

Date: 10.02.2022

To  
**National Stock Exchange of India Limited**  
Exchange Plaza, Bandra Kurla Complex,  
Bandra(E),  
Mumbai -400051  
NSE Symbol- DATAPATTNS

To  
**BSE Limited**  
25<sup>th</sup> Floor, P.J. Towers,  
Dalal Street,  
Mumbai- 400 001  
Company Code: 543428

**Sub: Newspaper edition of un-audited quarterly Financial Results**

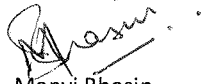
Dear Sir/Madam,

Pursuant to Regulation 47 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, please find enclosed Copies of Newspaper Advertisement regarding unaudited Financial Statements of the Company for the quarter ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021 published on 10<sup>th</sup> February, 2022.

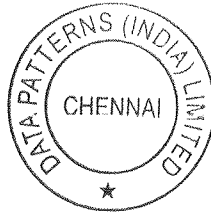
We request you to kindly take the note of the same and oblige.

Thanking You.

For **Data Patterns (India) Limited**



Manvi Bhasin  
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer



Encl as above

Lower potash use may take 'shine' off fruits, vegetables

Move unlikely to affect crop yield, say agri-scientists

PRABHUJITTA MISHRA

Import of fertilisers (in lakh tonnes)

Table with 4 columns: Year, Urea, DAP, MOP. Data for 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22.

The lower import of fertilisers due to global price rise of the crop nutrients is unlikely to affect yield of crops this year. However, reduction in import of potash may affect the "shining" quality of domestically available fruits and vegetables.

"There was a need to take a decision on use of chemical fertiliser and the government decided to import as per 'global requirement' as global prices hit the roof," an agriculture scientist said requesting anonymity. "To be sure, there will be no impact on yield this year even if there is reduction in application of urea, diammonium phosphate (DAP) and Muriate of Potash (MOP)," he said adding the soil has already excess of these nutrients due to imbalanced application.

The official target for 2021-22 foodgrain output is 307.31 million tonnes (mt) — 55.24 mt from rabi season and 151.43 mt from kharif. The country's foodgrain output

jumped to a record 308.65 mt and that of horticulture production to 310.05 mt during 2020-21 crop year (July-June). Incidentally, sales of fertilisers were at a record 67 mt and imports hit an all-time high of about 20 mt in 2020-21.

Asked if the lower application will affect exportable fruits and vegetables, he said the exporters are aware about the implications (of overuse) and they will make sure of judicious use from the current availability of potash.

Decline in Imports

There has been a major cut in import of potash (K) fertiliser and this will make sure of independent overseas supply and the industry is not ready to bring in more quantity than what they can sell due to fixed subsidy, unlike in phosphorus (P) in which government support was increased twice this fiscal, industry sources said.

The import of potash was close above \$300 making the case stronger for the bulls, who already are well-positioned to lift the price of zinc futures.

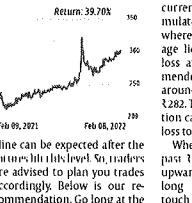
Go long on MCX zinc at current level

COMMODITY CALL

ARHIL NALLAMUTHU

The continuous contract of zinc on the Multi Commodity Exchange (MCX), which was consolidating between \$284 and \$290 since December 2021, broke out of \$290 in mid-January this year. Post breakout the contract has been finding upwards.

close above \$300 making the case stronger for the bulls, who already are well-positioned to lift the price of zinc futures. As long as the contract remains above \$280, the short-term trend will be bullish. From the current levels, the contract is likely to retest the prior high of \$326 in mid-October last year. But whether the contract can move beyond this level needs to be closely monitored as this is a strong hurdle. At least a corrective de-



WORLD PULSES DAY

Time to raise output, boost consumption

COMMENTARY

G CHANDRASHEKHAR

The United Nations has declared February 10 as the World Pulses Day. Pulses or dal have been an integral part of India's food basket for centuries and in India, pulses are an essential staple in our daily food plate. We eat dal-roti (dal with wheat bread) or dal-chawal (dal with rice), a well-entrenched food habit.

While our policy focus has been more on pulses output, it is time to pay greater attention to its consumption. Despite being the world's largest producer, our per capita availability is low even as per nutritional standards recommended by health experts.

India is the world's largest producer of pulses. In India's Green Revolution of the 1960s changed the face of agriculture with a remarkable rise in production of fine cereals — rice and wheat. Now, it's time to focus on pulses and oilseeds as they were bypassed earlier.

will help improve soil health and consume less water. The processing industry with several thousand dal mills across the country, mostly small and without state-of-the-art technology, needs special attention for modernisation. A government-supported Dal Mill Modernisation Fund will help upgrade and infuse more efficiency. A modernised processing sector will have the potential to attract foreign direct investment (FDI).

Pulses deserve policy, research and investment support that fine cereals have attracted over the past. In recent years, with the government paying greater attention to enhance pulses production, the results are encouraging. India's output has touched a new high of 25 million tonne (mt) from about 15-16 mt five years ago. Again, from a peak of 6.6 mt four years ago, India's pulses import has declined to around 2.5 mt a year now.

Focus on consumption While our policy focus has been more on pulses output, it is time to pay greater attention to its consumption. Despite being the world's largest producer, our per capita availability is low even as per nutritional standards recommended by health experts. The processing industry with several thousand dal mills across the country, mostly small and without state-of-the-art technology, needs special attention for modernisation. A government-supported Dal Mill Modernisation Fund will help upgrade and infuse more efficiency. A modernised processing sector will have the potential to attract foreign direct investment (FDI).

Poor yields Yet, there are challenges ahead as well as opportunities. In pulses, our yields are among the lowest globally. There is greater scope to raise our yields by a quarter by adopting appropriate production technologies. If we enhance our yield to 1,000 kg (one tonne) per hectare, our total production can top 30 mt.

Importantly, pulses are the most economical vegetable protein. Pulses provide a perfect mix of biological value when used with cereals. So, there is a strong case not only to increase production, but also to boost consumption.

The author is a policy commentator and agribusiness specialist, closely associated with Global Pulse Confederation. Views are personal.

to \$1,000/tonne in November last year from about \$400 in April. DAP prices also moved to about \$700/tonne in September from about \$445 in June.

While potash is largely used in horticulture and plantation crops, urea and DAP are applied in all crops. The maximum retail price (MRP) of a 45-kg bag of urea is \$242 and that of a 50-kg bag is \$268, all prices exclusive of charges towards neem coating and taxes as applicable. The Centre has not changed the MRP of urea since 2012, when it was increased by \$50/tonne to \$2,360.

In October last year, the government had approved an additional fertiliser subsidy of \$28,655 crore to insulate farmers from paying extra for DAP after global prices surged. Earlier in June also it had approved \$14,755 crore additional subsidy on DAP. Through the government, such a fixed subsidy for P and K fertilisers leaving the companies to decide the selling price, it had to intervene this year to keep the DAP price under check at \$1,200 per bag (50 kg). However, no such announcement was made for MOP fertiliser.

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman has allocated \$16,800 crore for import of P and K fertilisers during 2022-23 — more than double from \$8,260 crore in budget estimate of 2021-22, \$100 crore lower than the revised estimate of current fiscal at \$25,087.34 crore.

Higher prices Prices of MOP were around \$280/tonne (CIF) in India during June last year, but went up to \$415 by September and further to about \$600 in December. Urea prices, too, went up

current level of \$300 and accumulate if the price dips to \$295, where the 21-day moving average lies currently. Place stop-loss at \$288. However, no such announcement was made for MOP fertiliser. When the contract rallies further, it may retest the prior high upwards to \$295. Liquidate all long positions lead futures touch \$325.

Centre asks States to enforce stock limit order on edible oils

OUR BUREAU

The Centre on Wednesday asked States to implement the stock limit order on edible oils and oilseeds without causing any disruption in the supply chain and impacting the trade. At a meeting, held by the Department of Food and Public Distribution, the Centre told the States to enforce the maximum stocking quantity "without causing any disruption in the supply chain and also any undue hardship to bona-fide trade," said an official statement.

The Food Ministry, on February 8, notified the order imposing stock limit on edible oils and oilseeds making it mandatory for States to implement it. The Centre also extended the validity of the stock limits until June 30, which was to expire on March 31. The stock limit is expected to curtail all unfair practices like hoarding and black marketing that may lead to any increase in the prices of edible oils, the Food Ministry said.

March 4 deadline The Centre has asked the retailers, wholesalers and processors to conform to the quantitative limits by March 4. Exporters and importers have been kept outside the purview of the stock limit order with some caveats, the ministry added.

THANGAMMAL JEWELLERY LIMITED

Notice of Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the members of Thangammal Jewellery Limited...

Notice of Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the members of Thangammal Jewellery Limited. The meeting is to be held on 10th February 2022 at 11.30 a.m. through Video Conferencing (VC) or Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM)...

Ask Chatur Singh! A cartoon illustration with text bubbles and a logo for NCDEX. Text includes: 'But how can you know if his broker is a genuine one or a dabba trader?' and 'See, it's a genuine trade, you get a contract note and the exchange ensures the safety of your trade and account, which you never get in dabba trading.'

Plantation sector calls for creation of voluntary carbon trading market

Need for institutional mechanism in country's carbon trade: Experts

OUR BUREAU

Reeling under the impact of changing climatic patterns and volatile price trends, the plantation sector on Tuesday made a pitch for the government for creation of a voluntary carbon market in the country. The industry stakeholders are keen to monetise the carbon sequestration potentials of their estates growing crops like tea, coffee, rubber and spices among others.

At a seminar organised by the Indian Institute of Plantation Management Bengaluru in collaboration with the United Planters' Association of South India (UPASI) and the Indian Tea Association, the members of the plantation sector deliberated on the opportunities for tapping the

carbon market potential for the sector. BusinessLine was the media partner for the event.

Need for policy push

MP Chieran, President, UPASI, stressed on the need for a policy push that will allow agri-plantations to trade in sequestered carbon. "It is time that government of India creates a clear structure and mechanism for establishment of a voluntary carbon trading market in the country," Chieran said.

Further, commenting on the issue of carbon trading, Raha said that there was a need to institutionalise a vehicle that could connect the tea sector to the carbon market. He called upon the experts to explore what role the industry associations such as UPASI and IJA could play within the framework that's existing within the government rules to take this forward.

The adverse impact of climate change has increased the uncertainty of yields in the plantation crops

Citing an ITA study, carried out in 2013, Raha said the tea sector by nature of its operations, is carbon positive. "Our carbon sequestration far outweighs the emissions. We are in a manner speaking ahead of the curve," he said.

Further, commenting on the issue of carbon trading, Raha said that there was a need to institutionalise a vehicle that could connect the tea sector to the carbon market. He called upon the experts to explore what role the industry associations such as UPASI and IJA could play within the framework that's existing within the government rules to take this forward.

stressed on the need to have an institutional mechanism for carbon trade in the country.

"We need to develop a very strong voluntary carbon trading market in the country, where by people will be able to trade carbon credits and get the money for the carbon which they are sequestering and at the same time industries can buy these credit and go ahead to meet their commitments," Kumar said adding that such a thing represents a fine balance between development and conservation.

Kumar further said it is highly important to bring down the emissions as we have taken a target of reducing the emissions by 45 per cent by 2030. VG Dhanakumar, Director, IIFMS said his institute would come up with white paper on the carbon market potential in the agri-plantation sector that would be submitted to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare for further action.

DATA PATTERNS (INDIA) LIMITED. Registered Office: Plot H9, Fourth Main Road, SIPCOT IT Park, Siruseri, Chennai 603103, Tamil Nadu, India. STATEMENT OF UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND NINE MONTHS ENDED 31st DECEMBER 2021. Table with columns: Sl. No., PARTICULARS, Unaudited December 31, 2021, Quarter Ended (Refer Note 7), Unaudited December 31, 2020, Nine months ended (Refer Note 7), Unaudited December 31, 2021, Unaudited December 31, 2020, Year Ended Audited March 31, 2021. Rows include Revenue from Operations, Other Income, Total Income, Expenses, Profit before exceptional items and tax, Profit/(Loss) before tax, Tax expense, Profit/(Loss) for the period, Other Comprehensive Income, Total Comprehensive Income, and EPS.

