. The Group and its associate have made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including long term derivative contracts.

   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Group. In respect of associate company, there has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund during the year ended 31 March 2022.

   iv. a. The respective managements of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and associate company have represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, 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 Holding Company or its subsidiaries or its associate to or in any other person or entity, 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 Holding Company, its subsidiaries and associate ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

   b. The respective management of the Holding Company, its subsidiary Companies and its associate company has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Holding Company, its subsidiaries and associate from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and associate company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

v. As stated in note 15 (vii) to the Consolidated Financial Statements and based on review of the reports of other auditors:

a. The final dividend proposed in the previous year, declared and paid by the Holding Company and its associate company during the year is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act, as applicable.

b. The interim dividend declared and paid by the Holding Company and its associate company during the year and until the date of this report is in compliance with Section 123 of the Act.

c. The Board of Directors of the Holding Company and its associate company have proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The amount of dividend proposed is in accordance with section 123 of the Act, as applicable.

The subsidiary companies have neither declared dividend nor paid any dividend during the year.

For **S S KOTHARI MEHTA & COMPANY**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000756N

Yogesh K. Gupta
Partner
Membership No.:093214
UDIN: 22093214AIZKIY9811

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 14, 2022

"ANNEXURE A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S

Report of even date on the Consolidated Financial Statements of TRIVENI ENGINEERING & INDUSTRIES LIMITED

REPORT ON THE INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS UNDER CLAUSE (I) OF SUB-SECTION 3 OF SECTION 143 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ("THE ACT") AS REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH (F) OF 'REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS'

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended 31 March 2022, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of TRIVENI ENGINEERING & INDUSTRIES LIMITED (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") its subsidiary companies and its associate company as of that date.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and its associate company, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to financial statements 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 (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, 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 with reference to financial statements 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 with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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 and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements of the Company.

MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS WITH REFERENCE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

INHERENT LIMITATIONS OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS WITH REFERENCE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

OPINION

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors, as referred to in Other Matters paragraph, the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and its associate company have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with respect to financial statements and such internal financial controls with respect to financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March 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.

OTHER MATTERS

Our aforesaid reports under Section 143(3) (i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting in so far as it relates to the eight subsidiary companies and one associate company is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such companies. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

For **S S KOTHARI MEHTA & COMPANY**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000756N

Yogesh K. Gupta
Partner
Membership No.:093214
UDIN: 22093214AIZKIY9811

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 14, 2022

Consolidated Balance Sheet

as at March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Note No.	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	106307.76	105898.21
Capital work-in-progress	3	25652.78	2223.43
Investment property	4	1210.14	1210.14
Goodwill	5	68.23	68.23
Other intangible assets	5	160.74	123.68
Intangible assets under development	5	2.50	-
Investments accounted for using the equity method	6 (a)	18703.98	13907.92
Financial assets			
i. Investments	6 (b)	635.53	658.43
ii. Trade receivables	7	16468.85	11981.97
iii. Loans	8	2.18	2.46
iv. Other financial assets	9	1645.82	1396.68
Deferred tax assets (net)	23	37.26	27.31
Income tax assets (net)	22	753.62	1119.58
Other non-current assets	10	2333.25	2113.46
Total non-current assets		**173982.64**	**140731.50**
Current assets			
Inventories	11	203687.02	173374.92
Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	7	26680.28	20839.23
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	12 (a)	2328.46	1127.70
iii. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	12 (b)	461.63	131.88
iv. Loans	8	45.73	1843.77
v. Other financial assets	9	649.64	258.53
Other current assets	10	21912.31	23027.46
		255765.07	**220603.48**
Assets held for sale	13	-	**660.21**
Total current assets		**255765.07**	**221263.69**
Total assets		**429747.71**	**361995.19**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	14	2417.57	2417.57
Other equity	15	188867.76	153149.83
Total equity		**191285.33**	**155567.40**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	16	31917.78	30890.94
ii. Lease liabilities		976.65	972.68
Provisions	17	3351.02	5175.34
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	23	13542.03	13409.15
Other non-current liabilities	18	509.51	1071.11
Total non-current liabilities		**50296.99**	**51519.22**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	19	124057.48	66831.16
ii. Lease liabilities		554.46	352.85
iii. Trade payables	20		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		798.17	538.57
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		34285.83	61891.35
iv. Other financial liabilities	21	8005.38	4735.23
Other current liabilities	18	14312.87	14919.61
Provisions	17	4828.23	3727.66
Income tax liabilities (net)	22	1322.97	1912.14
Total current liabilities		**188165.39**	**154908.57**
Total liabilities		**238462.38**	**206427.79**
Total equity and liabilities		**429747.71**	**361995.19**

The accompanying notes 1 to 55 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S S Kothari Mehta & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number : 000756N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited

Yogesh K. Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 093214

Dhruv M. Sawhney
Chairman & Managing Director

Homai A. Daruwalla
Director & Chairperson Audit Committee

Suresh Taneja
Group CFO

Geeta Bhalla
Group Vice President & Company Secretary

Date : 14 May 2022

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Note No.	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Revenue from operations	24	469404.36	470335.14
Other income	25	2218.40	3039.84
Total income		**471622.76**	**473374.98**
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	26	311468.61	321491.82
Purchases of stock-in-trade	27	2624.65	2200.73
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	28	(28177.49)	19914.26
Excise duty on sale of goods		40309.87	2917.60
Employee benefits expense	29	30265.55	27076.59
Finance costs	30	5452.93	5163.17
Depreciation and amortisation expense	31	8074.50	7908.76
Impairment loss on financial assets (including reversals of impairment losses)	32	561.08	340.18
Other expenses	33	48911.12	40573.35
Total expenses		**419490.82**	**427586.46**
Profit before share of net profits of investments accounted for using equity method and tax		**52131.94**	**45788.52**
Share of net profit of associates accounted for using the equity method	45	5914.48	121.04
Profit before exceptional items and tax		58046.42	45909.56
Exceptional items	34	(670.94)	66.95
Profit before tax		**57375.48**	**45976.51**
Tax expense:			
- Current tax	35	14900.19	10924.39
- Deferred tax	35	69.37	5591.85
Total tax expense		**14969.56**	**16516.24**
Profit for the year		**42405.92**	**29460.27**
Other comprehensive income			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurements of the defined benefit plan	38	73.15	(44.36)
- Effective portion of gains/(losses) on hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges	15	(29.33)	-
- Gains/(losses) on aligned portion of forward elements of cash flow hedging instruments	15	14.29	-
- Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using the equity method (pertaining to bargain purchase on business combination)	45	416.61	-
- Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using the equity method (pertaining to remeasurement of defined benefit plan)	45	(6.04)	24.18
		468.68	**(20.18)**
A (ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	35	13.11	(15.50)
		455.57	**(4.68)**
B (i) Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Effective portion of gains/(losses) on hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges (net of reclassification to profit or loss)	15	(72.24)	-
- Gains/(losses) on aligned portion of forward elements of cash flow hedging instruments (net of reclassification to profit or loss)	15	178.14	-
- Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using the equity method (pertaining to exchange differences arising on translating the foreign operations)	45	10.14	(141.36)
- Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using the equity method (pertaining to effective portion of gains/(losses) on hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges (net of reclassification to profit or loss))	45	14.69	85.30
		130.73	**(56.06)**
B (ii) Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	35	32.90	-
		97.83	**(56.06)**
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		553.40	**(60.74)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		42959.32	**29399.53**
Earnings per equity share (face value ₹1 each)			
Basic	36	17.54	12.01
Diluted	36	17.54	12.01

The accompanying notes 1 to 55 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S S Kothari Mehta & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number : 000756N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited

Yogesh K. Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 093214

Dhruv M. Sawhney
Chairman & Managing Director

Homai A. Daruwalla
Director & Chairperson Audit Committee

Suresh Taneja
Group CFO

Geeta Bhalla
Group Vice President & Company Secretary

Date : 14 May 2022

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Equity shares of ₹ 1 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up (including paid up value of ₹ 0.02 lakhs pertaining to forfeited shares)

As at 31 March 2020	2479.47
Extinguishment of shares upon buy-back	(61.90)
As at 31 March 2021	**2417.57**
Movement during the year	-
As at 31 March 2022	**2417.57**

B. OTHER EQUITY

	Reserves and surplus							Items of other comprehensive income			Total other equity
	Capital redemption reserve	Capital reserve	Securities premium	Amalgamation reserve	General reserve	Molasses storage fund reserve	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	Cash flow hedging reserve	Costs of hedging reserve	
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**573.14**	**2706.77**	**16458.13**	**926.34**	**49919.43**	**140.71**	**60790.80**	**(54.83)**	**(73.12)**	**-**	**131387.37**
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	29460.27	-	-	-	29460.27
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	(28.86)	-	-	-	(28.86)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.18	(141.36)	85.30	-	(31.88)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**29455.59**	**(141.36)**	**85.30**	**-**	**29399.53**
Share of associates - additions	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Share of associates - adjustments consequent to divestment (refer note 13)	-	162.06	(38.97)	-	-	-	-	221.55	-	-	344.64
Transferred from retained earnings to molasses storage fund reserve	-	-	-	-	-	40.49	(40.49)	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners :											
- Amount utilised for buy-back of equity shares	-	-	(6437.60)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6437.60)
- Transferred from securities premium to capital redemption reserve on buy-back of equity shares	61.90	-	(61.90)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Transaction costs related to buy-back of equity shares	-	-	(87.68)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(87.68)
- Tax paid on buy-back of equity shares	-	-	(1456.44)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1456.44)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**635.04**	**2868.83**	**8375.55**	**926.34**	**49919.43**	**181.20**	**90205.90**	**25.36**	**12.18**		**153149.83**

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Reserves and surplus							Items of other comprehensive income			Total other equity
	Capital redemption reserve	Capital reserve	Securities premium	Amalgamation reserve	General reserve	Molasses storage fund reserve	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	Cash flow hedging reserve	Costs of hedging reserve	
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	42405.92	-	-	-	42405.92
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.74	-	(76.01)	144.00	122.73
Share of other comprehensive income of associates, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4.52)	7.59	10.99	-	14.06
Share of other comprehensive income of associates arising from the bargain purchase on business combination, net of income tax	-	416.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	416.61
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**416.61**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**42456.14**	**7.59**	**(65.02)**	**144.00**	**42959.32**
Transferred from retained earnings to molasses storage fund reserve	-	-	-	-	-	49.60	(49.60)	-	-	-	-
Transferred to cost of non-financial hedged items, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.95	(10.69)	11.26
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners :											
- Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7252.65)	-	-		(7252.65)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**635.04**	**3285.44**	**8375.55**	**926.34**	**49919.43**	**230.80**	**125359.79**	**32.95**	**(30.89)**	**133.31**	**188867.76**

The accompanying notes 1 to 55 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S S Kothari Mehta & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number : 000756N

Yogesh K. Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 093214

Date : 14 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited

Dhruv M. Sawhney
Chairman & Managing Director

Homai A. Daruwalla
Director & Chairperson Audit Committee

Suresh Taneja
Group CFO

Geeta Bhalla
Group Vice President & Company Secretary

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	**57375.48**	**45976.51**
Adjustments for :		
Share of net (profit)/loss of associate accounted for using the equity method	(5914.48)	(121.04)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	8074.50	7908.76
Bad debts written off - trade receivables carried at amortised cost	1128.66	75.06
Bad debts written off - other financial assets carried at amortised cost	1.63	-
Impairment loss allowance on trade receivables and other financial assets (net of reversals)	(569.21)	265.12
Bad debts written off - non financial assets	69.36	10.00
Impairment loss allowance on non financial assets (net of reversals)	698.89	59.24
Provision for non moving/obsolete inventory (net of reversals)	159.92	(6.00)
Loss on sale/write off of inventory	38.20	15.77
Net fair value (gains)/losses on investments	6.57	(169.36)
Mark-to-market (gains)/losses on derivatives	(3.30)	(35.92)
Credit balances written back	(108.74)	(131.63)
Exceptional items - profit on disposal of investment property	-	(66.95)
Exceptional items - net impairment loss allowance on receivable against divestment in equity shares	670.94	-
Unrealised (gains)/losses from changes in foreign exchange rates	(21.42)	25.38
Loss on sale/write off/impairment of property, plant and equipment	162.00	423.49
Net (profit)/loss on sale/redemption of investments	(72.92)	(0.02)
Interest income	(247.11)	(571.29)
Dividend income	(3.43)	(2.84)
Finance costs	5452.93	5163.17
Working capital adjustments :		
Change in inventories	(30510.21)	17828.01
Change in trade receivables	(10888.90)	1713.75
Change in other financial assets	(626.45)	3.22
Change in other assets	(131.44)	20126.42
Change in trade payables	(27247.45)	(13111.37)
Change in other financial liabilities	1301.18	356.36
Change in other liabilities	(299.44)	(1254.07)
Change in provisions	(650.61)	882.34
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	**(2154.85)**	**85362.11**
Income tax paid (net)	(15184.19)	(6279.21)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	**(17339.04)**	**79082.90**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(29345.05)	(8924.48)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	233.36	237.47
Investments in subsidiaries	-	(24.00)
Investments (other than subsidiaries and associates)	-	(5.27)
Proceeds from disposal of investment property	-	60.00
Proceeds from disposal/redemption of investments (other than subsidiaries and associates)	89.25	10.69
Purchase of investment property	-	(42.44)
Loan to associate	-	(1733.60)
Repayments of loan by erstwhile associate	1845.60	-
Decrease/(increase) in deposits with banks	(198.81)	(489.72)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Interest received	143.76	122.26
Dividend received from associate	1553.82	-
Other dividends received	3.43	2.84
Net cash outflow from investing activities	**(25674.64)**	**(10786.25)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	14793.27	5693.09
Repayments of long term borrowings	(12032.37)	(23921.13)
Increase/(decrease) in short term borrowings	54633.35	(38230.97)
Interest paid (other than on lease liabilities)	(5341.16)	(5156.18)
Payment of lease liabilities (interest portion)	(129.68)	(146.14)
Payment of lease liabilities (principal portion)	(456.32)	(567.62)
Buy-back of equity shares	-	(6499.50)
Buy-back costs	-	(87.68)
Tax paid on buy-back of equity shares	-	(1456.44)
Dividend paid	(7252.65)	-
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities	**44214.44**	**(70372.57)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1200.76	(2075.92)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year [refer note 12 (a)]	1127.70	3203.61
Addition on acquisition of a subsidiary	-	0.01
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year [refer note 12 (a)]	**2328.46**	**1127.70**

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities:

	Non-current borrowings (including current maturities and deferred grant related to long-term borrowings)	Current borrowings (excluding current maturities of long-term borrowings)	Interest payable (other than on lease liabilities)	Lease liabilities	Buy-back of equity shares (including tax thereon and buy-back costs)	Dividend paid
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**61471.68**	**94343.87**	**237.48**	**1766.50**	**-**	
Cash flows	(18228.04)	(38230.97)	(5156.18)	(713.76)	(8043.62)	-
Finance costs accruals (including interest capitalised)	-	-	5016.56	147.12	-	-
Lease liabilities accruals	-	-	-	125.67	-	
Buy-back of equity shares (including tax thereon and buy-back costs) accruals	-	-	-	-	8043.62	-
Addition on acquisition of a subsidiary	-	45.62	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**43243.64**	**56158.52**	**97.86**	**1,325.53**	**-**	**-**
Cash flows	2760.90	54633.35	(5341.16)	(586.00)	-	(7252.65)
Finance costs accruals (including interest capitalised)	-	-	5463.45	130.82	-	-
Lease liabilities accruals	-	-	-	660.76	-	-
Dividend distributions accruals	-	-	-	-	-	7252.65
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**46004.54**	**110791.87**	**220.15**	**1531.11**	**-**	**-**

The accompanying notes 1 to 55 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S S Kothari Mehta & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number : 000756N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited

Yogesh K. Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 093214

Dhruv M. Sawhney
Chairman & Managing Director

Homai A. Daruwalla
Director & Chairperson Audit Committee

Date : 14 May 2022

Suresh Taneja
Group CFO

Geeta Bhalla
Group Vice President & Company Secretary

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

CORPORATE INFORMATION

The financial statements comprises of financial statements of Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited and its subsidiaries (collectively the "Group") and the Group's interest in associates. Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited (the "Company" or the "Parent") is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in India. The Company's equity shares are listed at two recognised stock exchanges in India (BSE and NSE). The registered office of the Company is located at A-44, Hosiery Complex, Phase-II extension, Noida, Uttar Pradesh – 201305. The Group is engaged in diversified businesses, mainly categorised into two segments – Sugar & allied businesses and Engineering business. Sugar & allied businesses primarily comprises manufacture of sugar and distillation of alcohol. Engineering business primarily comprises manufacture of high speed gears, gearboxes and providing water/waste-water treatment solutions.

NOTE 1: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(a) Basis of preparation and presentation

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

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

(ii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis under historical cost convention except for certain assets and liabilities that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the respective accounting policies described in subsequent paragraphs.

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/ or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116 Leases (see note 1(d)), and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 Inventories (see note 1(l)) or value in use in Ind AS 36 *Impairment of Assets* (see note 1(f)).

(iii) Classification of assets and liabilities into current/non-current

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Group's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Act. The operating cycle of the Group is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents.

(iv) Principles of consolidation and equity accounting

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the relevant activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The financial statements of subsidiary company namely Triveni Foundation, incorporated under Section 8 of the Act are not considered for consolidation since the Group is not exposed to or has any right to variable returns from its involvement with this company.

The Group combines the financial statements of the Parent and its subsidiaries line by line adding together like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income and

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

expenses. Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control. This is generally the case where the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

Interests in associates are accounted for using the equity method, after being initially recognised at cost in the balance sheet.

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit or loss, the Group's share of other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income and the Group's share of other changes in other equity of the investee directly in other equity. Dividends received or receivable from associates are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

When the Group's share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the other entity.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

Changes in ownership interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised within equity.

When the Group ceases to consolidate or equity account for an investment because of a loss of control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. This fair value becomes the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

(b) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recongised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Transaction price at which revenue is recognised is net of goods & services tax and amounts collected on behalf of third parties, if any and includes effect of variable consideration (viz. returns, rebates, trade allowances, credits, penalties etc.). Variable consideration is estimated using the expected value method or most likely amount as appropriate in a given circumstance and is included in the transaction price only to the extent it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Recognising revenue from major business activities

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods are transferred to the customer (i.e. satisfaction of performance obligation), generally on dispatch of the goods. The Group, in its engineering business, generally provides warranties to its customers in the nature of assurance, which is considered as an obligation and provided for under Ind AS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* (refer note 1(n)).

(ii) Rendering of services

The Group provides engineering services that are either sold separately or bundled together with the sale of goods to a customer.

Contracts for bundled sales of goods and engineering services are comprised of two performance obligations because the promises to transfer goods and provide engineering services are distinct and capable of being separately identifiable. Accordingly, the Group allocates the transaction price based on relative stand-alone selling prices of such goods and engineering services.

The Group recognises revenue from engineering services over time, using an input method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the service, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group. The progress towards complete satisfaction of the service is determined as follows:

- erection & commissioning / servicing revenue - based on technical estimate of completion of physical proportion of the contract work;
- operation & maintenance revenue - as the proportion of the total period of services contract that has elapsed at the end of the reporting period

(iii) Long-duration construction & supply contracts

Long-duration construction & supply contracts are analysed to determine combination of contracts and identification of performance obligations and accordingly transaction price is allocated amongst performance obligations based on stand-alone selling prices. Performance obligations, in long-duration construction & supply contracts, generally includes turnkey related activities towards design/engineering/supply of equipment/construction/commissioning and operation & maintenance related activities which are satisfied over time with the customer receiving benefits from the activities being performed by the Group.

When the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligations of a long-duration construction & supply contract can be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the end of the reporting period, measured based on the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date relative to the estimated total contract costs, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group. Contract costs excludes costs that do not depict the Company's progress in satisfying the performance obligation.

When the outcome of performance obligations of a long-duration construction & supply contract cannot be estimated reliably, but the Group expects to recover the costs incurred in satisfying the performance obligation, contract revenue is recognised only to the extent of the contract costs incurred until such time that it can reasonably measure the outcome of the performance obligation. Contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

(iv) Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the Group's right to receive payment has been established.

(v) Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(c) Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised where there is a reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with all attached conditions and the grant will be received.

Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented either within other operating income/other income or net of related costs.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are deducted from its gross value and are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the expected useful lives of the related assets by way of reduced depreciation.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

The Government grants by way of a benefit of a Government loan at a below market rate of interest is measured as the difference between the proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

See note 43 for disclosures and treatment of government grants in financial statements.

(d) Leases

(i) As a lessee

The Group's lease assets classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Group assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset; (ii) the Group has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease; and (iii) the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Group recognises a right-of-use ("ROU") assets and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. The ROU assets are initially recognised at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. ROU assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset (see note 1(i) below) and is also evaluated for impairment (see note 1(f) below). The lease liability is measured at amortised cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease term includes (a) the non-cancellable period of the lease; (b) the period covered by an option to extend the lease, if it is reasonably certain that such option shall be exercised; and (c) the period covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain that such option shall not be exercised. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related ROU assets if the Group changes its assessment concerning the right to exercise its option of extending or terminating the lease provided to it under the relevant arrangement.

For short-term and low value leases as mentioned above, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

(ii) As a lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The Group has given certain portion of its office / factory premises under operating leases (refer note 46). Lease income from operating leases is recognised as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(e) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (₹), which is the Group's functional and presentation currency unless stated otherwise.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates that approximates the actual rate at the date of respective transactions. Foreign exchange gains or losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- foreign exchange gains or losses on settlement or translation of foreign currency borrowings that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, which are included in cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings.

- foreign exchange gains or losses in respect of certain qualifying cash flow hedges which are deferred in equity.

Foreign exchange gains or losses which are regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss within finance costs. Foreign exchange gains or losses related to certain qualifying cash flow hedges are presented in other comprehensive income on a net basis. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other income or other expenses, as the case may be.

(iii) Group companies

The results and financial position of foreign operations (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet

- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions), and

- all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other financial instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are recognised in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold, the associated exchange differences are reclassified to profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on sale.

(f) Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries is not amortised but is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. Other non-financial assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period. When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so however that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(g) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Borrowing costs are not capitalised during extended periods in which active development of qualifying assets is suspended. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(h) Income tax

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

(i) Current tax

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

(ii) Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

(iii) Current and deferred tax for the year

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

(i) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible items that are held for use in the production or supply of goods and services, rental to others or for administrative

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

purposes and are expected to be used during more than one period. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Freehold land is carried at cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises purchase price after deducting trade discounts/rebates, government grants related to assets and including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, borrowing costs, any costs that is directly attributable to the bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management and costs of dismantling/removing the item and restoring the site on which it was located under an obligation. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Each part of item of property, plant and equipment, if significant in relation to the total cost of the item, is depreciated separately. Further, parts of plant and equipment that are technically advised to be replaced at prescribed intervals/period of operation, insurance spares and cost of inspection/overhauling are depreciated separately based on their specific useful life provided these are of significant amounts commensurate with the size of the Group and scale of its operations. The carrying amount of any equipment / inspection / overhauling accounted for as separate asset or if otherwise significant, is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

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

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1 April 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation commences when the assets are available for their intended use. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives.

The management has estimated the useful lives and residual values of all property, plant and equipment and adopted useful lives as stated in Schedule II along with residual values of 5% except for the following:

- On the basis of technical assessment and past experience:
  - o the useful lives of mill rollers, instrumentation and control devices installed at sugar plants is considered at ten years as against prescribed life of twenty five years in respect of continuous process plant.
  - o mobile phones costing ₹ 5,000/- or more are depreciated over two years.
  - o patterns, tools, Jigs etc. are depreciated over three years.
  - o machinery spares are depreciated over a life ranging from five to ten years.
- Assets costing less than ₹ 5,000/- are fully depreciated in the year of purchase.

Estimated useful lives considered are as follows:

Assets	Estimated useful life
Buildings	3 - 60 years
Roads	3 - 10 years
Plant & equipment	3 - 25 years
Furniture & fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	8 - 10 years
Office equipment	2 - 5 years
Computers	3 - 6 years
Laboratory equipment	10 years
Electrical installations and equipment	10 years

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Fixture and fittings and improvements to leasehold buildings not owned by the Group are amortised over the unexpired lease period or estimated useful life of such fixture, fittings and improvements, whichever is lower.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

(j) Investment property

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, is classified as investment property. Investment property is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and, where applicable, borrowing costs. Cost comprises purchase price after deducting trade discounts/rebates, government grants related to assets and including duties and taxes, borrowing costs, any costs that is directly attributable to the bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and costs of dismantling/removing the item and restoring the site on which it was located under an obligation. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred.

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

Investment property being building is depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as stated in Schedule II at 30 years along with residual values of 5%.

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its investment properties recognised as at 1 April 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of investment properties.

(k) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Costs comprises purchase price after deducting trade discounts/rebates, government grants related to assets and including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, borrowing costs and any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Intangible assets comprising computer software and website are amortised using straight-line method over estimated useful life of 3 years. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of intangible assets recognised as at 1 April 2015 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of intangible assets.

(l) Inventories

(i) Finished goods and work-in-progress are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of finished goods and work-in-progress is computed on weighted average basis and includes raw material costs, direct cost of conversion and proportionate allocation of indirect costs incurred in bringing the

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

inventories to their present location and condition. Finished goods and work-in-progress are written down if their net realisable value declines below the carrying amount of the inventories and such write downs of inventories are recognised in profit or loss. When reasons for such write downs ceases to exist, the write downs are reversed through profit or loss.

(ii) Inventories of raw materials & components, stores & spares and stock-in-trade are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Raw materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished goods in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Write down of such inventories are recognised in profit or loss and when reasons for such write downs ceases to exist, such write downs are reversed through profit or loss. Cost of such inventories comprises of purchase price and other directly attributable costs that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. By-products used as raw material are valued at transfer price linked with net realisable value. Cost for the purpose of valuation of raw materials & components, stores & spares and stock-in-trade is considered on the following basis :

Raw materials & Components

Business Units	Basis
Sugar	First in first out
Co-generation & Distillery	Weighted average
Water Business Group	Specific cost
Power Transmission Business	Weighted average and Specific cost

Stores & Spares

Business Units	Basis
Water Business Group	Specific cost
Other units	Weighted average

Stock-in-trade

Business Units	Basis
Branded goods trading business	Weighted average
Diesel/petrol retailing business	First in first out

(iii) By-products (excluding those used as raw materials) and scrap are valued at estimated net realisable value.

(m) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset and its sale is highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Non-current assets once classified as held for sale are neither depreciated nor amortised.

(n) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

(i) Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When the effect of the time value of money is material, provision is measured at the present value of cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

(ii) A contingent liability is not recognised in the financial statements, however, is disclosed, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. If it becomes probable that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required for an item dealt with as a contingent liability, a provision is recognised in the financial statements of the period (except in the extremely rare circumstances where no reliable estimate can be made).

(iii) A contingent asset is not recognised in the financial statements, however, is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable. When the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the asset is no longer a contingent asset, and is recognised as an asset.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(iv) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

(o) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

Other long-term employee benefits include earned leaves and sick leaves. The liabilities for earned leaves and sick leaves are not expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. The benefits are discounted using the market yield on government bonds at the end of the reporting period that have maturity term approximating to the estimated term of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss. The obligations are presented as provisions in the balance sheet.

(iii) Post-employment obligations

The Group operates the following post-employment schemes:

- defined benefit plans towards payment of gratuity; and
- defined contribution plans towards employees' provident fund & employee pension scheme, employees' state insurance, superannuation scheme and national pension scheme.

Defined benefit plan

The Group provides for gratuity obligations through a defined benefit retirement plan (the 'Gratuity Plan') covering all employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement/ termination of employment or death of an employee, based on the respective employees' salary and years of employment with the Group.

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of the defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined using projected unit credit method by discounting the estimated future cash outflows with reference to market yield at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity term approximating the estimated term of the related obligation, through actuarial valuations carried out at the end of each annual reporting period.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. Such net interest cost along with the current service cost and, if applicable, the past service cost and settlement gain/loss, is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss. Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions, comprising actuarial gains/losses and return on plan assets (excluding the amount recognised in net interest on the net defined liability), are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are retirement benefit plans under which the Group pays fixed contributions to separate entities (funds) or financial institutions or state managed benefit schemes. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The defined contributions plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

- **Provident Fund Plan & Employee Pension Scheme**

  The Group makes monthly contributions at prescribed rates towards Employees' Provident Fund/ Employees' Pension Scheme to a Fund administered and managed by the Government of India.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

- **Employee State Insurance**
  The Group makes prescribed monthly contributions towards Employees' State Insurance Scheme.
- **Superannuation Scheme**
  The Group contributes towards a fund established to provide superannuation benefit to certain employees in terms of Group Superannuation Policy entered into by such fund with the Life Insurance Corporation of India.
- **National Pension Scheme**
  The Group makes contributions to the National Pension Scheme fund in respect of certain employees of the Group.

(p) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the Group, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed by the end of the reporting period.

(q) Financial assets

(i) Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

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

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

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For assets in the nature of debt instruments, this will depend on the business model. For assets in the nature of equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Group reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(ii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Group classifies its debt instruments:

- **Amortised cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is recognised using the effective interest rate method.
- **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVTOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.
- **Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity instruments

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value, except for equity investments in associates where equity accounting is followed (note 1(a)(iv)). Where the Group's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109 *Financial Instruments,* the Group applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss associated with its financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVTOCI debt instruments.

For 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 115 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, the Group applies simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 *Financial Instruments,* which requires expected life time losses to be recognised after initial recognition of receivables. For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Group determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, twelve 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 twelve-months ECL.

ECL represents expected credit loss resulting from all possible defaults and is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. While determining cash flows, cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms are also considered.

ECL is determined with reference to historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. Note 41(i) details how the Group determines expected credit loss.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when the Company

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

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

Where the Group has neither transferred a financial asset nor retained substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Group has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Group retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety, the Group allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

(v) Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL.

(r) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

(i) Classification

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

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group after deducting all of its liabilities.

Financial liabilities

The Group classifies its financial liabilities in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss, and
- those measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL, other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods.

(ii) Measurement

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognised at the proceeds received. Transaction cost of equity transactions shall be accounted for as a deduction from equity.

Financial liabilities

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial liability at its fair value net of, in the case of a financial liability not measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of the financial liability. Transaction costs of financial liability carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on the classification of financial liabilities. There are two measurement categories into which the Group classifies its financial liabilities:

- **Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):** Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss.
- **Amortised cost:** Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

(iii) Derecognition

Equity instruments

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

Financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

(iv) Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial liability.

(v) Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in 'Other income'. The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period.

(s) Derivatives and hedging activities

The Company undertakes transactions involving derivative financial instruments, primarily foreign exchange forward contracts, to manage its exposure to foreign exchange risks.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the relevant contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedge, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged item.

The Company designates certain derivative instruments as cash flow hedges to hedge the foreign exchange risk relating to the cash flows attributable to certain firm commitments / highly probable forecast transactions. At the inception of the hedge relationship, the Company documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and strategy. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Company assesses the effectiveness of the hedging instrument in offsetting changes in expected cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under cash flow hedging reserve within equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. In case the Company opts to designate only the changes in the spot element of a foreign currency forward contract as a cash flow hedge, the changes in the forward element of the relevant forward contract, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under cost of hedging reserve within equity, to the extent such forward element is aligned with the critical terms of the hedged item. The changes in the forward element of the relevant forward contract which is not so aligned, is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity relating to effective and

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

/or aligned portion (as described above) of the cash flow hedges are reclassified to the statement of profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects the statement of profit and loss.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the statement of profit and loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

(t) Offsetting financial instruments

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

(u) Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

(v) Statement of cash flows

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/loss before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing of financing flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Group are segregated.

(w) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise of cash on hand, cheques on hand, balance with banks on current accounts and short term, highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less and which carry insignificant risk of change in value.

For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

(x) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

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

(y) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. Refer note 37 for segment information presented.

NOTE 2: CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Group's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Group and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) Critical accounting judgements

Following are the areas which involved complex and subjective judgements:

(i) Incentives under the U.P. Sugar Industry Promotion Policy, 2004

In a writ petition filed by the Company against the illegal withdrawal of U.P. Sugar Industry Promotion Policy, 2004 ("the Policy") by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court had decided the matter in favour of the Company and directed the State Government to quantify and pay all the incentives that were promised under the said Policy. The State Government however filed a Special Leave Petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court challenging the decision of the Hon'ble High Court against it.

While the case was sub-judice, the Company continued to avail and account for the remissions of statutory levies and duties aggregating to ₹ 4158.38 lakhs, which it was entitled to under the Policy, in accordance with the interim directions of the High Court. Based on the aforesaid decision of Hon'ble Allahabad High Court in its favour, the Company shall continue to pursue its claim of ₹ 11375 lakhs filed towards one time capital subsidy and its claims towards other incentives by way of reimbursements against specified expenses aggregating to ₹ 13015.88 lakhs, by filing necessary documents for the verification of the State Government authorities. The aforesaid amounts do not include any interest towards delayed settlement.

In view of uncertainties involved on account of the fact that the State Government has challenged the decision rendered against it and since the process of verification and quantification of claims by the State Government for the incentive period of 10 years is yet to be taken up, the Company has not recognised the above benefits/ incentives receivable under the Policy.

(ii) Society commission

In the cane price package offered by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh ("State Government") to sugar mills, the State Government had reduced the rate of commission payable to cane societies for sugar season 2012-13 and 2014-15 by way of notification dated 12 June 2015 and for 2015-16 vide notification dated 5 February 2016, to provide relief to the Sugar Industry in view of disparity in the cane price and the market outlook of the sugar prices. In the writ petitions filed by certain cane societies against such reduction in commission rates, the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court has held that these notifications cannot have retrospective applicability. The reduction in the rate of commission payable being part of the relief package announced by the State Government, the Group believes that the State Government is not likely to pass the cost burden to the sugar industry and instead, may explore other ways to meet the outcome of the order of the Court. Accordingly, no provision to this effect has been considered necessary.

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

(i) Fair value measurements and valuation processes

Some of the Group's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. When the fair values of these assets and liabilities cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques by engaging third party qualified external valuers or internal valuation team to perform the valuation. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See note 4, 6, 9, 21 and 42 for further disclosures.

(ii) Employee benefit plans

The cost of employee benefits under the defined benefit plan and other long term employee benefits as well as the present value of the obligation there against are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, attrition and mortality rates.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, obligation amount is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans, the management considers the market yields on government bonds with a maturity term that is consistent with the term of the concerned defined benefit obligation. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates and expected salary trends in the industry. Attrition rates are considered based on past observable data of employees leaving the services of the Group. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. See note 38 for further disclosures.

(iii) Impairment of trade receivables

The Group has a stringent policy of ascertaining impairment, if any, as result of detailed scrutiny of major cases and through determining expected credit losses. Despite best estimates and periodic credit appraisals of customers, the Group's receivables are exposed to delinquency risks due to material adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the party's ability to meet its obligations. All such parameters relating to impairment or potential impairment are reviewed at each reporting date. See note 41(i) for further disclosures.

(iv) Revenue and cost estimation for long-duration construction & supply contracts

The revenue recognition pertaining to long-duration construction & supply contracts are determined on proportionate completion method based on actual contract costs incurred till balance sheet date and total budgeted contract costs. An estimation of total budgeted contract cost involves making various assumptions that may differ from the actual developments in the future. These include delays in execution due to unforeseen reasons, inflation rate, future material rates, future labour rates etc. The estimates/assumptions are made considering past experience, market/inflation trends and technological developments etc. All such estimates/ assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

(v) Provision for warranty claims

The Group, in the usual course of sale of its products, provides warranties on certain products and services, undertaking to repair or replace the items that fail to perform satisfactorily during the specified warranty period. Provisions made represent the amount of expected cost of meeting such obligations of rectifications / replacements based on best estimate considering the historical warranty claim information and any recent trends that may suggest future claims could differ from historical amounts. The assumptions made in relation to the current period are consistent with those in the prior years.

(vi) Provision for litigations and contingencies

The provision for litigations and contingencies are determined based on evaluation made by the management of the present obligation arising from past events the settlement of which is expected to result in outflow of resources embodying economic benefits, which involves judgements around estimating the ultimate outcome of such past events and measurement of the obligation amount.

(vii) Useful life and residual value of plant, property equipment and intangible assets

The useful life and residual value of plant, property equipment and intangible assets are determined based on technical evaluation made by the management of the expected usage of the asset, the physical wear and tear and technical or commercial obsolescence of the asset. Due to the judgements involved in such estimations, the useful life and residual value are sensitive to the actual usage in future period.

(viii) Current taxes and deferred taxes

Significant judgement is required in determination of taxability of certain incomes and deductibility of certain expenses during the estimation of the provision for income taxes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and carry forward of unused tax losses and tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit would be available against which such deferred tax assets could be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax optimisation strategies.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 3: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS

	Property, plant and equipment											Capital work-in-progress
	Freehold Land	Leasehold Land	Right-of-use assets (Land)	Buildings & Roads	Right-of-use assets (Building)	Plant and Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Computers	Total	
Year ended 31 March 2021												
Gross carrying amount												
Opening gross carrying amount	3567.74	1986.75	353.14	22469.40	2189.79	103240.75	409.64	1377.27	611.60	800.32	137006.40	2638.94
Additions	307.07	-	6.68	1285.33	132.81	4793.69	28.20	162.29	110.26	213.87	7040.20	3867.93
Disposals	-	-	-	(735.36)	(282.33)	(181.67)	(1.83)	(29.95)	(13.46)	(12.29)	(1256.89)	(23.10)
Transfers *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4260.34)
Closing gross carrying amount	**3874.81**	**1986.75**	**359.82**	**23019.37**	**2040.27**	**107852.77**	**436.01**	**1509.61**	**708.40**	**1001.90**	**142789.71**	**2223.43**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment												
Opening accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	-	23.96	3809.13	558.36	23940.68	197.35	459.05	201.75	422.78	29613.06	23.10
Depreciation charge during the year	-	-	5.69	1084.54	552.39	5778.28	36.79	162.53	89.39	150.96	7860.57	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(156.14)	(268.52)	(116.15)	(1.09)	(20.85)	(10.14)	(9.24)	(582.13)	(23.10)
Closing accumulated depreciation and impairment	**-**	**-**	**29.65**	**4737.53**	**842.23**	**29602.81**	**233.05**	**600.73**	**281.00**	**564.50**	**36891.50**	**-**
Net carrying amount	**3874.81**	**1986.75**	**330.17**	**18281.84**	**1198.04**	**78249.96**	**202.96**	**908.88**	**427.40**	**437.40**	**105898.21**	**2223.43**
Year ended 31 March 2022												
Gross carrying amount												
Opening gross carrying amount	3874.81	1986.75	359.82	23019.37	2040.27	107852.77	436.01	1509.61	708.40	1001.90	142789.71	2223.43
Additions	130.44	-	13.72	3167.79	656.25	3895.53	102.38	445.82	168.68	232.60	8813.21	28152.73
Disposals	(0.78)	-	-	(191.06)	(339.61)	(343.92)	(10.65)	(252.21)	(41.06)	(24.10)	(1203.39)	-
Transfers *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4723.38)
Closing gross carrying amount	**4004.47**	**1986.75**	**373.54**	**25996.10**	**2356.91**	**111404.38**	**527.74**	**1703.22**	**836.02**	**1210.40**	**150399.53**	**25652.78**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment												
Opening accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	-	29.65	4737.53	842.23	29602.81	233.05	600.73	281.00	564.50	36891.50	-
Depreciation charge during the year	-	-	6.68	1066.60	501.97	5934.35	30.74	171.11	106.38	180.27	7998.10	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(133.36)	(329.42)	(155.87)	(8.84)	(117.61)	(35.09)	(17.64)	(797.83)	-
Closing accumulated depreciation and impairment	**-**	**-**	**36.33**	**5670.77**	**1014.78**	**35381.29**	**254.95**	**654.23**	**352.29**	**727.13**	**44091.77**	**-**
Net carrying amount	**4004.47**	**1986.75**	**337.21**	**20325.33**	**1342.13**	**76023.09**	**272.79**	**1048.99**	**483.73**	**483.27**	**106307.76**	**25652.78**

* Represents amount capitalised during the year under property, plant and equipment out of capital work-in-progress.

Notes:

(i) Leasehold land

This comprises certain land acquired under agreements on perpetual lease terms from the Government and accordingly, classified and accounted for under Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment. Under the terms of the perpetual lease agreements, the Group has the right to sublet/ sub-lease/ assign/ transfer such land except in case of one perpetual lease relating to a small parcel of land where prior approval of the specified authority is required in case sub-lease/ assignment/ transfer relates to a part of such land demised under the lease.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Restrictions on Property, plant and equipment

Refer note 16(i) & 19(i) for information on charges created on property, plant and equipment. Further, freehold land includes land having carrying amount of ₹ 12.35 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹ 13.13 lakhs) for which transfer of titles in the name of the Company is pending (refer note 50).

(iii) Contractual commitments

Refer note 47 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

(iv) Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress mainly comprises of distillery plants being constructed at Milak Narayanpur and Muzaffarnagar.

Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule

	As at 31-Mar-22					As at 31-Mar-21				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	25334.63	238.36	79.79	-	25652.78	1965.44	257.99	-	-	2223.43

Capital work-in-progress completion schedule, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan

	As at 31-Mar-22					As at 31-Mar-21			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Projects in progress									
160 KLPD multi-feed distillery at Milak Narayanpur	18153.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
60 KLPD grain based distillery at Muzaffarnagar	5408.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 4: INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Gross carrying amount		
Opening gross carrying amount	1210.14	1167.07
Additions	-	43.08
Closing gross carrying amount	1210.14	1210.14
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		
Opening accumulated depreciation	-	-
Depreciation charge/impairment losses	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	-
Net carrying amount	1210.14	**1210.14**

(i) Description about investment properties

Investment properties consist of :

(a) various parcels of freehold land located in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) an office flat owned by the Group having carrying amount of ₹ 0.12 lakhs constructed by a Society on a leasehold land at Mumbai.

(ii) Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Rental income from office flat at Mumbai	12.78	13.56
Direct operating expenses on property that generated rental income	-	-
Direct operating expenses on property that did not generate rental income	(11.78)	(10.46)
Profit from investment properties before depreciation	1.00	**3.10**
Depreciation	-	-
Profit from investment properties	1.00	**3.10**

(iii) Restrictions on realisability and contractual obligations

Though the transfer of titles in the name of the Group is pending in respect of freehold land having carrying amount of ₹12.90 lakhs (refer note 50), the Group has no restrictions on the realisability of any of its investment properties and it is under no contractual obligations to either purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements thereof.

(iv) Fair value

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Investment properties		
- Various parcels of freehold land located in the State of Uttar Pradesh.	*	*
- Office flat at Mumbai	418.60	**502.98**

* The parcels of land owned by the Group are situated in the sugar belts of Uttar Pradesh. In view of slowdown in real estate and industrial activities, the circle rates may not be fully reflective of the fair value in the absence of transactions of similar properties (including size) in the vicinity of the subject properties.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Estimation of fair value of office flat at Mumbai

The valuation of the office flat situated at Mumbai has been carried by a registered approved valuer (as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017), conversant with and having knowledge of real estate activities in the concerned area, based on prevalent rates and other observable market inputs (Level 2 fair value).

NOTE 5: INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

	Goodwill	Other Intangible assets			Intangible assets under development
		Computer software	Website	Total	
Year ended 31 March 2021					
Gross carrying amount					
Opening gross carrying amount	-	364.42	-	364.42	-
Additions	-	80.84	-	80.84	-
Acquisition of Subsidiary (see (i) below)	68.23	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	(0.23)	-	(0.23)	-
Closing gross carrying amount	**68.23**	**445.03**	**-**	**445.03**	**-**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment					
Opening accumulated amortisation and impairment	-	271.30	-	271.30	-
Amortisation charge during the year	-	50.28	-	50.28	-
Disposals	-	(0.23)	-	(0.23)	-
Closing accumulated amortisation and impairment	**-**	**321.35**	**-**	**321.35**	**-**
Closing net carrying amount	**68.23**	**123.68**	**-**	**123.68**	**-**
Year ended 31 March 2022					
Gross carrying amount					
Opening gross carrying amount	68.23	445.03	-	445.03	-
Additions	-	106.25	9.66	115.91	2.50
Disposals	-	(43.14)	-	(43.14)	-
Closing gross carrying amount	**68.23**	**508.14**	**9.66**	**517.80**	**2.50**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment					
Opening accumulated amortisation and impairment	-	321.35	-	321.35	-
Amortisation charge during the year	-	77.73	1.12	78.85	-
Disposals	-	(43.14)	-	(43.14)	-
Closing accumulated amortisation and impairment	**-**	**355.94**	**1.12**	**357.06**	**-**
Closing net carrying amount	**68.23**	**152.20**	**8.54**	**160.74**	**2.50**

(i) Goodwill represents the excess of consideration paid over the net assets value of United Shippers & Dredgers Limited upon acquisition of its entire shareholding on 25 March 2021.

(ii) Intangible assets under development

Intangible assets under development comprises of website under development

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Intangible assets under development ageing schedule

	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31 March 2022					
Projects in progress	2.50	-	-	-	2.50

NOTE 6: INVESTMENTS

(a) Investments accounted for using the equity method

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Quoted Investments (fully paid-up)		
Investments in Equity Instruments		
- of Associate		
70,627,980 (31 March 2021: 70,627,980) Equity shares of ₹1/- each of Triveni Turbine Limited [refer note 44(ii)]	18703.98	13907.92
Total investments accounted for using the equity method	**18703.98**	**13907.92**
Total investments accounted for using the equity method	**18703.98**	**13907.92**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	18703.98	13907.92
Aggregate amount of market value of quoted investment	142774.46	71899.28
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	-	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments	-	-

(b) Other non-current investments

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
At cost		
Unquoted Investments (fully paid-up)		
Investments in Equity Instruments		
- of Subsidiaries		
100,000 (31 March 2021: 100,000) Equity shares of ₹1/- each of Triveni Foundation (incorporated u/s 8 of the Companies Act, 2013)	1.00	1.00
Total other non-current investments carried at cost [A]	**1.00**	**1.00**
At Amortised cost		
Quoted Investments (fully paid-up)		
Investments in Debentures		
10,418 (31 March 2021: Nil) 6.75% redeemable non-convertible debentures of Piramal Capital & Housing Finance Ltd.	101.58	-
Total aggregate quoted investments	**101.58**	**-**
Unquoted Investments (fully paid-up)		
Investments in Government or trust securities		
National Saving Certificates (kept as security)	0.03	0.03

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Investments in Bonds		
Nil (31 March 2021: 2,000) 9.25% bonds of ₹1,000/- of Dewan Housing Finance Corporation Ltd. SR-V B	-	6.00
Nil (31 March 2021: 24,600) 9.25% bonds of ₹1,000/- of Dewan Housing Finance Corporation Ltd. SR-III	-	73.80
Nil (31 March 2021: 12,200) 9.10% bonds of ₹1,000/- of Dewan Housing Finance Corporation Ltd. SR-VI A	-	36.60
Nil (31 March 2021: 500) 9.30% bonds of ₹1,000/- of Dewan Housing Finance Corporation Ltd. SR-VI B	-	1.50
2,000 (31 March 2021: 2,000) 9.55% bonds of ₹1,000/- of IL&FS Financial Services Ltd. SR-V	0.20	0.20
3,000 (31 March 2021: 3,000) 8.85% bonds of ₹1,000/- of IL&FS Financial Services Ltd. SR-VI	6.00	6.00
4,000 (31 March 2021: 4,000) 8.75% bonds of ₹1,000/- of IL&FS Financial Services Ltd. SR-III	8.00	8.00
9,700 (31 March 2021: 9,700) 8.65% bonds of ₹1,000/- of IL&FS Financial Services Ltd. SR-XVI	0.97	0.97
5,100 (31 March 2021: 5,100) 8.23% bonds of ₹1,000/- of IL&FS Financial Services Ltd. SR-I	10.20	10.20
2,000 (31 March 2021: 2,000) 8.70% bonds of ₹1,000/- of IL&FS Financial Services Ltd. SR-I	4.00	4.00
3,000 (31 March 2021: 3,000) 9.50% bonds of ₹1,000/- of Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Ltd. SR-II C	6.00	6.00
6,000 (31 March 2021: 6,000) 9.00% bonds of ₹1,000/- of Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Ltd. SR-I-H (O-1)	12.00	12.00
Total aggregate unquoted investments	47.40	**165.30**
Total non-current investments carried at amortised cost [B]	148.98	**165.30**
At Fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) (refer note 42)		
Quoted Investments (fully paid-up)		
Investments in Equity Instruments		
13,500 (31 March 2021: 13,500) Equity shares of ₹2/- each of Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited	322.70	337.25
5,000 (31 March 2021: 5,000) Equity shares of ₹1/- each of HDFC Bank Limited	73.52	74.68
24,175 (31 March 2021: 24,175) Equity shares of ₹2/- each of Punjab National Bank	8.47	8.86
76 (31 March 2021: 76) Equity shares of ₹10/- each of Central Bank of India	0.01	0.01
3,642 (31 March 2021: 3,642) Equity shares of ₹5/- each of NBI Industrial Finance Co. Limited	80.85	71.33
Total other non-current investments carried at FVTPL [C]	485.55	**492.13**
Total other non-current investments ([A]+[B]+[C])	635.53	**658.43**
Total other non-current investments	635.53	**658.43**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	587.13	492.13
Aggregate amount of market value of quoted investments	567.63	492.13
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	48.40	166.30
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments	-	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 7: TRADE RECEIVABLES

	As at 31-Mar-22		As at 31-Mar-21	
	Current	Non- current	Current	Non- current
Trade receivables (at amortised cost)				
- Considered good - Unsecured	26844.36	16472.80	20976.22	11981.97
- Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	1172.57	-	1004.59
- Trade receivables - Credit impaired	-	200.53	-	969.40
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	(164.08)	(1377.05)	(136.99)	(1973.99)
Total trade receivables	**26680.28**	**16468.85**	**20839.23**	**11981.97**

(i) Refer note 41(i) for credit risk, impairment of trade receivables under expected credit loss model and other related disclosures.

(ii) Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited (MWMPL), a subsidiary of the Company, was incorporated as a special purpose vehicle for implementation of a project/order awarded to the MWMPL under a contract entered into with U.P. Jal Nigam, Agra and National Mission for Clean Ganga under the Namami Gange Programme. The project is on hybrid annuity basis under Public Private Partnership (PPP) model, according to which 40% of EPC value will be paid by customer during the construction period and balance 60% will be paid during O&M period of 15 years alongwith interest.

(iii) Pali ZLD Private Limited (PZPL), a subsidiary of the Company, was incorporated as a special purpose vehicle for implementation of a project/order awarded to the PZPL under a contract entered into with CETP Foundation, Pali (Rajasthan). This project is on hybrid annuity model, according to which approx. 55% of EPC value will be paid by customer during the construction period and balance 45% will be paid during first 5 years of O&M period alongwith interest.

(iv) Trade receivables ageing schedule:

For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Not overdue	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	33466.60	6893.08	318.86	174.33	213.10	119.19	41185.16
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	3.65	18.51	9.06	38.09	8.93	78.24
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	296.08	225.22	441.15	484.98	684.57	2132.00
Disputed trade receivables -which have significant	-	-	-	-	-	1094.33	1094.33
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	200.53	200.53
Total trade receivables	**33466.40**	**7192.81**	**562.59**	**624.54**	**736.17**	**2107.55**	**44690.26**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

For the year ended 31 March 2021

	Not overdue	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	21503.90	7459.02	385.92	378.06	58.12	279.81	30064.83
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	15.00	-	8.93	23.93
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	944.31	405.50	464.47	-	1079.08	2893.36
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant	-	-	-	-	-	980.66	980.66
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	969.40	969.40
Total trade receivables	**21503.90**	**8403.33**	**791.42**	**857.53**	**58.12**	**3317.88**	**34932.18**

NOTE 8: LOANS

	As at 31-Mar-22		As at 31-Mar-21	
	Current	Non- current	Current	Non- current
At amortised cost				
Loan to related parties (refer note 39)				
- Loans receivables considered good - Unsecured	-	-	1831.47	-
Loan to employees				
- Loans receivables considered good - Unsecured	45.73	2.18	11.74	2.46
Loan to others				
- Loans receivables considered good - Unsecured	-	-	0.56	-
Total loans	45.73	2.18	**1843.77**	**2.46**

(i) Loan to related parties refers to loan provided to an Israel based associate company, Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Limited, for meeting its working capital requirements (refer note 13).

NOTE 9: OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	As at 31-Mar-22		As at 31-Mar-21	
	Current	Non- current	Current	Non- current
At amortised cost				
Security deposits (see (i) below)	20.34	1041.14	26.38	671.10
Earnest money deposits	311.77	2.00	48.13	2.00
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful deposits	(0.79)	-	(0.15)	-
	310.98	2.00	**47.98**	**2.00**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31-Mar-22		As at 31-Mar-21	
	Current	Non- current	Current	Non- current
Bank balances:				
Earmarked balances with banks:				
- Deposit against molasses storage fund (refer note 15(vi))	-	300.72	-	244.27
Balances under lien/margin/kept as security:				
- Post office savings account	-	0.19	-	0.19
- Fixed / margin deposits	-	295.81	-	474.24
Other balances:				
- Fixed deposits	-	4.20	-	4.20
	-	600.92	**-**	**722.90**
Accrued interest	51.05	1.76	17.72	0.68
Insurance claim recoverable	147.00	-	122.38	-
Amount receivable against divestment (refer note 13)	999.08	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful assets (refer note 13)	(999.08)	-	-	-
	-	-	**-**	**-**
Miscellaneous other financial assets	11.06	14.90	8.15	14.90
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful assets	-	(14.90)	-	(14.90)
	11.06	-	**8.15**	**-**
Total other financial assets at amortised cost [A]	540.43	1645.82	**222.61**	**1396.68**
At fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) (refer note 42)				
Derivatives financial instruments carried at fair value				
- Foreign exchange forward contracts (not designated as hedges)	3.30	-	35.92	-
Total other financial assets at FVTPL [B]	3.30	-	**35.92**	**-**
At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) (refer note 42)				
Derivatives financial instruments carried at fair value				
- Foreign exchange forward contracts (designated as hedges)	105.91	-	-	-
Total other financial assets at FVTOCI [C]	105.91	-	**-**	**-**
Total other financial assets ([A]+[B]+[C])	649.64	1645.82	**258.53**	**1396.68**

(i) Investment of ₹84.57 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹82.95 lakhs) in equity shares of Atria Wind Power (Bijapur1) Private Limited, under group captive arrangement to source power, has been considered as security deposit in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 10: OTHER ASSETS

	As at 31-Mar-22		As at 31-Mar-21	
	Current	Non- current	Current	Non- current
Capital advances	-	1413.12	-	1671.66
Advances to suppliers	823.82	18.06	1105.33	18.06
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful advances	(12.16)	(18.06)	(54.89)	(18.06)
	811.66	-	**1050.44**	**-**
Advances to related parties (refer note 39)	2.74	-	1.16	-
Indirect tax and duties recoverable	3972.18	339.89	3505.69	314.69
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful amounts	(13.82)	(1.46)	(13.82)	(1.46)
	3958.36	338.43	**3491.87**	**313.23**
Deposit with sales tax authorities	111.77	6.55	166.95	6.55
Bank guarantee encashment recoverable	-	200.00	-	200.00
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful claims	-	(200.00)	-	(200.00)
	-	-	**-**	**-**
Export incentives receivable	69.97	-	35.22	-
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful claims	(1.32)	-	(7.46)	-
	68.65	-	**27.76**	**-**
Government grant receivables (refer note 43)	487.78	-	4535.96	-
Advances to employees	36.86	1.45	41.37	1.45
Prepaid expenses	1385.37	199.65	796.82	29.04
Due from customers under long-duration construction & supply contracts [see (ii) below]	8486.76	-	5611.67	-
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	(743.00)	-	-	-
	7743.76	-	**5611.67**	**-**
Unbilled revenue [see (ii) below]	-	-	23.17	-
Customer retentions [see (i) and (ii) below]	7326.43	-	7251.59	-
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	(125.81)	-	(121.02)	-
	7200.62	-	**7130.57**	**-**
Miscellaneous other assets	104.74	394.80	149.71	112.31
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful assets	-	(20.75)	-	(20.78)
	104.74	374.05	**149.71**	**91.53**
Total other assets	**21912.31**	**2333.25**	**23027.45**	**2113.46**

(i) Customer retentions include ₹2969.02 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹2139.68 lakhs) expected to be received after twelve months within the operating cycle.

(ii) Contract balances

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Contract assets		
- Amounts due from customers under long-duration construction & supply contracts	7743.76	5611.67
- Unbilled revenue	-	23.17
- Customer retentions	7200.62	7130.57
Contract liabilities		
- Amounts due to customers under long-duration construction & supply contracts	5092.66	6064.42
- Advance from customers	4928.05	5151.28

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(a) Contract assets are initially recognised for revenue earned but not billed pending successful achievement of milestones. Upon achievement of milestones contract assets are reclassified to trade receivables. A trade receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is billed on the customer and which become due unconditionally (i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Different businesses of the Group have their different credit terms [refer note 41(i)].

Contract costs incurred to date plus recognised profits or less recognised losses are compared with progress billings raised on the customer - any surplus is considered as contract assets and shown as amounts due from customers under long-duration construction & supply contracts, whereas any shortfall is considered as contract liabilities and shown as the amounts due to customers under long-duration construction & supply contracts. Amounts of revenue earned for service work performed pending billing on customers is also considered as contract assets and shown as unbilled revenue. Amounts billed for work performed which will become due upon fulfillment of specified conditions is considered as contract assets and shown as customer retentions. Amounts received before the related work is performed is considered as contract liabilities and is shown as advances from customers.

(b) Significant changes in contract assets and liabilities:
Increase in contract assets (Due from customers under long-duration construction & supply contracts) has resulted due to substantial work carried out during the current year pending billing due to non-achievement of contractual milestones, mainly in respect of sewage/wastewater treatment projects in the municipal/industrial segment.

Increase in contract assets (customer retentions) mainly attributable to significant billing done during the current year upon achieving contractual milestones, mainly in respect of sewage treatment projects in the municipal segment. As per the contractual terms, a specified percentage of the billing will be retained by the customer and will become due upon fulfillment of specified conditions.

Decrease in contract liabilities (Amount due to customers under long-duration construction & supply contracts) is due to the reason that against the billing done during the current year, the revenue recognised in accordance with Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers is higher, mainly in respect of sewage/water/wastewater treatment projects in the municipal/industrial segment.

Decrease in contract liabilities (Advances from Customers) is due to adjustment of mobilsation advances as a result of progressive/final billings and due to lower advances received against fresh orders.

(c) Revenue recognised in relation to contract liabilities:
The following table shows how much of the revenue recognised in the current reporting period relates to carried-forward contract liabilities and how much relates to performance obligations that were satisfied in a prior year.

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	6775.26	13313.96
Revenue recognised from performance obligations satisfied in previous periods	-	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 11: INVENTORIES

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Raw materials and components	4364.94	3883.10
Less: Provision for obsolescence/slow moving raw materials and components	(235.45)	(114.32)
Work-in-progress	2838.73	2609.73
Finished goods [including stock in transit ₹425.89 lakhs as at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: ₹2184.92 lakhs)]	190098.78	161840.87
Stock in trade	179.03	44.89
Stores and spares [including stock in transit ₹2.51 lakhs as at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: ₹0.92 lakhs)]	6690.68	5335.85
Less: Provision for obsolescence/slow moving stores and spares	(326.32)	(287.53)
Others - Scrap & low value patterns	76.63	62.33
Total inventories	**203687.02**	**173374.92**

(i) The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year was ₹384969.70 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹397845.24 lakhs)

(ii) Refer note 19(i) for information on charges created on inventories.

(iii) The mode of valuation of inventories has been stated in note 1(l).

(iv) All inventories are expected to be utilised/sold within twelve months except certain items of stores and spares, which are utilised on need basis. Quantum of such stores and spares, which may be utilised beyond one year, is not determinable and is not expected to be material with reference to the total value of inventories.

(v) For impairment losses recognised during the year refer note 25 & 33.

(vi) In addition to the cost of inventories recognised as expense as mentioned in (i) above, there are write-downs of inventories to net realisable value amounting to ₹396.91 lakhs [31 March 2021: write-downs of ₹31.52 lakhs] which are also recognised as an expense/income during the year and included in 'Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress' in statement of profit and loss.

NOTE 12: CASH AND BANK BALANCES

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
At amortised cost		
Balances with banks	2302.41	1063.77
Cheques / drafts on hand	-	40.11
Cash on hand	26.05	23.82
Total cash and cash equivalents	**2328.46**	**1127.70**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(b) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
At amortised cost		
Earmarked balances with banks:		
- unpaid dividend and preference share redemption accounts	20.71	11.75
Balances under lien/margin/kept as security:		
- in fixed/margin deposits	387.68	58.66
Other balances:		
- in fixed deposits	53.24	61.47
Total bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	**461.63**	**131.88**

NOTE 13: ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Investment in equity shares of Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Limited (Israel)	-	660.21
Total assets held for sale	**-**	**660.21**

The activities of Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Ltd. ("Aqwise"), an erstwhile associate of the Company, based in Israel, had been severely impacted due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The Company alongwith other shareholders of Aqwise had accordingly agreed to divest their entire equity stake in favour of G.E.S. Global Environmental Solutions Ltd. ("GES") under an agreement dated 25 March 2021. Consequently, the Company ceased to consolidate the results of the associate company in any subsequent period and had classified its equity investment held in Aqwise (along with the loan agreed to be converted into equity) as "Assets held for sale" at the carrying amount. Such investment does not form part of any segment assets.

During the current year, the Company alongwith other shareholders of Aqwise have divested their entire equity stake in Aqwise. In view of considerable claims submitted by GES towards the consideration payable to the shareholders in terms of the above said agreement, the Company does not expect to receive any consideration amount and hence the amount receivable against the divestment has now been fully provided (refer note 9 & 34).

NOTE 14: SHARE CAPITAL

	As at 31-Mar-22		As at 31-Mar-21	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
AUTHORISED				
Equity shares of ₹1 each	50,00,00,000	5000.00	50,00,00,000	5000.00
Preference shares of ₹10 each	2,00,00,000	2000.00	2,00,00,000	2000.00
		7000.00		**7000.00**
ISSUED				
Equity shares of ₹1 each	24,17,63,110	2417.63	24,17,63,110	2417.63
SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP				
Equity shares of ₹1 each, fully paid up	24,17,55,110	2417.55	24,17,55,110	2417.55
Add: Paid up value of equity shares of ₹1 each forfeited	8,000	0.02	8,000	0.02
		2417.57		**2417.57**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(i) Movements in equity share capital

	Number of shares	Amount
As at 31 March 2020	24,79,45,110	2,479.45
Extinguishment of shares upon buy-back	(61,90,000)	(61.90)
As at 31 March 2021	**24,17,55,110**	**2,417.55**
Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	**24,17,55,110**	**2,417.55**

(ii) Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares with a par value of ₹1/- per share. The holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares are entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after meeting all liabilities and distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(iii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	As at 31-Mar-22		As at 31-Mar-21	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Dhruv M. Sawhney	3,77,33,691	15.61	3,77,33,691	15.61
Rati Sawhney	1,65,10,356	6.83	1,75,10,356	7.24
STFL Trading and Finance Private Limited	7,87,39,178	32.57	7,77,39,178	32.16
Nikhil Sawhney	1,43,67,837	5.94	1,43,67,837	5.94
Tarun Sawhney	1,38,20,236	5.72	1,38,20,236	5.72

(iv) Details of Promoter's shareholding

	As at 31-Mar-22			As at 31-Mar-21		
	Number of shares	% holding	% change during the year	Number of shares	% holding	% change during the year
Dhruv M. Sawhney	3,77,33,691	15.61	-	3,77,33,691	15.61	(2.37)
Rati Sawhney	1,65,10,356	6.83	(5.71)	1,75,10,356	7.24	(2.37)
STFL Trading and Finance Private Limited	7,87,39,178	32.57	1.29	7,77,39,178	32.16	(2.38)
Nikhil Sawhney	1,43,67,837	5.94	-	1,43,67,837	5.94	(2.37)
Tarun Sawhney	1,38,20,236	5.72	-	1,38,20,236	5.72	(2.37)
Manmohan Sawhney HUF	42,44,452	1.76	-	42,44,452	1.76	(2.37)
Tarana Sawhney	23,513	0.01	-	23,513	0.01	(2.37)

(v) The aggregate number of equity shares bought back during a period of five financial years immediately preceding the financial year ended 31 March 2022 is 1,61,90,000 equity shares (31 March 2021: 1,00,00,000 equity shares)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 15: OTHER EQUITY

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Capital redemption reserve	635.04	635.04
Capital reserve	3285.44	2868.83
Securities premium	8375.55	8375.55
Amalgamation reserve	926.34	926.34
General reserve	49919.43	49919.43
Molasses storage fund reserve	230.80	181.20
Retained earnings	125359.79	90205.90
Foreign currency translation reserve	32.95	25.36
Cash flow hedging reserve	(30.89)	12.18
Costs of hedging reserve	133.31	-
Total other equity	**188867.76**	**153149.83**

(i) Capital redemption reserve

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Opening balance	635.04	573.14
Transferred from securities premium on buy-back of equity shares	-	61.90
Closing balance	**635.04**	**635.04**

Capital redemption reserve has been created consequent to redemption of preference share capital and buy-back of equity share capital in earlier years. This reserve shall be utilised in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

(ii) Capital reserve

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Opening balance	2868.83	2706.77
Share of associates - adjustments consequent to divestment (refer note 13)	-	162.06
Share of other comprehensive income of associates arising from the bargain purchase on business combination	416.61	-
Closing balance	**3285.44**	**2868.83**

Capital reserve majorly comprises reserve created consequent to business combination in earlier years, in accordance with the accounting standards then prevailing.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(iii) Securities premium

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Opening balance	8375.55	16458.13
Amount utilised for buy-back of equity shares	-	(6437.60)
Transferred to capital redemption reserve on buy-back of equity shares	-	(61.90)
Transaction costs related to buy-back of equity shares	-	(87.68)
Tax paid on buy-back of equity shares	-	(1456.44)
Share of associates - addition	-	0.01
Share of associates - adjustments consequent to divestment (refer note 13)	-	(38.97)
Closing balance	8375.55	**8375.55**

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

(iv) Amalgamation reserve

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Opening balance	926.34	926.34
Movement during the year	-	-
Closing balance	926.34	**926.34**

Amalgamation reserve was created consequent to business combinations in past in accordance with the accounting standards then prevailing.

(v) General reserve

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Opening balance	49919.43	49919.43
Movement during the year	-	-
Closing balance	49919.43	**49919.43**

General reserve represents amount retained by the Group out of its profits for future purposes. It is not earmarked for any specific purpose.

(vi) Molasses storage fund reserve

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Opening balance	181.20	140.71
Amount transferred from retained earnings	49.60	40.49
Amount transferred to retained earnings	-	-
Closing balance	230.80	**181.20**

Molasses storage fund reserve is created and maintained under the provisions of the Uttar Pradesh Sheera Niyantran Adhiniyam, 1964 (U.P. Act No. XXIV of 1964) and is to be utilised for the provision and maintenance of adequate storage facilities for molasses. Fixed deposit of ₹300.72 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹244.27 lakhs) is earmarked against molasses storage fund (refer note 9).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(vii) Retained earnings

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Opening balance	90205.90	60790.80
Net profit for the year	42405.92	29460.27
Other comprehensive income arising from the remeasurement of defined benefit obligation, net of income tax	54.74	(28.86)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates arising from the remeasurement of defined benefit plan, net of income tax	(4.52)	24.18
Transfer to molasses storage fund reserve	(49.60)	(40.49)
Dividends distributed	(7252.65)	-
Closing balance	**125359.79**	**90205.90**

(a) Retained earnings represents undistributed profits of the Group which can be distributed to its equity shareholders in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) Details of dividend distributions made and proposed:

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Cash dividends on equity shares distributed:		
Final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2021: 175% (₹1.75 per equity share of ₹1/- each) [31 March 2020: Nil]	4230.71	-
Interim dividend for the year ended 31 March 2022: 125% (₹1.25 per equity share of ₹1/- each) [31 March 2021: Nil]	3021.94	-
Total cash dividends on equity shares declared and paid	**7252.65**	**-**
Cash dividends on equity shares proposed:		
Final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2022: 200% (₹2 per equity share of ₹ 1/- each) [31 March 2021: 175% (₹1.75 per equity share of ₹1/- each)]	4835.10	4230.71

Proposed dividends on equity shares are subject to approval at the annual general meeting and are not recognised as a liability as at 31 March.

(viii) Foreign currency translation reserve

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Opening balance	25.36	(54.83)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates arising from the exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	10.14	(141.36)
Income tax related to above share of other comprehensive income of assoicates	(2.55)	-
Share of associates - adjustments consequent to divestment (refer note 13)	-	221.55
Closing balance	**32.95**	**25.36**

Exchange differences relating to the translation of the foreign operations are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve. The cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss when the net investment is disposed of.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(ix) Cash flow hedging reserve

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Opening balance	12.18	(73.12)
Other comprehensive income arising from effective portion of gains/(losses) on hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges (non-reclassifiable)	(29.33)	-
Other comprehensive income arising from effective portion of gains/(losses) on hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges (reclassifiable)	(72.24)	-
Income tax related to gains/losses (net of reclassification to profit or loss) recognised in other comprehensive income	25.56	-
Amounts transferred to cost of non-financial hedged items	29.33	-
Income tax related to amounts transferred to cost of non-financial hedged items	(7.38)	-
Share of other comprehensive income of associates arising from effective portion of gains/(losses) on hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges	14.69	85.30
Income tax related to above share of other comprehensive income of assoicates	(3.70)	-
Closing balance	**(30.89)**	**12.18**

The cash flow hedging reserve is used to recognise the effective portion of gains or losses on derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges. Amounts are subsequently either transferred to the cost of non-financial hedged items or reclassified to profit or loss, as appropriate.

(x) Costs of hedging reserve

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Opening balance	-	-
Other comprehensive income arising from gains/(losses) on aligned portion of forward element of cash flow hedging instruments (non-reclassifiable)	14.29	-
Other comprehensive income arising from gains/(losses) on aligned portion of forward element of cash flow hedging instruments (reclassifiable)	178.14	-
Income tax related to gains/losses (net of reclassification to profit or loss) recognised in other comprehensive income	(48.43)	-
Amounts transferred to cost of non-financial hedged items	(14.29)	-
Income tax related to amounts transferred to cost of non-financial hedged items	3.60	-
Closing balance	**133.31**	**-**

In cases where the Group opts to designate only the spot element of a foreign exchange forward contract as a cash flow hedge, the changes in the aligned portion of the forward element of hedging instrument is deferred and accumulated under the costs of hedging reserve. These deferred costs of hedging are included in the initial cost of non-financial hedged items when it is recognised or reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged items affects profit or loss, as appropriate.

NOTE 16: NON-CURRENT BORROWINGS

	As at 31-Mar-22		As at 31-Mar-21	
	Current maturities	Non- current	Current maturities	Non- current
Secured- at amortised cost				
Term loans				
- from banks	6578.18	23046.35	4762.59	15332.08
- from other parties	6687.43	8871.43	5910.05	15558.86
	13265.61	31917.78	**10672.64**	**30890.94**
Less: Amount disclosed under the head "Current borrowings" (refer note 19)	(13265.61)	-	(10672.64)	-
Total non-current borrowings	-	31917.78	**-**	**30890.94**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 16: NON-CURRENT BORROWINGS (Contd.)

(i) Details of long term borrowings of the Company

		Amount outstanding as at		Interest rate	Number of instalments outstanding as at		Terms of Repayment	Nature of Security
		31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21		31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21		
Secured- at amortised cost								
Term loans from banks (₹ loans)								
1	RBL Bank Limited*	4321.24	6238.59	At MCLR plus applicable spread. The interest rate as on 31.03.2022 ranges between 7.35% to 7.85% p.a.	9	13	Equal quarterly installments from September 2020 to June 2024	Secured by first pari-passu charge created / to be created by equitable mortgage on immoveable assets and hypothecation of all moveable assets, both present and future of the Company and second pari-passu charge on current assets of the Company.
2	Central Bank of India*	2793.24	4041.13		9	13	Equal quarterly installments from September 2020 to June 2024	
3	Punjab National Bank*	2807.03	4060.59		9	13	Equal quarterly installments from September 2020 to June 2024	
4	ICICI Bank Limited	-	495.00		-	16	-	
5	RBL Bank Limited*	2620.31	-		16	-	Equal quarterly installments from January 2023 to September 2026	
6	Axis Bank Limited*	3495.49	-		16	-	Equal quarterly installments from December 2022 to September 2026	
7	ICICI Bank Limited*	6995.25	-		16	-	Equal quarterly installments from January 2023 to September 2026	

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 16: NON-CURRENT BORROWINGS (Contd.)

(i) Details of long term borrowings of the Company

		Amount outstanding as at		Interest rate	Number of instalments outstanding as at		Terms of Repayment	Nature of Security
		31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21		31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21		
8	Axis Bank Limited	6421.99	5035.10	At MCLR plus applicable spread. The interest rate as on 31.03.2022 ranges between 7.35% to 7.85% p.a.	47	48	Equal quarterly installments from March 2022 to December 2033	(i) First charge by way of hypothecation of all the fixed assets / movable assets and current assets of Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited ("MWMPL"), present & future, other than project assets. (ii) Pledge of 4,05,09,000 shares (30% of total equity shares) of the MWMPL held by the Parent company. (iii) Unconditional & irreovacable Corporate Guarantee of the Parent company
9	Axis Bank (Vehicle loan)	160.72	200.32	At fixed rates ranging from 7.45% to 9.35% p.a.	1 to 58	2 to 51	Equated monthly installments	Secured by hypothecation of vehicles acquired under the respective vehicle loans
10	PNB Bank (Vehicle loan)	5.24	11.81					
11	Yes Bank (Vehicle loan)	4.02	12.13					
		29624.53	20094.67					
Total term loans from banks		29624.53	20094.67					
Term loans from other parties (₹ loans)								
1	Daimler Financial Services Pvt. Ltd. (Vehicle loan)	-	95.64	5% p.a.	-	10	Equal monthly installments upto June 2024	Secured by hypothecation of vehicles acquired under the respective vehicle loans
2	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh through RBL Bank Ltd. under SEFASU 2018*	15558.86	21373.27		27	38		Secured by first pari-passu charge on the fixed assets of the Company
Total term loans from other parties		**15558.86**	**21468.91**					
Total loans		**45183.39**	**41563.58**					

* Loans with interest subvention or below market rate under various schemes of the Government, refer note 43.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 17: PROVISIONS

	As at 31-Mar-22		As at 31-Mar-21	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Provision for employee benefits				
Gratuity (refer note 38)	381.11	2183.70	482.67	4074.09
Compensated absences	557.64	1167.32	543.86	1101.25
Other provisions				
Warranty	3545.20	-	2375.07	-
Cost to completion	232.42	-	220.41	-
Arbitration/Court case claims	111.86	-	105.65	-
Total provisions	**4828.23**	**3351.02**	**3727.66**	**5175.34**

(i) Information about individual provisions and significant estimates

(a) Warranty

The Group provides warranties on certain products, undertaking to repair or replace the items that fail to perform satisfactorily during the warranty period. Provisions made represent the amount of expected cost of meeting such obligations of rectifications / replacements based on best estimate considering the historical warranty claim information and any recent trends that may suggest future claims could differ from historical amounts. It also includes provisions made towards contractual obligations to replace certain parts under an Operation and Maintenance contract. The timing of the outflows is expected to be within a period of two years.

(b) Cost to completion

The provision represents costs of materials and services required for integration of water treatment package at the site (the revenue of which has been fully recognised), prior to commissioning.

(c) Arbitration / Court-case claims

Represents the provision made towards certain claims awarded against the Group in legal proceedings which have been challenged by the Group before appropriate authorities. The timing of the outflows is uncertain.

(ii) Movement in provisions

Movement in each class of provision are set out below:

	Year ended 31-Mar-22			Year ended 31-Mar-21		
	Warranty	Cost to completion	Arbitration/ Court case claims	Warranty	Cost to completion	Arbitration/ Court case claims
Balance at the beginning of the year	2375.07	220.41	105.65	1855.08	385.76	99.44
Additional provisions recognised	1327.24	205.00	6.21	539.25	145.00	6.21
Amounts used during the year	(99.35)	(192.99)	-	(19.26)	(310.35)	-
Unused amounts reversed during the year	(57.76)	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**3545.20**	**232.42**	**111.86**	**2375.07**	**220.41**	**105.65**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 18: OTHER LIABILITIES

	As at 31-Mar-22		As at 31-Mar-21	
	Current	Non- current	Current	Non- current
Revenue received in advance				
Deferred revenue arising from government grant related to assets (refer note 43)	-	141.45	-	141.46
Deferred revenue arising from government grant related to income (refer note 43)	592.57	228.58	858.92	821.14
Amount due to customers under long-duration construction & supply contracts [refer note 10(ii)]	5092.66	-	6064.42	-
Other advances				
Advance from customers	4928.05	-	5151.28	-
Others				
Statutory remittances	3351.24	-	2685.68	-
Miscellaneous other payables	348.35	139.48	159.31	108.51
Total other liabilities	**14312.87**	**509.51**	**14919.61**	**1071.11**

NOTE 19: CURRENT BORROWINGS

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Secured- at amortised cost		
Repayable on demand		
- Cash credits/working capital demand loans/soft loans from banks (see (i) below)	105791.87	56157.43
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (refer note 16)	13265.61	10672.64
Unsecured- at amortised cost		
Commercial papers (see (ii) below)	5000.00	-
Loans from related parties (refer note 39)	-	1.09
Total current borrowings	**124057.48**	**66831.16**

(i) Secured by pledge/hypothecation of the stock-in-trade, raw material, stores and spare parts, work-in-progress and trade receivables and second charge created/to be created on the properties of all the Engineering units and immovable property at New Delhi and third charge on the properties of Sugar, Co-Generation and Distillery units of the Company on pari-passu basis. Interest rates on the above loans outstanding as at the year end majorly ranges between 4.25% to 7.50% (weighted average interest rate: 4.72% p.a.).

(ii) Commercial papers issued at the interest rate of 4.25% p.a. for a tenor of 80 days, to be fully repaid on May 2022.

(iii) There are no differences in the figures reported in the quarterly returns/statements filed with the banks vis-à-vis the books of accounts. For the determination of drawing power for sugar stocks, the Company follows the guidelines of the RBI as prescribed for commodities covered under selective credit control.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 20: TRADE PAYABLES

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Trade payables (at amortised cost)		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 49)	798.17	538.57
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	34285.83	61891.35
Total trade payables	**35084.00**	**62429.92**

(i) Trade payables ageing schedule:

For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Unbilled	Not overdue	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	-	798.17	-	-	-	-	798.17
Others	1937.10	25958.72	5059.09	218.76	114.61	735.94	34024.22
Disputed dues - Others	-	191.79	-	-	4.52	65.30	261.61
Total trade payables	**1937.10**	**26948.68**	**5059.09**	**218.76**	**119.13**	**801.24**	**35084.00**

For the year ended 31 March 2021

	Unbilled	Not overdue	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	-	538.57	-	-	-	-	538.57
Others	1749.10	26737.89	32226.56	223.00	82.48	553.73	61572.76
Disputed dues - Others	196.79	-	-	-	70.73	56.07	318.59
Total trade payables	**1940.89**	**27276.46**	**32226.56**	**223.00**	**153.21**	**609.80**	**62429.92**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 21: OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
At amortised cost		
Accrued interest	114.23	97.86
Capital creditors (see (i) below)	3093.40	1149.76
Employee benefits & other dues payable	4286.62	3029.02
Security deposits (see (ii) below)	490.44	446.86
Unpaid dividends (see (iii) below)	20.69	11.73
Total other financial liabilities	**8005.38**	**4735.23**

(i) Capital creditors as at 31 March 2022 include ₹120.93 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹24.74 lakhs) outstanding balance of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 49).

(ii) Security deposits as at 31 March 2022 include ₹390 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹364 lakhs) deposits from sugar selling agents which are interest bearing subject to fulfillment of terms and conditions. These deposits are repayable on cessation of contractual arrangements. Interest payable is normally settled annually.

(iii) There are no amounts as at the year end which are due and outstanding to be credited to the Investors Education and Protection Fund.

NOTE 22: INCOME TAX BALANCES

	As at 31-Mar-22		As at 31-Mar-21	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Income tax assets				
Tax refund receivable (net)	-	753.62	-	1119.58
	-	753.62	-	1119.58
Income tax liabilities				
Provision for income tax (net)	1322.97	-	1912.14	-
	1322.97	**-**	**1912.14**	**-**

NOTE 23: DEFERRED TAX BALANCES

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Entities with net deferred tax assets		
Deferred tax assets	37.26	27.31
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Net deferred tax assets	**37.26**	**27.31**
Entities with net deferred tax liabilities		
Deferred tax assets	3807.51	3306.42
Deferred tax liabilities	(17349.54)	(16715.57)
Net deferred tax liabilities	**(13542.03)**	**(13409.15)**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(i) Movement in deferred tax balances

For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised directly in equity	Closing balance
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets/(liabilities)					
Entities with net deferred tax assets					
Deferred tax assets					
Liabilities and provisions tax deductible only upon payment/actual crystallisation - Statutory taxes and duties	27.31	9.95	-	-	37.26
	27.31	**9.95**	**-**	**-**	**37.26**
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net deferred tax assets	**27.31**	**9.95**	**-**	**-**	**37.26**
Entities with net deferred tax liabilities					
Deferred tax assets					
Difference in carrying values of investment property	166.58	11.10	-	-	177.68
Liabilities and provisions tax deductible only upon payment/actual crystallisation					
- Employee benefits	1554.46	(445.52)	(18.41)	-	1090.53
- Statutory taxes and duties	176.43	12.91	-	-	189.34
- Other contractual provisions	687.52	307.62	(26.65)	(3.78)	964.71
Impairment provisions of financial assets made in books, but tax deductible only on actual write-off	684.00	72.89	-	-	756.89
Other temporary differences	37.43	10.05	-	-	47.49
Unused tax losses	-	580.87	-	-	580.87
	3306.42	**549.92**	**(45.06)**	**(3.78)**	**3807.51**
Deferred tax liabilities					
Difference in carrying values of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	(13390.96)	468.25	-	-	(12922.71)
Investment in associates under equity method	(3324.61)	(1097.49)	(4.73)	-	(4426.83)
	(16715.57)	**(629.24)**	**(4.73)**	**-**	**(17349.54)**
Net deferred tax liabilities	**(13409.15)**	**(79.32)**	**(49.79)**	**(3.78)**	**(13542.03)**

For the year ended 31 March 2021

	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised directly in equity	Closing balance
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets/(liabilities)					
Entities with net deferred tax assets					
Deferred tax assets					
Liabilities and provisions tax deductible only upon payment/actual crystallisation - Statutory taxes and duties	18.15	9.16	-	-	27.31
	18.15	**9.16**	**-**	**-**	**27.31**
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net deferred tax assets	**18.15**	**9.16**	**-**	**-**	**27.31**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised directly in equity	Closing balance
Entities with net deferred tax liabilities					
Deferred tax assets					
Difference in carrying values of investment property	190.86	(24.28)	-	-	166.58
Liabilities and provisions tax deductible only upon payment/actual crystallisation					
- Employee benefits	1663.90	(124.94)	15.50	-	1554.46
- Statutory taxes and duties	180.43	(4.00)	-	-	176.43
- Other contractual provisions	725.42	(37.90)	-	-	687.52
Impairment provisions of financial assets made in books, but tax deductible only on actual write-off	592.67	91.33	-	-	684.00
Other temporary differences	40.71	(3.28)	-	-	37.43
Unused tax credits	4925.34	(4925.34)	-	-	-
	8319.33	**(5028.41)**	**15.50**	**-**	**3306.42**
Deferred tax liabilities					
Difference in carrying values of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	(13268.36)	(122.60)	-	-	(13390.96)
Investment in associates under equity method	(2874.61)	(450.00)	-	-	(3324.61)
	(16142.97)	**(572.60)**	**-**	**-**	**(16715.57)**
Net deferred tax liabilities	**(7823.64)**	**(5601.01)**	**15.50**	**-**	**(13409.15)**

(ii) Unrecognised deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits:

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of following items, because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Group can use the benefit therefrom.

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Tax effect on unused tax losses (Long/short term capital losses) (see table below for expiry)	-	0.41
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	-	**0.41**
Expiry profile of unrecognised unused tax losses		
Unused tax losses shall expire on -		
(i) Short term capital loss		
March 31, 2025	-	0.16
March 31, 2026	-	0.25
	-	**0.41**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 24 : REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Sale of products [refer note 37(vii)		
Finished goods	431588.32	425887.37
Stock-in-trade	2489.40	2132.59
Sale of services		
Servicing	252.82	232.18
Operation and maintenance	3046.30	2578.00
Long-duration construction & supply contract revenue	21311.99	20848.56
Other operating revenue		
Subsidy from Central Government (refer note 43)	10489.13	18579.03
Income from sale of renewable energy certificates	-	16.06
Income from scrap	226.40	61.35
Total revenue from operations	**469404.36**	**470335.14**

(i) Unsatisfied long-duration construction & supply contracts:

The transaction price allocated to all long-duration construction & supply contracts that are partially or fully unsatisfied as at reporting date alongwith expected period of its revenue recognition, are as follows:

	As at 31-Mar-22#	As at 31-Mar-21#
Within one year	25823.81	14413.63
More than one year	32652.01	9108.41
Total	**58475.82**	**23522.04**

As permitted under Ind AS 115, all contracts having original expected duration of one year or less or which are billed based on time incurred are not disclosed.

(ii) Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price:

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Contract price	469968.57	470481.32
Adjustments for Discounts/ Commissions to Customers	(564.21)	(146.18)
Total revenue from operations	**469404.36**	**470335.14**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 25: OTHER INCOME

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Interest income		
Interest income from financial assets carried at amortised cost	198.66	249.25
Interest income from investments carried at FVTPL	3.56	0.17
Interest income from others	44.89	321.87
	247.11	571.29
Dividend income		
Dividend income from equity investments	3.43	2.84
	3.43	2.84
Other non-operating income (net of expenses directly attributable to such income)		
Rental income [refer note 4(ii)]	40.09	33.85
Subsidy from Central Government (refer note 43)	-	200.64
Miscellaneous income	1593.58	1533.33
	1633.67	1767.82
Other gains/(losses)		
Net fair value gains/(losses) on investments	(6.57)	169.36
Net gains/(losses) on derivatives	22.86	133.29
Net foreign exchange rate fluctuation gains	64.53	-
Credit balances written back	108.74	131.63
Net profit/(loss) on sale / redemption of investments	72.92	0.02
Net reversal of provision for non moving/obsolete inventory (refer note 11)	-	6.00
Provision for cost to completion reversed (net) (refer note 17)	-	165.35
Excess provision of expenses reversed	71.71	92.24
	334.19	697.89
Total other income	2218.40	3039.84

NOTE 26: COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Stock at the beginning of the year	3883.10	2988.14
Add: Purchases	311953.01	322396.30
Less: Amount capitalised (included in the cost of property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress)	(2.56)	(9.52)
Less: Stock at the end of the year	(4364.94)	(3883.10)
Total cost of materials consumed	311468.61	321491.82

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 27: PURCHASES OF STOCK-IN-TRADE

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Petroleum goods	2496.39	2174.74
Other consumer goods	128.26	25.99
Total purchases of stock-in-trade	**2624.65**	**2200.73**

NOTE 28: CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, STOCK-IN-TRADE AND WORK-IN-PROGRESS

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Inventories at the beginning of the year:		
Finished goods	161840.87	180701.02
Stock in trade	44.89	28.41
Work-in-progress	2609.73	3406.72
Total inventories at the beginning of the year	**164495.49**	**184136.15**
Inventories at the end of the year:		
Finished goods	190098.78	161840.87
Stock in trade	179.03	44.89
Work-in-progress	2838.73	2609.73
Total inventories at the end of the year	**193116.54**	**164495.49**
Add/(Less): Impact of excise duty on finished goods	443.56	273.60
Total changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	**(28177.49)**	**19914.26**

NOTE 29: EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Salaries and wages	27102.49	24173.27
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 38)	2408.57	2293.08
Staff welfare expenses	864.91	640.60
	30375.97	27106.95
Less: Amount capitalised (included in the cost of property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress)	(110.42)	(30.36)
Total employee benefits expense	**30265.55**	**27076.59**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 30: FINANCE COSTS

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Interest costs		
- Interest on loans with interest subvention (refer note 43)	633.86	1595.52
- Interest on loans with below-market rate of interest (refer note 43)	986.49	1348.56
- Interest on other borrowings	3092.40	2002.67
- Interest on lease liabilities	130.82	147.12
- Other interest expense	736.73	57.65
Total interest expense on financial liabilities not classified as at FVTPL	5580.30	**5151.52**
Less: Amount capitalised (included in the cost of property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress)	(141.34)	(0.51)
	5438.96	**5151.01**
Other borrowing costs		
- Loan monitoring and administration charges	13.97	12.16
Total finance costs	5452.93	**5163.17**

NOTE 31: DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	7998.10	7860.57
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 5)	78.85	50.28
	8076.95	**7910.85**
Less: Amount capitalised (included in the cost of property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress)	(2.45)	(2.09)
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	8074.50	**7908.76**

NOTE 32: IMPAIRMENT LOSS ON FINANCIAL ASSETS (INCLUDING REVERSALS OF IMPAIRMENT LOSSES)

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Bad debts written off - trade receivables carried at amortised cost	1128.66	75.06
Bad debts written off - other financial assets carried at amortised cost	1.63	-
Impairment loss allowance on trade receivables (net of reversals) (refer note 7)	(569.85)	309.65
Impairment loss allowance on other financial assets carried at amortised cost (net of reversals) (refer note 8 & 9)	0.64	(44.53)
Total impairment loss on financial assets (including reversal of impairment losses)	561.08	**340.18**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 33: OTHER EXPENSES

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Stores and spares consumed	5007.15	4031.44
Power and fuel	2501.24	2329.25
Design and engineering charges	94.26	53.32
Cane development expenses	238.93	186.74
Machining/fabrication expenses	211.12	100.81
Erection and commissioning expenses	896.36	999.38
Civil construction charges	5302.82	3581.26
Packing and stacking expenses	7080.90	4463.68
Repairs and maintenance		
- Machinery	6174.11	5234.94
- Building	946.22	823.07
- Others	498.11	378.95
Factory/operational expenses	2605.85	2708.66
Travelling and conveyance	1480.92	1104.99
Rent expense (refer note 46)	230.52	196.34
Rates and taxes	706.85	446.69
Insurance	726.33	698.94
Directors' fee	50.40	69.95
Directors' commission	92.00	96.00
Legal and professional expenses	1772.27	1590.98
Security service expenses	1754.74	1654.09
Net impairment loss allowance on contract assets (refer note 10)	747.79	59.36
Bad debts written off - other non financial assets [net of reversal of impairment loss allowance of ₹48.90 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹0.12 lakhs) (refer note 10)]	20.46	9.88
Net foreign exchange rate fluctuation losses	-	4.06
Warranty expenses [includes provision for warranty (net) ₹1269.48 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹539.25 lakhs) (refer note 17)]	1274.55	540.56
Provision for Arbitration/Court case claims (refer note 17)	6.21	6.21
Provision for cost to completion on construction contracts (net) (refer note 17)	12.01	-
Payment to Auditors (see (i) below)	87.08	73.93
Corporate social responsibility expenses (see (ii) below)	735.55	427.54
Donations to political parties	500.00	-
Provision for non moving / obsolete inventory (refer note 11)	159.92	-
Loss on sale /write off of inventory	38.20	15.77
Loss on sale / write off / impairment of property, plant and equipment	162.00	423.49
Expenses relating to third party exports under MAEQ scheme	992.70	28.75
Selling commission	710.02	877.75
Royalty	337.07	242.60
Outward freight and forwarding	2372.38	5061.83
Other selling expenses	285.01	272.93
Miscellaneous expenses	2200.81	1812.18
Less: Amount capitalised (included in the cost of property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress)	(101.74)	(32.97)
Total other expenses	**48911.12**	**40573.35**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(i) Detail of payment to auditors

	Statutory Auditors		Cost Auditors	
	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Audit fee	58.86	47.22	4.87	4.48
Limited review fee	18.63	16.20	-	-
Other services (Certification) *	3.60	5.45	0.53	0.33
Reimbursement of expenses	0.59	0.25	-	-
Total payment to auditors	**81.68**	**69.12**	**5.40**	**4.81**

* This amount is exclusive of ₹ Nil (31 March 2021: ₹3 lakhs) paid to the statutory auditors towards certificates in connection with buy-back of shares. The same has been adjusted against securities premium, as these are transaction costs pertaining to buy-back.

(ii) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The Company has incurred CSR expenses mainly towards promoting education, sports and healthcare, ensuring environmental sustainability and conservation of natural resources, maintaining quality of soil and making available safe drinking water, which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

(a) The Company has incurred CSR expenses mainly towards promoting education, sports and healthcare, ensuring environmental sustainability and conservation of natual resources, maintaining quality of soil and making available safe drinking water, which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) Detail of CSR expenses:

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
(a) Gross amount required to be spent during the year	735.52	427.54
(b) Maximum amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year (including excess spent brought forward from previous year)	754.81	460.85
(c) Amount spent during the year on :		
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset		
Education, vocational skills and livelihood enhancement	6.13	-
Healthcare	140.24	-
Safe drinking water	13.88	-
	160.25	**-**
(ii) Purposes other than (i) above		
Education, vocational skills and livelihood enhancement	161.28	104.00
Environmental sustainability and conservation of natural resources	82.60	60.00
Healthcare	71.61	58.43
Promotion of sports	5.00	5.00
Maintenance of quality of soil	237.42	172.86
Contribution to Prime Minister National Relief Fund	13.05	50.85
	570.96	**451.14**
Add: Excess spent, brought forward from previous year	23.60	-
Less: Excess spent, carried forward to next year	19.26	23.60
Net amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss	735.55	**427.54**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 34: EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Profit on disposal of investment property	-	66.95
Net impairment loss allowance on consideration receivable against divestment in equity shares of Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Limited (Israel), an erstwhile associate of the Company (refer note 13)	(670.94)	-
Total exceptional items	**(670.94)**	**66.95**

NOTE 35: INCOME TAX EXPENSE

(i) Income tax recognised in profit or loss

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	13663.28	10915.06
In respect of earlier years	1,236.91	9.33
Total current tax expense	**14900.19**	**10924.39**
Deferred tax		
In respect of origination and reversal of temporary differences *	69.37	5591.85
Total deferred tax expense	**69.37**	**5591.85**
Total income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	**14969.56**	**16516.24**

* includes utilisation of MAT credit of ₹ Nil (31 March 2021: ₹4925.34 lakhs).

Income tax expense of the current year includes an amount of ₹784.10 lakhs (being the one-time impact of foregoing certain tax credits/deductions), pertaining to earlier year, consequent to the decision of the Company to opt to be assessed under the new tax regime specified under section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 with effect from the financial year 2020-21 onwards, which decision was taken subsequent to the finalisation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Reconciliation of income tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Company's tax rate:

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Profit before tax	57375.48	45976.51
Income tax expense calculated at 25.168% (including surcharge and education cess) (2020-21: 34.944%)	14440.26	16066.03
Effect of changes in tax rate	2.75	-
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	-	(21.90)
Effect of income that is taxable at lower rates	(0.90)	(46.33)
Effect of expenses that is non-deductible in determining taxable profit	718.36	231.51
Effect of tax incentives and concessions	(391.93)	(3.79)
Effect of changes in tax base of assets not considered in profit or loss (net of reversal of temporary differences)	(14.03)	25.63
Effect of recognition of deferred tax assets/liabilities due to changes in estimates	(350.44)	(206.36)
Effect of changes in estimates related to prior years on current tax	1236.43	9.71
Effect of different tax rates for subsidiaries	-	(81.41)
Effect of tax on share in undistributed profit of associates	(391.06)	407.70
Effect of tax losses for which deferred tax asset not created	0.35	0.51
Effect of deferred tax asset recognised on long term capital loss	(580.87)	-
Effect of elimination of income on consolidation (net)	300.64	134.94
Total income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	**14969.56**	**16516.24**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Current tax related to following items recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Effective portion of gains/(losses) on hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges (non-reclassifiable)	(7.38)	-
Gains/(losses) on aligned portion of forward elements of cash flow hedging instruments (non-reclassifiable)	3.60	-
Total current tax expense	**(3.78)**	**-**
Deferred tax related to following items recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations (non-reclassifiable)	18.41	(15.50)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates arising from remeasurement of defined benefit plan (non-reclassifiable)	(1.52)	-
Effective portion of gains/(losses) on hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges (reclassifiable)	(18.18)	-
Gains/(losses) on aligned portion of forward elements of cash flow hedging instruments (reclassifiable)	44.83	-
Share of other comprehensive income of associates arising from exchange differences arising on translating the foreign operations (reclassifiable)	2.55	-
Share of other comprehensive income of associates arising from effective portion of gains/(losses) on hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges (reclassifiable)	3.70	-
Total deferred tax expense	**49.79**	**(15.50)**
Total income tax expense recognised in other comprehensive income	**46.01**	**(15.50)**
Bifurcation of the income tax recognised in other comprehensive income into:		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	13.11	(15.50)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	32.90	-
Total income tax expense recognised in other comprehensive income	**46.01**	**(15.50)**

(iii) Income tax recognised directly in equity

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Deferred tax arised during the year on:		
Effective portion of gains/(losses) of hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges transferred to cost of non-financial hedged items	7.38	-
Gains/(losses) on aligned portion of forward elements of cash flow hedging instruments transferred to cost of non-financial hedged items	(3.60)	-
Total income tax expense recognised directly in equity	**3.78**	**-**

NOTE 36: EARNINGS PER SHARE

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company [A]	42405.92	29460.27
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of basic EPS/diluted EPS [B]	24,17,55,110	24,52,99,521
Basic earnings per share (face value of ₹1 per share) [A/B]	17.54	12.01
Diluted earnings per share (face value of ₹1 per share) [A/B]	17.54	12.01

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 37: SEGMENT INFORMATION

(i) Description of segments and principal activities

The operating segments are classified under two major businesses which the Group is engaged in, and are briefly described as under:

Sugar & Allied Business

(a) **Sugar :** The Group is a manufacturer of white crystal sugar, having seven manufacturing plants situated in the states of Uttar Pradesh. The sugar is sold to wholesalers and industrial users. The Group uses its captively produced bagasse, generated as a by-product in the manufacturing of sugar, as a feed stock for generation of power and apart from meeting the power and steam requirements of the associated sugar units, also exports power to the state grid. Molasses, another by-product in the manufacturing of sugar, is used as raw material for producing alcohol/ethanol The Group sells the surplus molasses and bagasse, after meeting its captive requirements.

(b) **Distillery :** The Group with its two distilleries having total capacity of 320 kilo-litres per day located at Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh and Sabitgarh, Uttar Pradesh, uses captive molasses produced in manufacture of sugar as the principal raw material in production of various categories of alcohol. The Group also, under its Alcoholic Beverages vertical forming part of this segment, produces country liquor at its bottling facility in the premises of its existing distillery in Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh, to facilitate forward integration of distillery operations. The Group, during the current year, has undertaken to expand its distillery operations by way of setting up a new 160 kilo-litres per day capacity dual feed distillery at Milak Narayanpur, Uttar Pradesh and a new 60 kilo-litres per day capacity grain based distillery at Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh, which is under progress as at 31 March 2022.

Engineering Business

(a) **Power transmission :** This business segment is focused on all high speed and niche low speed products - supply of new equipment, after market services and retrofitment of gearboxes, catering to the requirement of power sector, defence and other industrial segments. The manufacturing facility is located at Mysore, Karnataka.

(b) **Water/Wastewater treatment :** The business segment operates from Noida, Uttar Pradesh and provides engineered-to-order process equipment and comprehensive solutions in the water and wastewater management. This segment includes EPC contracts, Hybrid Annuity Model projects and O&M. The Group also includes two wholly owned subsidiaries namely Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited and Pali ZLD Private Limited, incorporated as special purpose vehicles to execute specific projects awarded under this segment.

The 'Other Operations' mainly include selling of own manufactured sugar and trading of other FMCG products, under the Company's brand name/private labeling and retailing of diesel/petrol through a Company operated fuel station. It also includes a turnkey project relating to steam turbines which was awarded to it pursuant to bids tendered prior to demerger of steam turbine business.

The above reportable segments have been identified based on the significant components of the enterprise for which discrete financial information is available and are reviewed by the Chief operating decision maker (CODM) to assess the performance and allocate resources to the operating segments.

There are no geographical segments as the volume of exports is not significant and the major turnover of the Group takes place indigenously. There is no major reliance on few customers or suppliers.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Segment revenue and segment profit

	SUGAR						ENGINEERING						OTHERS		Eliminations		Total	
	Sugar		Distillery		Total Sugar		Power transmission		Water		Total Engineering		Other Operations					
	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
REVENUE																		
From external customers	303427.96	369923.17	107126.61	54350.99	410554.57	424274.16	18390.66	12960.17	27021.66	26074.42	45412.32	39034.59	13437.47	7026.39	-	-	469404.36	470335.14
From inter-segments sales	43956.67	36388.29	34.20	24.57	43990.87	36412.86	71.87	47.43	-	-	71.87	47.43	144.44	117.82	(44207.18)	(36578.11)	-	-
Total revenue from operations	347384.63	406311.46	107160.81	54375.56	454545.44	460687.02	18462.53	13007.60	27021.66	26074.42	45484.19	39082.02	13581.91	7144.21	(44207.18)	(36578.11)	469404.36	470335.14
RESULT																		
Segment Profit/(loss)	38650.64	37449.92	14935.87	10105.42	53586.51	47555.34	6416.21	4090.81	3101.57	2674.51	9517.78	6765.32	(452.70)	(45.15)			62651.59	54275.51
Unallocated expenses (Net)																	(5313.83)	(3895.11)
Finance cost																	(5452.93)	(5163.17)
Interest income																	247.11	571.29
Exceptional items																	(670.94)	66.95
Share of profit of associates																	5914.48	121.04
Profit before tax																	57375.48	45976.51
Current tax																	(14900.19)	(10924.39)
Deferred tax																	(69.37)	(5591.85)
Profit for the year																	42405.92	29460.27

- The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in note 1.
- Inter-Segment transfers are priced based on competitive market prices or determined to yield a desired margin or agreed on a negotiated basis.
- Segment profit is the Segment revenue less Segment expenses. Segment revenue/expenses includes all revenues/expenses that are attributable to the segments.
- Dividend income, finance income, finance costs, fair value gains & losses on certain financial assets/liabilities, current tax/deferred tax charge are not allocated to individual segments since these are managed/applicable at an overall Group basis.

(iii) Segment assets and liabilities

	SUGAR						ENGINEERING						OTHERS		Eliminations		Total	
	Sugar		Distillery*		Total Sugar		Power transmission		Water		Total Engineering		Other Operations					
	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
ASSETS																		
Segment assets	269508.07	239116.88	68368.77	46060.18	337876.84	285177.06	14557.00	11812.68	48193.15	38301.55	62750.15	50114.23	1423.70	1148.33	-	-	402050.69	336439.62
Unallocated assets																	27697.02	25555.57
Total assets	269508.07	239116.88	68368.77	46060.18	337876.84	285177.06	14557.00	11812.68	48193.15	38301.55	62750.15	50114.23	1423.70	1148.33	-	-	429747.71	361995.19
LIABILITIES																		
Segment liabilities	34638.16	66154.95	5555.26	2873.31	40193.42	69028.26	3972.60	3193.44	18843.18	16461.63	22815.78	19655.07	638.16	573.70	-	-	63647.36	89257.03
Unallocated liabilities																	174815.02	117170.76
Total liabilities	34638.16	66154.95	5555.26	2873.31	40193.42	69028.26	3972.60	3193.44	18843.18	16461.63	22815.78	19655.07	638.16	573.70	-	-	238462.38	206427.79

* includes assets and liabilities of new distilleries being set up

- The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in note 1.
- All assets are allocated to reportable segments other than investments, loans, current/deferred tax assets and certain financial assets. Segment assets include all assets that are attributable to the segments.
- All liabilities are allocated to reportable segments other than borrowings, current and deferred tax liabilities and certain financial liabilities. Segment liabilities include all liabilities that are attributable to the segments.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(iv) Other segment information

	SUGAR						ENGINEERING						OTHERS		Eliminations		Total	
	Sugar		Distillery		Total Sugar		Power transmission		Water		Total Engineering		Other Operations					
	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Amount considered in segment results																		
Depreciation and amortisation	4754.96	4747.89	1677.64	1555.96	6432.60	6303.85	753.16	800.07	221.23	188.68	974.39	988.75	47.24	19.71	-	-	7454.23	7312.31
Unallocated depreciation and amortisation																	620.27	596.45
Total depreciation and amortisation	4754.96	4747.89	1677.64	1555.96	6432.60	6303.85	753.16	800.07	221.23	188.68	974.39	988.75	47.24	19.71	-	-	8074.50	7908.76
Non cash items (other than depreciation and amortisation)	20.12	(22.00)	49.54	(1.11)	69.66	(23.11)	109.78	(81.81)	1236.57	401.25	1346.35	319.44	(0.61)	(0.18)	-	-	1415.40	296.15
Unallocated non cash items (other than depreciation and amortisation)																	677.52	(213.88)
Total non cash items (other than depreciation and amortisation)	20.12	(22.00)	49.54	(1.11)	69.66	(23.11)	109.78	(81.81)	1236.57	401.25	1346.35	319.44	(0.61)	(0.18)	-	-	2092.92	82.27
Amounts not considered in segment results																		
Interest expense	3396.04	4016.78	546.21	816.29	3942.25	4833.07	4.55	11.70	916.92	967.90	921.47	979.60	5.36	0.66	-	-	4869.08	5813.33
Unallocated interest expense																	583.85	(650.16)
Total interest expense	3396.04	4016.78	546.21	816.29	3942.25	4833.07	4.55	11.70	916.92	967.90	921.47	979.60	5.36	0.66	-	-	5452.93	5163.17
Interest income	33.76	38.33	9.73	8.47	43.49	46.80	16.98	16.42	53.96	218.99	70.94	235.41	-	-	-	-	114.43	282.21
Unallocated interest income																	132.68	289.08
Total interest income	33.76	38.33	9.73	8.47	43.49	46.80	16.98	16.42	53.96	218.99	70.94	235.41	-	-	-	-	247.11	571.29
Capital expenditure	5095.20	4027.22	25108.37	2049.44	30203.57	6076.66	767.96	210.47	320.12	101.69	1088.08	312.16	18.93	0.70	-	-	31310.58	6389.52
Unallocated capital expenditure																	380.42	199.62
Total Capital expenditure	5095.20	4027.22	25108.37	2049.44	30203.57	6076.66	767.96	210.47	320.12	101.69	1088.08	312.16	18.93	0.70	-	-	31691.00	6589.14

(v) Break-up of revenue by geographical area

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
India (country of domicile)	463956.87	467293.55
Foreign countries	5447.49	3041.59
	469404.36	**470335.14**

(vi) Non-current assets by geographical area

All non current assets of the Company are located in India.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(vii) Break-up of revenue from major products and services

	Timing of revenue recognition	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Sale of products			
Finished goods			
- Sugar	At a point in time	293295.49	346014.17
- Molasses	At a point in time	848.25	420.88
- Bagasse	At a point in time	2049.23	2684.14
- Power	At a point in time	6237.98	6835.05
- Alcohol	At a point in time	106725.49	54102.27
- Mechanical equipment - Water/Waste-water	At a point in time	3749.16	2687.49
- Gears/Gear Boxes (including spares)	At a point in time	17946.86	12634.12
- Others	At a point in time	735.86	509.25
		431588.32	**425887.37**
Stock in trade			
- Petroleum goods (Diesel/Petrol/Lubricants)	At a point in time	2393.20	2104.33
- Other consumer goods	At a point in time	96.20	28.26
		2489.40	**2132.59**
		434077.72	**428019.96**
Sale of services			
Servicing	Over time	252.82	232.18
Operation and maintenance	Over time	3046.30	2578.00
		3299.12	**2810.18**
Long-duration construction & supply contract revenue			
Water, Waste-water and Sewage treatment	Over time	20068.70	20786.56
Power generation and evacuation system	Over time	1243.29	62.00
		21311.99	**20848.56**
Other operating revenue			
Subsidy from Central Government	At a point in time	10489.13	18579.03
Income from sale of renewable energy certificates	At a point in time	-	16.06
Income from scrap	At a point in time	226.40	61.35
		10715.53	**18656.44**

(viii) Information about major customers

There is no single customer who has contributed 10% or more to the Group's revenue in the years ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 38: EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

(i) Defined contribution plans

(a) The Group contributes to certain defined contribution retirement benefit plans under which the Group pays fixed contributions to separate entities (funds) or financial institutions or state managed benefit schemes. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. Following are the schemes covered under defined contributions plans of the Group:

Provident Fund Plan & Employee Pension Scheme: The Group makes monthly contributions at prescribed rates towards Employee Provident Fund/ Employee Pension Scheme administered and managed by the Government of India.

Employee State Insurance: The Group makes prescribed monthly contributions towards Employees State Insurance Scheme.

Superannuation Scheme: The Group contributes towards a fund established to provide superannuation benefit to certain employees in terms of Group Superannuation Policies entered into by such fund with the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

National Pension Scheme: The Group makes contributions to the National Pension Scheme fund in respect of certain employees of the Group.

(b) The expense recognised during the period towards defined contribution plans are as follows:

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Employers' contribution to Employees' Provident Fund	1358.51	1293.48
Administration and other expenses relating to above	34.40	40.32
Employers' contribution to Employees' State Insurance Scheme	7.21	7.54
Employers' contribution to Superannuation Scheme	124.33	124.96
Employers' contribution to National Pension Scheme	55.96	50.77

(ii) Defined benefit plan (Gratuity)

(a) The Group operates a defined benefit retirement plan under which the Group pays certain defined benefit by way of gratuity to its employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement/termination of employment or upon death of an employee, based on the respective employees' salary and years of employment with the Group.

(b) Risk exposure

The plan typically exposes the Group to number of actuarial risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Investment risk: The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with references to government bond yields as at end of reporting period; if plan assets underperform compared to the government bonds discount rate, this will create or increase a deficit. The investments in plan assets are made in accordance with pattern of investment prescribed by central government and ensures that the funds are invested in a balanced mix of investments comprising central government securities, state government securities, other debt instruments as well as equity instruments. Most of the plan investments is in fixed income securities with high grades and in government securities. The Group has a risk management strategy which defines exposure limits and acceptable credit risk rating.

Interest risk: A decrease in government bond yields will increase plan liabilities, although this is expected to be partially offset by an increase in the value of the plan's debt instruments.

Life expectancy: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants during their employment. A change in the life expectancy of the plan participants will impact the plan's liability.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

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.

Attrition rate: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is impacted by the rate of employee turnover, disability and early retirement of plan participants. A change in the attrition rate of the plan participants will impact the plan's liability.

(c) The significant actuarial assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	Valuation as at	
	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Discounting rate	6.90%	6.50%
Future salary growth rate	8.00%	5.50% for next year and 8% thereafter
Mortality table *	IALM 2012-14 Ultimate	IALM 2012-14 Ultimate
Attrition rate	7.00% for Permanent employees 4.00% for Seasonal employees	7.00% for Permanent employees 4.00% for Seasonal employees
Method used	Projected unit credit method	Projected unit credit method

* Assumptions regarding future mortality are set based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics (i.e. IALM 2012-14 Ultimate). These assumptions translate into an average life expectancy in years at retirement age.

(d) Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss in respect of the defined benefit plan (gratuity) are as follows:

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Current service cost	478.25	438.48
Net interest expense	261.17	246.77
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	**739.42**	**685.25**
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability		
- Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest expense)	(6.79)	(49.22)
- Actuarial gains and loss arising form changes in demographic assumptions	0.63	(7.54)
- Actuarial gains and loss arising form changes in financial assumptions	(150.24)	36.64
- Actuarial gains and loss arising form experience adjustments	83.25	64.48
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	**(73.15)**	**44.36**
Total	**666.27**	**729.61**

(e) Amounts included in the balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of the defined benefit plan (gratuity) is as follows:

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	6439.14	6310.39
Fair value of plan assets	3874.33	1753.63
Funded status	**(2564.81)**	**(4556.76)**
Net asset/(liability) arising from defined benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet	**(2564.81)**	**(4556.76)**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(f) Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligation (gratuity) is as follows:

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	6310.39	5727.01
Expenses recognised in profit or loss		
- Current service cost	478.25	438.48
- Interest expense/(income)	375.08	352.23
Remeasurement (gains)/losses recognised in other comprehensive income		
- Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from:		
i. Demographic assumptions	0.63	(7.54)
ii. Financial assumptions	(150.24)	36.64
iii. Experience adjustments	83.25	64.48
Benefit payments	(658.22)	(300.91)
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**6439.14**	**6310.39**

(g) Movement in the fair value of the plan assets (gratuity) is as follows:

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	1753.63	1598.95
Recognised in profit or loss		
- Expected return on plan assets	113.91	105.46
Remeasurement gains / (losses) recognised in other comprehensive income		
- Actual return on plan assets in excess of the expected return	6.79	49.22
Contributions by employer	2658.22	300.91
Benefit payments	(658.22)	(300.91)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**3874.33**	**1753.63**

The fair value of the plan assets (gratuity) at the end of the reporting period for each category, are as follows:

	As at 31-Mar-22			As at 31-Mar-21		
	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	Quoted	Unquoted	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	-	2010.01	2010.01	-	42.10	42.10
Debt instruments						
- Government securities	-	291.43	291.43	-	266.94	266.94
- State development loans	-	731.01	731.01	-	702.47	702.47
- Private sector bonds	-	98.93	98.93	-	48.00	48.00
- Public sector bonds	-	352.69	352.69	-	309.71	309.71
- Fixed deposits with banks	-	30.50	30.50	-	47.50	47.50
- Special deposit scheme balance with RBI	-	102.13	102.13	-	102.13	102.13
- Debt mutual funds	-	81.65	81.65	-	78.72	78.72
Equity instruments						
- Index mutual funds	-	126.57	126.57	-	90.73	90.73
- Arbitrage mutual funds	-	15.57	15.57	-	14.91	14.91
Accrued interest and other recoverables	-	33.84	33.84	-	50.42	50.42
Total plan assets	**-**	**3874.33**	**3874.33**	**-**	**1753.63**	**1753.63**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

The investible funds of the Gratuity Plan are invested in accordance with the investment pattern and norms prescribed by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India. The investment pattern mandates that the investible funds are invested across the permitted investments in the prescribed pattern, whereby the investment risk is spread across various categories of investment comprising sovereign government securities, state development loans monitored by the Reserve Bank of India, investment grade rated debt securities issued by private and public sector companies, fixed-deposit with banks fulfilling the prescribed norms, units of debt and equity mutual funds. The investments made are generally on held-to-maturity basis. It is the endeavour of the Group to mitigate risk by investing only in high-quality debt securities and in mutual funds after undertaking due diligence. There has been no change in the process used by the Group to manage its risks from prior periods.

(h) Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation (gratuity) to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

	Change in assumption by	Impact on defined benefit obligation (gratuity)				
			Increase in assumptio		Decrease in assumption	
		Increase/ decrease	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Discounting rate	0.50%	in ₹ lakhs	(178.69)	(176.27)	189.03	186.74
		in %	-2.78%	-2.79%	2.94%	2.96%
Future salary growth rate	0.50%	in ₹ lakhs	186.16	183.85	(177.72)	(175.29)
		in %	2.89%	2.91%	-2.76%	-2.78%
Attrition rate	0.50%	in ₹ lakhs	(11.84)	(15.16)	12.34	15.84
		in %	-0.18%	-0.24%	0.19%	0.25%
Mortality rate	10.00%	in ₹ lakhs	(0.76)	(1.06)	0.77	1.06
		in %	0.01%	-0.02%	0.01%	0.02%

The above sensitivity analysis are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In the event of change in more than one assumption, the impact would be different than stated above. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to prior period.

(i) Defined benefit liability (gratuity) and employer contributions

The Group remains committed to fund all gratuity payments falling due and shall strive to gradually reduce the deficit in funding of its obligation in the coming years.

The Group expects to contribute ₹946.99 lakhs to the defined benefit plan relating to gratuity during the next financial year.

The weighted average duration of the defined gratuity obligation (on discounted cash flow basis) as at 31 March 2022 is 6 years (31 March 2021: 6 years).

The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted defined benefit obligation (gratuity) as at 31 March 2022 is as follows:

	Less than a year	Between 1-2 years	Between 3-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Defined benefit obligation (Gratuity)	1346.30	857.33	2087.94	6132.20	10423.77

The president had given his assent to The Code on Social Security, 2020 (Code) in respect of employee benefits (during employment and post employment) in September 2020. The Code may impact the contributions made by the Group towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. However, the date on which the code will come into effects has not yet been notified.

The Group would assess and give effect to implications, if any, arising from the implementation of the code, in the period in which, the code becomes effective and the related rules are notified.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 39: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(i) Subsidiaries (wholly owned) - incorporated under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013

Triveni Foundation (incorporated on 28 June 2020)

(ii) Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year alongwith details of such transactions and outstanding balances as at the end of the year:

Name of related party and nature of transactions	Relationship	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Sales and rendering services			
Triveni Turbine Limited	Associate	3911.83	2877.84
Purchases and receiving services			
Triveni Turbine Limited	Associate	2944.05	222.85
Interest income			
Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Limited (Israel)	Associate	-	127.48
Rent & other charges received			
Triveni Turbine Limited	Associate	18.90	19.82
Dividend received from investment in equity shares			
Triveni Turbine Limited	Associate	1553.82	-
Rent paid			
Dhruv M. Sawhney (Chairman & Managing Director) *	Key management personnel	62.96	59.37
Rati Sawhney	Close family member of Key management personnel	40.71	38.77
Kameni Upaskar Limited	Enterprise over which close family member of Key management personnel have control	98.56	93.55
Corporate Social Responsibility expenses			
Triveni Foundation	Subsidiary incorporated u/s 8 of the Companies Act, 2013	185.18	65.00
Remuneration			
Tarun Sawhney (Vice Chairman & Managing Director)	Key management personnel	755.29	650.39
Suresh Taneja (Group Chief Financial Officer)	Key management personnel	250.62	233.38
Geeta Bhalla (Group Vice President & Company Secretary)	Key management personnel	104.45	95.60
Directors fee paid			
Nikhil Sawhney (Promoter Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	10.05	9.60
Shekhar Dutta (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	2.75	14.75
Homai A. Daruwalla (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	12.75	15.00
Dr. Santosh Pande (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	2.85	10.60
Sudipto Sarkar (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	12.50	12.00
J. K. Dadoo (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	7.50	8.00
Ajay Relan (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	2.00	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Name of related party and nature of transactions	Relationship	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Directors commission			
Nikhil Sawhney (Promoter Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	45.00	45.00
Shekhar Dutta (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	3.00	10.00
Homai A. Daruwalla (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	15.00	11.00
Dr. Santosh Pande (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	4.00	10.00
Sudipto Sarkar (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	13.00	10.00
J. K. Dadoo (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	12.00	10.00
Contribution to post employment benefit plans			
Triveni Engineering Works Limited Gratuity Fund	Post employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees	2658.22	300.91
Triveni Engineering and Industries Limited Officers Pension Scheme	Post employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees	124.33	124.96
Expenses incurred by the Company on behalf of party (net of expenses incurred by party on behalf of the Company) on reimbursable basis			
Triveni Turbine Limited	Associate	36.89	1.49
Dhruv M. Sawhney (Chairman & Managing Director) *	Key management personnel	18.44	-
Kameni Upaskar Limited	Enterprise over which close family member of Key management personnel have control	(3.47)	(3.76)
Triveni Engineering Works Limited Gratuity Fund	Post employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees	(0.03)	(0.02)
Triveni Engineering and Industries Limited Officers Pension Scheme	Post employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees	(0.00)	(0.00)
Dividend paid on equity shares			
Dhruv M. Sawhney (Chairman & Managing Director) *	Key management personnel	1132.01	-
Tarun Sawhney (Vice Chairman & Managing Director)	Key management personnel	414.61	-
Nikhil Sawhney (Promoter Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	431.04	-
Suresh Taneja (Group Chief Financial Officer)	Key management personnel	0.39	-
Manmohan Sawhney HUF	Controlled by Key management personnel	127.33	-
Rati Sawhney	Close family member of Key management personnel	525.31	-
Tarana Sawhney	Close family member of Key management personnel	0.71	-
STFL Trading and Finance Private Limited *	Enterprise over which Key management personnel have control	2332.18	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Name of related party and nature of transactions	Relationship	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Buy-back of equity shares			
Dhruv M. Sawhney (Chairman & Managing Director) *	Key management personnel	-	962.94
Tarun Sawhney (Vice Chairman & Managing Director)	Key management personnel	-	352.68
Nikhil Sawhney (Promoter Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	-	366.66
Suresh Taneja (Group Chief Financial Officer)	Key management personnel	-	0.35
Manmohan Sawhney HUF	Controlled by Key management personnel	-	108.31
Rati Sawhney	Close family member of Key management personnel	-	446.85
Tarana Sawhney	Close family member of Key management personnel	-	0.60
STFL Trading and Finance Private Limited *	Enterprise over which Key management personnel have control	-	1986.55
Investment made in equity shares			
Triveni Foundation	Subsidiary incorporated u/s 8 of the Companies Act, 2013	-	1.00
Acquisition of equity shares of United Shippers & Dredgers Limited			
Subhadra Trade and Finance Limited	Enterprise over which Key management personnel have control	-	23.00
Purchase of investment in bonds			
Upper India Sugar Mills Employees' Provident Fund	Post employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees	-	165.27
Loans given (including interest converted to loan)			
Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Limited (Israel)	Associate	-	1875.05
Repayment of loan taken			
Subhadra Trade & Finance Limited	Enterprise over which Key management personnel have control	1.09	-

Related party transactions stated above are inclusive of applicable taxes

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Outstanding balances

Name of related party and nature of balances	Relationship	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Receivable			
Triveni Foundation	Subsidiary incorporated u/s 8 of the Companies Act, 2013	2.42	-
Triveni Turbine Limited	Associate	576.25	380.12
Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Limited (Israel)	Associate	-	1831.47
Payable			
Triveni Turbine Limited	Associate	419.93	501.76
Dhruv M. Sawhney (Chairman & Managing Director) *	Key management personnel	4.83	3.27
Tarun Sawhney (Vice Chairman & Managing Director)	Key management personnel	328.20	253.20
Suresh Taneja (Group Chief Financial Officer)	Key management personnel	0.20	0.20
Nikhil Sawhney (Promoter Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	45.00	45.46
Shekhar Dutta (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	3.00	10.00
Homai A. Daruwalla (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	15.00	11.46
Dr. Santosh Pande (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	4.00	10.46
Sudipto Sarkar (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	13.00	10.00
J. K. Dadoo (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key management personnel	12.00	10.00
Subhadra Trade & Finance Limited	Enterprise over which Key management personnel have control	-	1.09
Triveni Engineering and Industries Limited Officers Pension Scheme	Post employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees	-	124.96

* Person or entity belonging to the promoter/promoter group holding 10% or more shareholding in the Company

(iii) Remuneration of key management personnel:

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Short-term employee benefits	1,041.90	914.84
Post-employment benefits	68.47	64.53
Total	**1110.37**	**979.37**

The remuneration of key management personnel is determined by the remuneration committee having regard to the performance of individuals, market trends and applicable provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(iv) Remuneration and outstanding balances of key management personnel does not include long term employee benefits by way of gratuity and compensated absences, which are currently not payable and are provided on the basis of actuarial valuation by the Company.

(v) Terms & conditions:

(a) Transactions relating to dividends and buyback of shares were on same terms and conditions that applied to other shareholders.

(b) Loans to associate were given at normal commercial terms & conditions at prevailing market rate of interest.

(c) Sales to and purchases from related parties, including rendering/availment of service, are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. All other transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

(d) The outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash.

NOTE 40: CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of capital management, capital includes net debt and total equity of the Group. The primary objective of the capital management is to maximize shareholder value along with an objective to keep the leverage in check in view of cyclical capital intensive sugar business of the Group.

One of the major businesses of the Group is the sugar business, a seasonal industry, where the entire production occurs in about six months which is sold throughout the year. Thus, it necessitates keeping high levels of sugar inventory requiring high working capital funding. Sugar business being also a cyclical business, it is prudent to avoid high leverage and the resultant high finance cost. It is the endeavour of the Group to prune down debts to acceptable levels based on its financial position.

The Group may resort to further issue of capital when the funds are required to make the Group stronger financially or to invest in projects meeting the ROI expectations of the Group.

The Group monitors capital structure through gearing ratio represented by debt-equity ratio (debt/total equity). In addition to the gearing ratio, the Group also looks at non-current debt to operating profit ratio (non-current debt/EBITDA) which gives an indication of adequacy of earnings to service the debts. The Group carefully negotiates the terms and conditions of the loans and ensures adherence to all the financial covenants. With a view to arrive at the desired capital structure based on the financial condition of the Group, the Group normally incorporates a clause in loan agreements for prepayment of loans without any premium. The gearing ratios and non-current debt/EBITDA ratio for the Group as at the end of reporting period were as follows:

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Non-current borrowings (note 16)	31917.78	30890.94
Current borrowings (note 19)	124057.48	66831.16
Non-current lease liabilities	976.65	972.68
Current lease liabilities	554.46	352.85
Total debt	157506.37	**99047.63**
Total equity (note 14 & 15)	191285.33	155567.40
EBITDA (before exceptional items)	71573.85	58981.49
Total debt to equity ratio	0.82	0.64
Non-current debt equity ratio	0.17	0.20
Non-current debt/EBITDA ratio	0.46	0.54

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021. The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 41: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade payables and other payables. The main purpose of the financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations. The Group's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances that derive directly from its operations. The Group also holds investments measured at fair value through profit or loss and enters into derivative transactions, which are not extensive.

The Group's activities expose it mainly to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The monitoring and management of such risks is undertaken by the senior management of the Group and there are appropriate policies and procedures in place through which such financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Group's policies and risk objectives. The Group has specialised teams to undertake derivative activities for risk management purposes and such team has appropriate skills, experience and expertise. It is the Group policy not to carry out any trading in derivative for speculative purposes. The Audit Committee and the Board are regularly apprised of these risks every quarter and each such risk and mitigation measures are extensively discussed.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is associated with the possibility of a counterparty defaulting on its contractual obligations to pay, resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Group is exposed to credit risks from its operating activities, primarily trade receivables. The credit risks in respect of deposits with the banks, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments are nominal. As far as practicable, the Company endeavours to take reasonable security to mitigate the credit risk.

(a) Credit risk management

The customer credit risk is managed by each business subject to the Group's established policy, procedure and controls relating to customer credit risk management. Various businesses require different processes and policies to be followed based on the business risks, industry practice and customer profiles.

In the case of Sugar business, majority of the sales are made either against advance payments or at a very short credit period upto 7-10 days through established sugar agents whereas in Cogeneration, forming part of sugar business, and Distillery, most of the sales are made to Government customers, such as, State Electricity Board (UPPCL) and Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). There may be delays, generally not exceeding one year, in receiving payments from UPPCL but the risk in respect of realisation of dues is minimal. In Power transmission business, it is the policy of the Group to receive payment prior to delivery of the material except in the case of some well established OEMs, including public sector undertakings, where the credit up to 90 days is extended. Water business is engaged in Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) business in the municipal and industrial sectors where it is customary to have prescribed retentions which are payable upon completion of the project and after satisfactory performance of the plant.

In order to contain the business risk especially with respect to long-duration construction & supply contracts, creditworthiness of the customer is ensured through scrutiny of its financials, status of financial closure of the project, if required, market reports and reference checks. The Group remains vigilant and regularly assesses the financial position of customers during execution of contracts with a view to restrict risks of delays and default. In view of its diversified business profile and considering the size of the Group, credit risks from receivables are well contained on an overall basis.

The impairment analysis is performed on each reporting period on individual basis for major customers. In addition, a large number of receivables are grouped and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation of impairment loss is based on historical data of losses, current conditions and forecasts and future economic conditions. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each financial asset as detailed in note 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

The business wise receivable position as at the end of the year is provided here below:

	Year ended 31-Mar-22			Year ended 31-Mar-21		
	External sales (A)	Year end receivables (B)	% Receivables (B/A)	External sales (A)	Year end receivables (B)	% Receivables (B/A)
Sugar business	293060.91	5413.45	2%	351399.03	5726.64	2%
Distillery business	107126.61	5170.99	5%	54350.99	3206.57	6%
Power transmission business	18296.53	6457.51	35%	12909.37	4248.02	33%
Water business	26993.71	25750.72	95%	26070.33	19440.69	75%
Others	13437.47	356.46	3%	7026.39	199.28	3%
Total	**458915.23**	**43149.13**	**9%**	**451756.11**	**32821.20**	**7%**

In the case of Water and Power transmission businesses, the percentage receivables to external sales is high whereas the overall ratio for the Group is much lower. In the case of EPC projects undertaken by Water business, the receivables are high in accordance with the norms of the industry and terms of the tender. A majority of such projects are executed for the municipalities and before bidding for any contract, the Water business carries out due-diligence to ensure that the customer has made satisfactory funding arrangements. Further, this business is executing two projects on hybrid annuity model and in such projects, receivables are higher as specified proportion of EPC contract value is paid rear-ended during O&M period. In the case of Power transmission business, negotiated credit is given to reputed OEMs. The percentage receivables to external sales is high due to higher year end sales.

Overall, the credit risk from receivable is low in view of diverse businesses and government customers.

(b) Provision for expected credit losses

Basis as explained above, life time expected credit loss ("ECL") is determined on trade receivables except in cases where advance payment terms are prescribed or payment is due from Central / State Government or Government Authorities / entities where there is no track record of short receipts. ECL arising from delays in receiving payments from the Government customers pursuant to sale of goods or under construction contracts are not considered if such delays are commonly prevalent in the industry and / or the delays are not exceeding one year. All other short receipts, other than arising from expense claims, are duly considered in determining ECL. In view of the business model of the Group's engineered-to-order products and the profile of trade receivables, the determination of provision based on age analysis may not be realistic and hence, the provision of expected credit loss is determined for the total trade receivables outstanding as on the reporting date. This provision for ECL is made in addition to the specific credit losses, if any, provided on specific financial assets.

Provision matrix (%, amounts) of ECL for trade receivables (other than specific credit losses separately recognised) is as under:

Business	% ECL	ECL amount as at 31-Mar-22	ECL amount as at 31-Mar-21
Sugar	Nil	Nil	Nil
Distillery	Nil	Nil	Nil
Power transmission	0.96%	64.03	36.59
Water	1.15%	104.00	100.40

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(c) Reconciliation of loss allowance provision

Trade receivables:

Business	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Balance at beginning of the year	2110.98	1801.33
Additional provisions recognised during the year	529.53	445.45
Provision reversed/utilised during the year	(1099.38)	(135.80)
Balance at the end of the year	1541.13	2110.98

Loans and other financial assets:

	Loans		Other financial assets	
	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Balance at beginning of the year	-	44.53	15.05	15.05
Movement in expected credit loss allowance during the year	-	(44.53)	0.64	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	15.69	15.05

(ii) Liquidity risk

The Group uses liquidity forecast tools to manage its liquidity. The Group operates capital intensive sugar business and has obligation to timely make cane price payments within the statutory time period. The Group is able to organise liquidity through own funds and through working capital loans. The Company has good relationship with its lenders, has not defaulted at any point of time in the past and is maintaining healthy credit ratings (viz. short term A1+ and long term AA with stable outlook from ICRA), as a result of which it does not experience any difficulty in arranging funds from its lenders. However, when the sugar fundamentals are unfavourable, either due to market forces or due to excessive cane pricing by the Government, the payment of cane price gets delayed. However, it is the endeavour of the Group to make cane payment on a priority basis. It is the objective and focus of the Group to reduce debts to be able to meet the cyclicalities of the sugar business.

Apart from cyclical sugar business, the Group has alternate revenue streams in the form of distillery and engineering business, which, to a large extent, offset the impact of sugar cyclicalities.

Table hereunder provides the current ratios of the Company as at the year end

Business	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Total current assets	255765.07	221263.69
Total current liabilities	188165.39	154908.57
	1.36	1.43

In view of seasonal nature of sugar business, which is a dominant business of the Group, there is a peak build-up of sugar inventories at the year end, resulting in peak working capital requirement. With the liquidation of such inventories over the year, the working capital requirement is gradually reduced. Thus, the current ratio computed at the year end is not a reflection of average and realistic ratio for the year.

(a) Maturities of financial instruments

Maturities of non-derivative financial liabilities:

The following table details the remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The amounts disclosed in the table have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Group may be required to pay.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	On demand	< 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	> 5 years	Total	Carrying amount
As at 31 March 2022							
Borrowings	105791.87	18868.21	22907.17	6992.52	2326.75	156886.52	155975.26
Trade payables	-	34470.01	613.99	-	-	35084.00	35084.00
Lease liabilities	-	554.46	920.29	46.76	9.60	1531.11	1531.11
Other financial liabilities	-	8005.38	-	-	-	8005.38	8005.38
	105791.87	**61898.06**	**24441.45**	**7039.28**	**2336.35**	**201507.01**	**200595.75**
As at 31 March 2021							
Borrowings	56157.43	11540.72	24589.44	4014.31	3187.50	99489.40	97722.10
Trade payables	-	61754.47	675.45	-	-	62429.92	62429.92
Lease liabilities	-	352.85	595.44	373.01	4.23	1325.53	1325.53
Other financial liabilities	-	4735.23	-	-	-	4735.23	4735.23
	56157.43	**78383.27**	**25860.33**	**4387.32**	**3191.73**	**167980.08**	**166212.78**

Maturities of derivative financial instruments:

The Group enters into derivative contracts (mainly foreign exchange forward contracts) that are settled on a net basis to manage some of its foreign currency exposures. Derivative asset (net) of ₹ 109.21 lakhs as at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: Derivative asset (net) ₹ 35.92 lakhs), shall mature within one year from reporting date.

(iii) Market risk

The Group is exposed to following key market risks:

(a) Interest rate risk on loans and borrowings

(b) Sugar price risk

(c) Other market risks

(a) Interest rate risk

Most of the borrowings availed by the Group are subject to interest on floating rate basis linked to the MCLR (Marginal Cost of funds based Lending Rate). In view of the fact that the total borrowings of the Group are quite substantial, the Group is exposed to interest rate risk.

The strategy of the Group to opt for floating interest rates is helpful in maintaining market related realistic rates. Further, most of the loans and borrowings have a prepayment clause through which the loans could be prepaid without any prepayment premium. The said clause helps the Group to arrange debt substitution to bring down the interest costs or to prepay the loans out of the surplus funds held. The interest rate risk is largely mitigated as 85% of the long term debts as at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: 86% of long term debts), comprises loans carrying concessional interest rates/ interest subvention.

While declining interest rates would be beneficial to the Group, adverse interest rate fluctuations could increase the finance cost. The total impact, in respect of borrowings on floating interest rate basis, is limited as per sensitivity analysis provided here under:

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Total debt as at the end of the year	157506.37	99047.63
Debt at floating rate of interest as at the end of the year	140246.42	76028.93
Average availment of borrowings at floating rate of interest	66209.43	68680.79
Impact of 1% interest rate variation	662.09	686.81

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(b) Sugar price risk

The sugar prices are dependent inter-alia on domestic and global sugar balance - higher supplies lead to softening of sugar prices whereas higher demand than available supplies lead to hardening of sugar prices. The Group sells most of its sugar in the domestic market where there are no effective mechanism available to hedge sugar prices in view of limited breadth in the commodity exchanges. The Group also exports sugar in the years of surplus production based on Government policy and incentives being offered.

Adverse changes in sugar price impact the Group in the following manner:

- The Group values sugar stocks at lower of cost and net realisable value (NRV). In the event, the cost of production of sugar is higher than the NRV, the stocks are written down to NRV leading to recognition of loss on such inventory.
- The Group is a large producer of sugar and even a small variation in the sugar price leads to significant impact on the profitability on the Group.

Sensitivity analysis in respect of sugar price risk is provided here below:

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Annual production of sugar (MT)	887373	1007299
Impact of sugar price variation by ₹1000/MT	8873.73	10072.99

However, in view of sugar operations being highly efficient, the cost of production is generally lower than the net realisable value of sugar and hence, chances of significant losses due to inventory write down are low. Further, the Central Government has prescribed Minimum Selling Price (MSP) for sugar, which is revised from time to time. It ensures that there is no steep decline in the sugar prices.

(c) Other market risks

The other market risks includes Equity price risk and Foreign currency risk.

Equity price risk in respect of listed and non listed equity securities which are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future value of the investment securities. In view of nominal value of investments being held by the Group, other than in associates which are accounted for using equity method, the magnitude of risk is only nominal.

The Group is exposed to foreign currency exchange risk generally on certain contracts in connection with export and import of goods and services (and foreign currency loans advanced by it till the previous year). The Group mitigates such risk through entering into off-setting derivative contracts with Banks, mainly foreign exchange forward contracts, of appropriate maturity and amounts at adequate intervals. The impact of sensitivity of such foreign exchange fluctuations on the overall financial performance and position of the Group is nominal.

In respect of firm commitments under certain contracts involving receipt of consideration in foreign currency, the Company has chosen to follow hedge accounting to hedge the risks attributable to the cash flows in respect of such firm commitments. The foreign exchange risk arises in respect of the movement in the foreign currency from the time the contract is negotiated/entered into and till the time the consideration under the contract is actually settled. In accordance with its risk management strategy, the Company manages such risks, generally by entering into foreign exchange forward contracts for the appropriate maturity with banks. The risk mitigation strategy involves determination of the timing and the amount of hedge to be taken in a progressive manner, with a view to protect the exchange rate considered at the time of acceptance of the contract. The Company, generally hedges the foreign currency risk directly to ₹ and for hedge accounting, designates a hedge ratio of generally 1:1 in respect of all such cash flow hedges. Besides monitoring the movements in the foreign exchange market, the Company also takes the advice of outside consultants in arriving at its hedging decision. Refer note 1(s) for further details on accounting policy in respect of hedge accounting.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Foreign currency risk exposure

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

		US$	EURO	GBP	AUD	SGD
As at 31 March 2022						
Financial assets						
- Trade receivables	in foreign currency lakhs	20.23	6.97	-	-	-
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	1516.35	579.24	-	-	-
Derivatives (in respect of underlying financial assets)						
- Foreign exchange forward contracts to	in foreign currency lakhs	1.96	-	-	-	-
sell foreign currency	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	146.94	-	-	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)	in foreign currency lakhs	**18.27**	**6.97**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	**1369.41**	**579.24**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities						
- Trade payables	in foreign currency lakhs	3.51	0.48	0.45	0.63	-
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	268.54	40.85	45.86	36.16	-
Derivatives (in respect of underlying financial liabilities)						
- Foreign exchange forward contracts to	in foreign currency lakhs	-	-	-	-	-
buy foreign currency	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	-	-	-	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	in foreign currency lakhs	**3.51**	**0.48**	**0.45**	**0.63**	**-**
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	**268.54**	**40.85**	**45.86**	**36.16**	**-**
As at 31 March 2021						
Financial assets						
- Trade receivables	in foreign currency lakhs	3.05	8.08	1.03	-	-
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	221.69	682.91	101.93	-	-
- Loans receivables	in foreign currency lakhs	25.19	-	-	-	-
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	1831.47	-	-	-	-
Derivatives (in respect of underlying financial assets)						
- Foreign exchange forward contracts to	in foreign currency lakhs	-	6.04	-	-	-
sell foreign currency	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	-	510.56	-	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)	in foreign currency lakhs	**28.24**	**2.04**	**1.03**	**-**	**-**
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	**2,053.16**	**172.35**	**101.93**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities						
- Trade payables	in foreign currency lakhs	0.62	1.56	0.07	-	0.04
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	46.01	136.36	7.51	-	2.02
Derivatives (in respect of underlying financial liabilities)						
- Foreign exchange forward contracts to	in foreign currency lakhs	-	-	-	-	-
buy foreign currency	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	-	-	-	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	in foreign currency lakhs	**0.62**	**1.56**	**0.07**	**-**	**0.04**
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	**46.01**	**136.36**	**7.51**	**-**	**2.02**

The Group's foreign currency derivatives outstanding (including for firm commitments) at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

		US$	EURO	GBP	AUD	SGD
As at 31 March 2022						
Derivatives (designated as hedges)						
- Foreign exchange forward contracts to	in foreign currency lakhs	93.00	-	-	-	-
sell foreign currency	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	6972.21	-	-	-	-
- Foreign exchange forward contracts to	in foreign currency lakhs	-	-	-	-	-
buy foreign currency	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives (not designated as hedges)						
- Foreign exchange forward contracts to	in foreign currency lakhs	5.22	-	-	-	-
sell foreign currency	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	391.57	-	-	-	-
- Foreign exchange forward contracts to	in foreign currency lakhs	-	-	-	-	-
buy foreign currency	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

		US$	EURO	GBP	AUD	SGD
As at 31 March 2021						
Derivatives (designated as hedges)		-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives (not designated as hedges)						
- Foreign exchange forward contracts to	in foreign currency lakhs	4.06	12.71	-	-	-
sell foreign currency	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	295.49	1074.42	-	-	-
- Foreign exchange forward contracts to	in foreign currency lakhs	-	-	-	-	-
buy foreign currency	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	-	-	-	-	-

All the above contracts are maturing within one year from the reporting date.

Sensitivity

The following table demonstrate the sensitivity of net unhedged foreign currency exposures relating to financial instruments to reasonably possible changes in foreign currency exchange rates, with all other variables held constant.

	Change in FC exchange rate by	Impact on profit or loss and equity (in ₹ lakhs)			
		Increase in FC exchange rates		Decrease in FC exchange rates	
		31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
US$ sensitivity	5%	55.04	100.36	(55.04)	(100.36)
EURO sensitivity	5%	26.92	1.80	(26.92)	(1.80)
GBP sensitivity	5%	(2.29)	4.72	2.29	(4.72)
AUD sensitivity	5%	(1.81)	-	1.81	-
SGD sensitivity	5%	-	(0.10)	-	0.10

Further, the impact of change in foreign currency rates (assuming forward premium to remain unchanged) on the fair valuation of derivatives (excluding derivatives which have hedged the foreign currency denominated receivables and payables) as at the end of the year, is demonstrated in the table below. However, apart from the impact on the profit or loss due to fair value changes of the derivatives, the derivatives will help the Group in capturing the hedged rates including forward premium and the budgeted profitability will remain unaffected.

	Change in FC exchange rate by	Impact on profit or loss / other comprehensive income and equity (in ₹ lakhs)			
		Increase in FC exchange rates		Decrease in FC exchange rates	
		31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Impact on profit or loss and equity					
US$ sensitivity	5%	(12.23)	(14.77)	12.23	14.77
EURO sensitivity	5%	-	(28.19)	-	28.19
Impact on other comprehensive income and equity					
US$ sensitivity	5%	(348.61)	-	348.61	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Impact of hedging activities

Outstanding derivative instruments designated as hedges:

	< 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	Total
As at 31 March 2022				
Foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge receivables				
- Nominal amount (in USD)	35.00	20.00	38.00	93.00
- Nominal amount (in ₹)	2707.53	1563.38	3005.07	7275.98
Average rate	77.36	78.17	79.08	78.24
As at 31 March 2021	-	-	-	-

Effects on financial position:

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Carrying amount of hedging instruments - Assets (refer note 9 - other financial assets)	105.91	-
Amount included under non-financial liabilities (refer note 18 - other liabilities)	(15.03)	-
Total	**90.88**	**-**

Effects on financial performance:

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Effective portion of gains/(losses) on hedging instruments recognised in other comprehensive income	(101.57)	-
Share of other comprehensive income of associates arising from effective portion of gains/(losses) on hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges	14.69	85.30
Fair value gains/(losses) on forward elements of forward contracts in hedging relationship recognised in other comprehensive income	192.43	-
(Refer note 15(ix) & 15(x) for movements in cash flow hedging reserve and costs of hedging reserve)		

Other disclosures:

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Changes in fair value of hedging instruments	(72.24)	-
Changes in the value of hedged items used as the basis for recognising hedge effectiveness	72.24	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 42: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

(i) Financial instruments by category

	As at 31-Mar-22			As at 31-Mar-21		
	FVTPL *	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL *	FVTOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Investments						
- Equity instruments	485.55	-	-	492.13	-	-
- Debentures or Bonds	-	-	148.95	-	-	165.27
- National Saving Certificates	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.03
Trade receivables	-	-	43149.13	-	-	32821.20
Loans	-	-	47.91	-	-	1,846.23
Cash and bank balances	-	-	3391.01	-	-	1982.48
Security deposits	-	-	1061.48	-	-	697.48
Earnest money deposits	-	-	312.98	-	-	49.98
Derivative financial assets	3.30	105.91	-	35.92	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	210.87	-	-	148.93
Total financial assets	**488.85**	**105.91**	**48322.36**	**528.05**	**-**	**37711.60**
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	155975.26	-	-	97722.10
Trade payables	-	-	35084.00	-	-	62429.92
Capital creditors	-	-	3093.40	-	-	1149.76
Security deposits	-	-	490.44	-	-	446.86
Lease liabilities	-	-	1531.11	-	-	1325.53
Other payables			4421.54			3138.61
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**200595.75**	**-**	**-**	**166212.78**

*Mandatorily required to be measured at FVTPL. There is no financial instrument which is designated as FVTPL.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measured at fair value. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

	Note No.	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at 31 March 2022					
Financial assets					
- Investments in equity instruments at FVTPL (Quoted)	6	485.55	-	-	485.55
- Foreign exchange forward contract at FVTPL (not designated as hedges)	9	-	3.30	-	3.30
- Foreign exchange forward contract at FVTOCI (designated as hedges)	9	-	105.91	-	105.91
		485.55	**109.21**	**-**	**594.76**
Financial liabilities					
- Foreign exchange forward contract at FVTPL (not designated as hedges)	21	-	-	-	-
- Foreign exchange forward contract at FVTOCI (designated as hedges)	21	-	-	-	-
		-	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at 31 March 2021					
Financial assets					
- Investments in equity instruments at FVTPL (Quoted)	6	492.13	-	-	492.13
- Foreign exchange forward contract at FVTPL (not designated as hedges)	6	-	35.92	-	35.92
		492.13	**35.92**	**-**	**528.05**
Financial liabilities					
- Foreign exchange forward contract at FVTPL (not designated as hedges)	21	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted unadjusted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This includes listed equity instruments that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting date.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

There are no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year.

(iii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include the fair value of derivatives (viz. foreign exchange forward contracts) is determined using market observable inputs, including prevalent forward rates for the maturities of the respective contracts and interest rate curves as indicated by banks and third parties.

All of the resulting fair value estimates are included in level 2.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(iv) Valuation processes

The Corporate finance team has requisite knowledge and skills in valuation of financial instruments. The team headed by Group CFO directly reports to the audit committee on the fair value of financial instruments.

(v) The management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

NOTE 43: GOVERNMENT GRANTS

(i) Government grants recognised in the financial statements

	Grants recognised in profit or loss			Grant recoverable	
	Year ended 31-Mar-22	**Year ended 31-Mar-21**	**Treatment in financial statements**	**As at 31-Mar-22**	**As at 31-Mar-21**
A Deferred government grants related to income					
a) Loans at below market interest rate aggregating to ₹36400 lakhs availed during financial year 2018-19 under the "Scheme for Extending Financial Assistance to Sugar Undertakings 2018" notified by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh.	858.92	1125.25	Reduced from finance cost (note 30)	-	-
Total deferred government grants	**858.92**	**1125.25**		**-**	**-**
B Other revenue government grants					
a) Financial assistance by Government of India under the Scheme for providing assistance to sugar mills for expenses on marketing costs including handling, upgrading and other processing costs and costs of international and internal transport and freight charges on export of sugar during the sugar season 2020-21.	10366.50	545.00	Presented under "Other operating revenue" (note 24)	-	545.00
b) Financial assistance by Government of India under the Scheme for providing assistance to sugar mills for expenses on marketing costs including handling, upgrading and other processing costs and costs of international and internal transport and freight charges on export of sugar during the sugar season 2019-20.	-	17979.14	Presented under "Other operating revenue" (note 24)	-	371.67
c) Financial assistance by Government of India under the Scheme for Creation and Maintenance of Buffer Stock of sugar.	-	200.64	Depicted under "Other income" (note 25)	-	1897.71
	-	1049.85	Reduced from finance cost (note 30)		
d) Interest subvention @ 7% for one year by Government of India on soft loans of ₹31000 lakhs availed from banks under the scheme for soft loans to sugar mills	-	131.37	Reduced from finance cost (note 30)	0.30	1025.26

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

		Grants recognised in profit or loss			Grant recoverable	
		Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Treatment in financial statements	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
e)	Interest subvention @ 50% of rate charged by lenders (subject to maximum of 6%) on loans of ₹30815 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹17693 lakhs) availed from banks for distileries under the "Scheme for extending financial assistance to sugar mills for enhancement and augmentation of ethanol production capacity"	492.18	749.33	Reduced from finance cost (note 30)	347.41	696.32
		140.07	-	Reduced from capital work in progress (note 3)	140.07	-
f)	Export incentives under Duty Draw back Scheme, Refund of Duties and Taxes on Export Proceeds, Incremental Export Incentive Scheme and Merchandise Export Incentive Scheme.	122.63	54.89	Presented under "Other operating revenue" (note 24)	69.97	35.22
Total other revenue government grants		**11121.38**	**20710.22**		**557.75**	**4571.18**
Total government grants related to income		**11980.30**	**21835.47**		**557.75**	**4571.18**

		Grants received			Grant recoverable	
		Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Treatment in financial statements	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
C	**Government grants related to assets**					
a)	Grant in respect of Effluent Treatment Plant from the State Government of Karnataka under Karnataka 2009-14 Industrial Policy.	-	11.59	Reduced from gross value of PPE upon receipt. Recognised in profit or loss by way of reduced depreciation (refer note 3 and 31)	-	-
b)	Grant of ₹141.45 lakhs in the form of duties saved upon import of machinery during financial year 2017-18 under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme.	-	-	Reduced from gross value of PPE upon fulfilment of export obligation(s). Recognised in profit or loss by way of reduced depreciation (refer note 3 and 31)	-	-
Total government grants related to assets		**-**	**11.59**		**-**	**-**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Movement of deferred government grants is provided here below:

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
As at the beginning of the year	1821.52	2946.77
Released to the statement of profit and loss	(858.92)	(1125.25)
As at the end of the year	**962.60**	**1821.52**
Current (refer note 18)	592.57	858.92
Non-current (refer note 18)	370.03	962.60
Total	**962.60**	**1821.52**

NOTE 44: INTEREST IN OTHER ENTITIES

(i) Subsidiaries:

Details of the Group's subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period are as follows

Name of Subsidiaries	Principal activities	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group	
			As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Triveni Engineering Limited	see (a) below	India	100%	100%
Triveni Energy Systems Limited	see (a) below	India	100%	100%
Svastida Projects Limited	see (a) below	India	100%	100%
Triveni Entertainment Limited	see (a) below	India	100%	100%
Triveni Industries Limited	see (a) below	India	100%	100%
Triveni Sugar Limited	see (a) below	India	100%	100%
United Shippers & Dredgers Limited	see (a) below	India	100%	100%
Gaurangi Enterprises Limited	see (a) below	India	100%	100%
Triveni Foundation (Section 8 company)	Corporate social responsibility activities	India	100%	100%
Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited	Water and wastewater treatment solutions	India	100%	100%
Pali ZLD Private Limited	Water and wastewater treatment solutions	India	100%	N.A.

(a) These companies are relatively much smaller and there have been no significant business activities in these companies.

(ii) Interest in Associates

Details of the Group's associates at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Name of Associates	Principal activities	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group	
			As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Triveni Turbine Limited	Power generating equipment and solutions	India	21.85%	21.85%
Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Limited	Water and wastewater treatment solutions	Israel	-	25.04% (refer note 13)

The above associates are accounted for using the equity method. Further at the previous year end, investment in Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Limited had been classified as "Assets held for sale" (refer note 13).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(a) Summarised financial information of Associates

The summarised financial information below represents amounts based on the associate's financial statements drawn up for consolidation under equity accounting method by the Group.

Summarised balance sheet of Associates

	Triveni Turbine Limited		Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Limited	
	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-22 *	As at 31-Mar-21 *
Current assets	106554.07	65972.07	N.A.	13632.17
Non-current assets	26927.89	28212.57	N.A.	3214.98
Current liabilities	46519.43	29276.89	N.A.	23042.77
Non-current liabilities	1224.38	1150.04	N.A.	1701.25
Non-controlling interest	81.52	-	N.A.	(797.58)
Net assets	85656.63	63757.71	N.A.	(7099.29)

Summarised statement of profit and loss of Associates

	Triveni Turbine Limited		Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Limited	
	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-22*	Year ended 31-Mar-21*
Revenue	85223.54	70258.31	N.A.	13859.23
Profit from continuing operations	27019.62	10246.27	N.A.	(7532.98)
Profit from discontinued operations	-	-	N.A.	-
Other comprehensive income	1984.28	493.63	N.A.	(69.12)
Total comprehensive income	29003.90	10739.90	N.A.	(7602.10)
Dividend received from the Associate	1553.82	-	N.A.	-

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in the associates recognised in financial statements:

	Triveni Turbine Limited		Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Limited	
	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-22*	As at 31-Mar-21*
Net assets of the Associates	85656.63	63757.71	N.A.	(7099.29)
Group's share in %	21.85%	21.85%	-	25.04%
Group's share in ₹	18712.19	13928.24	-	(1777.66)
Adjustments:				
Group's share in adjustment for unrealised profits on inter-company transactions (net of tax)	(0.17)	(12.28)	-	-
Goodwill on acquisition (as restated)	(8.11)	(8.11)	-	2,012.75
Adjustments in respect of share of capital reserve and security premium earlier considered in the carrying amount of investment, consequent to divestment (refer note 13)	-	-	-	123.10
Other adjustments	0.07	0.07	-	-
Transferred to "Assets held for sale" (refer note 13)	-	-	-	(358.19)
Carrying amount	18703.98	13907.92	-	-

* The consolidation of accounts of Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Limited, under equity accounting method, is done using its most recent available financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 adjusted for the effects of significant transactions/events for the quarter ended 31 March 2021, if any (refer note 13).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 45: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED BY SCHEDULE III

Name of the entity in the Group	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
Parent								
Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited								
31 March 2022	84.40%	161443.59	85.48%	36248.26	21.32%	118.00	84.65%	36366.26
31 March 2021	86.35%	134326.92	97.56%	28740.69	47.52%	(28.86)	97.66%	28711.83
Subsidiaries (Group's share)								
Indian								
Triveni Engineering Limited								
31 March 2022	0.06%	116.62	0.00%	(0.94)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.94)
31 March 2021	0.07%	110.13	0.00%	(0.98)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.98)
Triveni Energy Systems Limited								
31 March 2022	0.06%	117.70	0.00%	(0.92)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.92)
31 March 2021	0.08%	118.62	0.00%	(0.95)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.95)
Triveni Sugar Limited								
31 March 2022	0.06%	105.94	0.00%	(0.69)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.69)
31 March 2021	0.07%	106.62	0.00%	(1.05)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(1.05)
Svastida Projects Limited								
31 March 2022	0.07%	130.81	0.00%	(0.37)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.37)
31 March 2021	0.09%	133.80	0.00%	(0.92)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.92)
Triveni Entertainment Limited								
31 March 2022	0.07%	126.67	0.00%	(1.40)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(1.40)
31 March 2021	0.08%	128.07	0.00%	(1.46)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(1.46)
Triveni Industries Limited								
31 March 2022	0.05%	103.45	0.00%	(1.01)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(1.01)
31 March 2021	0.07%	104.45	0.00%	(1.23)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(1.23)
Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited								
31 March 2022	4.77%	9132.94	0.44%	186.82	0.00%	-	0.44%	186.82
31 March 2021	4.64%	7211.54	2.07%	608.97	0.00%	-	2.07%	608.97
Gaurangi Enterprises Limited								
31 March 2022	0.07%	126.08	0.00%	(0.42)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.42)
31 March 2021	0.08%	126.50	-0.01%	(3.72)	0.00%	-	-0.01%	(3.72)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Name of the entity in the Group	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
United Shippers & Dredgers Limited								
31 March 2022	0.00%	1.02	0.00%	(0.77)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.77)
31 March 2021	0.00%	(0.82)	0.00%	(0.12)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.12)
Pali ZLD Private Limited								
31 March 2022	0.98%	1882.87	0.15%	62.88	0.00%	-	0.15%	62.88
31 March 2021	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Associates (Investments as per the equity method)								
Indian								
Triveni Turbine Limited								
31 March 2022	9.41%	17997.64	13.95%	5914.48	78.68%	435.40	14.78%	6349.88
31 March 2021	8.49%	13201.57	7.57%	2228.85	-177.53%	107.84	7.95%	2336.69
Foreign								
Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Limited (refer note 13)								
31 March 2022	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
31 March 2021	0.00%	-	-7.15%	(2107.81)	230.02%	(139.72)	-7.64%	(2,247.53)
Total								
31 March 2022	100%	191285.33	100%	42405.92	100%	553.40	100%	42959.32
31 March 2021	100%	155567.40	100%	29460.27	100%	(60.74)	100%	29399.53

NOTE 46: LEASES

As Lessee

The Group had acquired a land with original lease term of ninety years and had paid one-time payment of lease charges (i.e. the market value of the land) in respect of this lease at the inception of lease. There are no further future lease maintenance payments, no contingent rent or restriction imposed under the lease agreement and the Group has transfer rights in respect of such land. In terms of criteria specified in Ind AS 116 Leases, such lease has been recognised as Right-of-use assets during the current year (refer note 3).

Apart from above mentioned lease, assets taken under lease mainly includes various residential, office, godown premises and plots of land. These are generally not non-cancellable leases (except for few premises) having unexpired period upto nine years. The leases are renewable by mutual consent and on mutually agreeable terms. The Group has given refundable interest free security deposits under certain lease agreements. There is no contingent rent, sublease payments or restriction imposed in the lease agreement. In terms of criteria specified in AS 116 Leases, for some of these leases (i.e. leases other than with short term period or low value assets), present value of all future lease payments has been recognised as Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities with the charge for depreciation on Right-of-use assets and interest on lease liabilities in the statement of profit and loss (refer note 3 & 30) and for other leases, yearly lease payments has been expensed off on straight line basis over lease term as rent expenses (refer note 33).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Amounts recognised as expens

	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Depreciation expense - Right-of-use assets (Land) (refer note 3)	6.68	5.69
Depreciation expense - Right-of-use assets (Building) (refer note 3)	501.97	552.39
Interest on lease liabilities (refer note 30)	130.82	147.12
Rent expense - short term leases (refer note 33)	230.52	196.34
Total	**869.99**	**901.54**

Total cash outflow for leases during the year ended 31 March 2022 is ₹823.73 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹911.97 lakhs).

Commitments for short term leases as at 31 March 2022 is ₹24.04 lakhs (31 March 2021 is ₹57.91 lakhs).

Group's share of associates' commitments for short term leases as at 31 March 2022 is Nil (31 March 2021: Nil).

As Lessor

The Group has given certain portion of its office / factory premises under operating leases [including lease of investment property (refer note 4)]. These leases are not non-cancellable and are extendable by mutual consent and at mutually agreeable terms. The gross carrying amount, accumulated depreciation and depreciation recognised in the statement of profit and loss in respect of such portion of the leased premises are not separately identifiable. There is no impairment loss in respect of such premises. No contingent rent has been recognised in the statement of profit and loss. There are no minimum future lease payments as there are no non-cancellable leases. Lease income is recognised in the statement of profit and loss under "Other income" (refer note 25). Lease income earned by the Group from its investment properties and direct operating expenses arising on the investment properties for the year is set out in note 4.

NOTE 47: COMMITMENTS

		As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
(i)	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	6125.01	9530.44
(ii)	Group's share of associates' commitments: Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	281.86	30.86

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 48: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

Contingent liabilities

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts:	7940.70	7852.59
(i) Claims which are being contested by the Group and in respect of which the Group has paid amounts aggregating to ₹693.49 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹439.01 lakhs), excluding interest, under protest pending final adjudication of the cases:		

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount of contingent liability		Amount paid	
		31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
1	Sales tax	243.41	531.51	88.52	95.91
2	Excise duty	545.18	312.73	279.74	275.74
3	Others*	7152.11	7008.35	325.23	67.36

* Amount of contingent liability includes ₹5973.50 lakhs as at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: ₹5973.50 lakhs) in respect of interest on delayed payment of cane price for the sugar seasons 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 in respect of which the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court had passed an order directing the Cane Commissioner of the State to decide the matter afresh, taking into consideration certain additional factors. The Cane Commissioner is understood to have filed an affidavit in a contempt proceeding, specifying interest rates on delayed cane price payments but no such order of the Cane Commissioner has been served on the Company or industry association and such order, which if served may be legally challenged.

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
(ii) The Group is contingently liable in respect of short provision against disputed income tax liabilities (excluding determination of final interest payable thereon) of ₹2569.59 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹3065.18 lakhs) against which ₹698.92 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹1666.79 lakhs) stands paid. The disputed income tax liability mainly arises on the issue of taxability of unrealised incentives, majority of which have been held to be non-taxable in the first appeal filed by the Group against which the Department has filed appeals before the Tribunal..	2569.59	3065.18
(iii) Liability arising from claims / counter claims/ interest in arbitration/ court cases, claims of certain employees/ex-employees and in respect of service tax, if any, on certain activities of the Group which are being contested by the Group.	Indeterminate	Indeterminate
(iv) Group's share of associates' contingent liabilities	313.79	174.60

The amount shown above represent the best possible estimates arrived at on the basis of available information. The uncertainties, possible payments and reimbursements are dependent on the outcome of the different legal processes which have been invoked by the Group or the claimants, as the case may be, and therefore cannot be predicted accurately. The Group engages reputed professional advisors to protect its interests and has been advised that it has strong legal position against such disputes.

Contingent assets

Based on management analysis, there are no material contingent assets as at 31 March 2022 and as at 31 March 2021

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 49: DISCLOSURES OF MICRO ENTERPRISES AND SMALL ENTERPRISES

Based on the intimation received by the Group from its suppliers regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, the relevant information is provided here below:

	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year; as at the end of the year		
(i) Principal amount (refer note 20 & 21)	919.10	563.31
(ii) Interest due on above	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-

NOTE 50: TITLE DEEDS OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES NOT HELD IN NAME OF THE GROUP

Relevant line item in the Balance Sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the Group
As at 31 March 2022						
Property, plant and equipment (note 3)	Land	8.27	Horam Singh	No	Jul'2005	Transfer of land in the name of some Group companies could not be completed on account of certain technicalities/ documentary deficiencies/ various delays including due to the pandemic, which the Group companies are trying to resolve to the extent feasiable
	Land	4.08	Shyam Bhadur	No	Jul'2005	
Investment property (note 4)	Land	12.06	Madhu Arora	No	Sep'2004	
	Land	0.84	Madhu Arora	No	Sep'2004	
As at 31 March 2021						
Property, plant and equipment (Note 3)	Land	8.27	Horam Singh	No	Jul'2005	Transfer of land in the name of some Group companies could not be completed on account of certain technicalities/ documentary deficiencies, which the Group companies are trying to resolve to the extent feasiable
	Land	4.08	Shyam Bhadur	No	Jul'2005	
	Land	0.78	Represents unreconciled payments earlier capitalised, which is written off during financial year 2021-22			
Investment property (note 4)	Land	12.06	Madhu Arora	No	Sep'2004	Transfer of land in the name of some Group companies could not be completed due to various delays, including due to the pandemic. The Group companies are trying to resolve to the extent feasiable
	Land	0.84	Madhu Arora	No	Sep'2004	

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 51: RATIOS

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	% Variance	Reason for variance
Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	1.36	1.43	-5%	-
Debt equity ratio	Borrowings and lease liabilities	Equity	0.82	0.64	29%	Mainly due to increase in short term borrowings on account of faster cane price payment and higher inventory and receivable levels
Debt service coverage ratio	Profit after tax plus finance costs, depreciation and amortisation expense	Repayment of long term borrowings and lease liabilities (excluding prepayments) and finance costs	3.21	2.28	41%	Mainly due to higher profitability
Return on equity ratio (%)	Profit after tax	Average equity	24%	20%	4%	-
Inventory turnover ratio	Revenue from operations (net of excise duty)	Average inventories	2.28	2.56	-11%	-
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	12.36	13.89	-11%	-
Trade payables turnover ratio	Purchases of goods and services	Average trade payables	7.44	5.29	40%	Due to faster cane price payment
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations (net of excise duty)	Average working capital (i.e. current assets less current liabilities)	6.41	7.74	-17%	-
Net profit ratio (%)	Profit after tax	Revenue from operations (net of excise duty)	10%	6%	4%	-
Return on capital employed (%)	Earnings before interest and taxes	Average capital employed (i.e. equity, borrowings, lease liabilities and deferred tax liabilities)	20%	18%	2%	-
Return on investment (other than subsidiaries & associates) (%)	Market value changes of quoted investments, dividend income, interest income and gain/loss on disposal of investment	Weighted Average investment	8%	36%	-28%	Mainly due to decline in market value of certain quoted investments

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 52: ADDITIONAL REGULATORY INFORMATION UNDER SCHEDULE III

The Group has made the relevant disclosures to the extent applicable under note 3, 4, 5, 19, 50 and 51.

NOTE 53: RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Ministry of Corporate Affairs, vide notification dated 23 March 2022, has made following amendments to Ind AS which are effective from 1 April 2022:

(i) Ind AS 103 *Business Combinations:* Reference to the Conceptual Framework

(ii) Ind AS 109 *Financial Instruments:* Annual improvements to Ind AS (2021)

(iii) Ind AS 16 *Property, Plant & Equipment:* Proceeds before intended use

(iv) Ind AS 37 *Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets:* Onerous contracts – Costs of fulfilling a contract

The Company intends to adopt these standards when they become effective. Based on preliminary assessment, the Company does not expect these amendments to have any significant impact on its financial statements.

NOTE 54: COMPARATIVES

The consolidated financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company on 14 May 2022 subject to approval of shareholders.

NOTE 55: APPROVAL OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company on 14 May 2022 subject to approval of shareholders.

As per our report of even date attached

For S S Kothari Mehta & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number : 000756N

Yogesh K. Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 093214

Date : 14 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited

Dhruv M. Sawhney
Chairman & Managing Director

Homai A. Daruwalla
Director & Chairperson Audit Committee

Suresh Taneja
Group CFO

Geeta Bhalla
Group Vice President & Company Secretary

Glossary and Definitions

Term	Definition
Abiotic stress	Negative impact of non-living factors on the living organisms in a specific environment - e.g.: drought, salinity, low and high temperature and other environmental extremes.
AGMA	American Gear Manufacturers Association
AI	Artificial Intelligence
Alcohol	Colourless liquid produced by natural fermentation of sugary feedstocks and used as an intoxicating constituent of potable spirits, industrial solvent and as fuel.
AMCs	Annual Maintenance Contracts
AMRUT	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
API	American Petroleum Institute
ASP	Activated Sludge Process
ata	At absolute
Bagasse	Cane fibre leaving cane mill after extraction of juice
B-Heavy Molasses	These are molasses produced from 2nd stage (B-massecuite) pan boiling during production of sugar
Biotic stress	Stress that occurs as a result of damage done to an organisms by other living organisms - e.g.: bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasites, weeds, harmful insects etc.
BLMCL	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Ltd.
BOO	Build-Own-Operate
BOOT	Build-Own-Operate-Transfer
Brownfield	Continuation of existing project
BWSSB	Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board
CACP	Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices
CAGR	Compound annual growth rate
Cane development	Activities for improving quality and quantity of cane in sugarcane command area of factory.
Cane yield	Cane produced per acre/hectare.
Captive need	Use of product made by a facility, exclusively for its internal requirement.
CETP	Common Effluent Treatment Plant
C-Heavy Molasses	Also known as final molasses, blackstrap molasses, treacle. This is the end by-product of the processing in the sugar factory.
CNC	Computer numerical control
Co-product	Products of the sugar industry essentially e.g. bagasse, press cake, molasses, composed of sucrose, simultaneously produced during sugar production.
Co-generation	Production of electricity and usable steam in same plant.
CPCL	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited
CS	Center South
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DDGS	Distillers Dried Grain Solubles A co-product of a grain ethanol facility which contains higher protein and is sold as an animal feed, poultry and swine feed.

Term	Definition
Denatured spirit	Ethanol that has additives to make it poisonous, bad tasting, foul smelling or nauseating to discourage its recreational consumption.
DFPD	Department of Food and Public Distribution
Distillation	Process of separating alcohol from water via evaporation and condensation.
DJB	Delhi Jal Board
DMAs	District Metered Areas
Early varieties	Sugarcane varieties having high sugar content during early part of season.
EBITDA	Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortisation
EBIT	Earnings before interest and taxes
EBP	Ethanol Blended Petrol The EBP programme seeks to achieve blending of ethanol with petrol with a view to reducing pollution, conserve foreign exchange and increase value addition in the sugar industry enabling them to clear cane price arrears of farmers.
EHS	Environment, Health and Safety
ENA	Extra Neutral Alcohol Colourless food grade alcohol without any impurity, used in alcoholic beverages.
EOI	Expression Of Interest
EPC	Engineering Procurement Construction
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
ESY	Ethanol Supply Year In the Indian context, it refers to the period of supply of Ethanol from December 1 to November 30.
EU	European Union
FCI	Food Corporation of India
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FGD	Flue Gas Desulphurisation
Fly ash	Fine solid particles of ashes, dust and soot carried out from burning fuel by the draft.
FRP	Fair and remunerative price is the price declared by the Central Government, which mills are legally bound to pay to farmers for the cane procured from them.
FSSAI	Food Safety and Standard Authority of India (FSSAI) is a statutory body established under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India. The FSSAI has been established under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 which is a consolidating statute related to food safety and regulation in India. FSSAI is responsible for protecting and promoting public health through the regulation and supervision of food safety.
FSSC 22000	Food Safety System Certification is a robust ISO-based, internationally accepted certification system for auditing and certification of food safety within the food and beverage manufacturing sector.
Fuel grade ethanol	Ethanol used for blending in low concentration in gasoline as an octane enhancer.
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Green House Gases
GNIDA	Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority
Grain distillery	Distillery producing Ethanol / Alcohol using grain as a feedstock. Starch available in grain is converted with enzymes to sugar and fermented with yeast to produce grain alcohol
Greenfield	Development on a completely new construction project by the company.

Term	Definition
Gross Recovery	Recovery of sugar based on conventional sugar production process (which includes production of C-Heavy Molasses)
GST	Goods and Services Tax
HAM	Hybrid Annuity Model
HRRL	HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Ltd.
HURL	Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited
ICUMSA	The International Commission for Uniform Methods for Sugar Analysis (ICUMSA) is a regulatory organisation which sets the global standard for quality control in sugar. The ICUMSA test evaluates the purity of sugar based on its colour. A colorimeter or photometer is used to measure the absorbance of sugar at different wavelengths. White sugar absorbs less light and results in lower ICUMSA values, whereas brown sugar absorbs more light and delivers higher values. Typically, an ICUMSA rating of 45 indicates a highly refined white sugar of high purity, whereas raw sugar would have a rating of around 1000.
ID/FD fans	Induced Draft/Forced Draft fans
IMFL	Indian Made Foreign Liquor
IMIL	Indian Made Indian Liquor
Integrated sugar manufacturing	Processing of sugarcane to produce sugar and by-products, electricity generation from bagasse, alcohol production from molasses and compost from press cake.
IOCL	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
IoT	Internet of Things
ISO	International Sugar Organization
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JJM	Jal Jeevan Mission
KL	Kilo Litre
KLPD	Kilo Litre Per Day
KPIs	Key Process Indicators
Large sugar crystals	Sugar crystal of size greater than 1.70 mm.
Liquor industry	Segment of the commercial drink industry that is involved in the manufacturing, distribution and sale of the alcoholic beverages.
London 5	White sugar is traded on the ICE Futures Europe exchange. London 5 is the White Sugar futures contract which is used as the global benchmark for the pricing of physical white sugar. Pricing is displayed in USD per tonne
LQ	Lakh Quintals
MBBR	Moving Bed-Bio Reactor
MD	Managing Director
Medium sugar crystals	Sugar crystal of size 1.18-1.70 mm.
MLD	Million Litres per Day
MNP	Milak Narayanpur
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change
Molasses	A co-product/by-product of sugar manufacturing process used mainly for ethanol production.
MSP	Minimum Selling Price
MT	Metric Tonnes
Multi-feed distillery	Distillery producing Ethanol / Alcohol using various feedstocks such as sugarcane juice/syrup, grains, B-Heavy molasses, C-Heavy molasses.

Term	Definition
MW	Mega Watt
MWMPL	Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited
MZN	Muzaffarnagar
NBCC	National Biofuel Coordination Committee
Net Recovery	This is after the diversion of sugar for alcohol production
NGT	National Green Tribunal
NMCG	National Mission for Clean Ganga
NY 11	Raw sugar is traded on the ICE Futures U.S. exchange. The NY 11 or Sugar No. 11 contract is the world benchmark contract for raw sugar trading. The contract prices the physical delivery of raw cane sugar, free-on-board the receiver's vessel to a port within the country of origin of the sugar. Pricing is displayed in US cents/lb.
O&M	Operations & Maintenance
OEMs	Original Equipment Manufacturers
OMCs	Oil Marketing Companies
OPM	Operating Profit Margin
Ordinary varieties	Sugarcane varieties having comparatively less sugar content.
PAT	Profit After Tax
PBIT	Profit Before Interest and Tax
PBT	Profit Before Tax
Pesticide	Chemicals used to kill fungus, bacteria, insect and plant disease.
Pharma grade sugar	Most pure form of sugar used in pharmaceutical industry.
PLI	Production Linked Incentive
Potable alcohol	Highly purified alcohol with very neutral odor and taste.
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSE	Public Sector Enterprises
PSF	Price Stabilisation Fund
PTB	Power Transmission Business
PZPL	Pali ZLD Private Limited
R&D	Research and Development
Raw sugar	Sugar produced from sugarcane or sugar beet without any recrystallisation and refining.
Rectified spirit	Alcohol of 95% concentration which is used for Industrial purpose as well as for manufacturing Potable Alcohol & Ethanol
Refined sugar	Sugar produced after recrystallisation and refining of raw sugar.
Rejected varieties	These are the varieties with poor sugar content.
RIICO	Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd.
RO	Reverse Osmosis
ROE	Return on Equity
Root borer	Species of borer infesting the underground portion of sugarcane.
RS	Rectified Spirit
RSF	Revenue Sharing Formula
SAP	State Advised Price
SBR	Sequencing Batch Reactor

Term	Definition
SBT	Sabitgarh
SDS	Special Denatured Spirit
SLOP	Slop is the waste generated during alcohol manufacturing in distilleries, which is used as fuel in Incineration boilers
Small sugar crystals	Sugar crystal of size 0.60-1.18 mm.
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
SS	Sugar Season
Steam cycle	A process in which steam is generated in a boiler, produced steam is expanded through a turbine to extract mechanical work, steam is condensed into water and water is feed to the boiler to produce steam.
STG	Steam Turbine Generator
STPs	Sewage Treatment Plants
Sugar recovery	Part of sugar in cane, which can be obtained as white sugar in % of sugarcane.
Sugar season	In the Indian context, it refers to the period of production of sugar production from October to September. Normally sugar units operates from October to June in North India and in South India a few units operate a special season from June to September also.
Sugarcane juice	Juice obtained from sugarcane after crushing it in mills.
Sugarcane seed	The section of the stalk of immature cane used for planting are known as seed.
Sugarcane syrup	Sugar solutions of higher concentration obtained after evaporating water of juice in evaporators.
Sulphitation sugar/ Plantation white sugar	Sugar produced by Double sulphitation process, wherein sugarcane juice and syrup are treated with So2 gas for removing colouring impurities.
TAT	Turbo Alternator Turbines
TCI	Total Comprehensive Income
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
Top borer	Major pest of sugarcane in sub-tropical India. It completes five generation in a year. Larva of this pest cuts a hole in the sugarcane stem above ground level and bores into the central shoot and feeds from inside.
ToT	Transfer of technology
TTP	Tertiary Level Treatment Plant
TTRO	Tertiary Level Reverse Osmosis
UF	Ultra Filtration
ULBs	Urban Local Bodies
UP	Uttar Pradesh
UPJN	Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam
UPPCL	Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited
USD	United States Dollar
WBG	Water Business Group
WTO	World Trade Organization
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
YAP	Yamuna Action Plan
ZLD	Zero Liquid Discharge

Notes

Information on Company's Business Locations

REGISTERED OFFICE
Plot No. 44, Block-A,
Phase II Extension,
Hosiery Complex,
Noida-201 305,
District Gautam Budh Nagar,
U.P.
STD Code: 0120
Phone: 4748000
Fax: 4243049
CIN- L15421UP1932PLC022174

CORPORATE OFFICE
'Express Trade Towers',
8th Floor
15-16, Sector-16A
Noida 201 301(U.P.)
STD Code: 0120
Phone: 4308000
Fax: 4311010-11

SHARE DEPARTMENT/ INVESTORS' GRIEVANCES
'Express Trade Towers',
8th Floor
15-16, Sector-16A
Noida 201 301 (U.P.)
STD Code: 0120
Phone: 4308000
Fax: 4311010-11
Email: shares@trivenigroup.com

REGISTRAR AND SHARE TRANSFER AGENTS
For Equity shares held in physical and electronic mode
(Correspondence Address)
M/s KFin Technologies Ltd.,
Unit: Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited
Selenium Tower B,
Plot 31-32, Gachibowli,
Financial District,
Nanakramguda,
Hyderabad-500 032.
Tel. 040-67162222,
Fax 040-23001153
Email:
einward.ris@kfintech.com

KHATAULI SUGAR UNIT
Khatauli, District-Muzaffarnagar,
Uttar Pradesh-251 201
STD Code: 01396
Phone: 01396-2722561-62

DEOBAND SUGAR UNIT
Deoband, District-Saharanpur
Uttar Pradesh-247 554
STD Code: 01336
Phone: 222185, 222866
Fax: 222220

RAMKOLA SUGAR UNIT
Ramkola, District-Kushinagar
Uttar Pradesh-274 305
STD Code: 05567
Phone: 9936300473
Fax: 2562483

SABITGARH SUGAR UNIT
P.O. Karora, Tehsil Khurja
District-Bulandshahr,
Uttar Pradesh-203 129
STD Code: 05733
Phone: 9557794246
Fax: 228894/95

RANI NANGAL SUGAR UNIT
Rani Nangal, Tehsil Thakurdwara
District- Moradabad
Uttar Pradesh-244 401
STD Code: 0591
Phone: 09690003373

MILAK NARAYANPUR SUGAR UNIT
Milak Narayanpur, P.O. Dadiyal
District-Rampur
Uttar Pradesh-244 925
STD Code: 0595
Phone: 9758400190-191
Fax: 2565002

CHANDANPUR SUGAR UNIT
P.O. Chapna, Tehsil-Hasanpur,
District-Amroha
Uttar Pradesh-244 255
STD Code: 05924
Phone: 2467002/03,
7830220828
Fax: 267001

CO-GENERATION KHATAULI
Khatauli, District-Muzaffarnagar,
Uttar Pradesh-251 201
STD Code: 01396
Phone: 9897133335,
9897544464

CO-GENERATION DEOBAND
Deoband, District-Saharanpur
Uttar Pradesh-247 554
STD Code: 01336
Phone: 222185, 222866
Fax: 222220

ALCO-CHEMICAL UNIT - MUZAFFARNAGAR
Village Bhikki Bilaspur,
Jolly Road,
District - Muzaffarnagar,
Uttar Pradesh-251 001
STD Code: 0131
Phone: 7895900631-36
Fax: 2600569

DISTILLERY UNIT – SABITGARH
P.O. Karora, Tehsil Khurja
District-Bulandshahr,
Uttar Pradesh-203 129

DISTILLERY UNIT – MILAK NARAYANPUR
Milak Narayanpur, P.O. Dadiyal
District-Rampur
Uttar Pradesh-244 925
STD Code: 0595
Phone: 9758400190-191
Fax: 2565002

BRANDED DIVISION
'Express Trade Towers',
8th Floor
15-16, Sector-16A
Noida 201 301 (U.P.)
STD Code: 0120
Phone: 4308000
Fax: 4311010-11

POWER TRANSMISSION BUSINESS
1,2,3 Belagola Industrial Area,
Metagalli Post, K.R.S. Road,
Mysore-570 016
STD Code: 0821
Phone: 4286501, 4286502
Fax: 4286531

WATER BUSINESS
Plot No. 44, Block-A,
Phase II Extension,
Hosiery Complex,
Noida-201 305,
District Gautam Budh Nagar,
U.P.
STD Code: 0120
Phone: 4748000
Fax: 4243049

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
Triveni Industries Limited
Triveni Engineering Limited
Triveni Energy Systems Limited
Triveni Entertainment Limited
Triveni Sugar Limited
Svastida Projects Limited
Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited
Pali ZLD Private Limited
Gaurangi Enterprises Limited
United Shippers & Dredgers Limited
Triveni Foundation
(Section 8 Company)

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Chairman and Managing Director
Mr. Dhruv M. Sawhney
(DIN-00102999)

Vice Chairman & Managing Director
Mr. Tarun Sawhney
(DIN-00382878)

Directors
Mr. Nikhil Sawhney
(DIN-00029028)
Ms. Homai A. Daruwalla
(DIN-00365880)
Mr. Sudipto Sarkar
(DIN-00048279)
Mr. Jitendra Kumar Dadoo
(DIN-02481702)

Group Chief Financial Officer
Mr. Suresh Taneja

Group Vice President & Company Secretary
Ms. Geeta Bhalla

Bankers
Axis Bank Ltd.
Canara Bank
Central Bank of India
IDBI Bank Ltd.
IndusInd Bank Ltd.
Punjab National Bank
RBL Bank Ltd.
State Bank of India
Yes Bank Ltd.
ICICI Bank Ltd.
HDFC Bank Ltd.

Auditors
M/s S.S. Kothari Mehta & Company

Triveni Group website
www.trivenigroup.com

Triveni
ENGINEERING & INDUSTRIES LTD.

CIN-L15421UP1932PLC022174

8th Floor, Express Trade Towers, Plot No. 15 & 16, Sector 16-A, Noida-201 301, Uttar Pradesh

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