DHAMPUR SUGAR MILLS LIMITED

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited
New Delhi

ATUL GARG & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
418 Plaza Kalpana, 24/147A Birhana Road
Kanpur-208001

T R CHADHA & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
B-30, Connaught Place, Kuthiala Building
New Delhi-110001

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Members of Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of **Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, 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 the 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 Standalone Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, 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 of the Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters ('KAM') 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 a 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.

Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
1. Determination of NRV of Sugar for comparison with Cost of Production (COP) for valuation of inventory:	
As on March 31, 2021, the Company has inventory of sugar with a carrying value of ₹1145.78 Crores. The inventory of sugar is valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. We considered the value of the inventory of sugar as a key audit	**Principal Audit Procedures** We understood and tested the design and operating effectiveness of controls as established by the management in determination of cost of production and net realizable value of inventory of sugar. We considered various factors including the prevailing

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Key Audit Matter	**Auditor's Response**
matter given the relative value of inventory in the financial statements and significant judgement involved in the consideration of factors such as minimum sale price, monthly quota, and fluctuation in domestic and international selling prices in valuation of NRV.	unit specific domestic selling price during and subsequent to the year end, minimum selling price & monthly quota, selling price for contracted sugar export and initiatives taken by the Government with respect to sugar industry as a whole. Based on the above procedures performed, the management's determination of the net realizable value of the inventory of sugar as at the year-end and comparison with cost for valuation of inventory is considered to be reasonable.
2. Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets (DTA) relating to minimum alternate tax (MAT) credit entitlement and re-measurement of Deferred Tax	
As on March 31, 2021, the company has recognised deferred tax asset relating to MAT credit entitlement amounting to ₹155.36 crores. Also, company has re-measured its deferred tax assets and liabilities based on the expected adoption of lower tax regime, u/s 115BAA of Income Tax Act, to be applied in future. The Company exercises significant judgement in assessing the recoverability of DTA relating to MAT credit & reversal of DTL relating to dual income tax rates. In estimating the same, management uses inputs such as internal business and tax projections over a 10-year period. We considered this matter as key audit matter, as it is sensitive to the assumptions used by management in projecting the future taxable income, the reversal of deferred tax liabilities which can be scheduled, and tax planning strategies.	**Principal Audit Procedures** We considered relevant notifications/circulars issued by Income tax department and provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961 and relevant accounting standard and clarification given by Ind AS Technical Facilitation Group (ITFG). We also understood the various assumptions and judgements made by the management relating to forecast of future profitability projections and future taxable profits for making assessment of utilization of MAT credit entitlement and for migration to new tax regime. We evaluated the reasonableness and tested the appropriateness of those underlying assumptions and judgements based on the existing parameters and business environment. We performed a sensitivity analysis over the key assumptions to assess their impact on the Company's determination that the DTA relating to carry forward losses and MAT credit were realizable. We considered the issue of recognition of deferred tax asset and liabilities based on the tax rates expected to be applied at the time of its reversal and assessed the appropriateness of Company's accounting policy for recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities and compliance of the policy with the requirement of prevailing accounting standards. Based on the above procedures performed, the recognition of deferred tax assets relating to the MAT credit entitlement and measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities using the tax rates applicable at the time of reversal are considered adequate and reasonable.

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New Delhi

Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
3. Contingent Liabilities- Contingencies related to Regulatory, Direct and Indirect tax matters	
The Company has material contingencies related to Regulatory, Direct and Indirect tax matters which are under dispute with various authorities as more fully described in Note 40 (I) to the Standalone financial statements. The Company exercises significant judgment to determine the possible outcome of these disputes. Thereafter the Company makes a determination for recording/ write-back of provisions or alternatively disclosing them as contingencies unless the matters are considered as remote. We identified this as a key audit matter because the estimates on which these amounts are based involve a significant degree of management judgement in interpreting the cases and it may be subject to management bias.	**Principal Audit Procedures** We have obtained an understanding of the Company's internal instructions and procedures in respect of estimation and disclosure of contingent liabilities and adopted the following audit procedures: 1) understood and tested the design and operating effectiveness of controls as established by the management for obtaining all relevant information for pending litigation cases; 2) discussing with the management any material developments and latest status of legal matters; 3) read various correspondences and related documents pertaining to litigation cases produced by the management and performed substantive procedures on calculations supporting the disclosure of contingent liabilities; examining management's judgements and assessments whether provisions are required; considering the management assessments of those matters that are not disclosed as the probability of material outflow is considered to be remote; 4) reviewing the adequacy and completeness of disclosures; Based on the above procedures performed, the estimation and disclosures of contingent liabilities are considered to be adequate and reasonable.

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

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

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 identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the company's annual report and if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and shall take appropriate actions, if required.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the 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 and presentation 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 judgements 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, the Board of Directors 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 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 skepticism 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 Standalone Financial statement 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 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 (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) 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, based on our report, 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), the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone Statement of Cash Flow 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 Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 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"**. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting

(g) With respect to the matter 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 according to the information and explanation given to us, the remuneration paid during the current year by the Company to its directors is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

(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 March 31, 2021 on its financial position in its Standalone Financial Statements. Refer Note - 39 to the Standalone Financial Statements;
ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Atul Garg & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.001544C

Fiza Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 429196
UDIN:

Place of signature: Kanpur
Date: 24th April 2021

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.006711N/N500028

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No. 057986
UDIN:

Place of signature: New Delhi
Date: 24th April 2021

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in our report of even date to the members of Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited on the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021, we report that:

(i) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of audit, the company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of audit, property, plant and equipment have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets and no material discrepancy was noticed on such verification as compared to book records.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of records examined by us, the title deeds of the immovable properties are held in the name of the company.

(ii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, inventories have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals having regard to the size of the company and no material discrepancy was noticed on such verification as compared to book records.

(iii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of audit, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, sub clauses (a), (b) & (c) of paragraph 3(iii) the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of audit, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans given, investments made, guarantees and securities given.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, the Company has complied with the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and rules framed thereunder in respect of deposits accepted during the year. As informed to us, no Order has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other Tribunal in this connection.

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost records and Audit) Rules, 2014 under section 148 of the Companies Act and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained. We have however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii)(a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the books and records examined by us, we state that the company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales tax, service tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities There are no undisputed statutory dues as referred to above as at March 31, 2021 outstanding for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable We have been informed by the Company that they are in process of getting these returns rectified and are hopeful that these demands will be substantially reduced after rectification.

(b) In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that there are no dues of income tax or sale tax or service tax or goods and service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax or cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute except mentioned in **Annexure-A1**.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and the books and records examined by us, in our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowings to any financial institution, bank and government during the period. The Company has not borrowed any money by way of issue of debentures.

(ix) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examinations of the records, in our opinion, the money raised by the Company by way of term loans have been applied for the purposes for which they were obtained. The company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer during the current year.

(x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanation given to us, no fraud by the company or on the company, by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of audit, the company has paid managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals as mandated by the provisions of Section 197 of the Act read with Schedule V of the Act.

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of audit, the company is not a Nidhi company. Therefore, clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placements of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.

(xv) In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that the Company has not entered into non- cash transaction with directors or persons connected with him. Therefore paragraph 3(xv) Order is not applicable.

(xvi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of audit, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For Atul Garg & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.001544C

Fiza Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 429196
UDIN:

Place of signature: Kanpur
Date -24th April 2021

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.006711N/N500028

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No. 057986
UDIN:

Place of signature: New Delhi
Date -24th April 2021

Annexure A1 to the Independent Auditors' Report:
(Referred to in paragraph vii (b) under 'Annexure A to the Independent Auditors Report section of our report of even date)

Sr#	Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount in ₹ crores	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
1	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.01	2003-04	Hon'ble Supreme Court
2	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.02	2005-06	Hon'ble Supreme Court
3	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.01	2012-13	Hon'ble Supreme Court
4	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	#	2012-13	Hon'ble Supreme Court
	sub-total		**0.04**		
1	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	#	1998-99	Honorable High Court of Allahabad
2	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.01	2001-02	Honorable High Court of Allahabad
3	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	#	2004-05	Honorable High Court of Allahabad
4	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	#	2004-05	Honorable High Court of Allahabad
5	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.01	2004-05	Honorable High Court of Allahabad
6	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.02	2005-06	Honorable High Court of Allahabad
7	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.04	2010-11	Honorable High Court of Allahabad
	sub-total		**0.09**		
1	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.04	1995-96	CESTAT, Allahabad Bench
2	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	#	1996-97	CESTAT, Allahabad Bench
3	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.01	2003-04	CESTAT, Allahabad Bench
4	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.03	2004-05	CESTAT, Allahabad Bench
5	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.03	2004-05	CESTAT, Allahabad Bench
6	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.26	2005-06	CESTAT, Allahabad Bench
7	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.04	2006-07	CESTAT, Allahabad Bench
8	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.04	2009-10	CESTAT, Allahabad Bench
9	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	#	2009-10	CESTAT, Allahabad Bench
10	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	2.89	2010-11	CESTAT, Allahabad Bench

Sr#	Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount in ₹ crores	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
11	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	4.75	2010-11	CESTAT, Allahabad Bench
12	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	3.09	2010-11	CESTAT, Allahabad Bench
13	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	2.08	2014-15	CESTAT, Allahabad Bench
	sub-total		**13.25**		
1	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	#	2001-02	Commissioner Appeal
2	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	#	2004-05	Commissioner Appeal
3	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	#	2004-05	Commissioner Appeal
4	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.05	2009-10	Commissioner Appeal
5	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.31	2011-12	Commissioner Appeal
6	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.14	2015-16	Commissioner Appeal
7	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.38	2016-17	Commissioner Appeal
	sub-total		**0.88**		
	Total Excise duty demands		**14.25**		
1	Service Tax Law	Service Tax	0.56	2009-10	CESTAT, Allahabad Bench
2	Service Tax Law	Service Tax	0.11	2015-16	CESTAT, Allahabad Bench
	Total Service tax demands		**0.66**		
	Total Excise duty & Service tax demands		**14.91**		
1	U.P. Trade Tax Act, 1948	Trade Tax	0.37	2014-15	Additional Commissioner (Appeals)
2	U.P. Trade Tax Act, 1948	Trade Tax	0.65	2014-15	Additional Commissioner (Appeals)
3	U.P. Trade Tax Act, 1948	Trade Tax	0.51	2015-16	Additional Commissioner (Appeals)
4	U.P. Trade Tax Act, 1948	Trade Tax	#	2015-16	Additional Commissioner (Appeals)
5	U.P. Trade Tax Act, 1948	Trade Tax	0.66	2016-17	Additional Commissioner (Appeals)
6	U.P. Trade Tax Act, 1948	Trade Tax	0.07	2016-17	Additional Commissioner

Sr#	Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount in ₹ crores	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
					(Appeals)
7	U.P. Trade Tax Act, 1948	Trade Tax	0.50	2017-18	Additional Commissioner (Appeals)
8	U.P. Trade Tax Act, 1948	Trade Tax	0.03	2017-18	Additional Commissioner (Appeals)
	Total Trade tax demands		**2.81**		
1	U.P. Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area Act, 2007	Entry Tax	0.82	1994-95	Honorable High Court of Allahabad
2	U.P. Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area Act, 2007	Entry Tax	1.06	1994-95	Honorable High Court of Allahabad
3	U.P. Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area Act, 2007	Entry Tax	1.25	1995-96	Honorable High Court of Allahabad
4	U.P. Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area Act, 2007	Entry Tax	0.37	1995-96	Honorable High Court of Allahabad
5	U.P. Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area Act, 2007	Entry Tax	0.89	2001-02	Honorable High Court of Allahabad
	Sub-total		**4.39**		
1	U.P. Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area Act, 2007	Entry Tax	0.02	2000-01	Commercial Tax Tribunal
	Sub-total		**0.02**		
1	U.P. Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area Act, 2007	Entry Tax	0.05	2014-15	Additional Commissioner (Appeals)
2	U.P. Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area Act, 2007	Entry Tax	0.03	2017-18	Additional Commissioner (Appeals)
3	U.P. Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area Act, 2007	Entry Tax	0.07	2015-16	Additional Commissioner (Appeals)
4	U.P. Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area Act, 2007	Entry Tax	0.41	2016-17	Additional Commissioner (Appeals)
5	U.P. Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area Act, 2007	Entry Tax	0.19	2017-18	Additional Commissioner (Appeals)
	Sub-total		**0.75**		
1	U.P. Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area Act, 2007	Entry Tax	0.01	2010-11	Additional Commissioner
	Sub-total		**0.01**		
	Total Entry tax demands		**5.17**		
	Total Trade tax and Entry tax demands		**7.98**		

represents where value is less than Rs 50,000/-

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of the Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited for the year ended March 31, 2021

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the internal financial controls 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 (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. 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 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 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exits, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risk of misstatement of the Standalone 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 over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Standalone Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls over financial reporting include 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 Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Standalone Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements

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

For Atul Garg & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.001544C

Fiza Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 429196
UDIN:

Place of signature: Kanpur
Date: 24th April 2021

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.006711N/N500028

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No. 057986
UDIN:

Place of signature: New Delhi
Date: 24th April 2021

DHAMPUR SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
CIN No :-L15249UP1933PLC000511
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2021

(₹ in Crores)

	Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
	ASSETS			
(1)	**Non - current assets**			
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	1,591.89	1,614.39
	(b) Right-of use-asset	5(a)	18.09	18.09
	(c) Capital work - in - progress	6	21.24	6.78
	(d) Other intangible assets	7	2.48	2.87
	(e) Biological asset	8 (i)	#	#
	(f) Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	9	13.29	27.29
	(ii) Loans	10 (i)	2.90	2.80
	(iii) Others financial assets	11 (i)	-	0.41
	(g) Deferred tax asset (net)	23	-	6.19
	(h) Other non - current assets	12 (i)	24.25	22.77
	Sub total (Non current assets)		**1,674.14**	**1,701.59**
(2)	**Current assets**			
	(a) Inventories	13	1,292.55	1,603.70
	(b) Biological asset	8 (ii)	1.04	1.17
	(c) Financial assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	14	307.47	309.16
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	15	59.12	2.69
	(iii) Bank Balances other than (ii) above	16	7.75	6.51
	(iv) Loans	10 (ii)	2.30	1.70
	(v) Others financial assets	11 (ii)	4.83	1.43
	(d) Other current assets	12 (ii)	121.33	213.28
	Sub total (Current assets)		**1,796.39**	**2,139.64**
	(e) Assets held for sale	17	-	1.64
	Total assets		**3,470.53**	**3,842.87**
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
	EQUITY			
	(a) Equity share capital	18	66.45	66.45
	(b) Other equity	19	1,496.44	1,308.63
	Sub total (Equity)		**1,562.89**	**1,375.08**
	LIABILITIES			
(1)	**Non - current liabilities**			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	20 (i)	320.04	416.52
	(ii) Lease Liabilities	5 (c)	11.07	13.09
	(b) Other non - current liabilities	24 (i)	9.21	16.64
	(c) Provisions	22 (i)	32.80	32.38
	(d) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	23	31.20	-
	Sub total (non current liabilities)		**404.32**	**478.63**
(2)	**Current liabilities**			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	20 (ii)	710.68	1,200.82
	(ii) Trade payables	25		
	(A) total outstanding due of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and	25	4.64	1.93
	(B) total outstanding due of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	25	589.21	563.07
	(iii) Lease Liabilities	5 (c)	5.04	4.53
	(iv) Other financial liabilities	21	155.38	178.51
	(b) Other current liabilities	24(ii)	24.68	32.67
	(c) Provisions	22 (ii)	9.04	7.63
	(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	26	4.65	-
	Sub total (current liabilities)		**1,503.32**	**1,989.16**
	Total equity & liabilities		**3,470.53**	**3,842.87**

The accompanying notes from 1 to 55 form an integral part of the financial statements

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

For Atul Garg & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.001544C

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.006711N/N500028

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Fiza Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 429196

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No. 057986

V. K. Goel
Chairman
(DIN 00075317)

A. K. Goel
Vice Chairman
(DIN 00076553)

Gaurav Goel
Managing Director
(DIN 00076111)

Gautam Goel
Managing Director
(DIN 00076326)

Place: Kanpur
Date: April 24, 2021

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 24, 2021

M. P. Mehrotra
Director
(DIN 00016768)

Susheel Mehrotra
CFO
Type text here

Nalin Kumar Gupta
Joint CFO

Aparna Goel
Company Secretary

DHAMPUR SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
CIN No :-L15249UP1933PLC000511
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

(₹ in Crores)

	Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
I	Revenue from operations	27	4,217.37	3,393.62
II	Other income	28	16.14	30.29
III	**Total income (I + II)**		**4,233.51**	**3,423.91**
IV	Expenses			
	Cost of materials consumed	29	2,847.24	2,497.19
	Excise duty on sale of goods	30	74.90	40.75
	Purchase of Stock-in-Trade	31	34.33	60.89
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock - in - trade and work - in - progress	32	332.46	28.60
	Employee benefits expenses	33	142.78	136.36
	Finance costs	34	79.67	100.07
	Depreciation and amortization expenses	35	77.10	75.39
	Other expenses	36	324.00	264.41
	Total expenses (IV)		**3,912.48**	**3,203.66**
V	**Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax (III - IV)**		**321.03**	**220.25**
VI	Exceptional items	37	(16.00)	(17.26)
VII	Profit / (loss) before tax (V - VI)		**305.03**	**202.99**
VIII	Tax expense			
	(1) Current tax	38	56.41	31.61
	(2) Deferred tax	23	29.76	(39.99)
			86.17	**(8.38)**
IX	**Profit / (loss) for the period (VII - VIII)**		**218.86**	**211.37**
X	**Other comprehensive income**			
	A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	-- Remeasurement of post-employment benefits obligation		0.30	(2.23)
	-- Change in Fair value of FVOCI equity investments		1.50	(0.72)
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	23	(0.26)	0.85
	B **Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss**			
	(i) -- Net change in intrinsic value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges		10.30	(8.79)
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	23	(3.60)	3.07
XI	**Total comprehensive income for the period (IX + X)**		**227.10**	**203.55**
XII	**Earning per equity share (face value of ₹ 10 each)**	39		
	(i) Basic (in ₹)		32.97	31.84
	(ii) Diluted (in ₹)		32.97	31.84

The accompanying notes from 1 to 55 form an integral part of the financial statements

This is Statement of Profit and Loss Statement referred to in our report of even date

For Atul Garg & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN- 001544C

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN- 006711N/N500028

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Fiza Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 429196

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No. 057986

V. K. Goel
Chairman
(DIN 00075317)

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Vice Chairman
(DIN 00076553)

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Managing Director
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Managing Director
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M. P. Mehrotra
Director
(DIN 00016768)

Susheel Mehrotra
CFO

Nalin Kumar Gupta
Joint CFO

Aparna Goel
Company Secretary

Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited New Delhi

Place: Kanpur
Date: April 24, 2021

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 24, 2021

DHAMPUR SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
CIN: L15249UP1933PLC000511
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

A. Equity share capital (₹ in Crores)

For the year ended March 31, 2020			For the year ended March 31, 2021		
Balance as at April 1, 2019	Changes in equity share capital during the year	As at March 31, 2020	Balance as at April 1, 2020	Changes in equity share capital during the year	As at March 31, 2021
66.45	-	66.45	66.45	-	66.45

B. Other Equity (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Surplus						Others reserves			
	Capital reserve	Security premium	Storage fund/reserve for molasses	Capital redemption reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	Remeasurement of post-employment benefits obligation	FVOCI equity investment reserve	FVOCI cash flow hedge reserve	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2019	**7.23**	**379.94**	**1.41**	**3.72**	**121.83**	**664.23**	**(2.86)**	**1.23**	**(0.08)**	**1,176.65**
Profit for the year						211.37	-			**211.37**
Other comprehensive income						-	(1.45)	(0.65)	(5.72)	**(7.82)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**211.37**	**(1.45)**	**(0.65)**	**(5.72)**	**203.55**
Molasses fund created during the year			0.38							**0.38**
Molasses fund utilised during the year			(0.21)							**(0.21)**
Interim Dividend paid, inclusive of taxes						(48.02)				**(48.02)**
Final dividend, inclusive of taxes						(24.01)				**(24.01)**
Transfer from statutory reserve					0.21					**0.21**
Reclassify to statemet of Profit and loss									0.08	**0.08**
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**7.23**	**379.94**	**1.58**	**3.72**	**122.04**	**803.57**	**(4.31)**	**0.58**	**(5.72)**	**1,308.63**
Profit for the year						218.86	-			**218.86**
Other comprehensive income						-	0.20	1.35	0.98	**2.53**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**218.86**	**0.20**	**1.35**	**0.98**	**221.39**
Molasses fund created during the year			0.53							**0.53**
Molasses fund utilised during the year			-							**-**
Reclassify to statemet of Profit and loss									5.72	**5.72**
Final dividend, inclusive of taxes						-				**-**
Interim dividend, inclusive of taxes						(39.83)				**(39.83)**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**7.23**	**379.94**	**2.11**	**3.72**	**122.04**	**982.60**	**(4.11)**	**1.93**	**0.98**	**1,496.44**

The accompanying notes from 1 to 55 form an integral part of the financial statements

This is Statement of Change in Equity referred to in our report of even date

For Atul Garg & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.001544C

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.006711N/N500028

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Fiza Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 429196

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No. 057986

V. K. Goel
Chairman
(DIN 00075317)

A. K. Goel
Vice Chairman
(DIN 00076553)

Gaurav Goel
Managing Director
(DIN 00076111)

Gautam Goel
Managing Director
(DIN 00076326)

M. P. Mehrotra
Director
(DIN 00016768)

Susheel Mehrotra
CFO

Nalin Kumar Gupta
Joint CFO

Aparna Goel
Company Secretary

Place: Kanpur
Date: April 24, 2021

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 24, 2021

DHAMPUR SUGAR MILLS LIMITED

CIN No :-L15249UP1933PLC000511

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

(₹ in Crores)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
A	**Cash flow from operating activities**		
	Net Profit after exceptional items and tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	305.03	202.99
	Adjustments :		
	Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment & Intangible asset	77.10	75.39
	(Gain) / Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	3.69	0.01
	Finance costs	79.67	100.07
	Storage fund for molasses	0.53	0.38
	Deferred Government grant	(0.38)	(0.38)
	Finance income	(0.59)	(0.76)
	Dividend income	(0.04)	(0.03)
	Impairment of investment written back/provision for advances to subsidiary company	(2.00)	(1.70)
	Loss on material held for disposal	1.64	-
	Provision for doubtful debts	1.39	-
	Fair value gain on re-measurement of biological assets through profit or loss	(1.11)	(2.85)
	Liabilities/ Provisions no longer required written back	(1.31)	(0.94)
	Bad-debts written off	5.01	9.52
	Exceptional items	16.00	17.26
	Provision for employee benefits	1.53	1.16
	Operating profit before working capital adjustments	**486.16**	**400.12**
	Working capital adjustments		
	(Increase) /Decrease in trade receivables	(4.71)	0.64
	(Increase) /Decrease in other financial assets	0.67	(1.08)
	(Increase) /Decrease in other assets	12.18	(19.40)
	(Increase) /Decrease in Government grants	87.86	(21.91)
	(Increase) /Decrease in asset held for sale	-	-
	(Increase) /Decrease in inventories	311.15	52.55
	Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other financial liabilities	27.55	6.97
	Increase / (Decrease) in provisions and other liabilities	(6.59)	(13.41)
	Cash generated from operations	**914.27**	**404.48**
	Tax expenses	(36.08)	(47.99)
	Net cash generated from operating activities	**878.19**	**356.49**
B	**Investing activities**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(87.87)	(61.15)
	Sale of property, plant and equipment	3.58	0.30
	Purchase of financial instruments other than subsidiaries	-	-
	Purchase of financial instruments in subsidiaries	(0.01)	-
	Loan to subsidiaries companies	(1.10)	(11.07)
	Sale/redemption of financial instruments	2.00	-
	Interest received	0.96	0.16
	Purchase/maturity of fixed deposits (Net)	(1.05)	0.70
	Dividend received	0.04	0.03
	Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities	**(83.45)**	**(71.03)**
C	**Financing activities**		
	Repayments of long term borrowings	(165.94)	(184.40)
	Principal payment of Lease Liabilities	(3.49)	(3.63)
	Interest paid on Lease Liabilities	(1.55)	(0.65)
	Receipt of long term borrowings	52.16	32.60
	Proceeds from short term borrowings (net)	(490.14)	61.51
	Dividend including dividend distribution tax	(39.83)	(71.73)
	Finance cost paid	(89.51)	(119.09)
	Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities	**(738.30)**	**(285.39)**
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**56.44**	**0.07**
	Opening cash & cash equivalents	**2.69**	**2.62**
	Closing cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of Cash Flow Statement (refer note 15)	**59.13**	**2.69**

DHAMPUR SUGAR MILLS LIMITED

CIN No :-L15249UP1933PLC000511

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

Notes:

1 The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method setout in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7
2 Figures in brackets indicate cash outflow from respective activities.
3 Cash and cash equivalents as at the Balance Sheet date consists of :

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2021**	**Year ended March 31, 2020**
Balances with banks :		
-On current account	1.69	1.49
-Funds in Transit	56.50	-
Cash on hand	0.93	1.20
Total	**59.12**	**2.69**

Reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities :

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	**Long-term borrowings**	**Short-term borrowings**	**Total**
Opening balance as on April 01, 2020	539.13	1,200.82	1,739.95
Financial cash flows (Net)	(113.78)	(490.14)	(603.92)
Change in Interest accured	8.59	-	8.59
Closing balance as at March 31, 2021	**433.94**	**710.68**	**1,144.62**

The accompanying notes from 1 to 55 form an integral part of the financial statements

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

For Atul Garg & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN- 001544C

Fiza Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 429196

Place: Kanpur
Date: April 24, 2021

For T R Chadha & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN- 006711N/N500028

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No. 057986

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 24, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

V. K. Goel	**A. K. Goel**	**Gaurav Goel**	**Gautam Goel**
Chairman	*Vice Chairman*	*Managing Director*	*Managing Director*
(DIN 00075317)	**(DIN 00076553)**	**(DIN 00076111)**	**(DIN 00076326)**
M. P. Mehrotra	**Susheel Mehrotra**	**Nalin Kumar Gupta**	**Aparna Goel**
Director	*CFO*	*Joint CFO*	*Company Secretary*
(DIN 00016768)			

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

1) Corporate Information:

Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited ("DSML" or "the Company") having CIN No. L15249UP1933PLC000511 is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India and has its registered office at Dhampur, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Its shares are listed on two stock exchanges in India namely, National Stock Exchange of India and Bombay Stock Exchange of India.

The company is engaged mainly in the manufacturing and selling of sugar, chemicals, ethanol and co-generation and sale of power.

2) Significant Accounting Policies:

The significant accounting policies applied by the Company in the preparation of its financial statements are listed below. Such accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in these financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

i. Basis of preparation and presentation

a) 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) read with the Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) and relevant amendment rules thereafter and accounting principles generally accepted in India.

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

b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, assets for defined benefit plans and Biological assets that are measured at fair value, assets held for sale which is measured at lower of cost and fair value less cost to sell as explained further in notes to standalone financial statements.

c) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (₹) and all values are rounded to the nearest crores and two decimals thereof, except if otherwise stated.

ii. Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is treated as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

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

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- Expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.
- Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include the current portion of non-current financial liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

iii. Property, plant and equipment & capital work-in-progress

Property, plant and equipment are tangible items that are held for use in the production or supply for 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 being 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. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Freehold lands are stated at cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes less accumulated depreciation, and impairment loss, if any.

The cost of an asset includes the purchase cost of material, including import duties and non-refundable taxes, and any directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to the location and condition of its intended use. For this purpose, cost includes carrying value as Deemed cost on the date of transition. Interest on borrowings used to finance the construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset until such time that the asset is ready for its intended use.

Items of spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment which meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalized. Other spare parts are carried as inventory and recognized in the statement of profit and loss on consumption. When parts of an item of PPE have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate component.

The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use, if any, is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statement upon sale or retirement of the asset and resultant gain or loss are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Assets identified and technically evaluated as obsolete are retired from active use and held for disposal are stated at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

Capital work-in-progress, representing expenditure incurred in respect of assets under development and not ready for their intended use, are carried at cost. Cost includes related acquisition expenses, construction cost, related borrowing cost and other direct expenditure.

iv. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. For this purpose, cost includes carrying value as Deemed cost on the date of transition.

Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

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 the statement of profit and loss..

v. Depreciation and amortization

The classification of plant and machinery into continuous and non-continuous process is done as per their use and depreciation thereon is provided accordingly. 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 of the Companies Act, 2013.
The Company has used the following useful lives to provide depreciation on its tangible assets:

Assets	**Useful Lives**
Building	03-60 years
Plant & equipment	15-40 years
Furniture & fixtures	10 years
Railway sidings	15 years
Weighbridge	15 years
Computers	03 years
Office equipment	05 years
Electrical appliances	15 years
Vehicles	08 years
Farm asset and equipment	15 years

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic life of the assets. The Company uses a rebuttable presumption that the useful life of intangible assets is ten years from the date when the assets is available for use.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each financial year and are given effect to wherever appropriate.

vi. Foreign currency translations

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency spot rate prevailing at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities related to foreign currency transactions remaining outstanding at the balance sheet date are translated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Any income or expense arising on account of foreign exchange difference either on settlement or on translation is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the initial transaction.

vii. Inventories

Raw material, process chemicals, stores and packing material are measured at weighted average cost.

Work in progress, traded and finished goods (other than by products and scraps) are measured at lower of cost or net realizable value.

By products and scrap are carried at estimated Net Realizable Value.

Cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises of raw material cost (net of realizable value of By-products), variable and fixed production overhead, which are allocated to work in progress and finished goods on full absorption cost basis. Cost of inventory also includes all other cost incurred in bringing the inventories to their respective present location and condition. Borrowing costs are not included in the value of inventories.

Net realizable value (NRV) is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

viii. Biological assets

Biological assets comprise of standing crop and livestock.

Biological assets are measured at fair value less cost to sell. Changes in fair value of biological assets is recognised in the statement of profit and loss account

The biological process starts with preparation of land for planting, seedlings and ends with the harvesting of crops.

For Standing crop, where little biological transformation has taken place since the initial cost was incurred (for example seedlings planted immediately before the balance sheet date), such biological assets are measured at cost i.e. the total expenses incurred on such plantation up to the balance sheet date.

When harvested, crop is transferred to inventory at fair value less costs to sell.

ix. Revenue recognition

The Company derives revenue primarily from sale of sugar and other by-products produced from processing of sugar cane, sale of power and sale of chemicals.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration, the company expect to receive in exchange of those products or services. Revenue is inclusive of excise duty and excluding estimated discount, pricing incentives, rebates, other similar allowances to the customers and excluding goods and service tax and other taxes and amounts collected on behalf of third parties or government, if any.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods are delivered and titles have passed, at which time all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Contract Revenue

Contract revenue is recognised only to the extent of cost incurred till such time the outcome of the job cannot be ascertained reliably subject to condition that it is probable that such cost will be recoverable. When the outcome of the contract is ascertained reliably, contract revenue is recognised at cost of work performed on the contract plus proportionate margin, using the percentage of completion method. Percentage of completion is the proportion of cost of work performed to-date, to the total estimated contract costs.

The estimated outcome of a contract is considered reliable when all the following conditions are satisfied:

i. the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
ii. it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the contract will flow to the Company;
iii. the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
iv. the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the contract can be measured reliably.

Expected loss, if any, on a contract is recognised as expense in the period in which it is foreseen, irrespective of the stage of completion of the contract.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividend is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably i.e. in case of interim dividend, on the date of declaration by the Board of Directors; whereas in case of final dividend, on the date of approval by the shareholders.

Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. 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.

Insurance claims

Insurance claim are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted / expected to be admitted and to the extent that the amount recoverable can be measured reliably and it is reasonable to expect ultimate collection.

Export incentives

Export incentives are accounted for in the year of exports based on eligibility and when there is no significant uncertainty in receiving the same.

Other incomes

All other incomes are accounted on accrual basis.

x. Expenses

All expenses are accounted for on accrual basis.

xi. Long term borrowings

Long term borrowings are initially recognised at net of material transaction costs incurred and measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Preference shares, which are mandatorily redeemable on a specific date are classified as liabilities. The dividend on cumulative preference shares is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss as finance costs.

xii. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial time to get ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs also include exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Transaction costs incurred for long term borrowing until are not material are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

xiii. Leases

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Company as a lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component based on the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. The company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability due to modification as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and statement of profit and loss depending upon the nature of modification. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

At the inception of the lease the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. In case of a finance lease, finance income is recognised over the lease term based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease. When the Company is an intermediate lessor it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Company applies Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers to allocate the consideration in the contract.

xiv. Provision for current and deferred tax

(i) Current income tax :

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.
Current tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognized in OCI or equity.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and established provisions, where appropriate, on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.
The Company Offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

The Company will update the amount in the financial statement if facts and circumstance change as a result of examination or action by tax authorities.

(ii) Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax assets is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax is recognized in Statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in OCI or equity, in which case it is recognized in OCI or equity.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credits is recognised as deferred tax assets in the Balance Sheet only when the asset can be measured reliably and to the extent there is convincing evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the MAT credits can be utilised by the company in future.

xv. Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill and Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation but are tested annually for impairment.

Other intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The Carrying amount of assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date, if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factor. An asset is impaired when the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the recoverable amount. Impairment is charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired.

An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

xvi. Government grants

Government grants are recognised at fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

Government grants related to assets, including non-monetary grants recorded at fair value, are treated as deferred income and are recognized and credited in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic and rational basis over the estimated useful life of the related asset.

When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

xvii. Provisions, contingent liabilities and assets

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

A contingent asset is not recognised but disclosed, when probable asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

xviii. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include 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 are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

xix. Dividend payable

Dividends and interim dividends payable to a Company's shareholders are recognized as changes in equity in the period in which they are approved by the shareholder's meeting and the Board of Directors respectively.

xx. Non-current assets (or disposal group) held for sale and discontinued operations:

Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying value and fair value less costs to sell.

Assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying value will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is only met when the sale is highly probable and the asset, or disposal group, is available for immediate sale in its present condition and is marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value.

Where a disposal group represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, then it is treated as a discontinued operation. The post-tax profit or loss of the discontinued operation together with the gain or loss recognised on its disposal are disclosed as a single amount in the statement of profit and loss, with all prior periods being presented on this basis.

xxi. Equity Issue Expenses

Expenses incurred on issue of equity shares are charged in securities premium account in the year in which it is incurred.

xxii. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

A. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets, except trade receivables are initially recognized at fair value. Trade receivables are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value of the financial assets, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in following categories:

a) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Amortised cost is determined using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs forms an integral part of the EIR.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Interest income for these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

FVTPL is a residual category for financial instruments. Any financial instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to classify a financial instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). Financial instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss.

d) Equity investments

All equity investments, except investments in subsidiaries are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at FVTOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

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

Equity investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost except for the equity investments in subsidiaries as at the transition date which are carried at deemed cost being fair value as at the date of transition.

Impairment of financial assets:

The company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with the assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

For trade receivables, the company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 "*Financial Instruments*" which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of receivables. The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed

Derecognition of financial assets:

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when, and only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

B. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial liabilities (other than financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

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

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

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Derecognition of financial liabilities:

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's Balance Sheet when, and only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

C. Offsetting of financial instruments

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

xxiii. Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Accounting

The Company uses various derivative financial instruments to mitigate the risk of changes in interest rates, exchange rates and commodity prices. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are also subsequently measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as Financial Assets when the fair value is positive and as Financial Liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to Statement of Profit and Loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedge which is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and later to Statement of Profit and Loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss or is treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a Non-Financial Assets or Non-Financial liability.

Hedges that meet the criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as follows:

A. Cash Flow Hedge: The Company designates derivative contracts or non-derivative Financial Assets / Liabilities as hedging instruments to mitigate the risk of movement in interest rates and foreign exchange rates for foreign exchange exposure on highly probable future cash flows attributable to a recognised asset or liability or forecast cash transactions. When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve being part of Other Comprehensive Income. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in cash flow hedging reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedging reserve until the underlying transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the underlying transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in cash flow hedging reserve is reclassified in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

B. Fair Value Hedge: The Company designates derivative contracts or non-derivative Financial Assets / Liabilities as hedging instruments to mitigate the risk of change in fair value of hedged item due to movement in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and commodity prices. Changes in the fair value of hedging instruments and hedged items that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item for which the effective interest method is used for amortising to Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of maturity.

xxiv. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

- In the principal market for the asset or liability or

- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

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

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

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

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

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

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

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets & liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and the risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

xxv. Employees benefits

a) Short-term obligations

Short-term obligations for wages and salaries, including nonmonetary 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 up to the end of the reporting period are recognised and measured at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

b) Post-employment obligations

i. Defined contribution plans

The eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits in respect of provident fund, a defined contribution plan, in which both employees and the Company make contribution at a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. The contributions, as specified under Defined Contribution Plan to Regional Provident Commissioner and the Central Provident Fund recognised as expense during the period in the statement of profit and loss.

ii. Defined benefit plans

- **Non-funded defined benefits plans:** The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ('the Gratuity Plan') covering eligible employees of the company. The Gratuity Plan provides a lumpsum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the company.

  The cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuation being carried out at each balance sheet date.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation.

The service cost and net interest on the net defined benefit liability/(asset) is included in employees benefits expenses in the statement of profit and loss.

Past service cost is recognised as an expense when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs or when any related restructuring costs or termination benefits are recognised, whichever is earlier.

Re-measurement gain and loss arising from experience adjustments and change actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. Re-measurements are not classified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.

- **Funded defined benefits plans:** The Company also made contribution to the provident fund set up as irrevocable trust. The Company is generally liable for monthly contributions and any shortfall in the fund assets based on the government specified minimum rates of return or pension and recognises such contributions and shortfall, if any, as an expense in the year incurred.

c) Compensated absences

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation using projected unit credit method for the unused entitlement that has accumulated as at the balance sheet date.

The benefits are discounted using the market yields as at the end of the balance sheet date that has terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

Re-measurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

d) Voluntary retirement scheme

Compensation to employees who have opted for retirement under the “Voluntary Retirement scheme” is charged to the profit and loss account in the year of retirement.

The Company required to use updated actuarial assumptions to remeasure net defined benefit liability or assets on amendments, curtailment or settlement of defined benefit plan.

The Company adopted amendment to Ind AS 19 as required by said notification to determine:

• Current Service Costs and net interest for the period after remeasurement using the assumptions used for remeasurement and

• Net interest for the remaining period based on the remeasured net defined benefit liability or asset.

xxvi. Operating segments

The Company’s operating segments are established on the basis of those components of the Company that are evaluated regularly by the Board of Directors (the ‘Chief Operating Decision Maker’ as defined in Ind AS 108 - ‘Operating Segments’), in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. These have been identified taking into account nature of products and services, the differing risks and returns and the internal business reporting systems.

Revenue and Expenses have been identified to a segment on the basis of relationship to operating activities of the segment. Revenue and Expenses which relate to enterprise as a whole and are not allocable to a segment on reasonable basis have been disclosed as "Un-allocable".

Segment Assets and Segment Liabilities represent Assets and Liabilities in respective segments. Assets and liabilities that cannot be allocated to a segment on reasonable basis have been disclosed as "Un-allocable".

xxvii. Cash flow statement

Cash flows are stated 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 items of incomes and expenses associated with investing or financing flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

xxviii. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year (before other comprehensive income), attributable to the equity shareholders, by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year (before other comprehensive income), adjusting the after tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, attributable to the equity shareholders, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares which could be issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

xxix. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. On July 24, 2020, the MCA has issued amendments to certain Ind AS. The amendments are effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2020. The company has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing April 1, 2020:

- Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements and Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Error: Refined definition of term "Materiality'- 'Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.'

- Ind AS 103, Business Combinations: Revised definition of a 'business' and introduction of an optional concentration test to permit a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business.

- Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments: Modification to some specific hedge accounting requirements to provide relief to the potential effects of uncertainty caused by the interest rate benchmark (IBOR) reform.

- **Ind AS 116, Leases:** Practical expedient which permits lessees not to account for COVID-19 related rent concessions as a lease modification. However, in case a lessee has not yet approved the financial statements for issue before the issuance of the amendments, then the same may be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019.

- Ind AS 10 - "Events after the Reporting Period": Disclosure for nature of the event and an estimate of its financial effect / not being able to make such an estimate will be required for all non- adjusting events.

- Ind AS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets: A management decision to restructure, taken before the end of the reporting period does not give rise to a constructive obligation at the end of the reporting period unless the entity has, before the end of the reporting period, started to implement the restructuring plan or announced the main features of the restructuring plan to those affected by it.

The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognized in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

New and revised IFRS Standards in issue but not yet effective:
Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) are derived from IFRS Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). IFRS Standards are being issued/revised by the IASB from time to time. The Ind AS need to be issued/revised corresponding to the IFRS Standard in order to remain converged with IFRS. The IASB had issued new and revised IFRS standards which are in issue but not effective. Once they are notified by MCA, Company would analysis the impact on adoption.

3) Use of estimates and management judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) requires management of the company to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and related disclosures concerning the items involved as well as contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date.

The estimates and management's judgments are based on previous experience and other factors considered reasonable and prudent in the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected

The areas involving critical judgement are as follows:

i. Useful lives of property plant and equipment / intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment / intangible assets are depreciated / amortised over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation / amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation / amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

ii. Provisions and contingencies

The assessments undertaken in recognizing provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Ind AS 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'. The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events has required best judgment by management regarding the probability of exposure to potential loss. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change.

iii. Post-employment benefit plans

Employee benefit obligations are measured on the basis of actuarial assumptions which include mortality and withdrawal rates as well as assumptions concerning future developments in discount rates, the rate of salary increases and the inflation rate. The Company considers that the assumptions used to measure its obligations are appropriate and documented. However, any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the resulting calculations.

iv. Provision for income taxes and deferred tax assets

The Company's tax jurisdiction is India. Significant judgements are involved in estimating budgeted profits for the purpose of paying advance tax, determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses and unused tax credit to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit would be available against which the losses could be utilised. Significant management judgment 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 planning strategies.

v. Impairment of investments in subsidiaries

The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at cost (net of impairment, if any) annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for in the statement of profit and loss.

vi. Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

vii. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted price in markets, then fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow model. 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.

Note 4 - Property, plant & equipment

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Land	Building	Plant & Equipments	Furniture & Fixtures	Computers	Office Equipment's	Electrical Appliances	Vehicles	Farm Assets and Equipment	Total (2019-20)
Gross Carrying Cost										
As at April 01, 2019	345.89	191.43	1,914.70	11.81	11.67	3.36	11.63	22.15	0.92	**2,513.56**
Additions during the year	-	11.86	79.03	1.91	0.23	0.06	0.51	2.63	-	**96.23**
Disposals/deductions during the year	-	-	(0.20)	-	-	-	-	(0.60)	-	**(0.80)**
As at March 31, 2020	**345.89**	**203.29**	**1,993.53**	**13.72**	**11.90**	**3.42**	**12.14**	**24.18**	**0.92**	**2,608.99**
Depreciation										
As at April 01, 2019	-	69.55	811.56	9.95	9.37	2.49	9.34	11.26	0.55	**924.07**
Charges for the year	-	5.95	61.55	0.33	0.62	0.16	0.40	1.96	0.05	**71.02**
Disposals/deductions during the year	-	-	(0.01)	-	-	-	-	(0.48)	-	**(0.49)**
As at March 31, 2020	**-**	**75.50**	**873.10**	**10.28**	**9.99**	**2.65**	**9.74**	**12.74**	**0.60**	**994.60**
Net Carrying Cost										
As at March 31, 2020	**345.89**	**127.79**	**1,120.43**	**3.44**	**1.91**	**0.77**	**2.40**	**11.44**	**0.32**	**1,614.39**
As at March 31, 2019	**345.89**	**121.88**	**1,103.14**	**1.86**	**2.30**	**0.87**	**2.29**	**10.89**	**0.37**	**1,589.49**

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Land	Building	Plant & Equipments	Furniture & Fixtures	Computers	Office Equipment's	Electrical Appliances	Vehicles	Farm Asset & Equipment	Total (2020-21)
Gross Carrying Cost										
As at April 01, 2020	**345.89**	**203.29**	**1,993.53**	**13.72**	**11.90**	**3.42**	**12.14**	**24.18**	**0.92**	**2,608.99**
Additions during the year	1.98	11.46	40.74	0.54	1.49	0.61	1.12	1.59	-	**59.53**
Additions on account of revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Disposals/deductions during the year	(0.42)	(1.53)	(12.49)	-	-	-	-	(0.15)	-	**(14.59)**
As at March 31, 2021	**347.45**	**213.22**	**2,021.78**	**14.26**	**13.39**	**4.03**	**13.26**	**25.62**	**0.92**	**2,653.93**
Depreciation										
As at April 01, 2020	**-**	**75.50**	**873.10**	**10.28**	**9.99**	**2.65**	**9.74**	**12.74**	**0.60**	**994.60**
Charges for the year	-	6.52	64.11	0.53	0.73	0.19	0.53	2.10	0.05	**74.76**
Disposals/deductions during the year	-	(0.72)	(6.52)	-	-	-	-	(0.08)	-	**(7.32)**
As at March 31, 2021	**-**	**81.30**	**930.69**	**10.81**	**10.72**	**2.84**	**10.27**	**14.76**	**0.65**	**1,062.04**
Net Carrying Cost										
As at March 31, 2021	**347.45**	**131.92**	**1,091.09**	**3.45**	**2.67**	**1.19**	**2.99**	**10.86**	**0.27**	**1,591.89**
As at March 31, 2020	**345.89**	**127.79**	**1,120.43**	**3.44**	**1.91**	**0.77**	**2.40**	**11.44**	**0.32**	**1,614.39**

Notes 4.1:

(i) Contractual commitment towards purchase of property, plant and equipment, refer note -40
(ii) The Company has availed loans from banks and other entities against security of the aforesaid assets (Refer note 20 for detailed security terms)
(iii) Finance Cost
The finance costs on specific borrowings capitalized during the year amounted to ₹ Nil (March 31, 2020 : ₹ 0.12 crore) using the capitalization rate of N.A (March 31, 2020: 8.40 %) per annum which is the effective interest rate of the specific borrowings.
Further, the Company has not capitalized any borrowing costs on its general borrowings.

Note 5: Leases

(₹ in Crores)

(a) Right-of-use-assets	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Particulars	**Building**	
<u>Gross Carrying Cost</u>		
Opening Balance	22.07	-
Additions during the year	2.33	22.07
Disposals/deductions during the year	(0.41)	-
Borrowing cost	-	-
Closing Balance	**23.99**	**22.07**
<u>Depreciation</u>		
Opening Balance	**3.98**	**-**
Charges for the year	1.94	3.98
Disposals/deductions during the year	(0.02)	-
Closing Balance	**5.90**	**3.98**
<u>Net Carrying Cost</u>		
As at March 31, 2021	**18.09**	**18.09**
As at March 31, 2020	**18.09**	**-**

b. Lease Obligation (As a lessee):

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" effective April 1, 2019. The company has taken various premises on operating lease for lease period of 1 year to 5 years from the date of lease. The lease period may be further extended as per mutual decision of the parties.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value, the expenditure on which has been recognized under line item "Short Term Lease" under Other expenses.

Incremental borrowing rate of 8.60 % has been used for measurement of present value of remaining lease payments and right of use assets.

c. The following is the movement in lease liabilities

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Balance at the Beginning	**17.62**	**-**
Additions during the year	2.33	21.25
Deletions during the year	(0.35)	-
Finance Cost Accrued during the year	1.55	0.65
Payment of Lease Liabilities during the year	(5.04)	(4.28)
Translation Difference	-	-
Balance at the end	**16.11**	**17.62**

The break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities is as follows

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Current Lease Liabilities	5.04	4.53
Non-Current Lease Liabilities	11.07	13.09
Total	**16.11**	**17.62**

d. Contractual maturities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis:

The difference between the future minimum lease rental commitments towards non-cancellable operating leases and finance leases reported as at March 31, 2019 compared to the lease liability as accounted as at April 1, 2019 is primarily due to inclusion of present value of the lease payments for the cancellable term of the leases, reduction due to discounting of the lease liabilities as per the requirement of Ind AS 116 and exclusion of the commitments for the leases to which the company has chosen to apply the practical expedient as per the standard.

(₹ in Crores)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Less than one year	5.04	4.53
One to five years	13.86	18.12
More than five years	-	3.40
	18.90	**26.05**
Rental expense recognized for short-term leases and low value leases for the year	**3.13**	**4.05**

e. Expense

In the Statement of profit and loss for the current period, the nature of the expenses in respect of operating leases has changed from lease rent in previous periods to depreciation cost for the right-of-use asset and finance cost for interest accrued on lease liability. The adoption of the standard has an impact of increase/(decrease) in total expense by ₹ (1.55) crores and ₹ 0.35 crores on the standalone financial results for the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 respectively.

(₹ in Crores)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Depreciation of righto use assets (refer note 2xiii)	1.94	3.98
Finance Cost on Lease Liability (refer note 2xiii)	1.55	0.65
Payment of lease liabilities- Rent Paid	(5.04)	(4.28)
	(1.55)	**0.35**

f. Amount recognized in Statement of Cash Flow

The lease payments have been classified as financing activities in the Statement of Cash Flow under Ind AS 116.The lease payments for operating leases were earlier reported under cash flow from operating activities.

(₹ in Crores)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Repayment of Lease liabilities-Principal amount	3.49	3.63
Repayment of Lease liabilities-Interest amount	1.55	0.65
Total	**5.04**	**4.28**

g. The Company has not received/ exercised any concession, like lease payments, rent free holidays etc. Due to COVID-19. Therefore, no accounting relating to the modification of leases have been accounted for.

Note 6: Capital Work In progress

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening Balance			
Plant and equipment/ Civil work - in- progress	**(A)**	6.78	33.95
Additions during the year			
Plant and equipment / Civil work - in - progress		57.69	57.13
	(B)	**57.69**	**57.13**
Preoperative expenses/ trial run expenses			
Additions during the year :			
Finance costs (refer note 6.a)		-	0.12
	(C)	**-**	**0.12**
Total additions during the year	**D= (B+C)**	57.69	57.25
	E = (A+D)	**64.47**	**91.20**
Add: Inter unit transferred		-	-
Capitalized during the year	(F)	43.23	84.42
Capital work-in-progress at the end of the year	**G= (E-F)**	**21.24**	**6.78**

Note 7: Intangible Assets

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
	Computer Software Licenses	
<u>Gross Carrying Cost</u>		
Opening balance	3.92	3.90
Additions during the year	0.01	0.02
Disposals/deductions during the year	-	-
Closing balance (a)	**3.93**	**3.92**
<u>Amortization</u>		
Opening balance	1.05	0.66
Charges for the year	0.40	0.39
Closing balance (b)	**1.45**	**1.05**
<u>Net carrying cost</u>		
Net closing balance (a-b)	**2.48**	**2.87**

Note 8: Biological Assets

(i) Non-current biological assets

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Live stock (refer note. 2(viii))	#	#
Live stock (Loss)	-	-
Closing Balance	#	#

Value is ₹ 37,771 not reflecting due to round off.

(ii) Current biological assets

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Standing Crop (refer note. 2(viii))	1.17	0.72
Add: Change in fair value *	1.11	2.85
Less: Harvested during the year	1.24	2.40
Closing Balance	**1.04**	**1.17**

* *excludes fair value of self consumed sugar cane of ₹ 2.31 crore (Previous Year ₹ 1.74 crore)*

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Note 9: Investments

Non - Current Investments (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Face Value	No. of Shares/ Units	As at March 31, 2021	No. of Shares/ Units	As at March 31, 2020
(I) Equity Instruments					
(i) Investment in subsidiary (Unquoted)					
(Carried at deemed cost)					
Dhampur International Pte Ltd. (wholly owned subsidiary) (refer note 9 (d))	SG$ 1 US $ 1	10,000 2,000,000	# #	10,000 2,000,000	# #
Carried at cost					
EHAAT Limited (wholly owned subsidiary)	₹ 10	3,770,000	-	3,770,000	3.77
Less :- Impairment during the year			-		(3.77)
Net Investment in EHAAT Limited (wholly owned subsidiary)			-		-
Dhampur International Pte Ltd. (wholly owned subsidiary)	US $ 1	4,000,000	**26.13**	4,000,000	**26.13**
Less :- Impairment during the year			**(15.50)**		**-**
Net Investment in Dhampur International Pte Ltd. (wholly owned subsidiary)			**10.63**		**26.13**
DETS Limited (having controlling stake of 51%)	₹ 10	428,400	0.24	428,400	1.41
Less :- Impairment during the year			-		(1.17)
Net Investment in DETS Limited (having controlling stake of 51%)			**0.24**		**0.24**
Dhampur Bio Organics Limited (Formerly known as RMSD Enterprises Private Limited) (wholly owned subsidiary) (10000 share of ₹ 10/- each) (refer note 9 (f))			0.01		-
Total Investment in subsidiary (Unquoted)			**10.88**		**26.37**
(ii) Investment in others (Unquoted)					
(Carried at deemed cost)					
Rāmgangā Sanyukta Sahkari Kheti Samiti Limited *(Value is ₹ 100, not reflecting due to rounding off)*	₹ 100	1	#	1	#
Total of Investment in others (Unquoted)			**#**		**#**
(iii) Investment in others (Quoted)					
(Carried at fair value through other comprehensive income)					
VLS Finance Limited	₹ 10	263,142	2.15	263,142	0.85
South Asian Enterprises Limited	₹ 10	250,000	0.26	250,000	0.07
Total Investment in others (Quoted)			**2.41**		**0.92**
Total			**13.29**		**27.29**

9 (a) Disclosure **(₹ in Crores)**

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Investment carried at deemed cost	10.88	26.37
Investment carried at fair value through FVTPL (Market Price)	-	-
Investment carried at fair value through OCI (Market Price)	2.41	0.92

9 (b) Disclosure for Valuation method used **(₹ in Crores)**

Disclosure of non-current investments	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market Value	2.41	0.92
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	10.88	26.37
Aggregate amount of write off and impairment in value of Investments	15.50	4.94

9 (c) The list of subsidiaries along with proportion of ownership interest held and country of incorporation are disclosed in Note No. 49 to Consolidated Financial Statements for the FY 2020-21.

9 (d) Investment in Dhampur International PTE Ltd.

The Company has fair valued its investments in its subsidiary "Dhampur International PTE Ltd." and used that fair value as deemed cost for measuring such investments at the time of transition to IND AS i.e. at April 01, 2016.

The investment is valued at ₹ 1/-

9 (e) Investments at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) reflect investment in quoted and unquoted equity securities. These equity shares are designated as FVTOCI as they are not held for trading purpose and are not in similar line of business as the Company, thus disclosing their fair value change in profit and loss will not reflect the purpose of holding.

9 (f) During the year, the company has acquired the 10,000 Equity shares of Dhampur Bio Organics Limited (Formerly known as RMSD Enterprises Private Limited) constituting 100% of paid up share capital and became the wholly owned subsidiary company.

9 (g) Impairment test for investment in a subsidiary

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that investments in subsidiaries are impaired.

As a result of this impairment analysis, the recoverable amount of its investment in DIPL was determined to be ₹ 10.63 crores resulting in an impairment of ₹ 15.50 crores for the year ended March 31, 2021. The total impairment for the year ended March 31, 2021 has been presented as an exceptional item (refer note 37)

Key assumptions considered by the Company in determining fair value less costs to sell under Basis of Net Worth Approach includes the net worth of the shares adjusted for an appropriate control premium. The assumptions used by the Company under the Basis of Net Worth Approach includes significant unobservable inputs and therefore considered as a level 3 input under the fair value hierarchy.

In developing the assumptions relating to the recoverable amounts, the Company considered both internal and external evidences as appropriate. If the assumptions considered change in future due to possible effect of uncertainties, this could result in additional impairments the effects of which may not have been estimated as at the date of the approval of these financial statements.

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Note 10: Financial assets - Loans

(i) Non-current loans

(Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Carried at amortised cost		
Security deposits*		
- to related parties	2.06	1.86
- to others	0.84	0.94
Total	**2.90**	**2.80**

*Security deposits primarily includes deposits given towards rented premises.

(ii) Current Loans

(Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Carried at amortised cost		
Loans and advances to subsidiary companies (refer note 43)	2.30	1.70
Total	**2.30**	**1.70**

Note 11: Other financial assets

(i) Other Non- current financial assets

(Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Carried at amortised cost		
Other Recoverable	-	0.41
Total	**-**	**0.41**

(ii) Other current financial assets

(Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Carried at amortised cost		
Insurance claim receivable	0.12	0.05
Interest receivable	0.68	1.21
Other recoverable	2.51	0.17
Carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Derivative Assets	1.52	-
Total	**4.83**	**1.43**

Note 12: Other assets

(i) Other Non-current assets

(Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Capital advance	16.55	1.44
Income tax refundable*	6.04	17.95
Payment of taxes under protest/appeal	1.66	3.38
Total	**24.25**	**22.77**

*** Note - Non-current income tax**

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Advance tax paid/refund	6.04	17.95
Less : Provision for tax	-	-
Total	**6.04**	**17.95**

(ii) Other current assets
(Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Advance to suppliers	13.15	17.69
Advances to employees	0.42	0.60
Balance with revenue authorities	11.21	16.70
Subsidy receivable from Government/Government Authority	83.28	163.05
Prepaid expenses	11.35	13.55
Advance recoverable - other	1.92	1.69
Total	**121.33**	**213.28**

Note 13: Inventories

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(refer note no. - ' 2 (vii) ' for Mode of Valuation)		
Raw materials	30.06	14.24
Work-in-process	25.03	20.43
Finished goods	1,197.21	1,534.50
Stock in trade	0.55	0.32
Stores & Spare parts	39.58	34.09
Loose tools	0.12	0.12
Total	**1,292.55**	**1,603.70**
Carrying amount of inventories pledged as security for borrowings	**1,292.55**	**1,603.70**

Note 14: Trade receivables

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Carried at amortised cost		
Other than Related party		
- Unsecured, considered good	295.34	307.08
- Which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
- Credit impaired	-	-
Less : Provision for impairment allowances	-	-
From Related party		
- Unsecured, considered good	12.13	2.08
- Which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
- Credit impaired	-	-
Less : Provision for impairment allowances	-	-
Total	**307.47**	**309.16**

Note 15: Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balances with banks :		
-On current account	1.69	1.49
-Funds in Transit*	56.50	-
Cash on hand	0.93	1.20
Total	**59.12**	**2.69**

Note 16: Bank Balances other than cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balances with banks :		
-In unpaid dividend account	1.18	0.99
Other bank balances :		
Deposits earmarked for fixed deposit and others	4.45	4.11
Deposits earmarked for molasses storage fund	2.12	1.41
Total	7.75	6.51
Value of Restricited Bank Balances	**7.75**	**6.51**

Note 17: Assets held for sale

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Material held for disposal*	-	1.64
Total	-	1.64

*Biogas Genset parts under power segment currently valued at nil as it has been write-off during the current year.

Note 18: Share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No.	(₹ In Crore)	No.	(₹ In Crore)
Authorized shares				
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	113,826,000	113.83	113,826,000	113.83
Preference shares of ₹ 100/- each	6,917,400	69.17	6,917,400	69.17
Issued , subscribed and paid-up shares				
Equity				
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid-up	66,387,590	66.38	66,387,590	66.38
Equity shares forfeited	325,496	0.07	325,496	0.07
Less : Calls in arrears	-	-	539	#
TOTAL		**66.45**		**66.45**

Note 18a: Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period is set out below :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No.	(₹ In Crore)	No.	(₹ In Crore)
Issued , subscribed and paid-up shares				
Equity shares				
At the beginning of the period	66,387,590	66.38	66,387,590	66.38
Issued during the period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	66,387,590	66.38	66,387,590	66.38

Note 18b: Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No.	% holding	No.	% holding
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up				
Goel Investments Ltd.	9,111,921	13.73	6,636,980	10.00
Anil Kumar Goel	5,870,000	8.84	5,778,005	8.70
Sonitron Ltd.	4,940,716	7.44	4,029,759	6.07
Shudh Edible Products Ltd.	4,299,680	6.48	4,299,680	6.48
Mr. Gautam Goel	4,242,339	6.39	4,242,339	6.39
Mr. Gaurav Goel	2,016,904	3.04	4,316,904	6.50

Note 18. c - Calls unpaid of equity shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No.	(₹ In Crore)	No.	(₹ In Crore)
i) Calls unpaid by directors and officers	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
ii) Calls unpaid by others	Nil	Nil	539	2425

Note 18. d - Terms/right attached to equity shares

i) The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

ii) The company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The holders of the equity shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time.

Note 18.e - Dividend

i) Detail of interim dividend and final dividend proposed
The Board of Directors has declared interim dividend of 60% on equity shares (₹ 6.00 per equity shares of ₹ 10 each) in the meeting held on February 02, 2021 and the same has been paid in stipulated timeline and it is treated as final dividend.

Note 18. f - No share is reserved for issue under options and contracts for the sale of shares, including terms and amounts.

Note 19: Other Equity

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
A. Reserve and Surplus		
(i) Capital redemption reserve	3.72	3.72
(ii) Capital reserve	7.23	7.23
(iii) General reserve	122.04	122.04
(iv) Securities premium	379.94	379.94
(v) Storage fund/reserve for molasses	2.11	1.58
(vi) Retained Earnings	982.60	803.57
B. Other reserve		
(i) Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation	(4.11)	(4.31)
(ii) FVOCI equity reserve	1.93	0.58
(iii) FVOCI Cash flow hedge reserve	0.98	(5.72)
TOTAL	**1,496.44**	**1,308.63**

Note 19.1 Movement in Other equity

A. Reserve and Surplus

(i) Capital Redemption Reserve

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
As per last account	**3.72**	**3.72**
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	**3.72**	**3.72**

(ii) Capital Reserve

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
As per last account	**7.23**	**7.23**
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	**7.23**	**7.23**

(iii) General Reserve

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
As per last account	**122.04**	**121.83**
Add: Transfer from retained earnings	-	-
Add: Transfer from storage fund/reserve for molasses (refer A (v))	-	**0.21**
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	**122.04**	**122.04**

(iv) Securities Premium Reserve

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
As per last account	**379.94**	**379.94**
Add: Premium on shares issued during the year	-	-
Less: Expenses on issue of shares during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	**379.94**	**379.94**

(v) Storage fund/reserve for molasses

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
As per last account	**1.58**	**1.41**
Add: Molasses fund created during the year	**0.53**	**0.38**
Less: Molasses fund Utilised during the year (transferred to General reserve)	-	**0.21**
Closing Balance	**2.11**	**1.58**

(vi) Retained Earnings

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
As per last account	**803.57**	**664.23**
Add:		-
Reclassification of Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation	-	-
Net Profit for the period	**218.86**	**211.37**
Less: Appropriations		
i) Interim dividend inclusive of dividend distribution tax if any	39.83	48.02
ii) Final dividend inclusive of dividend distribution tax if any	-	24.01
iii) Net gain on sale of REC's transferred to Capital Reserve	-	-
Closing Balance	**982.60**	**803.57**

B. Other Reserves

(i) Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening Balance	**(4.31)**	**(2.86)**
Add: Addition during the year	0.20	(1.45)
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	**(4.11)**	**(4.31)**

(ii) FVOCI Equity Reserve

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening Balance	**0.58**	**1.23**
Add: Addition during the year	**1.35**	**(0.65)**
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	**1.93**	**0.58**

(iii) FVOCI Cash flow hedge reserve

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening Balance	**(5.72)**	**(0.08)**
Add: Addition during the year	0.98	**(5.72)**
Less: reclassify to Profit & Loss	5.72	**0.08**
Closing Balance	**0.98**	**(5.72)**

Note 19.2 : Nature and purpose of reserves

(i) Capital Redemption Reserve

Capital redemption reserve was created against the redemption of cumulative preference shares.

(ii) Capital Reserve

Capital reserve was created against amalgamation.

(iii) General Reserve

This represents appropriation of profit after tax by the company.

(iv) Securities Premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act,

(v) Storage fund/reserve for molasses

The storage fund for molasses has been created to meet the cost of construction of molasses storage tank as required under Uttar Pradesh Sheera Niyantran (Sansodhan) Adesh, 1974.

(vi) Retained Earnings

This comprise company's undistributed profit after taxes.

(vii) FVOCI Equity Investment

The company has elected to recognise changes in fair value of certain investments in equity securities through OCI as Other Reserves. The company transfers amount from this reserves to retained earnings when the relevant investment is sold and realised.

(viii) FVOCI Cash flow hedge reserve

The cash flow hedge reserve represents the cumulative effective portion of gain or losses arising on changes in fair value of designated portion of hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges. Such gains or losses will be reclassified to statement of profit and loss in the period in which the underlying hedge transaction occurs.

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Note 21: Other Current Financial Liabilities

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Carried at amortised cost		
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 20.a)	110.95	116.66
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	2.90	1.68
Interest accrued and due on borrowings* {including ₹ 0.01Crore (PY ₹ 0.33 Crore) on interest accrued and due on unclaimed matured deposit}	0.02	3.36
Interest accrued on MSME	0.37	0.36
Other payables	0.01	0.01
Unclaimed matured deposits	0.03	0.91
Provision for CSR Expense	4.90	-
Unpaid liability	19.21	28.85
Employee benefits	11.39	9.34
Security deposits	4.42	4.37
Unclaimed dividend	1.18	0.99
Carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Derivative Liabilities	-	11.98
Total	**155.38**	**178.51**

* Includes interest debited by banks on loans at the close of business hours as at year end i.e. March 31 which has been repaid by the company on next working day.

Note 22: Provisions

(i) Long term provision

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 48(ii)(a))	32.80	32.38
Total	**32.80**	**32.38**

(ii) Short term provision

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Provision for employee benefits		
- Gratuity (refer note 48(ii)(a))	2.93	2.49
- Others	6.11	5.14
Total	**9.04**	**7.63**

Note 23: Deferred Tax Asset/ (Liability)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Deferred tax asset :		
- On account of carried forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation	-	-
- On account of difference in the tax base value and carrying amount of Investments/security deposits	5.94	2.51
- On account of government grants	-	0.80
- On account of temporary differences on allowablility of expenses for tax purposes	8.60	15.65
- MAT credit entitlement	155.36	176.93
	169.90	**195.89**
Deferred tax liability :		
- On account of property, plant & equipments (other than land)	190.68	176.83
- On account of difference in the tax base value and carrying amount of land	10.42	12.87
	201.10	**189.70**
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**(31.20)**	**6.19**

Note 23.1 : Movement in deferred tax Liabilities/ deferred tax assets (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Property Plant & Equipment	Other items	MAT credit entitlement	Total
At April 01, 2019	**(216.09)**	**2.24**	**176.18**	**(37.67)**
(Charged)/credited:-				
-to profit & loss	39.26	(0.02)	0.75	39.99
-to other comprehensive income	-	3.92	-	3.92
-revsersal of deferred tax on last year other comprehensive income	-	(0.05)	-	(0.05)
At March 31, 2020	**(176.83)**	**6.09**	**176.93**	**6.19**
(Charged)/credited:-				
-to profit & loss	(13.85)	5.66	(21.57)	(29.76)
-to other comprehensive income	-	(3.86)	-	(3.86)
-revsersal of deferred tax on last year other comprehensive income	-	(3.77)	-	(3.77)
At March 31, 2021	**(190.68)**	**4.12**	**155.36**	**(31.20)**

Note 24: Other Liabilities

(i) Non-Current Liabilities (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Deferred Government Grants (refer note no. 41)	9.21	16.64
Total	**9.21**	**16.64**

(ii) Current Liabilities (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Deferred Government Grants (refer note no. 41)	6.76	8.54
Advance from customers	6.49	5.62
Statutory dues payable	10.49	17.31
Others	0.94	1.20
Total	**24.68**	**32.67**

Note 25: Trade payables

Current (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Carried at amortised cost		
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	4.64	1.93
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	589.21	563.07
Total	**593.85**	**565.00**

Following are the relevant disclosures as required under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006:

(₹ in Crores)

Description	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
a) The principal amount remaining unpaid to suppliers as at the end of accounting year	4.64	1.93
b) The interest due thereon remaining unpaid to suppliers as at the end of accounting year	0.37	0.36
c) The amount of interest paid by the company in terms of Section 16, along with the amount of payments made to the micro and small enterprise beyond the appointed date during the period	-	-
d) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period but without adding the interest specified under this Act.	-	-
e) The amount of interest accrued during the year and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	0.02	0.22
f) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in succeeding years	0.37	0.36

The above mentioned outstanding's are in normal course of business and the information regarding micro and small enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

Note 26: Current tax liabilities

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Provision for tax	53.15	33.10
Less: Advance tax paid	48.50	33.10
Total	**4.65**	**-**

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Note 20: Financial assets - Borrowings

(i) Non-current borrowings

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
I. Secured - carried at amortised cost		
Term Loans		
From Banks		
Rupee loans from banks (For security refer note 20 a)	226.08	359.26
From entities other than banks		
Rupee Loans :		
Government of India, Sugar Development Fund (SDF) (For Security refer note 20 a)	34.20	45.91
II. Unsecured intercorporate deposit - carried at amortised cost		
Inter Corporate Deposit - from related parties	35.00	-
Unsecured - carried at amortised cost		
Deposit - from related parties	8.61	5.49
- from public	16.15	5.86
Total	**320.04**	**416.52**

a) Nature of Security in respect of Long Term Borrowings :

(i) Rupee term loan from PNB under the Government sponsored Scheme for Extending Soft loan to sugar mills are secured by third parri passu charge on block of fixed assets of five units of the Company and personal guarantee of promoter directors.

(ii) Rupee term loan from PNB are secured by first parri passu charge on block of fixed assets of the Company and personal guarantee of promoter directors.

(iii) Rupee term loan from PNB (funded by State Government U.P.) are secured by first parri passu charge on block of fixed assets of the Company.

(iv) Rupee term loan from UCO Bank are secured by subservient charge over land and building, plant & machinery and other immovable and movable fixed assets of the Company, present and future and personal guarantee of two promoter directors.

(v) Rupee term loan from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) are secured by first pari passu charge over the movable and immovable properties of DSM Sugar Rajpura, a unit of the Company, situated at Rajpura.

(vi) Rupee term loan from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) are secured by first parri passu charge over the movable and immovable properties of one of its unit i.e. DSM Sugar Rajpura, situated at Rajpura and personal guarantee of promoter directors.

(vii) Rupee term loan from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) are secured by first parri passu charge over the movable and immovable properties of one of its unit i.e. DSM Sugar Asmoli, situated at Asmoli and personal guarantee of promoter directors.

(viii) Rupee term loan from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) are secured by second exclusive charge over the movable and immovable properties of one of its unit i.e. Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited, Unit- Dhampur situated at Dhampur.

(ix) Inter Corporate Deposit are secured by way of personal guarantee of Mr. Gaurav Goel, the Promotor of the Company.

(ix) All other term loans from banks are secured by first parri passu charge on all movable and immovable assets except book debts, stock in trade, raw material, spare parts and other current assets and are guaranteed by promoter directors.

(ii) Current borrowings (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021		As at 31st March, 2020	
Unsecured - carried at amortised cost				
Loans repayable on demand				
Unsecured				
Deposits from public		-	0.20	0.20
Short term loans and advances :				
- from related parties	1.90		-	
- from others	1.54	3.44	-	-
Short Term Loan				
From bank				
Secured - at amortised cost				
Punjab National Bank		-	274.33	274.33
Working capital loans				
From banks				
Secured - at amortised cost				
Punjab National Bank	341.15		453.63	
Bank of Baroda	-		-	
Central Bank of India	69.81		71.83	
District Co-operative Bank	219.59		241.10	
Prathma U P Gramin Bank	51.67		116.10	
(Prathma Bank merged with Sarva U P Gramin				
State Bank of India	25.02	707.24	43.63	926.29
		710.68		**1,200.82**

c) Nature of Security in respect of Short Term Borrowings :

Working Capital loans from Punjab National Bank are secured :

- by way of first parri passu charge and pledge of stocks of sugar and sugar-in-process both present and future.
- by way of first parri passu charge and hypothecation of molasses, bagasse, general stores, chemicals unit finished goods/raw material, co-generation unit raw material, book debts etc. both present and future of the Company.
- by way of third parri passu charge on the block of fixed assets/immovable properties of the Company
- by personal guarantee of the two promoter directors of the Company

Working Capital loans from Central Bank of India are secured :

- by way of pledge of stocks of sugar and sugar-in-process both present and future on parri passu basis with other banks.
- by way of hypothecation of molasses, bagasse, general stores both present and future on parri passu basis of the Company.
- by way of first parri passu charge on the current assets of the Company
- by way of third parri passu charge on the land and buildings of the Company
- by personal guarantee of promoter directors of the Company

Working Capital loans from all District Co-operative Banks are secured :

- by way of pledge of stocks of sugar
- by personal guarantee of promoter directors of the Company

Working Capital loans from Prathma U P Gramin Bank are secured (Prathma Bank merged with Sarva U P Gramin Bank):

- by way of pledge of stocks of sugar and sugar-in-process
- by way third parri passu charge on the block of fixed assets , both present and future, of the Company
- by personal guarantee of promoter directors of the Company

Working Capital Demand loans from State Bank of India against Warehouse receipts of NBHC/Star Agri are secured :

- by way of first and exclusive charge on the stocks of sugar
- by personal guarantee of promoter directors of the Company

b) Terms of repayment :

Name of banks / entities	Rate of Interest (ROI) % p.a.	Amount outstanding as at March 31, 2021		Amount outstanding as at March 31, 2020		Period of maturity w.r.t the Balance Sheet date as at March 31, 2021	Number of Installments outstanding as at March 31, 2021	Amount of each Installment (₹ In Crore)	Details of security offered
		Current (₹ In Crore)	Non Current (₹ In Crore)	Current (₹ In Crore)	Non Current (₹ In Crore)				
1) Punjab National Bank									
Term loan from bank (Soft Loan)	7.95%	19.82	0.23	19.82	20.05	1 Year, 3 Months	5 Quarterly Installments	4.95	Refer note no. 20 (i) (a) (i)
Term loan from bank	7.95%	3.00	1.50	3.32	5.01	1 Year, 6 Months	6 Quarterly Installments	0.75	Refer note no. 20 (i) (a) (ii)
Term loan from bank	7.95%	3.30	1.65	3.30	4.95	1 Year, 6 Months	6 Quarterly Installments	0.82	Refer note no. 20 (i) (a) (ii)
Term loan from bank	7.95%	15.18	3.80	15.18	18.98	1 Year, 3 Months	5 Quarterly Installments	3.80	Refer note no. 20 (i) (a) (ii)
Term loan from bank (Soft Loan)	5.00%	53.24	115.36	53.25	173.05	3 Year, 3 Months	39 Monthly Installments	4.44	Refer note no. 20 (i) (a) (iii)
Term loan from bank (Expansion for Distillery Capacity - Dhampur) *	7.95%	6.30	15.75	6.30	22.05	3 Year, 6 Months, 1 Day	15 Quarterly Installments	1.575	Refer note no. 20 (i) (a) (ii)
Term loan from bank (Expansion for Distillery Capacity - Asmoli) *	7.95%	3.00	7.50	3.00	10.50	3 Year, 6 Months, 1 Day	15 Quarterly Installments	0.75	Refer note no. 20 (i) (a) (ii)
Less :- Ind AS Impact		(5.23)	(5.21)	(6.81)	(10.45)				
	Sub-Total	**98.61**	**140.58**	**97.36**	**244.14**				
2) Central Bank of India	NA	-	-	**5.42**	**8.12**	Fully repaid			NA
3) UCO Bank	**10.00%**	-	**85.50**	-	**107.00**	5 Year	16 Quarterly Installments	5.375 except last four installment of ₹ 5.25	Refer note no. 20 (i) (a) (iv)
4) Government of India, Sugar Development Fund									
	4.75%	7.14	17.84	7.14	24.98	3 Year, 6 Months	7 Half yearly Installments	3.57	Refer note no. 20 (i) (a) (v)
	4.75%	-	4.7	-	4.70	6 Year, 4 Months	10 Half yearly Installments	0.47	Refer note no. 20 (i) (a) (vi)
	4.50%	1.22	1.82	1.22	3.04	2 Year, 6 Months	5 Half yearly Installments	0.61	Refer note no. 20 (i) (a) (vii)
	4.25%	1.17	2.36	1.18	3.54	2 Year, 7 Months	6 Half yearly Installments	0.59	Refer note no. 20 (i) (a) (vii)
	3.40%	3.84	9.6	1.92	13.44	3 Year, 6 Months	7 Half yearly Installments	1.92	Refer note no. 20 (i) (a) (viii)
Less :- Ind AS Impact		(1.50)	(2.12)	(1.86)	(3.79)				
	Sub-Total	**11.87**	**34.20**	**9.60**	**45.91**				
Unsecured Inter Corporate Deposit									
from related parties	9.50%	-	35.00	-	-	2 Years	Single Installment	35	Refer note no. 20 (i) (a) (ix)
	Sub-Total	**-**	**35.00**						
Unsecured :									
Deposit - from related parties		-	8.61	2.25	5.49	From F.Y 2021-22 to F.Y 2023-24	Payable on different due dates	-	-
- from public		0.47	16.15	2.03	5.86	From F.Y 2021-22 to F.Y 2023-24	Payable on different due dates	-	-
	Sub-Total	**0.47**	**24.76**	**4.28**	**11.35**				
	Grand-Total	**110.95**	**320.04**	**116.66**	**416.52**				

Note 27: Revenue from Operations

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
(i) Sale of Products:		
a) Manufactured goods		
Sugar	3,041.20	2,484.54
Molasses	10.58	0.00
Bagasse	8.25	-
Chemicals	839.23	588.88
Power	113.91	109.99
Others	0.21	3.18
b) Traded goods		
Others	35.66	58.12
Sub-Total (i)	**4,049.04**	**3,244.71**
(ii) Other Operating Revenue		
Scrap sale	5.27	4.07
Insurance claim received	0.46	0.48
Indirect taxes refunds	0.22	8.69
Subsidy from Government (refer note no 40)	158.89	128.39
Fair value gain on re-measurement of biological assets through profit or loss*	1.11	2.85
Duty drawback	1.50	0.37
Miscellaneous income	0.88	0.54
Service Charges	-	3.52
Sub-Total (ii)	**168.33**	**148.91**
Total (i+ii)	**4,217.37**	**3,393.62**

* excludes fair value of self consumed sugar cane of ₹ 2.31 crore (Previous Year ₹ 1.74 crore)

Note 27.1: Disaggregation of revenue

Disaggregated revenue information have been given along with segment information [Refer Note No. 47].

Note 28: Other Incomes

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Interest Income		
- from financial assets carried at amortized cost	0.16	0.28
- from banks and others	0.43	0.48
Deferred Government grant (refer note no. 40)	0.38	0.38
Dividend income	0.04	0.03
Liabilities/ Provisions no longer required written back	1.31	0.94
Other non-operating income		
Income from rent	1.29	1.19
Profit on sales of fixed assets	1.48	0.02
Income from REC (net of expenses)	-	12.79
Income from consultancy services	0.10	0.12
Impairment of investment written back/provision for advances to subsidiary company	2.00	1.70
Miscellaneous Income	0.56	0.25
Foreign exchange fluctuation difference	8.39	12.11
Total	**16.14**	**30.29**

Note 29: Cost of materials consumed

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2021**	**For the year ended March 31, 2020**
Cost of material consumed		
- Sugar cane *	2,698.42	2,313.77
- Molasses	13.84	66.76
- Bagasse and other fuel	8.50	29.50
- Chemicals and others	126.48	87.16
Total	**2,847.24**	**2,497.19**

* excludes fair value of self consumed sugar cane of ₹ 2.31 crore (Previous Year ₹ 1.74 crore)

Note 30: Excise Duty on sale of goods

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2021**	**For the year ended March 31, 2020**
Excise duty on sale of goods	74.90	40.75
Total	**74.90**	**40.75**

Note 31: Purchase of goods for resale

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2021**	**For the year ended March 31, 2020**
Purchase of goods for resale		
Others	34.33	60.89
Total	**34.33**	**60.89**

Note 32: Changes in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and stock in trade

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2021**	**For the year ended March 31, 2020**
Closing Stock: :		
Finished stock	1,197.21	1,534.50
Work-in-progress	25.03	20.43
Stock-in-trade	0.55	0.32
Total (a)	**1,222.79**	**1,555.25**
Opening Stock :		
Finished stock	1,534.50	1,552.36
Work-in-progress	20.43	31.02
Stock-in-trade	0.32	0.47
Total (b)	**1,555.25**	**1,583.85**
Net(Increase)/Decrease in stock (b-a)	**332.46**	**28.60**

Note 33: Employees benefits expense

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2021**	**For the year ended March 31, 2020**
Salaries and wages*	126.65	121.48
Contribution to Provident & other funds	10.08	9.28
Gratuity	4.68	4.22
Voluntary retirement compensation	0.46	0.58
Workmen & staff welfare expenses	0.91	0.80
Total	**142.78**	**136.36**

Note 33.1 Employee benefit expenses includes Directors and KMP Remuneations of ₹ 17.59 (Previous Year ₹ 16.77)

Note 34: Finance costs

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Interest expenses on financial liabilities measured at amortize cost	83.23	114.90
Other borrowing cost	4.53	4.88
	87.76	**119.78**
Less : Interest capitalized during the period	-	0.12
Less : Interest subsidy claimed on Buffer Stock	8.09	19.59
Total	**79.67**	**100.07**

Note 35: Depreciation and amortisation expenses

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note no. 4)	74.76	71.02
Depreciation of righto use assets (refer note no. 5)	1.94	3.98
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note no. 7)	0.40	0.39
Total	**77.10**	**75.39**

Note 36: Other expense

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Consumption of stores, spares & other manufacturing expenses	56.28	51.38
Power and fuel	4.63	8.83
Packing material expenses	37.79	31.95
Selling Expenses :		
- Commission to selling agents	8.45	6.30
- Other selling expenses	85.05	54.35
Less : Buffer stock subsidy claim agst. Insurance & handling	(1.44)	(3.39)
Repair & Maintenance :		
- Plant & machinery	45.39	35.58
- Building	4.33	3.27
- Others	4.99	3.42
Short term leases (Refer Note 2(xiii)(e))	3.13	4.05
Rates and taxes	2.64	1.39
Charity and donations	1.00	0.29
Insurance	5.31	2.79
Transfer to storage fund for molasses	0.53	0.38
Consultancy/Retainership/Professional Fees	9.17	17.67
Payment to auditors (refer note 36.1)	0.37	0.39
CSR Expenses (refer note 45)	8.32	3.52
Cane development expenses	5.36	4.95
Expenditure on crop	1.69	1.59
Balance written-off	5.01	9.52
Provision for doubtful debts	1.39	-
Director sitting fees	0.12	0.11
Loss on sale of fixed/discarded assets	5.17	0.03
Loss on material held for disposal (refer note 17)	1.64	-
Miscellaneous expenses	27.68	26.04
Total	**324.00**	**264.41**

Note 36.1 Payment to Auditors

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
- Audit fees	0.31	0.32
- Tax audit fees	0.05	0.05
- Other services	-	-
- Reimbursement of expenses	0.01	0.02
Total	**0.37**	**0.39**

Note 37: Exceptional Item

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Ehaat Limited		
Write-off of loan given	0.50	11.07
Trade receivable balance written off	-	1.25
Write off of investment	-	3.77
Dhampur International Pte Limited		
Impairment of investment	15.50	-
DETS Limited		
Impairment of investment	-	1.17
Total	**16.00**	**17.26**

Note 38: Tax expense

(a) Income Tax Expenses

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Current Tax	56.41	31.61
Tax adjustments related to earlier year	-	-
Deferred Tax	29.76	(39.99)
Total income tax expenses	**86.17**	**(8.38)**

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

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Profit for the year (before income tax expense)	305.03	202.99
Applicable tax rate	34.944%	34.944%
Computed tax expenses	**106.59**	**70.93**
Adjustments :		
Income exempt from tax purposes	(1.03)	(0.24)
Expenses not allowed for tax purposes	12.78	9.81
Additional allowances for tax purposes		-
Deferred tax on non-depreciable assets and investment (Net)	(3.44)	(2.19)
Deduction u/s 80IA of Income Tax Act in respect of power undertaking	(32.38)	(24.98)
Tax adjustment for previous year	3.26	(4.08)
Deferred tax on change in income tax rate (refer note 38c)	-	(55.90)
Others	0.39	(1.73)
At the effective income tax rate of 28.25 % (P.Y 23.41% except Deferred Tax on income tax rate change)	**86.17**	**(8.38)**

Note 38 (c)

Pursuant to Taxation Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (Ordinance), the domestic companies had an option to pay Corporate Income tax @ 22% plus applicable surcharge and cess (New Tax Rate) subject to certain conditions w.e.f. financial year commencing from April 1, 2019 and thereafter. In the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company had made an assessment of the impact of the Ordinance and decided to continue with the existing tax structure until utilization of accumulated minimum alternative tax (MAT) credits. During the previous year, in accordance with accounting standard, the Company has also evaluated the outstanding deferred tax liabilities, and written back an amount to the extent of Rs. 55.90 Crores to the Statement of Profit and Loss. This was arising from re-measurement of deferred tax liabilities that are expected to reverse in future when the Company would migrate to the new tax regime.

Note 39: 'Earnings per Share (EPS)

Particulars	Details	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
i) Net Profit/ Loss(-) available to Equity Shareholders (Used as numerator for calculating EPS)	₹ in Crores	218.86	211.37
ii) Weighted average No.of Equity Shares outstanding during the period: (Used as denominator for calculating EPS)			
- for Basic EPS	No.	66,387,590	66,387,590
- for Diluted EPS	No.	66,387,590	66,387,590
iii) Earning per Share			
- Basic	₹	32.97	31.84
- Diluted	₹	32.97	31.84

(Equity Share of Face value of ₹ 10 each)

Note 40: Contingent Liabilities and Committments

I. Contingent Liabilities (not provided for in Respect of:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
i) Demands being disputed by the Company :		
a) Excise duty and Service Tax demands	14.91	17.00
b) Trade Tax and Entry Tax demands	7.98	9.17
c) Other demands	20.82	23.66
d) Estimated amount of interest on above	49.42	61.14
ii) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts :		
a) Statutory liability being disputed by authorities	1.24	1.13
b) Income Tax demand on processing of TDS Returns*	-	0.01
c) Other Liabilities	0.12	0.80
d) In respect of some pending cases of employees and others#	Amount not ascertainable	Amount not ascertainable

* The Company has initiated steps for revising the TDS forms to remove various defects due to which demands were raised by authorities and is confident that the demand will be substantially reduced after these rectification.

The amount shown above represents the best possible estimates arrived on the basis of available information. The uncertainties and timing of the cash flows are dependent on the outcome of the different legal process which have been invoked by the company or the claimants as the case may be, therefore it cannot be estimated accurately. The Company does not expect any reimbursement in respect of above contingent liabilities.

II Capital Commitments

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided	68.12	9.18

III. Other Legal Matters

i) Honorable Allahabad High Court in the case of PIL Rashtriya Kisan Mazdoor Sangathan VS State of U.P. passed a final order on March 09, 2017 directing the Cane Commissioner to decide afresh the issue as to whether the Sugar Mills are entitled for waiver of interest on the delayed payment of the price of sugarcane for the seasons 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 under the provisions of Section 17(3) of the U.P. Sugarcane (Regulations of Supply and Purchase) Act, 1953 (in short 'the Act').The matter is yet to be finalised and pending before Supreme Court in SLP filed by the RKMS.

ii) Cane societies are in dispute with the State Government of Uttar Pradesh with regard to retrospective partial waiver of society commission payable by the sugar mills for the crushing seasons 2012-13,2014-15 and 2015-16. Company was the beneficiary of such waiver.The matter is yet to be finalised and pending before Supreme Court in SLP filed by the Association.

Note 41: Government Grant

The Company is eligible to receive various grants/ financial assistance as per the schemes announced by Central and UP State Government for Sugar Industry. The Company has recognized these Government grants in the following manners:

(₹ in Crores)

S.No.	Particulars	Treatment in Accounts	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
1	**Revenue related Government grants:**			
i (a)	MAEQ Subsidy 2019-20 from Central Government (Refer footnote a)	Shown as separate line items " Government grant" under other operating income	95.66	128.39
i (b)	MAEQ Subsidy 2020-21 from Central Government (Refer footnote a)	Shown as separate line items " Government grant" under other operating income	63.23	-
ii (a)	Buffer subsidy claim (Refer footnote b)	Interest subsidy claim deducted from "finance cost"	8.09	19.59
ii (b)	Buffer subsidy claim (Refer footnote b)	Claim agst. insurance & handling Shown as separate line item in "Other expenses"	1.44	3.39
iii	Interest subvention claim under Soft Loan (Refer note c)	Deducted from finance cost	0.16	19.04
iv	Interest subvention claim under Distillery Expansion Loan (Refer note d)	Deducted from finance cost	1.27	2.08
v	Production subsidy from Government (Refer note e)	Deducted from cost of raw material consumed	-	16.24
vi	Transport subsidy from Government (Refer note f)	Deducted from other selling expenses	-	4.41
2	**Deferred Government grants:**			
i	Deferred income relating to term loans on concessional rate from Sugar Development Fund	Deducted from finance cost	1.72	1.63
ii	Deferred income relating to term loans on concessional rate (Refer note g)	Deducted from finance cost	7.12	8.17
iii	Deferred income relating grant on property, plant and equipment	Shown as separate line item " Deferred Government grant" under	0.38	0.38

Sub Notes :

a) The Central Government notified a scheme for providing assistance to sugar mills on export of sugar covering 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 with a view to facilitate export of sugar thereby improving the liquidity position of sugar mills enabling them to clear cane price dues of farmers. Pursuant to the scheme, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution) allocated factory-wise Maximum Admissible Export Quantity (MAEQ) for export of sugar for the sugar seasons.

For Sugar Season 19-20

Pursuant to notification 1(14/2019-S.P.-I dated 12th September 2019, assistance @ Rs10,448 per MT on export of sugar was given, limited to MAEQ (Maximum Admissible Export Quantity), as determined by the Central Government for such mills, for the sugar season 2019-20, either themselves or through a merchant exporter. Till March 31, 2021, the Company has complied with all the conditions as stated in the scheme and submitted the claim for assistance by Rs 224.04 Crore and the same has been received in full till March, 2021.

For Sugar Season 20-21

Pursuant to notification 1(6/2020-S.P.-I dated 29th December 2020, assistance @ Rs 6,000 per MT on export of sugar limited to MAEQ (Maximum Admissible Export Quantity) determined by the Central Government for such mills for the sugar season 2020-21 either themselves or through a merchant exporter. Till March 31, 2021, the Company has complied with all the conditions as stated in the scheme and the management is also confident that all the conditions set out in the Scheme shall be fully complied with at the time of submission of the claim. Accordingly, amounting to Rs. 63.23 crores, assistance accrued under the Scheme till March 31, 2021 has been recognized during the year.

b) The Central Government, vide its Notification No. 1(6)/2018-SP-I dated June 15, 2018, notified a Scheme for creation and Maintenance of Buffer Stock of 30 Lakh MT of sugar by the Sugar Mills in the country for one year w.e.f July 1, 2018. The Company is eligible for the reimbursement of the costs incurred for Interest (maximum 12%), insurance and storage charges (@ 1.5%) of Buffer stock to be valued at Rs. 29 per Kg. on quarterly basis till 30th June, 2019

Further the Central Government, vide its Notification No. 1(8)/2019-SP-I dated July 31, 2019, notified a Scheme for creation and Maintenance of Buffer Stock of 40 Lakh MT. of sugar by the Sugar Mills in the country for one year w.e.f August 1, 2019. The Company is eligible for the reimbursement of the costs incurred for Interest (maximum 12%), insurance and storage charges (@ 1.5%) of Buffer stock to be valued at Rs. 31 per Kg. on quarterly basis till 31st July, 2020.

The company has created buffer stock in accordance with the scheme and recognized the eligible subsidy during the year.

c) The Central Government, vide its Notification No. 1(4)/2019-SP-I dated March 02, 2019, notified a Scheme for extending soft loan to sugar mills to facilitate payment of cane price arrears of the farmers for the sugar season 2018-19 relating to the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane fixed by Cantal Government. Every sugar mill which fulfills the condition stipulated in the scheme will be eligible for the interest subvention @ 7% simple interest or actual rate of interest charge by the bank, whichever is less for maximum of 1 year from the date of disbursement of the soft loan.

Till March 31, 2021, the Company has complied with all the conditions as stated in the scheme and submitted the claim for interest subvention. Accordingly interest subvention accrued under the Scheme till 31st March 2021 by Rs 19.20 crore and out of which Rs 9.41 crore has been received till such date.

d) The Central Government, vide its Notification No. 1(10)/2018-SP-I dated July 19, 2018, notified a Scheme with a view to increase production of ethanol by enhancing the number of working days of existing distillery in a year by installation new Incineration boilers or by adoption any other matter approved by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) for Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) in a distillery. Every Sugar Mill which fulfills the conditions stipulated in the scheme will be eligible for the interest subvention @ 6% per annum or 50% of the rate of interest charged by bank, whichever is lower, on the loans to be extended by banks, shall be borne by central Government for five years.

Till March 31, 2021, the Company has complied with all the conditions as stated in the scheme and submitted the claim for interest subvention. Accordingly interest subvention accrued under the Scheme till 31st March 2021 by Rs 3.35 crore and out of which 2.52 crore has been received till March, 2021.

e) The Central Government vide its Notification No. 1(14)/2018-SP-I dated October 05, 2018 announced Scheme for Assistance to Sugar mills for Sugar season 2018-19, (Scheme) with a view to offset the Cane cost and facilitate timely payment of Cane price dues. Every sugar mill which fulfills the conditions stipulated in Scheme will be eligible for assistance at the rate of Rs. 13.88 per qtl. of cane crushed during sugar season 2018-19 or the proportionate inter-se allocation of estimated 3000 Lakh MT. of cane to be crushed (for sugar season 2018-19) on the basis of the average sugar production of last three sugar seasons i.e. 2015-16, 2016-17, & 2017-18, whichever is lower.

For the eligibility under the Scheme, the Sugar mills have to supply at least 80% of indented quantity of Ethanol to OMC; have to file updated online return in Proforma II as prescribed under DFPD under the provisions of Sugar Control Order 1966 and have to fully comply with all the orders/directives of DFPD during sugar season 2018-19 till the date of submission of the claim.
During the FY 2019-20, the Company has complied with all the conditions as stated in the scheme and submitted the claim for assistance. Accordingly subsidy accrued under the Scheme during FY 2019-20 by Rs 16.24 crore and the same has been received in full.

f) The Central Government vide its Notification No. 1(4)/2018-SP-I dated September 28, 2018 announced Minimum Indicative Export Quota (MIEQ) under Tradeable Export Scrip Scheme and allocated quota of 123899 MT of raw/white sugar or 16.7 kg of sugar per MT of actual cane crushed during 2018-19 sugar season, whichever is lower for export to sugar mills of the company. Further, the Central Government vide its Notification No. 1(14)/2018-S.P.-I dated October 5, 2018 announced the Scheme for Defraying Expenditure towards internal transport, freight, handling, and other charges on export @ Rs. 3000 per MT. of sugar exported for Mills located in other than coastal states or actual expenditure, whichever is lower. The conditions stipulated under this scheme are the same as stipulated in the Scheme for Assistance to Sugar Mills as stated hereinabove and the company has submitted the claim. Accordingly subsidy accrued under the Scheme during the FY 2019-20 has been recognized by Rs 4.41 crore and the same has been received in full.

g) The State Government, with a view to improve the liquidity position of private sector sugar mills of the State enabling them to clear the cane price arrears of crushing seasons 2016-17 and 2017-18 and timely settlement of cane price as per State Advised Price (SAP) fixed by the State Government, to the sugarcane farmers, has notified the scheme, namely "Scheme for Extending Financial Assistance to Sugar Undertakings-2018" vide notification No.: 15 /2018/1719/46-3-18-3 (36-A) / 2018 dated October 16, 2018. The Company had availed the term loan in the F.Y 2018-19 under the Scheme, wherein, the government grant has been received in form of Subsidized rate of interest.

h) The Company was eligible for various incentives under U.P. Sugar Incentive Promotion Policy, 2004 (the scheme) which was subsequently withdrawn by the State Government. Petition filed by the Company, The Hon'ble Allahabad High Court vide order dated February 12, 2019 has set aside and quashed the policy withdrawal order and directed the State government to give the benefits under the scheme after examination of incentive claims filed by the respective units. The Company is in the process of filing its claim under the "Scheme".

Note 41: Details of Loans given, inter corporate deposit, Investments made and Guarantee given covered U/s 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013

Details of loans and advances given; investment made; guarantee given and security provided as required to be disclosed as per provision of section 186(4) of Companies Act, 2013 have been disclosed under the respective notes.

Note 43: Disclosures as required by the Listing Agreement

Loans and Advances given to Subsidiary Companies: (Also refer note no. 46) (₹ in Crores)

Name of the Company	Amount Outstanding as at the year		Maximum Principal Amount	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	For Year ended March 31, 2021	For Year ended March 31, 2020
E-Haat Limited $	0.60	-	1.10	12.32
DETS Limited $	1.70	1.70	1.74	1.77

Note 44:

In the opinion of the Board, current assets and loans and advances have realisable value in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the value at which they are stated in the balance sheet. The Board is also of opinion that the diminution in the value of investments in Dhampur International Pte Ltd. (wholly owned subsidiary) is on account of losses, which is temporary in nature.

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Note 45: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

i. Details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
a) As per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Schedule VII thereof Gross amount required to be spent by the company	8.32	5.69
b) Amount spent during the year :		
-- Construction/acquisition of any assets		
- in cash	1.04	1.80
- yet to be paid in cash	4.90	-
-- On purpose other than (i) above		
- in cash	2.38	1.72
- yet to be paid in cash	-	-

ii. Details of Unspent balance

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Opening balance of Unspent amount	3.42	1.25
Closing balance of Unspent amount	4.90	3.42

iii. The Various heads which the CSR expenditure were incurred in cash is detailed as follows :-

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Relevant clause of Schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
(i) Eradicating Hunger and Poverty, Health Care and Sanitation	Clause (i)	0.90	0.85
(ii) Education and Skill Development	Clause (ii)	7.23	2.49
(iii) Empowerment of Women and other Economically Backward Sections	Clause (iii)	0.19	0.17
(iv) Art & Culture	Clause (v)	-	-
(v) Sports	Clause (vii)	-	0.01
(vi) Contribution to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or any other fund set up by the Central Government	Clause (ix)	-	-

(This space has been left blank intentionally)

Note 46: Related Party Disclosures:

A. List of Related Parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationships:

I) Enterprises where control exists: **Subsidiaries -**	1 Dhampur International Pte Limited 2 E-HAAT Limited 3 DETS Limited 4 Dhampur Bio Organics Limited (Formerly known as RMSD Enterprises Private Limited)(w.e.f March 31, 2021)
II) Key Management Personnel (KMP)	1 Mr. Vijay Kumar Goel, Chairman 2 Mr. Ashok Kumar Goel, Vice Chairman 3 Mr. Gaurav Goel, Managing Director 4 Mr. Gautam Goel, Managing Director 5 Mr. Sandeep Sharma, Chief Operating Officer & Director 6 Mr. Nalin Gupta, Joint Chief Financial Officer 7 Mr. Susheel Mehrotra, Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. 02, Feb,2021) 8 Mrs. Aparna Goel, Company Secretary 9 Mr. Priya Brat, Independent Director 10 Mr. M. P. Mehrotra, Independent Director 11 Mr. Harish Saluja, Independent Director (ceased w.e.f. 02, September,2020) 12 Mr. Ashwani Kumar Gupta, Independent Director 13 Ms. Nandita Chaturvedi, Independent Director 14 Mr. Rahul Bedi, Independent Director (ceased w.e.f. 02, September,2020) 15 Mr. Satpal Arora, Independent Director (w.e.f. 30, July,2020) 16 Mr. Yashwardhan Poddar, Independent Director (w.e.f. 30, July,2020)
III) Relatives of Key Management Personnel ***(with whom transactions entered into)***	1 Mrs. Deepa Goel (Relative of Mr. Vijay Kumar Goel) 2 Mrs. Vinita Goel (Relative of Mr. Ashok Kumar Goel) 3 Mrs. Priyanjali Goel, Ms. Ishira Goel (Relatives of Mr. Gaurav Goel) 4 Mrs Bindu Vashist Goel (Relative of Mr. Gautam Goel) 5. Mrs Poonam Sharma, Mr. Rahul Sharma, Ms. Sona Sharma (Relative of Mr. Sandeep Sharma) 6 Mrs Rakhi Gupta, Mr. Sidharth Gupta, Mr. Sanjay Gupta (Relative of Mr. Nalin Gupta) 7 Mrs Namita Gupta (Relative of Mr. Ashwani Kumar Gupta) 8 Master Advay Goel (Relative of Mrs Aparna Goel) 9 Mrs Shakuntala Brat & Ms. Anu Mahendru (Relative of Mr. Priya Brat) 10 Mr Mayank Goel (Relative of Mrs Aparna Goel) 11 Mrs Shubra Agarwal (Relative of Mr. Vijay Kumar Goel)
IV) Enterprises which have significant influence and also owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	1 Goel investments Limited 2 Ujjwal Rural Services Limited 3 Saraswati Properties Limited 4 Gaurav Goel, H.U.F 5 Gautam Goel, H.U.F 6 Nalin Kumar Gupta (HUF) 7 Sandeep Sharma (HUF) 8 Dhampur Sugar Mill Provident Fund 9 Pushp Niketan School Samiti 10 Academy of Modern Learning Turst 11 Shudh Edible Products Limited 12 Sonitron Limited 13 M/s Venus India Asset-Finance Pvt. Ltd.

B. Disclosure of transactions between the Company and Related Parties and the status of outstanding balances as on March 31, 2021

(₹ In Crore)

Sr #	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Transactions during year ended 31.03.2021			
1	**Loans/advances given**	**1.10**	**11.07**
	E-HAAT Limited	1.10	11.07
2	**Loans taken**	**35.00**	**-**
	Goel Investment Limited	15.00	-
	Venus India Asset-Finance Pvt. Ltd.	20.00	-
3	**Unsecured Deposits Taken (Fixed Deposit)**	**5.26**	**5.25**
	Mr. Ashok Kumar Goel	-	1.43
	Mr Ashwani Kumar Gupta	1.00	-
	Mr. Sandeep Sharma	0.07	-
	Relative of KMP	4.19	3.82
4	**Unsecured Deposits Matured (Fixed Deposit)**	**2.49**	**4.38**
	Mr. Ashok Kumar Goel	-	1.09
	Sandeep Sharma (HUF)	-	0.05
	Mr. Priya Brat	-	0.24
	V.K. Goel (HUF)	-	0.15
	A.K. Goel (HUF)	-	0.17
	Gaurav Goel (HUF)	-	0.17
	Gautam Goel (HUF)	0.17	-
	Relative of KMP	2.32	2.51
5	**Sale of Goods**	**33.83**	**8.48**
	Dhampur International Pte Limited	33.83	8.48
6	**Purchase of Goods**	**38.56**	**13.08**
	Dhampur International Pte Limited	38.56	13.08
7	**Rent paid**	**5.04**	**4.50**
	Goel Investment Limited	0.12	0.12
	Saraswati Properties Limited	2.52	1.96
	Shudh Edible Products Limited	2.40	2.40
	Ujjwal Rural Services Limited	-	0.02
8	**Remuneration (including Commission)**	**17.59**	**16.77**
	Mr. Vijay Kumar Goel	4.00	3.88
	Mr. Ashok Kumar Goel	4.00	3.88
	Mr. Gaurav Goel	4.00	3.88
	Mr. Gautam Goel	4.00	3.88
	Mr. Sandeep Sharma	0.82	0.74
	Mr. Nalin Gupta	0.28	0.24
	Mr. Susheel Mehrotra	0.19	-
	Mrs Aparna Goel	0.16	0.13
	Relative of KMP	0.14	0.14
9	**Sitting fees to Directors**	**0.12**	**0.11**
10	**Commission to Independent Directors**	**0.18**	**0.30**
	Mr.M.P. Mehrotra	0.03	0.05
	Ms.Nandita Chaturvedi	0.03	0.05
	Mr.Ashwani Kumar Gupta	0.03	0.05
	Mr.Harish Saluja	0.03	0.05
	Mr.Priya Brat	0.03	0.05
	Mr.Rahul Bedi	0.03	0.05

(₹ In Crore)

Sr #	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
11	**Directors Perquisites**	**0.85**	**0.78**
	Mr. Vijay Kumar Goel	0.32	0.20
	Mr. Ashok Kumar Goel	0.20	0.18
	Mr. Gaurav Goel	0.20	0.18
	Mr. Gautam Goel	0.00	0.13
	Mr. Sandeep Sharma	0.13	0.09
12	**Interest expense**	**0.94**	**1.00**
	Mr. Ashok Kumar Goel	0.14	0.14
	Mr. Priya Brat	-	0.02
	V.K. Goel (HUF)	-	0.02
	A.K. Goel (HUF)	-	0.02
	Gaurav Goel (HUF)	-	0.02
	Gautam Goel (HUF)	-	0.02
	Sandeep Sharma (HUF)	-	0.01
	Mr Ashwani Kumar Gupta	0.07	
	Mr. Sandeep Sharma	##	
	Goel Investment Ltd.	##	-
	Venus India Asset-Finance Pvt. Ltd.	0.01	-
	Relative of KMP	0.72	0.75
13	**Consultancy Income**	**-**	**0.08**
	DETS Limited	-	0.08
14	**Expenses against reimbursement (Net)**	**0.10**	**0.31**
	Pushp Niketan School Samiti	0.10	0.31
15	**Contribution to Defined Contributions Plan**	**6.38**	**6.02**
	Dhampur Sugar Mill Provident Fund	6.38	6.02
16	**Corporate Social Responsibilities**	**2.29**	**2.49**
	Academy of Modern Learning Trust	2.15	1.24
	Pushp Niketan School Samiti	0.14	1.25
17	**Balance written off/(Written back)**	**0.50**	**10.62**
	E-HAAT Limited	0.50	12.32
	DETS Limited	-	(1.70)
18	**Investment in subsidiary**	**0.01**	**-**
	Dhampur Bio Organics Limited (Formerly known as RMSD Enterprises Private Limited)	0.01	-
19	**Security Deposits Given**	**-**	**0.15**
	Saraswati Properties Limited	-	0.15
20	**Land Purchase**	**1.75**	**-**
	Goel Investment Limited	1.75	-

Amount due to/ from Related Parties:

(₹ In Crore)

Sr #	Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
1	**Deposits from Related Parties**	**10.51**	**7.74**
	Mr. Ashok Kumar Goel	1.43	1.44
	Mr Ashwani Kumar Gupta	1.00	
	Mr. Sandeep Sharma	0.07	
	Gautam Goel (HUF)	-	0.17
	Relative of KMP	8.01	6.13
2	**Unsecured Loans and Advances to related parties**	**2.30**	**1.70**
	E-HAAT Limited	0.60	-
	DETS Limited	1.70	1.70
3	**Investments**	**42.12**	**42.11**
	Dhampur International Pte Limited	36.93	36.93
	E-HAAT Limited	3.77	3.77
	DETS Limited	1.41	1.41
	R M S D Private Limited	0.01	-
4	**Receivables**	**12.34**	**2.08**
	Dhampur International Pte Limited	12.34	2.08
5	**Payables**	**4.09**	**0.76**
	Goel Investment Limited	0.14	0.02
	Saraswati Properties Limited	0.81	0.04
	Shudh Edible Products Limited	1.82	0.36
	Ujjwal Rural Services Limited	0.02	0.03
	Mr. Ashok Kumar Goel	0.66	0.05
	Mr. Gaurav Goel	0.22	0.16
	Mr. Gautam Goel	0.31	0.09
	Mr. Vijay Kumar Goel	0.11	0.01
6	**Security Deposits Receivables**	**2.06**	**1.86**
	Goel Investment Limited	0.50	0.50
	Saraswati Properties Limited	1.05	1.05
	Shudh Edible Products Limited	1.20	1.20
	Ujjwal Rural Services Limited	0.05	0.05
	IndAS Impact	(0.74)	(0.94)
7	**Expenses Recoverable (Net)**	**0.67**	**0.57**
	Pushp Niketan School Samiti	0.67	0.57

***Key Managerial person**

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Short term benefits	17.59	16.77
Defined Contribution Plan	0.02	0.02
Defined Benifit Plan	0.69	0.72
Total	**18.30**	**17.51**

Short term benefits Including bonus, sitting fee, commission on accrual basis and value of perquisites.

Represent amount below ₹ 50000/-

* As the liability for gratuity is provided on actuarial basis for the Company as a whole, amounts accrued pertaining to key managerial personnel are not included above.

C. Terms and Conditions and Settlement

The transactions with the related parties are made on term equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. The assessment is under taken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and in the market in which the related party operates. Outstanding balances at the year end are un-secured and settlement occurs in cash.

Note 47: Disclosure as required by Ind AS 108- Operating Segments

Identification of Segments

The Company's operating segments are established on the basis of those components of the Company that are evaluated regularly by the Board of Director's (the 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' as defined in Ind AS 108 - 'Operating Segments').

The chief operational decision maker monitors the operating results of its Business Segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements. Operating Segments have been identified by the management and reported taking into account, the nature of products and services, the differing risks and returns, the organization structure, and the internal financial reporting systems.

Operating Segments

The Company is organized into four main business segments, namely:

- Sugar which consists of manufacture and sale of Sugar and its byproducts and,
- Chemicals/Distillery which consists of manufacture and sale of RS, SDS, ENA, Ethanol, Ethyl Acetate, IMFL, sanitizer etc.
- Power which consists of co-generation and sale of power
- Others which consists of sale of petrol and agricultural products

No operating segments have been aggregated in arriving at the aforesaid reportable segments of the Company.

Geographical segments

Since the Company's activities/ operations are primarily within the country and considering the nature of products/ services it deals in, the risks and returns are same and as such there is only one geographical segment.

Segment Accounting Policies:

In addition to the significant accounting policies applicable to the operating segments as set out in note 2, the accounting policies in relation to segment accounting are as under:

a) Segment revenue and results:

Revenue and expenses directly attributable to segments are reported under each reportable segment. Other expenses and incomes which are not directly attributable to any business segment are shown as unallocable expenses (net of unallocated income).

b) Segment assets and liabilities:

Assets and liabilities that are directly attributable or allocable to segments are disclosed under each reportable segment. Unallocated assets include deferred tax, investments, interest bearing deposits loans to subsidiary and income tax refund. Unallocated liabilities include interest bearing liabilities, tax provisions and deferred tax. Capital expenditure pertains to additions made to fixed assets during the year and includes capital work in progress.

c) Inter segment sales/transfer:

Transactions between segments are primarily for materials which are transferred at cost /market determined prices. These transactions are eliminated in consolidation.

A. Summary of Segmental Information

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Sugar	Chemicals	Power	Others	Total
1. Segment Revenue (including Excise Duty)					
a) External Sales	3,245.54	843.12	108.71	20.00	4,217.37
Previous Year (ended as at March 31,2020)	2,635.94	630.99	105.98	20.71	3,393.62
b) Inter Segment Sales	477.95	1.43	262.80	2.31	744.49
Previous Year (ended as at March 31,2020)	352.85	1.09	257.72	1.74	613.40
c) Total Revenue	3,723.49	844.54	371.51	22.32	4,961.86
Previous Year (ended as at March 31,2020)	2,988.79	632.07	363.70	22.46	4,007.02

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Sugar	Chemicals	Power	Others	Total
2. Segment Results					
(Profit(+)/Loss(-) before Tax and Interest from each segment)	**120.62**	**199.82**	**122.21**	**1.54**	**444.19**
Previous Year (ended as at March 31,2020)	126.68	130.16	115.75	1.23	373.82
Less : Finance costs					79.67
Previous Year (ended as at March 31,2020)					100.07
Less/ Add :Other Unallocable Expense/Income net off Unallocable Income/Expenses					59.49
Previous Year (ended as at March 31,2020)					70.76
Net Profit(+)/loss(-) before Tax					305.03
Previous Year (ended as at March 31,2020)					202.99
Less: Tax expense (Net)					86.17
Previous Year (ended as at March 31,2020)					(8.38)
Net Profit(+)/Loss(-) after Tax					218.86
Previous Year (ended as at March 31,2020)					211.37
3. Other Information					
a) Segment Assets	**2,352.02**	**441.50**	**626.92**	**3.47**	**3,423.91**
Previous Year (ended as at March 31,2020)	2,718.80	371.12	671.70	3.83	3,765.45
Unallocable Assets					**46.62**
Previous Year (ended as at March 31,2020)					77.42
Total Assets					**3,470.53**
Previous Year (ended as at March 31,2020)					3,842.87
b) Segment Liabilities	**633.77**	**38.47**	**9.43**	**0.07**	**681.74**
Previous Year (ended as at March 31,2020)	635.10	28.32	10.26	0.07	673.75
Unallocable Liabilities					**1,225.90**
Previous Year (ended as at March 31,2020)					1,794.04
Total Liabilities					**1,907.64**
Previous Year (ended as at March 31,2020)					2,467.79
c) Capital Expenditure	**41.67**	**20.65**	**11.65**	**0.02**	**73.99**
Previous Year (ended as at March 31,2020)	37.61	30.93	0.51	-	69.05
d) Depreciation	**39.01**	**20.14**	**17.90**	**0.05**	**77.10**
Previous Year (ended as at March 31,2020)	38.87	18.05	18.39	0.08	75.39
e) Non Cash Expenditure other than Depreciation	**1.71**	**5.83**	**4.88**	**-**	**12.42**
Previous Year (ended as at March 31,2020)	0.45	8.54	-	-	8.99

B. Geographical information : Segment Revenue & Non Current Assets by location (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Period	India	Outside India	Total
External Revenue	2020-21	3,748.67	468.70	4,217.37
	2019-20	3,182.81	210.81	3,393.62
Non Current Assets (other than financial assets)	31-Mar-21	1,657.95	-	1,657.95
	31-Mar-20	1,671.09	-	1,671.09

*Non-current assets exclude those relating to Investments and non-current financial assets.

C. <u>Information about major customer</u>
Number of customers individually accounted for more than 10% of the revenue in the year ended March 31,2021 - NIL (Previous year - NIL)

Note 48: Employees benefits

The required disclosures of employees benefits as per Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) -19 are given hereunder :-

(i) **Defined contribution plan :**

Details of contribution to defined contribution plan to Regional Provident Commissioner and the Central Provident Fund recognized as expense during the period are as under :

(₹ In Crore)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund :	3.96	3.28
Employer's Contribution to Pension Fund :	3.64	3.52

(ii) **Defined benefit plan :**

(a) **In respect of non funded defined benefit scheme of gratuity (Based on actuarial valuation) :**

The gratuity plan is governed by the payment of Gratuity Act,1972. Under the said Act an employee who has completed five years of services is entitled to specific benefit. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the Company.

The Company is exposed to various risks in

Interest Rate risk : The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability (as shown in financial statements).

Salary escalation risk : The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase 0.50% per annum of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

Actual mortality & disability : deaths & disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.

The following tables summaries the components of net benefit expense recognized in the

a) Details of Non funded post retirement plans are as follows:

(₹ In Crore)

I. Expenses recognized in the statement of profit and loss:	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Current service cost	1.88	1.82
Past service cost	-	-
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability	2.41	2.40
Curtailment/settlement	-	-
Expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss	**4.29**	**4.22**

(₹ In Crore)

II. Other comprehensive income	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Actuarial gain / (loss) arising from:		
. Change in financial assumptions	-	(1.79)
. Change in experience adjustments	0.30	(0.44)
Components of defined benefit costs recognized in other comprehensive income	**0.30**	**(2.23)**

The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the 'Employee benefits expense' line item in the statement of profit & loss. The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability is included in other comprehensive income.

(₹ in Crores)

III. Change in present value of defined benefit obligation:	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	34.87	31.42
Interest expense/income	2.41	2.39
Past service cost	-	-
Current service cost	1.88	1.82
Benefits paid	(3.13)	(2.99)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss arising from:		
. Change in financial assumptions	-	1.79
. Change in experience adjustment	(0.30)	0.44
Present value of defined obligation at the end of the year	**35.73**	**34.87**

(₹ in Crores)

IV. Net liability recognized in the Balance Sheet as at the year end:	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Present value of defined benefit obligation	35.73	34.87
Funded status (surplus / (Deficit))	(35.73)	(34.87)
Net liability recognized in balance sheet	**35.73**	**34.87**
Current liability (Short term)	2.93	2.49
Non- current liability (long term)	32.80	32.38

V. Actuarial assumptions:	**For the year ended March 31, 2021**	**For the year ended March 31, 2020**
Discount rate (per annum)%	6.90%	6.90%
Expected rate of salary increase %	5.00%	5.00%
Retirement / superannuation Age (year)	60	60
Mortality rates	100% of IALM (2012-14)	100% of IALM (2012-14)

(₹ in Crores)

VI. Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Expected cash flows (valued on undiscounted basis):		
With in 0 to 1 Year	2.93	2.49
With in 1 to 2 Year	2.82	3.62
With in 2 to 3 Year	2.89	2.57
With in 3 to 4 Year	2.89	2.81
With in 4 to 5 Year	2.59	2.56
With in 5 to 6 Year	2.39	2.21
6 Year onwards	19.22	18.61
Total expected payments	**35.73**	**34.87**
The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the balance sheet date(in years)	11.05	11.63

(₹ in Crores)

VII. Sensitivity analysis on present value of defined benefit obligations:	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
a) Discount rates		
0.50% increases	(-5.00%)	(-3.8%)
0.50% decreases	(1.00%)	(4.00%)
b) Salary growth rate :		
0.50% increases	(5.00%)	(4.00%)
0.50% decreases	(-5.00%)	(-3.8%)

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

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring as at the balance sheet date.

All sensitives are calculated using the same actuarial method as for the disclosed present value of the defined benefits obligation at year end.

The history of experience adjustments for non-funded retirement plans are as follows : (₹ in crores)

Particulars	Gratuity (Non funded)				
	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	35.73	34.87	31.41	30.04	27.49
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	-	-	-	-	-
Net asset/(liability) recognized in the balance sheet	(35.73)	(34.87)	(31.41)	(30.04)	(27.49)
Net actuarial (gain)/loss recognized	0.30	(2.23)	0.01	0.64	3.57

b) **In respect of funded defined contribution scheme of provident fund (Based on actuarial valuation) :**
The Company's contribution to defined benefit plan to the irrecoverable trust, set up by the Company aggregating to ₹ 6.38 Crore (P. Y. ₹ 6.02 Crore) has been recognized in statement of profit and loss account. The Company is under obligation to mark-up any short fall in the fund.

The following table sets out the status of Provident Fund as per the actuarial valuation by the independent Actuary appointed by the Company:

(₹ in Crores)

A) Change in the present value of the defined contribution obligation:	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Opening defined contribution obligation at beginning of the year	**73.05**	**66.92**
Current service cost	2.48	2.48
Adjustment in defined contribution obligation in opening balance	0.23	0.55
Interest cost	5.55	5.12
Employee contribution	4.59	4.75
Actuarial (Gain)/loss	(0.13)	0.14
Benefits paid	(16.18)	(6.91)
Closing defined contribution obligation at end of the year	**69.59**	**73.05**

(₹ in Crores)

B) Change in plan assets:	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Opening fair value of plan assets as at beginning of the year	76.52	68.38
Adjustment in fair value of plan assets in opening balance	(0.73)	1.05
Expected return on plan assets	5.53	6.77
Contributions	7.08	7.23
Benefits paid	(16.18)	(6.91)
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	-	-
Closing fair value of plan assets as at end of the year	**72.22**	**76.52**

(₹ in Crores)

C) Reconciliation of present value of the obligation and fair value of the plan assets:	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Present value of funded obligation at end of the year	69.59	73.05
Fair value of plan assets at end of the year	72.22	76.52
Deficit/(surplus)	**(2.63)**	**(3.47)**
Net asset not recognized in balance sheet	**(2.63)**	**(3.47)**

(₹ in Crores)

D) Net cost recognized in the profit and loss account:	**For the year ended March 31, 2021**	**For the year ended March 31, 2020**
Current service cost	2.48	2.48
Interest cost	5.55	5.12
Expected return on plan assets	5.53	6.77
Interest shortfall reversed	0.02	(1.65)
Total costs of defined benefit plans included in "Employees Benefit Expenses"	2.48	2.48

E) Principal actuarial assumptions:	**For the year ended March 31, 2021**	**For the year ended March 31, 2020**
(i) Economic assumptions		
(a) Expected statutory interest rate	8.50%	8.50%
(b) Expected short fall in interest earnings on the fund	0.05%	0.05%
(ii) Demographic assumptions		
(a) Mortality	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2006-08)
(b) Disability	None	None
(c)Withdrawal rate (Age related)		
Up to 30 years	3.00%	3.00%
Between 31 - 44 years	2.00%	2.00%
Above 44 years	1.00%	1.00%
(d) Normal retirement age (in years)	60	60

The history of experience adjustments for funded retirement plans are as follows : (₹ in crores)

Particulars	**Provident fund (Funded)**				
	2020-21	**2019-20**	**2018-19**	**2017-18**	**2016-17**
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	69.59	73.05	66.92	63.92	59.73
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	72.22	76.52	68.38	64.84	61.09
Deficit/(Surplus)	(2.63)	(3.47)	(1.46)	(0.92)	(1.36)
Surplus not recognized in balance sheet	(2.63)	(3.47)	(1.46)	(0.92)	(1.36)

(This space has been left blank intentionally)

Note 49: Financial instruments - Accounting, classification and fair value measurement

I. Financial instruments by category

The criteria for recognition of financial instruments is explained in accounting policies for Company:

II Method and assumptions used to estimate fair values:

1. Fair value of cash and cash equivalents, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, loans and other current financial assets, short term borrowings from banks and financial institutions, trade and other payables and other current financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

2. Borrowings (non-current) consists of loans from banks and government authorities, other financial liabilities (non-current) consists of interest accrued but not due on deposits, Loans (non-current) consists of deposits given where the fair value is considered based on the discounted cash flow.

3. The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is calculated as the present value determined using forward exchange rates, currency basis spreads between the respective currencies and interest rate curves.

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Level	Carrying Value as of		Fair Value as of	
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Financial Assets					
Fair value through OCI					
Derivative Assets					
- Foreign Currency Forward Contract	Level 2	1.52	-	1.52	-
Investments in equity instruments	Level 1	2.41	0.92	2.41	0.92
Amortized cost					
Investments	Level 3	10.88	26.37	10.88	26.37
Trade receivables	Level 3	307.47	309.16	307.47	309.16
Loans	Level 3	5.20	4.50	5.20	4.50
Cash and Bank Balances	Level 3	66.87	9.20	66.87	9.20
Others Financial Assets	Level 3	3.31	1.84	3.31	1.84
Total Financial Assets		**397.66**	**351.99**	**397.66**	**351.99**
Financial Liabilities					
Fair value through OCI					
Derivative Liabilities					
- Foreign Currency Forward Contract	Level 2	-	11.98	-	11.98
Amortized cost					
Borrowings	Level 3	1,141.67	1,734.00	1,141.67	1,734.00
Trade payables	Level 3	593.85	565.00	593.85	565.00
Lease Liabilities	Level 3	16.11	17.62	16.11	17.62
Other Financial Liabilities	Level 3	44.43	49.87	44.43	49.87
Total Financial Liabilities		**1,796.06**	**2,378.47**	**1,796.06**	**2,378.47**

III Fair Value Hierarchy

The fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of Company's asset and liabilities, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3 as described below :-

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3: Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Management uses its best judgement in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. However, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company could have realized or paid in sale transactions as of respective dates. As such, the fair value of financial instruments subsequent to the reporting dates may be different from the amounts reported at each reporting date. In respect of investments as at the transaction date, the Company has assessed the fair value to be the carrying value of the investments as these companies are in their initial years of operations.

Note 50: Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities are exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to manage finances for the Company's operations. The Company principal financial asset includes loan , trade and other receivables, and cash and other financial assets that arise directly from its operations.

I. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other risks, such as regulatory risk and commodity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, trade receivables and trade payables involving foreign currency exposure, and inventories.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020. The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.
As the Company does not have exposure to any floating-interest bearing assets, or any significant long-term fixed interest bearing assets, its interest income and related cash inflows are not affected by changes in market interest rates. Consequently, the Company's interest rate risk arises mainly from borrowings obligations with floating interest rates.

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Fixed interest rate borrowing	109.74	55.51
Variable interest rate borrowing	1,031.93	1,678.49
Total	**1,141.67**	**1,734.00**
Loss due to increase in 0.5% Interest Rate on Variable interest Borrowing	**(5.16)**	**(8.39)**
Gain due to decrease in 0.5% Interest Rate on Variable interest Borrowing	**5.16**	**8.39**

(b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. A) The Company used foreign currency forward contracts to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations relating to certain firm commitments. The use of foreign currency forward contracts is governed by the Company's strategy approved by the Board of Directors, which provide principles on the use of such forward contracts consistent with the Company's Risk Management. The outstanding forward exchange contracts entered into by the company at the year end and thereafter disclosed.

(₹ In Crore)

Foreign currency exposure	**As at March 31, 2021**	
	₹ equivalent to Foreign Currency	
	EURO	**USD**
Trade Receivables	0.61	11.67
Trade Payables	-	-
Less Hedged Portion	-	-
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk assets/(liabilities)	**0.61**	**11.67**

(₹ In Crore)

Foreign currency exposure	**As at March 31, 2020**	
	₹ equivalent to Foreign Currency	
	EURO	**USD**
Trade Receivables	0.38	72.34
Trade Payables	-	-
Less Hedged Portion	-	70.64
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk assets/ (liabilities)	**0.38**	**1.70**

Foreign currency sensitivity

5% increase or decrease in foreign exchange rates will have following impact of profit :-

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Increase/ Decrease	₹ equivalent to Foreign Currency EURO	USD	Total
As at March 31, 2021				
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk gain/(loss)	5%	0.03	0.58	0.61
	-5%	(0.03)	(0.58)	(0.61)
As at March 31, 2020				
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk gain/(loss)	5%	0.02	0.08	0.10
	-5%	(0.02)	(0.08)	(0.10)

Derivative financial instruments

The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign currency forward to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The counterparty is generally a bank. These derivative financial instruments are valued based on quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are directly or indirectly observable in the marketplace.

Impact of Hedging Activities

(i) Disclosure of effects of Hedge Accounting on Financial Position

March 31, 2021 (₹ In Crore)

Type of Hedge Risks	Nominal Value of Hedged Instruments * Asset	Nominal Value of Hedged Instruments * Liabilities	Carrying Amount of Hedging Instrument # Asset	Carrying Amount of Hedging Instrument # Liabilities	Hedge Maturity	Hedge Ratio	Changes in Fair Value of Hedging Instrument	Changes in Value of Hedged Item used as the basis for recognizing hedge effectiveness
Cash Flow Hedge								
Foreign exchange risk								
(i) Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts	93.35	-	91.88	-	Oct-2020 to May-2021	1:1	(1.47)	1.47

March 31, 2020

Type of Hedge Risks	Nominal Value of Hedged Instruments * Asset	Nominal Value of Hedged Instruments * Liabilities	Carrying Amount of Hedging Instrument # Asset	Carrying Amount of Hedging Instrument # Liabilities	Hedge Maturity	Hedge Ratio	Changes in Fair Value of Hedging Instrument	Changes in Value of Hedged Item used as the basis for recognizing hedge effectiveness
Cash Flow Hedge								
Foreign exchange risk								
(i) Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts	263.07	-	278.35	-	Oct-2019 to May-2020	1:1	15.28	(15.28)

* Nominal value is the ₹ value of the instrument based on spot rate of the first hedge

\# Carrying value is the ₹ value of the instrument based on the spot rate of the reporting date

(ii) Disclosure of effect of hedge accounting on financial performance

Movement in cash flow hedging reserve (₹ In Crore)

Risk Category	Foreign Currency Risk	
Derivative Instrument	**Foreign Exchange Forward Contract**	
	As at March 31, 2021	**As at March 31, 2020**
Cash Flow Hedge Reserve		
Opening Balance	**(5.72)**	**(0.08)**
Gain/(loss) recognized in other comprehensive income during the year	4.58	(8.79)
Amount reclassified to Profit and loss during the year	5.72	0.08
Tax impact of above	(3.60)	3.07
Closing Balance	**0.98**	**(5.72)**

(c) Regulatory risk

Sugar industry is regulated both by Central Government as well as State Government. Central and State Governments policies and regulations affects the Sugar industry and the Company's operations and profitability. Distillery business is also dependent on the Government policy.

(d) Commodity price risk

Sugar industry being cyclical in nature, realizations get adversely affected during downturn. Higher cane price or higher production than the demand ultimately affect profitability. The Company has mitigated this risk by well integrated business model by diversifying into co-generation and distillation, thereby utilizing the by-products.

II. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company's sugar sales are mostly on cash. Power and ethanol are sold to state government entities, thereby the credit default risk is significantly mitigated.

The impairment for trade receivables are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on The Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each balance sheet date.

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, however the Company continues to attempt to recover the receivables. Where recoveries are made, subsequently these are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company major exposure of credit risk is from trade receivables, which are unsecured and derived from external customers.

Expected credit loss for trade receivable on simplified approach :

The ageing analysis of the trade receivables (gross of provision) has been considered from the date the invoice falls due:

(₹ In Crore)

Ageing	Carrying Value	Less than 6 months	More than 6 months	Total
As at March 31, 2020				
Gross Carrying Amount	309.16	248.94	60.22	**309.16**
Expected Credit Loss	-	-	-	**-**
Carrying Amount (net of impairment)	**309.16**	**248.94**	**60.22**	**309.16**
As at March 31,2021				
Gross Carrying Amount	307.97	265.45	42.52	**307.97**
Expected Credit Loss	0.50	-	0.50	**0.50**
Carrying Amount (net of impairment)	**307.47**	**265.45**	**42.02**	**307.47**

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss on portfolio of its trade receivable. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default data over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward- looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in forward-looking estimates are analysed. In case of probability of non collection, default rate is 100%. However, there is no material expected credit loss based on the past experience.

The changes in loss allowance for trade receivables is as under :-

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening Balance	-	6.00
Provided during the year	0.50	-
Reversed during the year	-	(6.00)
Closing Balance	**0.50**	**0.00**

"There is no change in the loss allowances measured using expected credit loss model (ECL). The credit risk on cash and bank balances is limited because the counterparties and bank with credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies".

III. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that company will not be able to settle or meet its obligation on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's objective is to at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company's management is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risk are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the company's net liquidity position through rolling, forecast on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments:

As at March 31, 2021	**Carrying Amount**	**Less than One Year**	**More than one year and less than five year**	**More than 5 Years**	**Total**
Borrowings	1,141.67	821.63	318.63	1.41	1,141.67
Trade payables	593.85	593.85	-	-	593.85
Lease Liabilities	16.11	5.04	11.07	-	16.11
Other Liabilities	44.43	44.43	-	-	44.43
Total	**1,796.06**	**1,464.95**	**329.70**	**1.41**	**1,796.06**

As at March 31, 2020	**Carrying Amount**	**Less than One Year**	**More than one year and less than five year**	**More than 5 Years**	**Total**
Borrowings	1,734.00	1,317.48	393.17	23.35	1,734.00
Trade payables	565.00	565.00	-	-	565.00
Lease Liabilities	17.62	4.53	13.09	-	17.62
Other Liabilities	61.85	61.85	-	-	61.85
Total	**2,378.47**	**1,948.86**	**406.26**	**23.35**	**2,378.47**

(This space has been left blank intentionally)

Note 51 : Capital Management

(a) Risk Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company. The Company's capital management is intended to maximize the return to shareholders for meeting the long-term and short-term goals of the Company through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in the financial condition and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders (buy back its shares) or issue new shares.

In order to achieve this overall objective , the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. The Company has complied with these covenants and there have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

The Company’s policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The primary objective of the Company’s Capital Management is to maximize the shareholder’s value. Management also monitors the return on capital. The Board of Directors seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position. However, sugar being a seasonal industry, it is very highly capital and working capital intensive, therefore required to raise need based short term and long term debt for smooth running of the operations.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio calculated as below: (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Debt	1,141.67	1,734.00
Less: cash and cash equivalents & bank balances	59.12	2.69
Net debt	1,082.55	1,731.31
Equity	1,562.89	1,375.08
Gearing Ratio { net debt / (equity + net debt)}	41%	56%

No changes were made in the objectives , policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

(B) Dividends (₹ in Crores)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	**For the year ended March 31, 2020**
	Recognized in the year ending	
(i) Dividends Recognized		
Final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2020 of ₹ Nil/- per equity share (March 31, 2019 ₹ 3/- per equity share)	-	19.92
Interim dividend for the year ended 31st March 2021 of ₹ 6/- per equity share (March 31, 2020 ₹ 6/- per equity share)	39.83	39.83
(ii) Dividend proposed but not recognized in the books of accounts*		
In addition to the above dividends, for the year ended March 31, 2021 the directors have recommended the payment of a final dividend of ₹ NIL /-equity share. (March 31, 2020 ₹ Nil/- per equity share)	-	-

(This space has been left blank intentionally)

Note 52: The figures for the corresponding previous year have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary, to make them comparable.

Note 53: COVID 19

The COVID-19 outbreak has developed rapidly in 2020, and the macroeconomic impact of the Covid -19 pandemic was felt across the economy and business segments. Consequent to the significant opening up of the economic activity in the country, and Governments support to the sugar industry, the demand for the company's products has improved significantly as compared to that during the initial phases of Covid-19 including the lockdown period. All the business segments of the Company have substantially recovered as at year end, without any material impact.

In preparation of these financial statements, the Company has taken into account the possible impact of COVID-19, including internal and external factors known up to the date of approval of these Financials, to assess and finalize the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Accordingly, as of date, no material impact is anticipated in the aforesaid carrying amounts.

However, the ongoing impact of COVID-19 on our business continues to evolve and be unpredictable and may be different from that estimated. The Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes in future economic conditions and developments.

Note 54: Events occurring after the balance sheet date:

No adjusting or significant non adjusting events have occurred between the reporting date and date of authorization of financial statements.

Note 55: The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on April 24, 2021.

The accompanying notes from 1 to 55 form an integral part of the financial statements

For Atul Garg & Associates **Chartered Accountants** **FRN: 001544C**	**For T R Chadha & Co LLP** **Chartered Accountants** **FRN: 006711N/N500028**	**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**			
Fiza Gupta Partner **Membership No. 429196**	**Neena Goel** **Partner** **Membership No. 057986**	**V. K. Goel** *Chairman* **(DIN 00075317)**	**A. K. Goel** *Vice Chairman* **(DIN 00076553)**	**Gaurav Goel** *Managing Director* **(DIN 00076111)**	**Gautam Goel** *Managing Director* **(DIN 00076326)**
Place: Kanpur **Date: April 24, 2021**	**Place: New Delhi** **Date: April 24, 2021**	**M. P. Mehrotra** *Director* (DIN 00016768)	**Susheel Mehrotra** *CFO*	**Nalin Kumar Gupta** *Joint CFO*	**Aparna Goel** *Company Secretary*

DHAMPUR BIO ORGANICS LIMITED

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited
New Delhi

MITTAL GUPTA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Regd. Off : 14-Ratan Mahal, 15/197-Civil Lines, Kanpur-208001.

Phone :0512-2303235, 2303234 # E –mail : mgco@mgcoca.in

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To

The Members of

Dhampur Bio Organics Limited

(Formerly RMSD Enterprises Private Limited)

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Dhampur Bio Organics Limited (Formerly RMSD Enterprises Private Limited)** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the 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 Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, the loss and total comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

MITTAL GUPTA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Regd. Off : 14-Ratan Mahal, 15/197-Civil Lines, Kanpur-208001.

Phone :0512-2303235, 2303234 # E –mail : mgco@mgcoca.in

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statement

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of financial statements is included in Annexure "A" of this Auditors report of Dhampur Bio Organics Limited (Formerly RMSD Enterprises Private Limited) for the financial year ending March 31, 2021.

MITTAL GUPTA & CO. 14 Ratan Mahal 15/197 Civil Lines Kanpur-1 Chartered Accountants

MITTAL GUPTA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

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Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure – 'B' a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order;

2. As required by Section143(3) of the Act, we report that:

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

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

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure C". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements.

   ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there are any material foreseeable losses.

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iii) As explained, there has been no amount required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

FOR MITTAL GUPTA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

FRN 01874C

(Akshay Kumar Gupta)

Partner

Membership No. 070744

Place: Kanpur

Date: 24.04.2021

MITTAL GUPTA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Regd. Off : 14-Ratan Mahal, 15/197-Civil Lines, Kanpur-208001.

Phone :0512-2303235, 2303234 # E –mail : mgco@mgcoca.in

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The annexure referred to in the auditor's report of Dhampur Bio Organics Limited (Formerly RMSD Enterprises Private Limited) for the year ended March 31, 2021.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal 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 Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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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.

FOR MITTAL GUPTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN 01874C

MITTAL GUPTA & Co. 14 Ratan Mahal 15/197 Civil Lines Kanpur-1 Chartered Accountants

(Akshay Kumar Gupta)
Partner
Membership No. 070744

Place: Kanpur
Date: 24.04.2021

MITTAL GUPTA & CO.

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ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Annexure – 'B' referred to in our Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of the Dhampur Bio Organics Limited (Formerly RMSD Enterprises Private Limited) on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021:

i) The Company is not having any property, plant & equipment. Accordingly, the paragraph 3(i) of the order is not applicable to the company.

ii) The company is not carrying any inventories. Accordingly, the paragraph 3(ii) of the order is not applicable to the company.

iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examinations of the records, in our opinion, the Company has not granted any loans to companies, firms, LLP or other parties covered in the Register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii) (a), 3(iii) (b) and 3(iii) (c) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examinations of the records, in our opinion, the Company has not granted any loans or made any investments, or provided any guarantee or security to the parties covered under section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the said order are not applicable to the Company.

v) According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of section 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act read with the Companies (Acceptance & Deposit) Rules 2014 and other relevant provisions of the Act, to the extent notified. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the said order are not applicable to the Company.

vi) The Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of Cost Records U/s-148 (1) of the Act, in respect of activities of the company.

vii) In respect of statutory dues:

a) According to the records of the company and information and explanations given to us, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, employees state insurance (ESI), Income-tax, Tax deducted at sources, Tax collected at source, Sales Tax, value added tax (VAT), Goods and Service Tax (GST), Custom Duty, Excise Duty, Cess and any other statutory dues applicable to it, with the appropriate authorities though there has been slight delay in few cases. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.

b) According to the records of the company and information and explanations given to us, there are no outstanding statutory dues that have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from any financial institutions or banks or government or debenture holders as at the balance sheet date. Accordingly, the provision of paragraphs 3(viii) of the said order are not applicable to the company.

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ix) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer, further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(ix) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

x) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanation given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examinations of the records, the Company has not paid/provided managerial remuneration to any director during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable to the company.

xii) As the Company is not a Nidhi company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the provisions of Clause 3(xii) are not applicable to the Company.

xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examinations of the records, in our opinion, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with the provisions of sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Accounting Standard (AS) 18, Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

xiv) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly Convertible Debenture during the year under review. Accordingly, the provision of Clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

xv) The Company has not entered into any non- cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provision of Clause (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provision of Clause (xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

FOR MITTAL GUPTA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

FRN 01874C

(Akshay Kumar Gupta)

Partner

Membership No. 070744

Place: Kanpur

Date: 24.04.2021

MITTAL GUPTA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Regd. Off : 14-Ratan Mahal, 15/197-Civil Lines, Kanpur-208001.

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ANNEXURE 'C' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(The Annexure – 'C' referred to in our Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Dhampur Bio Organics Limited (Formerly RMSD Enterprises Private Limited) on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statement under Clause (i) of Sub-Section 3 of Section 143 of the Act.

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of RMSD Enterprises Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the company considering the essential components of the 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 Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of fraud and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial control 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") and the standards on auditing deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with the ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of 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 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 statement, whether due to fraud or error.

MITTAL GUPTA & Co. 14 Ratan Mahal 15/197 Civil Lines Kanpur-1 Chartered Accountants

MITTAL GUPTA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Regd. Off : 14-Ratan Mahal, 15/197-Civil Lines, Kanpur-208001.

Phone :0512-2303235, 2303234 # E –mail : mgco@mgcoca.in

5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, 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.

FOR MITTAL GUPTA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

FRN 01874C

(Akshay Kumar Gupta)

Partner

Membership No. 070744

Place: Kanpur

Date: 24.04.2021

DHAMPUR BIO ORGANICS LIMITED
(Formerly known as RMSD Enterprises Private Limited)
CIN No :-U15100UP2020PLC136939
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2021

(Amount in INR)

S. No.	Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2021
	ASSETS		
(1)	**Non - current assets**		
	(a) Property, plant and equipment		-
	(b) Other intangible assets		-
	(c) Financial assets		
	(i) Loans		-
	(ii) Others financial assets		-
	(d) Deferred tax asset (net)		-
	(e) Income tax assets(net)		-
	(f) Other non - current assets		-
	Total Non - current assets		-
(2)	**Current assets**		
	(a) Inventories		-
	(b) Financial assets		
	(i) Trade receivables		-
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	3	34,159
	(iii) Loan receivables		-
	(iv) Other financial assets		-
	(c) Other assets		-
	(d) Assets held for dosposal		-
	Total current assets		**34,159**
	Total assets		**34,159**
	Equity and liabilities		
(1)	**EQUITY**		
	(a) Share Capital	4	1,00,000
	(b) Other equity	5	(77,641)
	Total Equity		**22,359**
	LIABILITIES		
(2)	**Non - current liabilities**		
	(a) Financial liabilities		
	(i) Borrowings		
	(b) Other Liabilities		-
	Total Non - current liabilities		-
(3)	**Current liabilities**		
	(a) Financial liabilities		
	(i) Borrowings		-
	(ii) Trade payables	6	
	- Due of MSME		-
	- Due of other than MSME		11,800
	(iii) Other Financial Liabilities		-
	(b) Other Liabilities		-
	Total current liabilities		**11,800**
	Total Equity and liabilities		**34,159**

The accompanying notes from 1 to 18 form an integral part of the financial statements

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date
For Mittal Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 01874C

(Akshay Kumar Gupta)
Partner
M.No.-070744

Place : Kanpur
Date : April 24, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Mukul Sharma)
Director
DIN-00078995

(Nalin Kumar gupta)
Director
DIN-01670036

Place : New Delhi
Date : April 24, 2021

MITTAL GUPTA & CO. 14 Ratan Mahal 15/197 Civil Lines Kanpur-1 Chartered Accountants

DHAMPUR BIO ORGANICS LIMITED

DHAMPUR BIO ORGANICS LIMITED
(Formerly known as RMSD Enterprises Private Limited)
CIN No :-U15100UP2020PLC136939
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

(Amount in INR)

S. No.	Particulars	Note No.	Period Ended March 31 2021
(1)	Revenue from operations		-
	Other income		-
	Total Income		-
(2)	**Expenses**		
	Purchase of Stock-in-Trade		-
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock - in - trade and work - in - progress		-
	Employee benefits expenses		-
	Finance costs		-
	Depreciation and amortization expenses		-
	Other expenses	7	77,641
	Total Expenses		**77,641**
(3)	**Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax**		(77,641)
(4)	Exceptional items		-
(5)	**Profit / (loss) before tax**		**(77,641)**
(6)	**Tax expense**		
	(a) Current tax		-
	(b) Deferred tax		-
			-
(7)	**Profit / (loss) for the period**		**(77,641)**
	Other comprehensive income/(losses)		
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit & loss :		-
	(ii) Income tax relating to item that will not be reclasified to profit & loss		-
	(ii) Items that will be reclassified to profit & loss		-
(8)	**Total Other comprehensive income**		-
(9)	**Total comprehensive income**		**(77,641)**
(10)	**Earnings per equity share of face share of Rs 10/- each**		
(11)	**Basic & Diluted Earning Per Share (Rs)**	8	**(18.05)**

The accompanying notes from 1 to 18 form an integral part of the financial statements

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date
For Mittal Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 01874C

(Akshay Kumar Gupta)
Partner
M.No.-070744

Place : Kanpur
Date : April 24, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Mukul Sharma)
Director
DIN-00078995

(Nalin Kumar gupta)
Director
DIN-01670036

Place : New Delhi
Date : April 24, 2021

DHAMPUR BIO ORGANICS LIMITED
(Formerly known as RMSD Enterprises Private Limited)
CIN No :-U15100UP2020PLC136939
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

(Amount in INR)

	Particulars	Period ended March 31, 2021
A	**Cash flow from operating activities**	
	Net Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax	(77,641)
	Adjustments to reconcile profit before exceptional items and extra ordinary items and tax to net cash flow provided by operating activities :	
	Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	-
	Balance written off	-
	Interest costs	-
	Operating profit before working capital adjustments	**(77,641)**
	Working capital adjustments	
	(Increase) /Decrease in trade receivables	-
	(Increase) /Decrease in inventories	-
	(Increase)/Decrease in non current and other current financial Assets	-
	(Increase)/Decrease in non current and other current assets	-
	Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables	11,800
	Increase/(Decrease) in other financial current liabilities	-
	Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	-
	Cash generated from operations	**(65,841)**
	Tax paid/ (received)	-
	Net cash generated from operating activities	**(65,841)**
B	**Investing activities**	
	Sale of property, plant and equipment	-
	Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities	**-**
C	**Financing activities**	
	Proceeds from issue of equity shares	1,00,000
	Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities	**1,00,000**
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	34,159
	Opening cash & cash equivalents	-
	Closing cash and cash equivalents	**34,159**

Notes:

1 The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method setout in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7

2 Figures in brackets indicate cash outflow from respective activities.

3 Cash and cash equivalents as at the Balance Sheet date consists of :

Particulars	Period ended March 31, 2021
Balances with banks :	
-On current account	-
Cash on hand	34,159
Total	**34,159**

4 Disclosure requirement as per Ind AS 7 (Amended) Statement Of Cash Flow related to changes in Liabilities arising from Financing Activities is not applicable to the Company

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

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

For Mittal Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 01874C

(Akshay Kumar Gupta)
Partner
M.No.-070744

Place : Kanpur
Date : April 24, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Mukul Sharma)
Director
DIN-00078995

(Nalin Kumar gupta)
Director
DIN-01670036

Place : New Delhi
Date : April 24, 2021

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

1. Background

Dhampur Bio Organics Limited ("the Company") is a unlisted public company (formerly known as RMSD Enterprises Private Limited) domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Its shares are unlisted. The CIN No. of the company is U15100UP2020PLC136939. These financial statements of the Company for the period ended March 31, 2021 are approved and authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 24.04.2021.

2.1 Basis of preparation and presentation

i) Statement of Compliance

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) read with the Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) and relevant amendment rules thereafter and accounting principles generally accepted in India.

These financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with Ind AS 105 as applicable for discontinuing operations using the significant accounting policies and measurement basis summarized below. Accounting Policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in accounting policy hitherto in use. In those cases the new accounting policy is adopted in accordance with the transitional provisions stipulated in that Ind AS and in absence of such specific transitional provision, the same is adopted retrospectively for all the periods presented in these financial statements.

ii) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2021.

iii) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) that are measured at fair value and less cost of sale wherever require. The methods used to measure fair values are discussed further in notes to financial statements.

iv) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR), which is company functional currency.

v) Operating Cycle

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 Companies Act, 2013 based on the nature of services

rendered and time between the acquisition of asset for providing services and their realization in cash and cash equivalents.

2.2 Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is treated as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting date, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- Expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.
- Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include the current portion of non-current financial liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities

2.3 Use of Estimates and management judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) requires management of the company to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and related disclosures concerning the items involved as well as contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date.

The estimates and management's judgments are based on previous experience and other factors considered reasonable and prudent in the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

The areas involving critical judgment are as follows:

i) Provision and contingencies:
The assessments undertaken in recognizing provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Ind AS 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'. The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events has required best judgment by management regarding the probability of exposure to potential loss. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability requires the application of judgment to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change.

ii) Estimation of current tax and deferred tax
The Company's tax jurisdiction is India. Significant judgements are involved in estimating budgeted profits for the purpose of paying advance tax, determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses and unused tax credit to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit would be available against which the losses could be utilised. Significant management judgment 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 planning strategies

2.4 Significant Accounting Policies

A. Financial Instruments

a) Financial Asset
i) Classification
The company classified financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

ii) Initial Recognition and Measurement
All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.
The financial assets include trade and other receivables, loans and advances, cash and bank balances.

iii) Subsequent Measurement
For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in the following categories:

- At amortized cost,

- At fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), and
- At fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

iv) De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset) is primarily derecognized when:

- The right to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or
- The company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets, or
- The company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets, but has transferred control of the assets

b) Financial liabilities

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 agreements and the definitions of a financial liability and equity instrument.

ii) Initial recognition and measurement

The company recognizes financial liability when it becomes a party to the contractual provision of the instrument. .All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value minus, for financial liability not subsequently measured at FVTPL, transaction coststhat are directly attributable to the issue of financial liability.

iii) Subsequent Measurement

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interestmethod or at FVTPL.

iv) Financial liability at amortized cost

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gain and losses are recognized in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and transaction cost. Their amortization is included as finance cost in the statement of profit and loss.
This category generally applies to loans & borrowings.

v) Financial liability at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognized by the company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designed as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gain or loss arises on re-measurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

c) Equity Instrument

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

Repurchase of the company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase,sale,issue, or cancellation of the company's own equity instruments.

i) De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are, substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amount recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

ii) Offsetting of financial instrument

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

2.5Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cheques on hand, deposits held at call with banks, balance with banks on current accounts and short term, highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short term deposits, net of outstanding bank overdraft as they being considered as integral part of the company's cash management.

B. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Sale of Goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration, the company expect to receive in exchange of those products or services. Revenue is excluding estimated discount and pricing incentives, rebates, other similar allowances to the customers and also excluding value added taxes, goods and other taxes and amounts collected on behalf of third parties or government, if any.

Interest Income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. 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. Expenses

All expenses are accounted for on accrual basis.

D. Taxes

a) Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

b) Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts, and it is intended to realize the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

c) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognized in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognized for:

- Temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction;
- Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. In case of a history of continuous losses, the company recognizes a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realized. Deferred tax assets – unrecognized or recognized, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognized/

reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized, or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credits is recognized as deferred tax assets in the Balance Sheet only when the asset can be measured reliably and to the extent there is convincing evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the MAT credits can be utilized by the company in future.

E. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit/loss for the year (before other comprehensive income), attributable to the equity shareholders, by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year (before other comprehensive income), adjusting the after tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, attributable to the equity shareholders, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares which could be issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

F. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

A contingent asset is not recognized but disclosed, when possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

G. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are stated 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 items of incomes and expenses associated with investing or financing flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

DHAMPUR BIO ORGANICS LIMITED
(Formerly known as RMSD Enterprises Private Limited)
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 3: Cash and cash equivalents

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021
Balances with banks :	
-In Current Account	-
Cash in Hand	34,159
Total	**34,159**

Note 4: Share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares	(Amount in INR)
Equity shares		
Authorised Share Capital		
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid-up	1,00,000	10,00,000
Issued , subscribed and paid-up		
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid-up	10,000	1,00,000
TOTAL		**1,00,000**

4.1.The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding is set out below.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares	(Amount in INR)
Authorised Equity shares		
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add : Addition during the year	1,00,000	10,00,000
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	1,00,000	10,00,000

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares	(Amount in INR)
Issued , subscribed and paid-up shares equity shares		
At the beginning of the year	-	-
Add : Addition during the year	10,000	1,00,000
Outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	1,00,000

4.2. The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares is set out below:

Name of shareholders	As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares	(Amount in INR)
Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited (Holding Company)	10,000	100.00%

4.3. - Terms/right attached to equity shares

(i) The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The dividend if proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

(ii) In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the nubmer of equity shares held by the shareholders.

Note 5 - Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021
Retained Earnings	
Opening Balance	-
Add: Profit /(Loss) for the year	(77,641)
	(77,641)
Other Comprehensive Income	
Opening balance	-
Add: Other Comprehensive Income /(loss) for the Year	-
Closing balance	**-**
TOTAL	**(77,641)**

i) Retained earnings represents the undistributed loss/ amount of accumulated loss of the Company.

DHAMPUR BIO ORGANICS LIMITED
(Formerly known as RMSD Enterprises Private Limited)
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 6 - Trade Payables

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than MSME	11,800
Total	**11,800**

Following are the relevant disclosures as required under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021
a) The principal amount remaining unpaid to suppliers as at the end of period	Nil
b) The interest due thereon remaining unpaid to suppliers as at the end of period	Nil
c) The amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16, along with the amount of payments made to the micro and small enterprise beyond the appointed date during the period	Nil
d) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period but without adding the interest specified under this Act.	Nil
e) The amount of interest accrued during the year and remaining unpaid at the end of the period	Nil
f) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in succeeding years	Nil

The above mentioned outstanding's are in normal course of business and the information regarding micro and small enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

Note 7 - Other expense

Particulars	For the Period ended March 31 ,2021
Audit Fees	11,800
Preliminary Expenses	65,841
Total	**77,641**

DHAMPUR BIO ORGANICS LIMITED
(Formerly known as RMSD Enterprises Private Limited)
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 8 - Earnings per Share (EPS) :

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	For the Period Ended March 2021
i) Net Profit/ Loss(-) available to Equity Shareholders	(77,641)
(Used as numerator for calculating EPS)	
ii) Weighted average No.of Equity Shares outstanding during the period:	
(Used as denominator for calculating EPS)	
- for Basic & Diluted EPS	4,301
iii) Earning per Share	
- Basic & Diluted	(18.05)
(Equity Share of Face value of ₹ 10 each)	

Note 9 - Payment to auditor

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	For the Period Ended March 2021
Statutory Audit Fees	10,000
Reimbursement Exps. Including GST	1,800
Total	**11,800**

Note 10 - Contingent Liabilities

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021
Contingent Liabilities :	
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts	Nil
Guarantees	Nil
Other Contingent Liabilities	Nil
Commitments :	
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital Account not provided for	Nil
Uncalled liabilities on shares and other investments partly paid	Nil
Other Commitments	Nil

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"11" Related Party Disclosures as required under Ind AS 24:-

A.	Related Parties	Name of Party
i.	Holding Company	a) Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited
ii.	Subsidiary Company	NIL
iii.	Associate Company	NIL
iv.	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	a) Mr. Mukul Sharma (Director)
		b) Mr. Nalin Kumar Gupta (Director)
		c) Mr. Sumit Gupta
		d) Mrs. Rekha Gupta

B. Disclosure of transactions between the Company and Related Parties and the status of outstanding balances as on March 31, 2021 - Nil

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12 Financial Instruments - Accounting, classification and Fair Value Measurements

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

A. Financial instruments by category- Assets and Liabilities

The criteria for recognition of financial instruments is explained in accounting policies fo the Company.

As at March 31, 2021 (Amount in Rs)

Particulars	Refer Note No.	Carrying Value			Total
		Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	
Financial Asset					
Cash and cash equivalent	3	34,159	-	-	34,159
Total Financial Assets		**34,159**	**-**	**-**	**34,159**
Financial Liabilities					
Trade payables	6	11,800	-	-	11,800
Total Financial Liabilities		**11,800**	**-**	**-**	**11,800**

B. Fair Value Hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognized 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.

Method and assumptions used to estimate fair values:

Fair value of cash and cash equivalents, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, loans and other current financial assets, trade and other payables and other current financial liabilities carried at amortized cost is not materially different from its carrying cost, largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3: Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Note 13 : FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's financial risk management policy is governed by Financial Guidelines which are approved by the Board of Directors.The focus of the risk management committee is to assess the unpredictability of the financial environment and to mitigate potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the company.

The Company’s principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to manage finances for the Company’s operations. The Company's principal financial asset includes trade and other receivables, and cash and others financial assets that arise directly from its operations.

The Company's activities are exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

I. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other risks, such as regulatory risk and commodity price risk. The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks.

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market rates. The Company’s exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company’s borrowings obligations with floating interest rates.

(b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company has no foreign transactions and hence no foreign currency risk is involve in it.

(c) Regulatory risk

The Company is a trading company and do not involve any specific regulatory risk.

(d) Commodity price risk

Commodity price risk is the price uncertainty that adversely impacts the financial results of those who both use and produce commodities.The Company is a trading company and do not involve any specific Commodity price risk.

II. Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the loss that counter party fails to repay debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Company is exposed to credit risk from trade receivables and deposits with banks. To manage this, Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers,taking into account factors such as credit track record in the market and past dealings with the Company for extension of credit tocustomer. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. Concentrations of credit risk are limited as a result of the Company’s large and diverse customer base. The ageing of the trade receivables is given below:

The Company major exposure of credit risk is from trade receivables, which are unsecured and derived from external customers.

Expected credit loss for trade receivable on simplified approach :

The ageing analysis of the trade receivables (gross of provision) has been considered from the date the invoice falls due:

(Amount in Rs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021
Upto 6 months	-
More than 6 months	-
TOTAL	-

III. The Company’s objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of loans taken from Related Parties and other financial institutions.

Liquidity risk is the risk that a company may encounter difficulties in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or other financial assets. Since, theCompany is making continuous losses, presently it monitors rolling forecasts of its liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs. The table below provides undiscounted cash flows towards financial liabilities into relevant maturity based on the remaining period at the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date.

As at March 31, 2021	Carrying Amount	Less than 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	More 5 Years	Total
Trade and other payables	11,800	11,800	-	-	11,800
Total	**11,800**	**11,800**	**-**	**-**	**11,800**

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Note 14 : Capital Management

(a) Risk Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company. The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns to shareholders and other stake holders.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in the financial condition and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders (buy back its shares) or issue new shares.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. The Company has complied with these covenants and there have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2021.

Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited
New Delhi

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Note 15- In the opinion of the Board, current assets and loans and advances have realisable value in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the value at which they are stated in the balance sheet.

Note 16-Details of loan and advances given and investment made as required to be disclosed as per provisions of Section 186 (4) of the Companies Act, 2013 have been disclosed under the respective head. The company has not given any guarantee in respect of loan taken by others.

Note 17-The company is yet to start its business activity as on 31.03.2021 hence there is no reportable business segment as per Indian Accounting Standard – IndAS 108 " Segment Reporting".

Note 18- This is the first accounting year of the company hence Previous year's figures have not been given.

The accompanying notes from 1 to 18 form an integral part of the financial statements

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date
For Mittal Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 01874C

(Akshay Kumar Gupta)
Partner
M.No.-070744

Place : Kanpur
Date : April 24, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Mukul Sharma)
Director
DIN-00078995

(Nalin Kumar gupta)
Director
DIN-01670036

Place : New Delhi
Date : April 24, 2021