Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited
241, Okhla Industrial Estate, Phase- III
New Delhi – 110 020, India
Tel: +91-11-3065 9400, 4161 2456
Tele Fax +91-11-2693 5697
E - Mail : corporateoffice@dhampur.com
Website: www.dhampur.com

04.09.2020

To,

Asst. Vice President
National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.
Exchange plaza,Bandra Kurla Complex
Bandra (E)
Mumbai - 400 051

Asst. General Manager
Dept of Corp. Services,
BSE Limited
P.J. Towers, Dalal Street, Fort,
Mumbai: 400001.

Dear Sir,

Reg: Notice of 85th Annual General Meeting and Annual Report for the year ended 31st March, 2020 ('AGM') of the Company

Please find attached herewith the Notice of the 85th Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of the Company along with the Annual Report for the year ended 31st March, 2020 in terms of Regulations 30 and 34 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations, 2015.

The aforesaid documents are being dispatched electronically to those Members whose email IDs are registered with the Company and Registrar and Share Transfer Agent of the Company / the Depositories.

The Notice of the AGM and Annual Report is also being uploaded on the Company's website and can be accessed at *www.dhampur.com*.

This is for your information and records please

Thanking you,
Yours faithfully,
For Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited

APARNA GOEL
Digitally signed by APARNA GOEL
Date: 2020.09.04 16:52:50 +05'30'

Aparna Goel
Company Secretary
M.No. 22787

Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited
Annual Report 2019-20

DHAMPUR

SWEATING
RESOURCES BETTER

Contents

Forward-looking statement

In this Annual Report, we have disclosed forward-looking information to enable investors to comprehend our prospects and take informed investment decisions. This report and other statements – written and oral – that we periodically, 'projects', 'intends', 'plans', 'believes' and words of similar substance in connection with any discussion of future performance. We cannot guarantee that these forward-looking statements will be realised, although we make, contain forward-looking statements that set out anticipated results based on the management's plans and assumptions. We have tried wherever possible to identify such statements by using words such as 'anticipates', 'estimates', 'expects'believe we have been prudent in our assumptions. The achievement of results is subject to risks, uncertainties and even inaccurate assumptions. Should known or unknown risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove inaccurate, actual results could vary materially from those anticipated, estimated or projected. Readers should bear this in mind. We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

‘The time is always right to do something that is right.’

Dhampur Sugar Mills is one of India’s oldest organized sugar companies.

Over the years, the Company embarked on a journey to emerge younger.

The complement of initiatives in this direction is expected to transform our personality and positioning within India’s agro-based sector.

This is a new moment - ‘Dhampur 2.0’ - in our existence.

Dhampur 2.0

Enduring values. New passion. Multi-decade foundation. Energized responsiveness. Sweating resources better. Maximising productivity.

The foundation of our business

Our vision
Innovate and Optimize for the benefit of all stakeholders.

Our mission
Making a positive contribution to the environment we operate in.

Professionalism
Integrity: Trusted partnership
Commitment: Be Responsive
Accountability: Take ownership

Passion to excel
Determination: Lead change and walk the extra mile Value Adding Team
Work: Build strength through a shared vision
Learning & Innovation: Innovate through learning

Respect
Diversity & Inclusiveness: Provide equal opportunity
Value time: Punctuality in all areas
Humanity: Be sensitive and generate energy

Act responsibly
Business Ethics: Apply ethical principles
Corporate Citizenship: Fulfil social, economic & legal Responsibilities
Corporate Governance: Drive fairness, accountability, responsibility and transparency

Where we come from and what we do

Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited is a prominent player in India's organized sugar business.

The Company was founded by Lala Ram Narain in 1933 with a cane crushing capacity of 300 tonnes per day. The Company has five manufacturing facilities in Uttar Pradesh (Dhampur, Asmoli, Meerganj, Rajpura and Mansurpur) with an aggregate crushing capacity of 45,500 TCD.

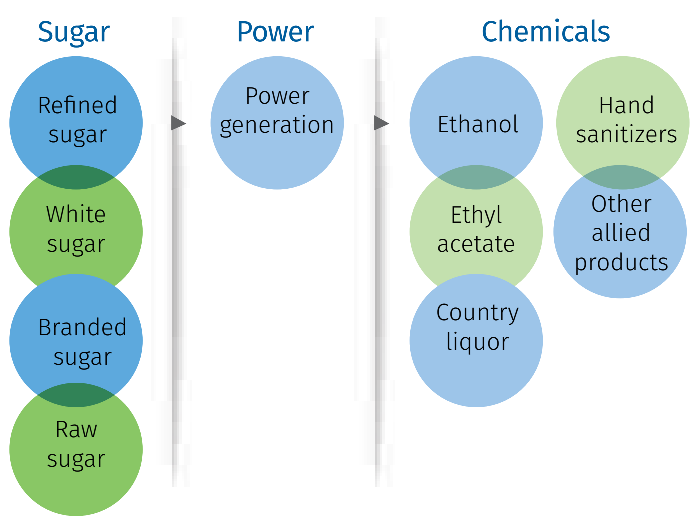
The Company is one of India's oldest integrated sugar companies (engaged in sugar, ethanol and chemicals manufacture at one end and power generation at the other).

What we aim to achieve

- To maintain core competence in sugar manufacture in the most efficient way and the manufacture of allied products through the optimum utilization of by-products
- Sweat our resources more effectively and efficiently
- Recruit and retain skilled and experienced human capital
- Building business around sound governance
- Build the community in the areas of our presence

What validates our sustainability

Dhampur Sugar generates byproducts from sugar manufacture (bagasse and molasses) that serve as raw material for two businesses i.e. distillery and power generation. The Company's diverse product basket has broadened its risk profile and enhanced stability.



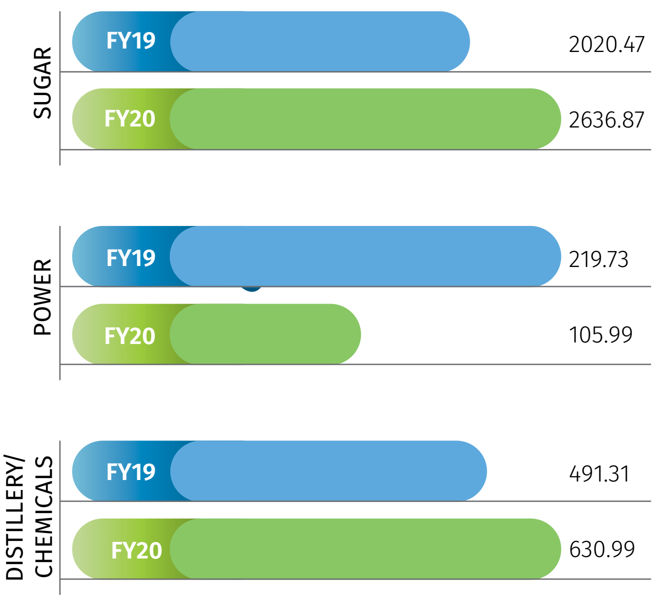
How much we are equipped to produce

The Company's integrated facilities are equipped with a cane crushing capacity of 45,500 tonnes per day. Dhampur's distillery possesses a capacity of 400 Kilo litres per day and the power co-generation segment 220.50 megawatts. The ratio of power generation and ethanol manufacture vis-a-vis its sugar capacity is among the best balanced in India's sugar sector.

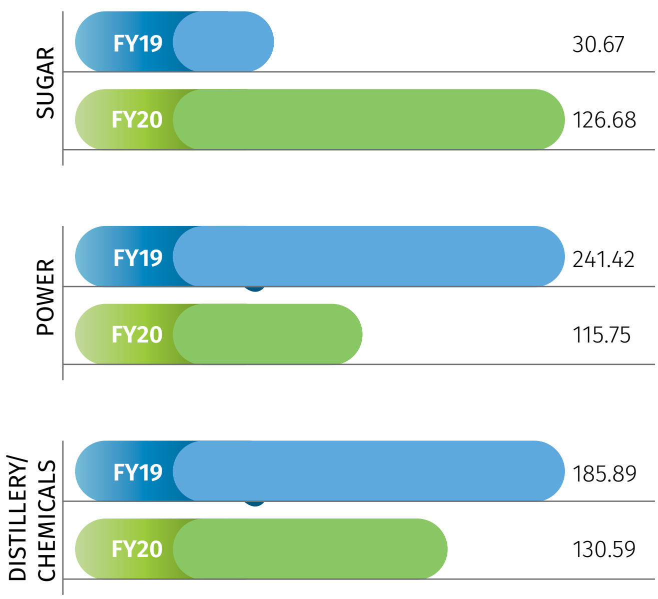
Capacity	Consolidated	Dhampur	Asmoli	Rajpura	Mansurpur	Meerganj
Sugar crushing (TCD)	45,500	15,000	9,000	8,500	8,000	5,000
Sugar refinery (TPD)	1,700		900		800	
Renewal energy (MW)	220.5 (Surplus:~125 MW)	73	43.5	48	33	19
Distillery (KLPD)	400	250 (including country liquor)	150 (including hand sanitizers)	Molasses supplied to Dhampur and Asmoli distilleries		

What we earn from where

Revenue (₹ Crore)*



PBIT (₹ Crore)



**External revenues*

1933

Sugar mill established at Dhampur

1987

Leased a sick sugar unit at Mansurpur (1800TCD)

1995

Distillery in Dhampur with 100 KLPD

2013

- Merged JK Sugar Mills (now referred to as the Meerganj unit) with 5000TCD sugar and 19MW power capacities
- Increased Dhampur distillery capacity to 200 KLPD

2014

- Expanded Rajpura sugar crushing capacity to 8500 TCD
- Co-generation plant at Rajpura (48MW)

2015

Commissioned spent wash fire boilers

2018

Commissioned an incinerator slop boiler with 11.5 MW turbines (zero liquid discharge compliant distilleries)

2019

Expanded distillery capacity by 100 KLPD

2020

Started production of country liquor and hand sanitizers

How we have grown over the years

2004

- Expanded Mansurpur sugar crushing capacity to 6000TCD
- Increased Dhampur distillery capacity to 140 KLPD

2006

Raised USD 53.7 mn through GDR

2007

- Installed multi-fuel high pressure boilers (105kg/cm^2 and 170 tonnes/hour) at Dhampur and Asmoli
- Greenfield sugar unit at Rajpura (7500TCD)
- Installed co-generation plants - Dhampur (65MW) Asmoli (40MW), Mansurpur (28MW) and Rajpura (12MW)
- Distillery in Asmoli (100 KLPD)

2008

- Expanded sugar crushing capacities - Dhampur to 15,000 TCD, Asmoli to 9000TCD and Mansurpur to 8000TCD
- New sugar refinery at Asmoli (900TPD)
- Increased Dhampur distillery capacity to 170 KLPD

2011

Increased co-generation capacity at Mansurpur to 33MW

2012

Installed bagasse dryers at Dhampur

Our performance over the years

Revenue (₹ Crore)

** Adjusted the figures of previous year on account of discontinued operation of subsidiary company Ehaat Ltd.*

Definition
Revenue is the income generated by a business from operations before the deduction of costs and expenses.

Why is this measured?
It is an index that showcases a company's ability to service customers and grow critical mass.

What does it mean?
The sales contribution from the Company's largest revenue engine was higher.

Value impact
Aggregate sales increased by 22.18% to ₹3556.21 Crore in FY2019-20.

EBITDA (₹ Crore)

**Adjusted*

Definition
Earning before the deduction of interest, depreciation, extraordinary items and tax.

Why is this measured?
This showcases the Company's ability to optimize operating costs (or enhance surplus) - a base for comparison with sectoral peers.

What does it mean?
Provides a robust platform for the Company to build on and reinvest in the business.

Value impact
The Company's EBIDTA moderated by 20% in FY2019-20 on account of lower contribution from the co-generation segment.

Net profit (₹ Crore)

**Adjusted*

Definition
Profit earned during the year after deducting all expenses and provisions

Why is this measured?
The measure highlights the strength of the business model in enhancing shareholder value.

What does it mean?
Ensures the availability of resources for reinvestment, strengthening the Company's growth momentum.

Value impact
The Company's net profit moderated by only16% in FY2019-20 despite a sharp decline in co-generation tariff.

EBIDTA margin (%)

**Adjusted*

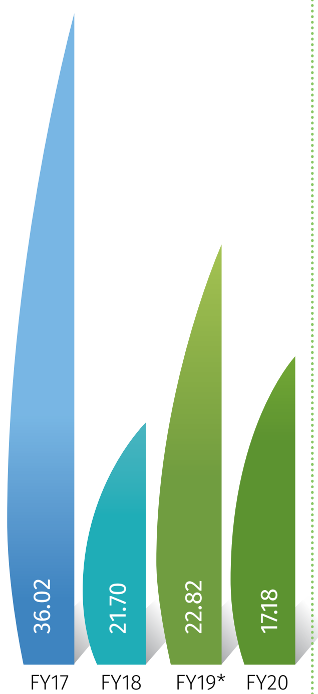
Definition
EBITDA margin is a profitability ratio used to measure a company's pricing strategy and operating efficiency

Why is this measured?
The EBIDTA margin indicates how much the Company earns (before accounting for interest, depreciation and taxes) on each rupee of sales.

What does it mean?
Indicates buffer in the business which, when multiplied by scale, enhances business surplus.

Value impact
The Company reported a 600 bps decrease in EBIDTA margin in FY2019-20 on account of sharply lower co-generation tariff.

ROCE (%)



**Adjusted*

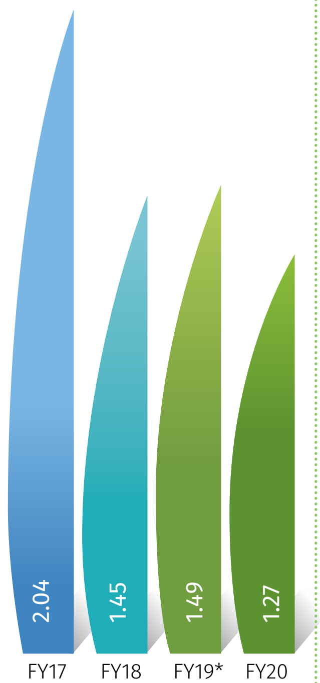
Definition
This financial ratio measures a company's overall profitability or the efficiency with which capital is employed in the business.

Why is this measured?
ROCE is a useful metric for comparing profitability (across companies or years) based on the amount of capital employed – especially in capital-intensive businesses.

What does it mean?
Enhanced ROCE can potentially drive valuations and recall.

Value impact
The Company reported a respectable ROCE in FY2019-20 despite a reduction in co-generation tariff and the economic slowdown.

Gearing (x)



**Adjusted*

Definition
This is the ratio of debt to net worth.

Why is this measured?
This is one of the defining measures of a company's solvency and ability to weather market cycles.

What does it mean?
This measure indicates whether a company is over-borrowed or not.

Value impact
The Company's gearing reduced to 1.27 in FY2019-20 compared to 1.49 in FY2018-19 following debt repayment. This ratio should ideally be read in conjunction with total debt/ operating profit.

Interest cover (x)

**Adjusted*

Definition
This is derived through the division of EBIT by interest outflow.

Why is this measured?
Interest cover indicates the Company's comfort in servicing interest – the higher the better.

What does it mean?
This indicates a company's ability to address its interest obligation, a solvency measure.

Value impact
The Company reported a decline in its interest cover from 4.68 in FY2018-19 to 3.14 in FY2019-20 following a decline in EBIDTA as a result of lower co-generation tariff.

Our performance indicators

Key financial ratios

Ratio	FY2015-16	FY2016-17	FY2017-18	FY2018-19*	FY2019-20
Raw material costs/Total turnover (%)	77	66	77	69	76
Overheads/Total turnover (%)	22	22	16	19	16
PBDIT/Total turnover (%)	11	21	11	17	11
Interest/Total turnover (%)	7	6	4	3	3
Interest cover (times) (%)	1.55	3.21	2.67	4.68	3.14
PBDT/Total turnover (%)	4	14	8	14	8
Net profit/Total turnover (%)	1	9	4	9	6
Cash profit/Total turnover (%)	4	14	6	12	7
Capital output ratio [Turnover/Average capital employed] (%)	177	203	229	174	193

*Adjusted

Balance Sheet ratios

Ratio	FY2015-16	FY2016-17	FY2017-18	FY2018-19*	FY2019-20
Overall debt gearing	2.33	2.04	1.45	1.49	1.27
Debt-equity ratio	1.07	0.69	0.49	0.55	0.39
Inventory turnover (days)	204	207	122	210	165
Current ratio	0.84	1.00	0.96	1.08	1.08
Quick ratio	0.18	0.21	0.22	0.30	0.31
Asset turnover [Total revenues/Total assets]	0.71	0.77	1.09	0.74	0.92

*Adjusted

Growth

Ratio	FY2015-16	FY2016-17	FY2017-18	FY2018-19*	FY2019-20
Growth in turnover (%)	26	16	25	-15	22
Growth in PBDIT (%)	63	119	-29	29	-20
Growth in PAT (%)	302	815	-34	76	-16
Growth in cash profit (%)	16426	145	-30	56	-23

*Adjusted

Our multi-year operational performance

	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
Sugar cane crushed (Lakh tonnes)	54.19	66.20	69.42	69.16
Sugar produced (Lakh tonnes)	5.93	7.48	7.99 (FY19*)	7.66 (FY20*)
Sugar recovery (%)	10.94	11.30	11.87 (FY19*)	11.94 (FY20*)
Power generated (Crore units)	64.25	73.46	76.70	69.28
Ethanol/RS/RNA produced (Lakh BL)	683.59	660.40	840.94	1050.77
Chemicals produced (Lakh kg)	146.13	140.70	145.47	176.39

Sugar produced: *Net of sugar diverted for B-Heavy

Sugar recovery: * Gross Recovery

At Dhampur 2.0, it's not about the products. It is about something deeper. Pride.

At Dhampur Sugar, it would be easy to believe that everything at our Company is about sugar, ethanol, chemicals and co-generated power.

It is not.

At our reinvented company, the story is fundamentally about what each one of us is and what we wish to achieve.

What drives us is the attitude we bring to our workplace.

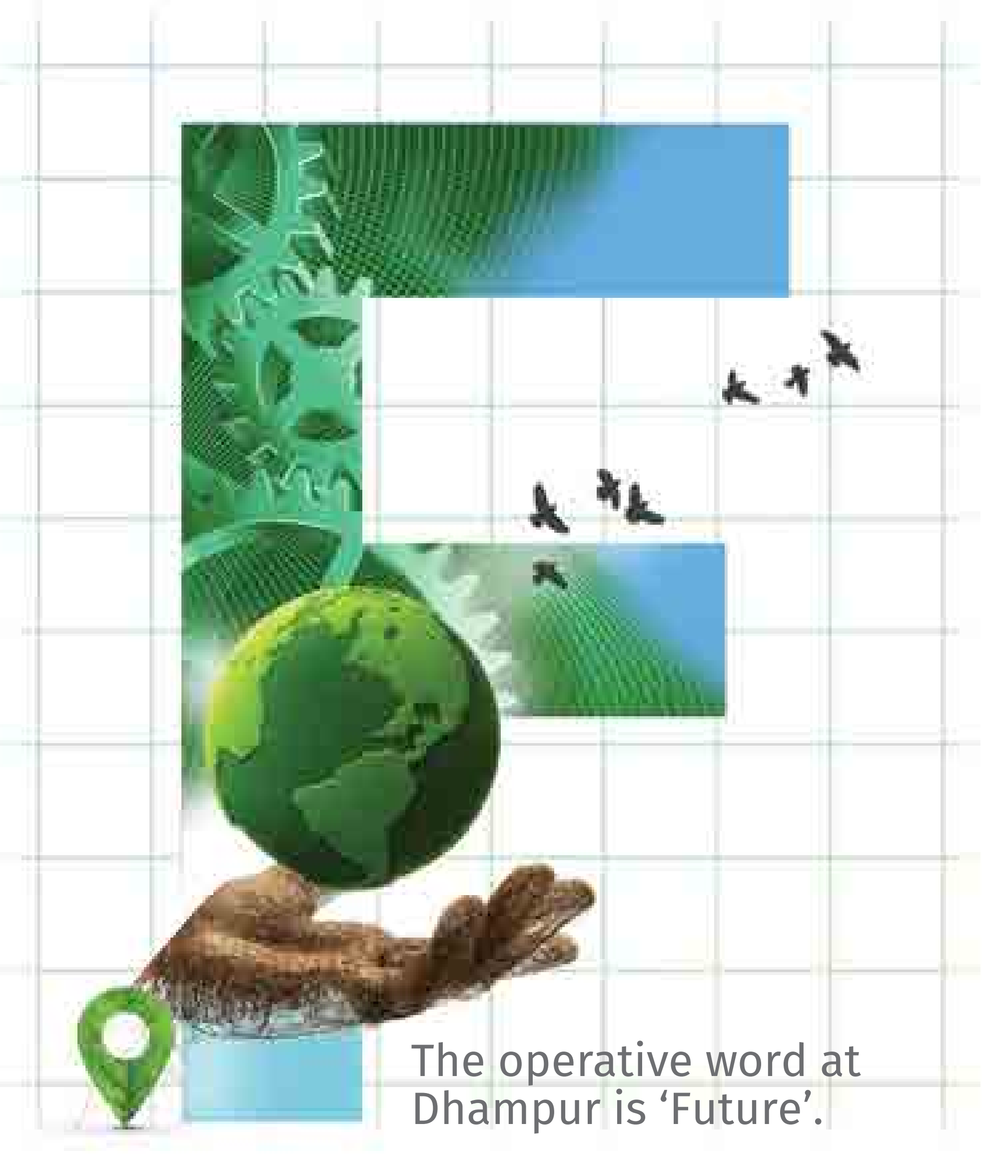
The desire to push the frontier when most are whispering 'Impossible.'

The hunger to enhance efficiencies when observers are saying *'Nahi hoga.'*

So what you see in our performance are cold statistics but what you see in our approach is our spirit.

The story of what drives Dhampur 2.0 then is more than products.

Pride instead.



The operative word at Dhampur is 'Future'.

What's driving Dhampur 2.0...

The two words we avoid are 'Status quo'.

The bottomline of every initiative is 'Is it sustainable?'

Every engineer is obsessed with 'uptime'.

The base line of every initiative is 'Can we make it the best in the sector?'

The business is driven by cash flows over cash profits.

The objective is to make the world cleaner and greener.

The priority is to build the Company for 2025 and beyond.

Our singular approach is sweating our resources better.

Dhampur 2.0. Doing more with less.

At Dhampur, the objective in our sugar business is not to increase crushing capacity; it is running our plants for a larger number of days, reducing the cut-to-crush tenure and demonstrating an urgency that maximizes sucrose content in the cane – all asset-light means of increasing output.

At Dhampur, the means to maximize profitability is not through deeper technology investments; it is making a prudent switch to value-added products and corresponding processes – ethanol production through the B-Heavy route for instance - that enhance our return on invested capital.

At Dhampur, the objective is not to borrow and build new revenue streams; it is about re-orienting existing distillery assets with the objective to manufacture new products (sanitizers), generate a new revenue stream or extend into the manufacture of packaging sugar leveraging existing knowledge and assets.

At Dhampur 2.0, this approach is expected to maximize Return on Capital, strengthening stakeholder value.

Dhampur 2.0. An inflection point in the Company's business.

The perspective of our Managing Directors

"Dhampur 2.0 represents an inflection point in our existence that should translate into business quality and sustainability"

Dear shareholders,

The Indian sugar sector was marked by a vast sugar surplus and declining realizations but now passing through a period when the sugar output has sharply declined and realizations stabilized.

There are a number of reasons for a turnaround in this sectoral sentiment.

One, the Maharashtra drought of the last couple of years reduced the sugar output from that state and moderated the national sugar inventory at the close of March 2020. Correspondingly, the country's sugar opening stock of 14.5 million tonnes as on October 1, 2019 is projected to decline by 21% to 11.5 million tonnes in October 2020. We believe that this correction of the sugar industry fundamentals could make sugar again the principal earner within the sectoral basket on the back of a responsible release mechanism, controls and increased exports.

Two, global sugar production declined, creating an opportunity for Indian sugar manufacturers to export, helping reduce the domestic over-supply and strengthening realizations.

Three, timely government interventions through the landmark Biofuel Policy, minimum support price introduction, export quota fixation and soft loans has strengthened the sector's cash flows.

These interventions resulted in better sugar realizations and margins. But more than that, these realities inspired sugar companies to commission distilleries, extend to the manufacture of ethanol through the B-Heavy route and strengthen their value chain through the utilization of by-products.

India's sugar industry responded with speed: the country diverted 1.4 million tonnes of sugar towards the production of ethanol through the B-Heavy route in 2019-20, moderating the excess sugar quantum and increasing the production of ethanol within the national system. Empowered by the flexibility to switch from sugar to ethanol, the industry created a safety valve that should protect it from periods of excess sugar production on the one hand and capitalize on attractive ethanol realizations on the other.

We are pleased to report that Dhampur capitalized on this opportunity with speed. The Company reinforced its distillery capacity around a robust 400 KLPD critical mass, one of the highest in the sector. We switched from the manufacture of ethanol through the C-Heavy route to the B-Heavy route in one unit and thereafter to four units. This made it possible to divert approximately 5.97 Lakh quintals of sugar that would have at best fetched modest realizations to the manufacture of ethanol that generated superior returns.

Dhampur's performance

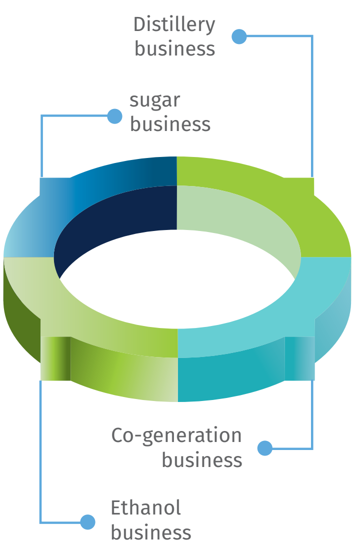
The convergence of these realities helped relatively protect Dhampur's financials for 2019-20 from sharper impact. Even as the Company's revenues increased by 22% to ₹3556.21 Crore, EBIDTA declined by 20% to ₹392.29 Crore and net profit declined from ₹265.48 Crore to ₹224.03 Crore. Correspondingly, EBIDTA margins declined from 17% in 2018-19 to 11% in 2019-20.

The Company crushed 69.16 Lakh tonnes of cane, 0.38% lower than in the previous year. The Company's sugar recovery increased by 7 bps to 11.94% in 2019-20 while average realizations per kg stood at ₹30.31 (₹29.91 in the previous year). Average ethanol realizations stood at ₹45.8 per BL, while per unit of power was sold for ₹3.12 (₹5.23 in the previous year).

The Company's sugar production

declined from 7.99 Lakh tonnes in 2018-19 to 7.66 Lakh tonnes in 2019-20 following the timely and prudent allocation of resources towards the production of ethanol through the B-Heavy route. The result is that EBIDTA moderated to ₹392.29 Crore, our sugar business accounting for 72% of revenues, distillery for 15% and co-generation for 9%.

The Company commenced the manufacture of sanitizers during the last quarter of the year under review, emphasising our role as a responsible corporate citizen in protecting citizens from the impact of COVID-19.



The onset of Dhampur 2.0

In the Dhampur of old, sugar was the Company's bread winner. The Company has since charted out a premiumization journey. This has strengthened an initiative that began with the introduction of branded and packaged sugar in 2001 (Dhampur brand). The Company installed equipment in its existing branded sugar packaging facility in Mansurpur. We believe that this business is relevant in an environment where food hygiene and modern trade formats are gaining importance.

Besides, Dhampur is making a decisive investment in ethanol manufacture on the back of four B-Heavy plants, where much of the resource for this business (molasses) will be generated from within, a competitive advantage over companies that need to outsource. Besides, this captive resource availability will make it possible for the Company's ethanol plants to operate longer, generating superior economies of scale.

During the year under review, Dhampur commenced the production of country liquor in response to the government mandate to supply 18% of the molasses produced by the Company to liquor manufacturers. This forward integration enhanced realizations for the Company's resources and made it possible for the Company to fulfil regulatory supply requirements.

The Company intends to commence the ethanol manufacture from sugarcane juice and market the downstream product to oil marketing companies. The success of this trial could result in the implementation of the process across three distillery units across the foreseeable future.

The Company commenced the manufacture of sanitizers during the last quarter of the year under review, emphasising our role as a responsible corporate citizen in protecting citizens from the impact of COVID-19.

The Company's distillery operations will focus on the manufacture of specialty chemicals presently being imported.

We believe that the complement of these initiatives will extend the Company beyond a significant dependence on sugar, widen our risk profile, enhance value-addition and strengthen business sustainability.

Strengthening our core

At Dhampur, there was always a focus on controls; Dhampur 2.0 will be about a more rigorous discipline.

The Company mobilized ₹274 Crore in soft loans from the government at a subsidized rate of interest to facilitate timely cane payments to farmers. This line of credit helped the Company save a significant amount in interest compared with the prevailing rate. During the year under review, the Company repaid ₹164.40 Crore, moderating its long-term debt to ₹540.42 Crore and leading the way to the Company emerging net debt-free by 2022.

The focus of our organization is to graduate from a manufacturer operating at some of the best national benchmarks to some of the best global standards. In line with this aspiration, the Company strengthened its culture of total productive maintenance and kaizen with the objective to enhance operating productivity. This movement is expected to improve plant efficiencies, strengthen controls, increase equipment uptime, raise people productivity and strengthen logistics management.

We believe that the convergence of these initiatives could enhance output without any incremental capex, strengthening our returns on invested capital.

Positioned to capitalize

Looking ahead, we believe that Uttar Pradesh sugar manufacturers are attractively placed to capitalize on the emerging scenario for various reasons.

The regional is climatically stable, resulting in a high water table, the basis for robust planting. The region has consistently reported lower cane output volatility when compared with Maharashtra, placing it in an attractive position to capitalize on superior cane output and rebound in sugar realizations.

Dhampur 2.0 is positioned to capitalize on account of extensive cane development, earlier crushing in the season, the embrace and absorption of modern practices and proactively changing with the times, reaffirming our commitment to a sustainable business.

Outlook

As we enter Dhampur 2.0, we possess sugar manufacturing capacity of 45,500 TCD and ethanol manufacturing capacity of 400 KLPD. The business is progressing towards an inflection point where a number of improvements will shift the needle towards superior profitability. The Company does not intend to invest in additional sugar manufacturing, ethanol or co-generation capacities as of now. The result would be a probable increase in cash flows being used to pare down long-term debt by 2022 and possibly buy our equity back.

We believe this approach could strengthen our sustainability, enhancing value for our stakeholders.

We must also end with a word of gratitude for the government for the way it facilitated operations of the sugar industry, making it possible for your Company to work without interruption during one of the most challenging phases in our existence during the pandemic-induced lockdown.

Gaurav and Gautam Goel
Managing Directors

Three government-driven game-changers

The Biofuel Policy

The government empowered integrated sugar manufacturers to manufacture ethanol from molasses through the B Heavy route

Minimum selling price

The government announced a minimum retail selling price for sugar, strengthening realizations

Export policy for sugar

The government announced an export policy for sugar with the objective to reduce the national sugar inventory

Dhampur and the Covid-19 impact

The impact of COVID-19 on the global economy and our Company

The outbreak of the pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic is a defining global crisis that can transform the way we think, live and work. The spread of the virus disrupted the global economy and consumer sentiment starting December 2019. The virus was declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization in March 2020.

General response

Most global governments declared lockdowns in successive phases. The Indian government implemented a national lockdown in late March 2020, which covered the comprehensive closure of offices, factories and public places. All international, inter-state and intra-state travel was restricted and borders sealed to limit pandemic impact.

The Company's responsiveness

Dhampur's capital and financial resources have not been impacted because of the outbreak of the novel coronavirus. The Company is engaged in the manufacture of sugar, power co-generation and industrial alcohol (including ethanol), all falling under the category of essential commodities. Operations were carried out without interruption in accordance with the directives issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The impact of the pandemic on our verticals

Sugar

The Company's five sugar plants Uttar Pradesh were operational throughout the lockdown period. The sugar cane crushing operations were completed for the season 2019-20. The demand for sugar was marginally affected at start of the lockdown but gradually normalized.

Distillery

Both distilleries continued operations during the lockdown period and were not disrupted.

Co-generation

The Company's five co-generation plants remained operational with no adverse effect.

How Dhampur protected the interest of stakeholders during the pandemic

Investors

- Embarked on the manufacture of sanitizers
- Experienced no major impact due to the robust controls
- Rationalized costs
- Addressed debt/instalment/dues as per schedule

Farmers

- Educated farmers about preventive measures
- Ensured that farmers maintained social distancing within the plant premises

Customers

- Sustained operations during the lockdown
- Sanitized delivery vehicles
- Took additional precautions during product delivery

Employees

- Implemented 'work from home' for corporate office employees
- Implemented social distancing norms
- Sanitized factories; enhanced employee safety
- Protected mental, physical and financial well-being

Community

- Distributed food packets to migrants
- Enhanced preventive awareness around the plants

All that we are doing in Dhampur 2.0 is to enhance value across every business segment

Dhampur 2.0. A value-creation platform

Objective

Dhampur intends to grow each business by volume and value, providing the organization with robust synergies that make it possible to grow the topline, moderate costs, enhance surpluses and strengthen stakeholder value.

Value drivers

Leverage

The Company has grown largely through debt across the last decade, which is now expected to translate into superior shareholder value. The result is that with an increase in every rupee per kg of sugar realizations, the Company is positioned to generate a substantial increase in pre-tax profit.

Terms of trade

Our extension into the manufacture of ethanol (B-Heavy route) was marked by quicker receivables compared to what would have been a gradual liquidation of our large sugar inventory across 15 months. This helped reduce our working capital outlay deployed in the business.

Capex discipline

The Company intends to freeze major capital expenditure, selecting to explore ways of maximizing existing asset productivity through efficiency-enhancing measures like TPM, technologies and stronger workflows, expected to prove RoCE-accretive.

FMCG-ization

The Company intends to progressively FMCG-ise what until now has largely been a commodity sugar business by increasing the proportion of packaged branded sugar. The Company is present in this segment in a small way and intends to scale this business to the extent of 80% of its sugar output, moderating its exposure to the commodity side of the business.

Integration

Dhampur 2.0 will balance its integrated capacities – cane availability, cane crushing, distillery and co-generation – that increases the utilization of byproducts. Besides, Dhampur 2.0 will manufacture new products derived from available resources, strengthening the overall value generated from a stick of cane.

Debt arbitrage

In 2018-19, the Company availed ₹266 Crore of debt from the Uttar Pradesh government at a cost of 5% for a period of five years. This infusion moderated our average cost of aggregate debt from 8.7% to 6.93% in 2019-20. The increased debt resulted in a temporary increase in our overall loan book, but helped rationalize our expensive working capital loans.

Balance Sheet-lightness

The Company believes that significant value can be unleashed through the progressive liquidation of long-term debt on the one hand and consistency in shorter working capital cycles on the other, enhancing organizational liquidity. We believe that this is likely to translate into a virtuous cycle where we generate resources necessary for our growth from within.

Value-addition

The Company intends to leverage its long-standing experience of the chemicals business to graduate to the speciality end. As a matter of caution, these speciality chemicals are likely to address under-crowded spaces marked by superior realizations.

Investment freeze

Dhampur 2.0 will not make substantial investments in cane crushing infrastructure. The Company's 45,500 TCD capacity is adequate; our focus will be in enhancing asset utilization by crushing more per day and crushing longer across the season, both ways of growing the business with a disproportionately lower asset investment.

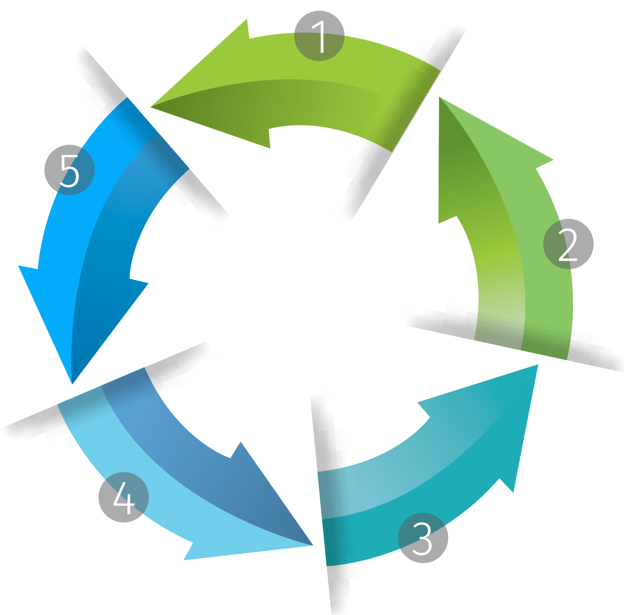
Probable buyback

The Company expects to emerge as cash-surplus across the next three years, which could lead to a probable buyback that enhances value in the hands of those who hold shares in our Company.

Our five-pronged strategy

1. Cane development

- Enhance the farmer's awareness of best practices, high-yield seeds, responsible pesticide use etc
- Remunerate farmers on time
- Encourage widening the area under sugarcane
- Promote the early maturing cane variety
- Strengthen recovery, sugar output and cost-efficiency



2. Efficiency focus

- Focus on TPM to enhance operating efficiency
- Deepen the kaizen culture, resulting in continuous improvement
- Strengthen training and culture-building
- Focus on zero waste discharge
- Invest in cutting-edge technologies

3. Asset utilization

- Focus on the balanced integration of all manufacturing capacities
- The Company operated at a capacity utilization of 81% for sugar and 89% for distillery
- The focus shall be on increasing capacity utilization
- There will be an emphasis on crushing for around 200 days in a season

4. Prudent financial management

- Mobilization of low-cost debt from the Uttar Pradesh government
- The Company repaid long-term debt of ₹164.40 Crore in 2019-20
- Cash flows are likely to be used to repay long-term debt
- The Company intends to shift a part of the sugar production (long receivables cycle) to ethanol (short receivables cycle).

5. Portfolio

- Increase the proportion of packaged sugar
- Focus on ethanol through the B-Heavy route
- Focus on ethanol manufacture through the cane juice route

How Dhampur Sugar has transformed over the years

Vision
Dhampur Sugar was once singularly focused on crushing more cane
The Company is now focused on enhancing process, productivity, safety and value today

Efficiency
Dhampur Sugar once had a high cut-to-crush ratio resulting in lower recovery
The Company enhanced logistical and operating efficiencies resulting in >11.94% recovery today

Empowerment
Dhampur Sugar was promoter-driven for years in its initial years
The Company is a corporatized and professional-driven company today

Value-addition
Dhampur Sugar was once just a manufacturer of white sugar
The Company addresses the market need of refined and raw sugar today

Non-commodity
Dhampur Sugar was once largely present in a commodity space
The Company has ventured in value-added non-commodity niches today

International
Dhampur Sugar only addressed sugar demand from within India
The Company commenced imports and exports nearly 10 years ago

Process
Dhampur Sugar produced ethanol from the C-Heavy molasses route
The Company invested in B-Heavy process in all four units (intending to derive ethanol out of direct cane juice) today

Mindset
Dhampur Sugar relied largely on proprietary experience
The Company is increasingly exposed to modern management practices today

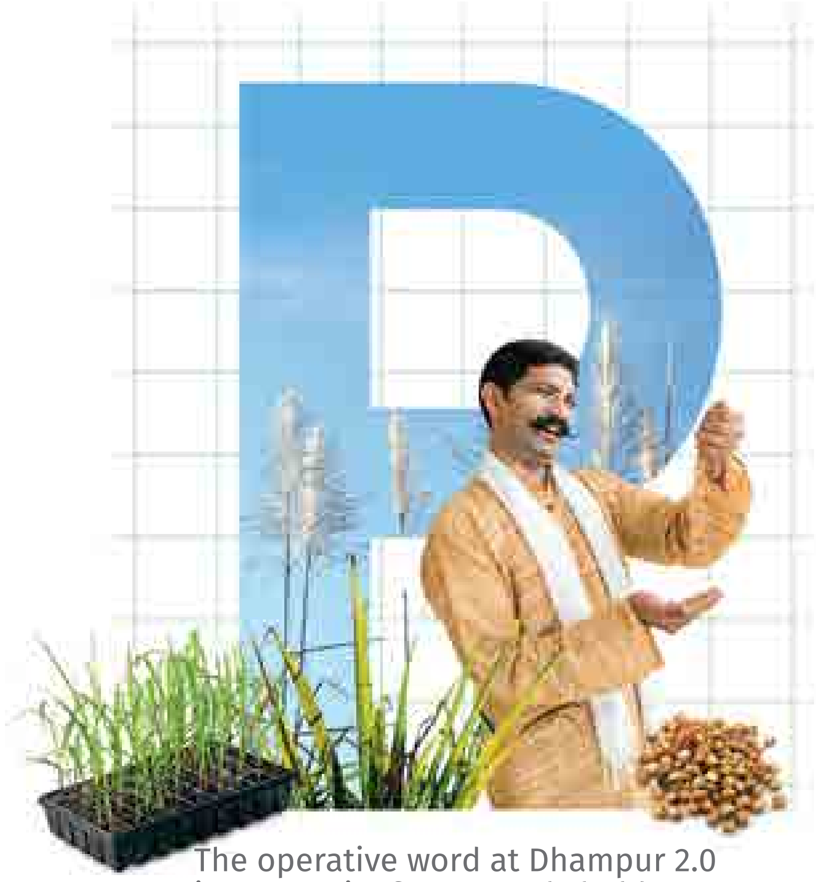
Flexibility
Dhampur Sugar had virtually no flexibility in moving from one product to another
The Company enjoys a high flexibility in moving from sugar to ethanol based on evolving market realities today

Leverage
Dhampur Sugar had relatively high debt on its books.
The Company has negligible long-term debt (excluding long-term concessional debt) today

Water security
Dhampur Sugar once depended completely on ground water in its mills
The Company has started treating and reusing water in its factories today

Responsibility
Dhampur Sugar once discharged effluents responsibly
The Company's units are zero liquid discharge today

Liquidity
Dhampur Sugar needed a high working capital intensity to sustain operations
The Company enjoys declining working capital intensity today



The operative word at Dhampur 2.0 is prosperity for our stakeholders, starting with the farmer

Dhampur 2.0... is about farmer welfare, value and prosperity.

Overview

Dhampur engaged with more than 249,004 farmers in FY2019-20. The Company's success in farmer engagement translated into adequate availability of the cane (quantity and quality), providing the Company with a platform for sustainable growth.

Over the years, Dhampur deepened its culture of cane development through engagement and awareness building. The Company was among the pioneers in promoting early maturing cane varieties. The result is that approximately 97% of its command areas comprise the early maturing variety (CO-0238) today, reporting superior recovery and productivity.

Besides, the Company provided subsidized fertilizers and pesticides that helped farmers mitigate diseases and fertilize the soil better. The Company provided pressmud to farmers undertaking distant farming and organic manure derived from spent wash.

The Company advocated the distant farming practice that helped farmers enhance incomes, cane quality and yield. The Company demonstrated ratoon management techniques. It pioneered the use of harvesters in Uttar Pradesh, thereby reducing the cut-to-crush tenure by precious hours. It commenced varietal testing and growing seeds in its organic farm, a certified facility. The result is that progressively farmer yields improved, kick-starting a sequence of rural prosperity.

In Dhampur 2.0, the Company intends to build on this foundation through ongoing farmer support, examining new varieties and enhancing the role of technology in farmer engagement. A superior quality of cane and an abundant quantity will provide the Company with resource visibility, translating into a high utilization of downstream manufacturing assets, the basis of long-term sustainability.

The bottomline: strengthen the grassroots engagement to enhance regional prosperity.

At Dhampur 2.0, we are present in niche spaces in what was for long considered a commodity sugar industry

Dhampur 2.0... focusing on the niche and non-commodity end of the business.

Overview

There was a time when Dhampur largely depended on the commoditized fortunes of its sugar business. During years of excess sugar availability, the Company's profits would be affected – and vice versa.

Dhampur 2.0 intends to build a stable organization with enhanced shock absorbers.

The Company intends to progressively FMCG-ise its sugar business by maximizing the proportion of packaged and branded sugar, generating superior realizations.

The Company is attractively placed: it possesses nearly two decades of experience in marketing packaged and branded sugar, having launched its Dhampure brand in 2001.

Over the coming years, Dhampur 2.0 intends to increase the proportion of packaged and branded sugar significantly of its overall sugar throughput, making it possible to escape the commodity trap. This will help transform a low-margin business into a handsome surplus contributor.

Besides, the Company expects to build on a rich experience of having been a prominent ethanol and chemicals manufacturer for two-and-a-half decades. The Company intends to graduate to the manufacture of speciality chemicals, address specific downstream applications in under-crowded spaces and generate superior realizations

The bottomline: business profitability and sustainability are derived from pushing the frontier towards value-addition.

The integrity of the environment remains the cornerstone of our business at Dhampur 2.0

Dhampur 2.0 ...has reinforced environmental sustainability in its DNA.

Overview

Dhampur has been an environmentally responsible sugar company.

Over the years, the Company's effluent treatment plants were periodically inspected by National Sugar Institute, State and Central Pollution Control Boards, validating its compliance.

Dhampur 2.0 is taking this culture ahead. One of the most decisive shifts has been in the Company's water treatment: following enhanced awareness and restrictions on groundwater extraction, Dhampur 2.0 condenses and reuses process water instead of releasing it into drains. This treatment and re-use has helped reduce groundwater drawal over the last few years; similarly, the responsible disposal of treated effluents per tonne of cane crushed in the sugar mill has declined substantially.

During the last few years, Dhampur 2.0 implemented zero liquid discharge in its distillery, which reduced the environmental load. Besides, following distillation, the spent-wash went through multiple evaporation processes, increasing the concentration in the liquid to produce potash and zinc, sprinkled in press mud. This helped produce bio manure distributed to farmers to enhance crop yield.

The bottomline: enduring sustainability is all about getting more from less, especially when it comes to natural resources.

Balance Sheet liquidity will play a more visible role in Dhampur 2.0

Dhampur 2.0... represents a robust Balance Sheet foundation.

Overview

Dhampur 2.0 is largely about creating a more liquid and profitable organization.

Some years ago, the Company began to invest in aggressive cane development, resulting in an increased output of high-yielding cane across its command areas. This kick-started a virtuous cycle: higher asset utilization, superior economies of scale, better coverage of fixed costs and higher surpluses.

The government provided the Company with a soft loan to facilitate cane payments at a subsidised cost of 5% for five years, lower than the rate at which debt could be sourced otherwise. This helped moderate the overall cost of debt on the Company's books, strengthen interest cover and provide stable money for an extended period. Besides, Dhampur 2.0 repaid ₹164.40 Crore during the year under review, strengthening the gearing from 1.49 to 1.27 times.

Dhampur 2.0's extension to the manufacture of ethanol (B-Heavy route) was marked by quicker receivables compared to the alternative of normal sugar inventory liquidation across 15 months; net working capital (and related resources) deployed in the business moderated to ₹279.65 Crore in FY2019-20 compared to the previous year.

The bottomline: These initiatives strengthened Dhampur's credit-rating from A(-) (Outlook – Stable) to A (Outlook – Stable).

At Dhampur 2.0, the objective will be to invest in modern practices that represent a superior way of doing things

Dhampur 2.0...is driven by modern practices like TPM.

Overview

Dhampur 2.0 is about being more receptive to some of the most advanced management practices.

In 2018-19, the Company implemented Total Productive Maintenance (TPM), a comprehensive tool for enhancing efficiencies encompassing every business aspect (raw material, equipment, employees, safety and quality).

Dhampur 2.0 entered into collaboration with TQMI International to implement TPM in the organization. TPM was implemented across all manufacturing facilities with the objective to replace legacy practices with modern every-day equivalents.

The Company engaged in routine maintenance with the objective to moderate downtime; it enhanced workplace safety through the compulsory use of employee protective environment. Shop floor hygiene improved. Process gaps were analyzed and plugged. It scheduled planned equipment downtime timed with unfavourable weather forecasts to minimize productive days.

The Company strengthened a kaizen culture that resulted in improvements across the board. Spares management strengthened; inventory declined; inventory space reduced; scrap disinvestment liberated working capital.

Besides, the incorporation of data analytics across the organization will lead to more informed decision-making especially across the performance management system, enhancing transparency in decision-making.

The Company defined job roles and individual capabilities across the manufacturing facilities with the objective to enhance human productivity. A structured employee feedback collection and analysis translated into focused improvement.

The bottomline: TPM is helping Dhampur 2.0 showcase to the world the Company it can truly be.

Our integrated value-creation report

The context of our sector

Rising population

By 2027, India is projected to overtake China as the world's most populous country. India is adding nearly 15 million people to its population every year, the largest annual increment anywhere. This will ensure that the Company's addressable market will grow sustainably.

Per capita incomes

The nominal per capita net national income in 2019-20 was estimated at ₹135,050, a rise of 6.8% compared to ₹1,26,406 in 2018-19.

FMCG driven

Low per capita beverage consumption in India compared to global average is expected to provide room for growth.

Government interventions

The thrust of the government on ethanol production through the new Bio-fuel Policy is revolutionising the sector as the excess sugar can be diverted into ethanol production.

Preference for value-addition

The increasing demand for value-added products is giving rise to packaged products.

How we enhance value

Our resources

Financial capital

The financial resources that we seek are based on the funds we mobilize from investors, promoters, banks and financial institutions in the form of debt, net worth or accruals.

Human capital

Our management, employees and contract workers form a part of our workforce, the experience and competence enhancing value.

Natural capital

We depend on raw materials sourced from nature, indicating a moderate impact on the natural environment

Manufactured capital

Our manufacturing assets, technologies and equipment for production constitute our manufactured capital. The logistics for the transfer of raw materials and finished products are integral to our manufacturing competence.

Intellectual capital

Our focus on cost optimization and operational excellence, as well as our repository of proprietary knowledge account for our intellectual resources.

Social and relationship capital

Our relationships with communities and partners (vendors, suppliers and customers) influence our role as a responsible corporate citizen.

Our strategy

	1 STRATEGIC FOCUS	2 INNOVATE AND EXCEL	3 COST LEADERSHIP	4 SUPPLIER OF CHOICE	5 ROBUST PEOPLE PRACTICES	6 RESPONSIBLE CORPORATE CITIZENSHIP	7 VALUE-CREATION
Key enablers	Nurturing a culture of process innovation and end product excellence, reflected in improving cane yields at the farmer end, increasing sugar recovery, high sugar/ chemical/ refined sugar quality	Driving a focus on operational excellence leading to cost leadership. Dhampur leveraged its rich experience to make timely investments in process automation coupled with a growing focus on business excellence (Total Productive Maintenance) and better asset sweating	The Company strengthened its position as a supplier of choice across each of its businesses – a preferred brand among sugar dealers, distributors and institutional clients as well as a trusted ethanol provider to OMCs and power supplier to grid	The Company is an employer of more than 3147 people (full time and contractual) across its facilities. The Company's people engagement has been marked by delegation, empowerment, responsibility and accountability. The result is that Dhampur's invigorating workplace is marked by training, engagement, appraisal transparency, attractive reward and outperformance	The Company is a responsible corporate citizen engaged in community development activities in the hinterland of its manufacturing facilities. The Company invested ₹3.52 Crore in CSR activities in 2019-20	The Company enhances value through the manufacture of a superior quality of sugar/ chemicals, high asset sweating and high utilization of a cane stick. Besides the Company invested in high governance standards, resulting in strategic stability, coupled with investments in business automation and systems	
Material issues addressed	Superior use of cutting-edge technology leading to product differentiation and corporate respect	Creating the basis of long-term viability through an any-market cost competitiveness	Enhancing revenue visibility through ongoing customer agreements	Creating a professional culture seeking overarching excellence in everything the Company does	Community engagement, widening prosperity	Customer's needs for a superior or customized high quality product	
Capitals impacted	Manufactured, Intellectual, Financial	Financial, Intellectual, Natural, Social and Relationship	Intellectual, Manufactured, Social and Relationship	Intellectual, Human	Social and Relationship, Natural	Intellectual, Manufactured, Social and Relationship	

Engaging our stakeholders

We recognize the importance of fostering and maintaining strong relationships with key stakeholders through transparent, sincere and effective engagements. We are intent on improving on our established credibility and rapport with them.

After a thorough consideration of Dhampur's various stakeholders, we have categorized our key stakeholders as follows:

Stakeholder group	Dhampur considerations	Stakeholder interests	How we engage	Capitals impacted
Customers	Our products are used by masses and therefore it is imperative that we provide quality sugar. We focus on producing high quality industrial alcohol and sell at best possible prices.	• Quality and affordability • Consistent, reliable and on-time supply of product • Impact of product recalls or any quality, efficacy concerns which may arise	• Engage with buyers, distributors, OMCs and power grid • Open communication with customers through commercial discussions and meetings	• Intellectual • Manufactured
Government, competent authorities	Our ability to produce, market and distribute products is dependent on the marketing authorizations and regulatory approvals issued by the authorities	• Legal and regulatory compliance • Social and environmental impact of operations • Tax revenues and investments	• Audits of manufacturing sites by regulatory authorities to ensure Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) and regulatory compliance • Participation in industry bodies • Reports and interactions aimed at confirming legislative and regulatory compliance policies and processes • Involvement in government programmes aimed at creating jobs and uplifting disadvantaged communities	• Manufactured • Social & relationship • Natural
Employees	Employees play a critical role in ensuring we achieve our strategic objectives. We need to understand the needs, challenges and aspirations of this important stakeholder group	• Job security • Equitable remuneration packages, performance incentives and benefit structures • Diversity and inclusivity • Performance management, skills development and career planning • Reputation as an ethical employer • Employee health, safety and wellness	• Direct engagements by supervisors and business management • Induction and internal training • Employee wellness campaigns	• Human
Suppliers	These stakeholders play an important role in enabling us to meet our commitments to customers	• Fair engagement terms and timely settlement • Ongoing communication on our expectations and service levels provided • Fair and timely payment	• Conducting various training programs • Resolving farmers issues and providing them with the latest technologies	• Social & relationship • Financial
Investors and funders	As providers of capital, these stakeholders require to be kept informed of material developments impacting the Group and its future prospects	• Growth in revenue, EBITDA and returns on investment • Appropriate management of capital expenditure, working capital and expenses • Gearing, solvency and liquidity • Dividends • Security over assets, ethical stewardship of investments and good corporate governance • Fair executive remuneration	• Dedicated investor and analyst presentations • Stock exchange announcements, media releases and published results • Annual General Meetings • Investor relations section of the Dhampur's website	• Financial

Enhancing value for stakeholders

Shareholders
- Progressive dividend policy
- Attractive market capitalization growth
- Focus on free cash generation
- Profitable growth

People
- Employee and vendor engagement
- Promote personal and professional development
- Fair and equitable wages / contracts

Customers
- Enhancing customer competitiveness
- Quality products
- Collaborative product development

Communities
- Environmentally safe operations
- Responsible and ethical conduct
- Corporate social responsibility

Society
- Contribution to exchequer
- Driving employment
- Skilling people

Environment
- Environmentally responsible and compliant operations
- Proactive investment in renewable energy and recycled raw material
- Moderated carbon footprint

The value we created in 2019-20

Financial capital

Earnings per share:
₹ 32.61

Market capitalization (as on March 31, 2020):
₹ 549.36 Crore

Manufacturing capital

Revenues earned from the sale of sugar:
₹ 2989.72 Crore

Revenues earned from the sale of ethanol:
₹ 632.08 Crore

Revenues earned from the sale of power:
₹ 363.71 Crore

Human capital

Employees:
3147

Remuneration paid:
₹ 140.72 Crore

Intellectual capital

Cumulative senior management experience:
448 years

Natural capital

Co-generated power produced:
69.28 Crore units

Quantity of ethanol sold for blending with petrol:
871 Lakh BL

Social and relationship capital

Number of cane growers associated with the Company:
249,004

Value shared with

Investors: The Company enriched investors through dividends and capital appreciation.

Suppliers: The Company sourced ₹2229.98 Crore of cane from cane farmers.

Employees: The Company provided remuneration worth ₹140.72 Crore.

Customers: The Company manufactured sugar, ethanol and power, generating ₹3526.07 Crore in revenues from customers.

Government and regulations: The Company paid ₹236.78 Crore to the exchequer.

Distributors and suppliers: The Company enhanced value for cane farmers through sustained resource offtake.

Our businesses

Sugar business

Overview

Established in 1933, Dhampur is one of the largest sugar manufacturing companies in India (crushing capacity 45,500 tonnes of cane per day across five plants).

The Company draws cane from within a radius of around 30 kilometres in its operational areas, producing refined (packaged and branded), white and retail sugar. The Company has reinforced its manufacturing capability through proactive investments in cutting-edge technologies. This has translated into enhanced operating efficiency and environment compliance.

The Company's principal strength in the sugar business is derived from its location of sugar factories in cane-rich regions. The Company shares strong relationships with more than 249,004 farmers. Over the years, the Company has invested in capacity expansion – in sugar, power generation and distillery businesses. The Company's extension into branded packaging and use of pioneering practices have allowed it to carve a niche for itself.

Sector perspective

Sugar production for the sugar season 2019-20 was estimated at 26.5 million tonnes while the consumption of sugar in the country was pegged at 26 million tonnes. The Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugar season 2019-20 was ₹275 per quintal (same as 2018-19) linked to a basic recovery rate of 10%; with a premium of ₹2.75 per quintal for every 0.1% increase in recovery above that level.

Commencement of cane crushing in the Eastern UP mills was delayed by 10 to 15 days. Sugar production in Uttar Pradesh was estimated at 12 million tonnes for the sugar season 2019-20.The Government declared a soft loan package of ₹15,000 Crore with an interest subsidy of ₹3,355 Crore to companies setting up distilleries for producing additional capacities as a part of the ethanol-blending programme.

Strengths

Experience:
The Company enjoys nearly nine decades of experience in sugar manufacture.

Locational advantage:
The Company's five sugar manufacturing units are located in Uttar Pradesh, one of the cane-rich states of India.

Proximity:
The Company's cane crushing units draw their cane from within a radius of around 30 kilometre, translating into low logistical costs and better cane quality.

Technology:
The Company invested in cutting-edge sugar manufacturing technology, ensuring more productivity and efficiency. The Company implemented Total Productive Maintenance (TMP) across the organization, streamlining the process.

Value-addition:
The Company has an ample proportion of value-added products in the overall mix, strengthening margins.

Key challenges and counter measures

Blocked supply chain due to corona virus enhanced the need for inventory reduction

Dhampur focused on reducing sugar inventory by diverting a significant amount of sugar to the B-Heavy ethanol process and enhanced exports.

The industry is faced with competitive pricing, impacting realizations.

Dhampur focused on reducing production costs resulting in better margins.

Highlights, 2019-20

- The Company crushed 69.16 Lakh tonnes of cane compared to 69.42 Lakh tonnes in 2018-19.
- The percentage of early cane variety used during the Sugar Season 2019-20 stood at 97% compared to 91% during the Sugar Season 2018-19.
- The Company was able to reduce its cut-to-crush time as a result of a greater emphasis on better logistics planning.
- The Company produced 7.66 Lakh tonnes of sugar, including raw sugar production of 2.02 Lakh tonnes.
- The Company sold 8.21 Lakh tonnes of total sugar, a 24% increase over 2018-19
- The Company exported 1.69 Lakh tonnes of raw sugar, a 226% increase.
- The Company recorded 4.66 Lakh tonnes of inventory as on March 31, 2020 (including raw sugar 0.93 Lakh tonnes) valued at an average rate of ₹29.39/kg.
- EBIT margin increased to 4.24% compared to 1.28% in FY2018-19
- The Company availed a soft loan of ₹274 Crore during FY 2019-20.
- The Company diverted 5.97 Lakh quintals (out of 83.27 lakh quintals) of sugar for ethanol production.

Business in numbers

Financial Year	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
Total Revenues (₹ Crore)	1814.65	2362.23	3082.17	2402.49	2989.72
EBIT (₹ Crore)	-40.15	276.91	87.67	30.67	126.67
Cane crushed (Lakh tonnes)	48.31	54.19	66.2	69.42	69.16
Sugar produced (Lakh tonnes)	5.09	5.93	7.48	7.99	7.66
Recovery (%)	10.53	10.94	11.30	11.87*	11.94*
Contribution of sugar business in total revenues (%)	59	71	75	63	72
No. of farmers engaged (Lakh)	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.49

*Gross recovery

Outlook, 2020-21

Going forward, the Company will continue to focus on encouraging farmers to plant high-yield varieties, expecting to improve sugar recovery by reducing cut-to-crush time, enhancing processes and reducing sugar losses.

Our businesses

Distillery business

Dhampur commenced its distillery business in 1991 with the objective to enhance byproduct utilization, increase revenues, widen value-addition and de-risk its business model. Over the years, the Company enhanced capacity, widened its product basket and strengthened its sectoral presence. The Company increased its installed capacity from 120 KLPD (at the time of commencement) to 400 KLPD.

Dhampur was one of the first companies in India to produce alcohol through the encillium process (developed in association with National Chemical Laboratory, Pune) in 1992. The Company produces ethanol, ethyl acetate, extra neutral alcohol and other allied products. The Company continued to focus on this division for sustainable growth.

The Company is one of the largest suppliers of B-Heavy ethanol in Uttar Pradesh. During the year under review, the Company supplied 9.7 Crore litres of ethanol, of which 4 Crore litres was produced through the B-Heavy and 5.7 Crore litres from C-Heavy routes. The Company increased ethanol production through the B-Heavy route from one to four plants. The average ethanol realization was ₹45.8 per litre, C-Heavy ethanol realization was ₹40.65 per litre whereas B-Heavy was ₹53.18 per litre. The Company consumed its captively generated molasses (B-Heavy route). The distillery capacities of Dhampur and Asmoli units stood at 250 KLPD and 150 KLPD respectively.

Sectoral perspective

In FY2018-19, the Government of India announced a Biofuel Policy permitting the manufacture of ethanol from B-Heavy molasses as well as from direct sugar cane juice, which could divert sugar to ethanol. Ethanol is produced directly from cane juice, B-grade and C-grade molasses. The basic price of ethanol from sugar cane juice was fixed at ₹59.48 per litre while ethanol extracted from C-grade molasses was fixed at ₹43.75 a litre and B-grade molasses at ₹54.27 a litre. The government targets to divert 700,000-800,000 tonnes of surplus sugar in each of the next two years for ethanol production to maximize profitability of sugar companies.

Under GST, bio-diesel taxation reduced to 12% from 18%. Similarly, GST on ethanol reduced to 5% as compared to 18% earlier.

Strengths

First mover:
Dhampur is one of the few sugar companies to have commenced ethanol production in the 1990s.

Scale:
The Company is among the largest manufacturers of ethanol and derivative products from sugarcane in India.

Relationships:
The Company enjoys enduring partnership with oil marketing companies.

Captive utilization:
The Company utilizes molasses in manufacturing ethanol. The captive utilization stood at 100% in 2019-20.

Key challenges and counter-measures

The UP government increased the reserved quota of molasses for country liquor makers to 18% from 16%.

The Company started producing country liquor, saving molasses loss and increasing the proportion of value-added products in its overall product mix.

There was a logistical issue related to the supply of ethanol.

The oil marketing companies (OMCs) revamped their supply chain and enhanced inventory management to aid the Company.

Highlights, 2019-20

- The Company marketed 977.34 Lakh bulk litres of ethanol at an average price of ₹45.8 per litre compared to 899.95 Lakh bulk litres at an average price of ₹42.45 per litre in 2018-19.
- The recovery from C-Heavy molasses was 22% compared to 32% for B-Heavy molasses.
- The Company sold 166.17 Lakh kg of chemicals at an average price of ₹55.37 per kg in FY2019-20 compared to 162.24 Lakh kg of chemicals at an average price of ₹66.43 in 2018-19.
- The Company started producing sanitizers, contributing to society in the midst of the corona virus outbreak.
- The plant was completely operational even during the imposed lockdown
- EBIT margin for the business stood at 20.66% as against 37.29% in FY2018-19.
- The Company produced 1051 Lakh bulk litres of alcohol against 841 Lakh bulk litres of alcohol in the previous year.

Outlook, 2020-21

The Company intends to increase ethanol production by 15-20% on account of government focus and initiatives for ethanol industry in India. The Company expects to enter the niche market of specialized chemical production, graduating it to the non-commodity end of the business

	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
Total Revenue (₹ Crore)	413.02	405.25	344.86	498.45	632.08
EBIT (₹ Crore)	64.66	69.36	63.87	185.89	130.60
Ethanol produced (Lakh bulk litres)	710.25	683.59	660.40	840.94	1050.77
Contribution of distillery business in total revenues (%)	13	12	8	13	15

Our businesses

Co-generation business

Overview

Dhampur entered the co-generation business more than two decades ago and has since emerged as one of the largest aggregate power generation capacities of 220.50 MW within India's sugar industry.

The Company utilizes bagasse-generated power in sugar manufacture for onward power generation, 49% of which is consumed within and the rest is exported to the State Electricity Grid in exchange for predefined revenues. The revenues from power generated are tax-free, generating an attractive internal rate of return. Dhampur was one of India's first sugar companies to install a 105 kg/square centimetres boiler and 30 MW turbines, increasing the yield ratio of steam from bagasse.

Sectoral context

India's installed power generation capacity reached 364.9 gigawatts in 2019. India's per-capita energy consumption is about a third of the global average, indicating headroom for improvement. Power demand rose 1.1% in 2019. The government introduced initiatives such as 24x7 Power, Power to All Households, UJALA, UDAY and CEC initiatives.

Our strengths

Technology:
The Company invested in state-of-the-art power generating assets.

Captive utilization:
The Company capitalized on captively-generated bagasse, an eco-friendly fuel to generate power.

Diversified business:
The Company's power sales generated 9% of the revenue.

Challenges and counter measures

The changing supply scenario impacted the rates for power.
Long-term power purchase contract ensured revenue visibility for the Company.

There was a need for cost optimization and margins improvement.
The Company's strategy of optimal utilization of raw material and asset sweating resulted in low power costs and accretive margins.

Our businesses

Co-generation business

Highlights, 2019-20

- The Company generated 69.28 Crore units in FY2019-20 compared to 76.70 Crore units in FY2018-19
- The Company exported 35.24 Crore units compared to 42.94 Crore units in the previous year.
- Average realizations stood at ₹3.12 per unit compared to ₹5.23 per unit in 2018-19.
- EBIT margin was 31.83% compared to 39.77% in 2018-19.

Outlook, 2020-21

The Company intends to reduce steam consumption through comprehensive asset utilization and focus on incremental growth-based contribution to maintain healthy margins.

Division in numbers

	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
Total Revenue (₹ Crore)	478.88	447.2	543.81	607.01	363.71
EBIT (₹ Crore)	188.77	190.59	219.74	241.42	115.76
Power generated (Crore units)	66.02	64.25	73.46	76.70	69.28
Power exported (Crore units)	43.07	39.36	43.28	42.94	35.24
Contribution of power business in total revenues (%)	16%	13%	13%	16%	9%

Management discussion and analysis

Global economic overview

The global economy grew 2.9% in 2019 compared to 3.6% in 2018. This sharp decline was precipitated by an increase in global trade disputes that affected the cross-border movement of products and services, a slowdown in the global manufacturing sector, weak growth coming out of some of the largest global economies and the impact of Brexit. The result was that global trade grew a mere 0.9% in 2019, pulling down the overall economic growth average.

United States: The country's Gross Domestic Product grew by 2.3% in 2019 compared to 2.9% in 2018-19 as a result of a decline in business investments and the ongoing trade war with China.

China: The country's Gross Domestic Product grew by 6.1% in 2019 compared to 6.7% in 2018 as a result of the trade war with the United States, overcapacity in some industries, corporate sector indebtedness and a shrinking room for monetary and fiscal policies.

United Kingdom: The country's Gross Domestic Product grew by 1.4% in 2019 compared to 1.3% in 2018.

Japan: The country's Gross Domestic Product grew by 2.0% in 2019 compared to 2.4% in 2018.

The 'Great Lockdown', as a result of the pandemic Covid-19, is projected to shrink the global growth significantly starting from the calendar year 2020.

(Source: World Economic Outlook, April 2020, CNN, Economic Times, trading economics, Statista, CNBC)

Global economic growth over the years

	World output	Advanced economies	Developing and emerging
2015	3.5	2.3	4.3
2016	3.4	1.7	4.6
2017	3.9	2.5	4.8
2018	3.6	2.2	4.5
2019	2.9	1.7	3.7

Source: IMF

Indian economic review

India emerged as the fifth-largest world economy in 2019 with a gross domestic product (GDP) of USD 2.94 trillion. India jumped 14 places to 63 in the 2020 World Bank's Ease of Doing Business ranking.

There was a decline in consumer spending that affected India's GDP growth during the year under review. India's growth for FY2019-20 was estimated at 4.2% compared with 6.1% in the previous year. Manufacturing growth was seen at 2%, a 15-year low as against 6.9% growth in FY19.

Y-o-Y growth of the Indian economy

	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
Real GDP growth (%)	8.3	7	6.1	4.2

Growth of the Indian economy, 2019-20

	Q1, FY20	Q2, FY20	Q3 FY20	Q4,FY20
Real GDP growth (%)	5	4.5	4.7	3.1

(Source: Economic Times, CSO, Economic Survey, IMF, EIU)

A sharp slowdown in economic growth and a surge in inflation weighed on the country's currency rate; the Indian rupee emerged as one of the worst performers among Asian peers, marked by a depreciation of nearly 2% since January 2019. Retail inflation climbed to a six-year high of 7.35% in December 2019.

During the last week of the financial year under review, the national lockdown affected freight traffic, consumer offtake and a range of economic activities.

Key government initiatives, 2019-20

National infrastructure pipeline: To achieve a GDP of USD 5 trillion by 2025, the government announced a National Infrastructure Policy entailing an investment of ₹102 trillion in five years.

Corporate tax relief: The government moderated the corporate tax rate to 22% from 25%; it announced a new tax rate of 15% for new domestic manufacturing companies, strengthening the Make-in-India initiative. The new effective CIT would be 25.17%, inclusive of a new lower surcharge of 10% and cess of 4%. India's CIT is now closer to the global average statutory CIT of 23.03%.

Outlook

Various forecasts have estimated a sharp de-growth in the Indian economy for the current financial year, the first such instance of de-growth in decades.

Global sugar sector overview

After two years of sugar surplus, the international sugar market experienced a shortfall in sugar production in 2019-20 to 175 million tonnes, a 2.8% decline over the last year's sugar output and as a result, sugar prices shot up. The deficit in output of sugar occurred due to drought in Thailand, occurrences of droughts and floods in various sugar producing states of India, Brazil diverting a major portion of its cane crops towards ethanol production, extremely cold weather in North America and the European Union impacting sugar yield.

Performance of major sugar producing countries

BRAZIL: The world's highest producer of sugar experienced a shortfall in sugar production owing to paying more importance on ethanol production. Brazil's main sugar producing regions experienced an all-time low in the last 14 years in the 2019-2020 sugar season to 642.7 MT.

THAILAND: Owing to excessive dry weather in Thailand which is going to last till April, 2020 with 14 provinces in Thailand declaring a drought, sugar production in Thailand went down 8% to ~13 million tonnes.

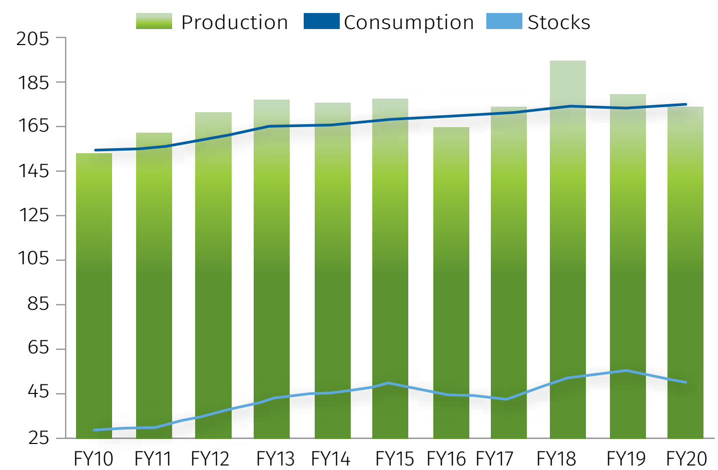
EUROPEAN UNION: Owing to a contraction in the EU sugar beet area close to 5% and a production estimate above last year's low, 2019-20 EU sugar output is likely to be around 17.5 million tonnes. Owing to low domestic supply, the EU will remain a net sugar importer in 2019-20.

UNITED STATES: U.S. sugar production is estimated to be lower for 2019-20 owing to a reduction in cane sugar production in Louisiana, more than counteracting an increment to beet sugar. Expected import estimates have gone up, with more high-tier sugar expected to be imported owing to elevated domestic prices. With no changes in projected consumption of sugar, ending stocks have been decreased, leading to a stocks-to-use ratio of 12.7% for the fiscal year.

Indian sugar sector review

India's sugar mills produced 268.21 Lakh tonnes of sugar in the sugar season 2019-20 - 59.32 Lakh tonnes less than the 327.53 Lakh tonnes produced during the same period in the previous season. The major reason behind this decline were droughts, floods and infrequent rainfall across India and increasing ethanol diversion. Till February 2020, 437 mills had crushed sugarcane, compared to 507 mills in the same period of the previous season. While sugar production declined, sugar consumption was expected to rise to 26 million tonnes in SY 2020. (Source: ISMA)

Stocks to Decline with Smaller Production Consumption to Hit a Record



(Source: fas.usda.gov)

Sugar Balance Sheet, 2019-2020

Particulars	Figures (million tonnes)
Opening balance	14.6
Estimated sugar production	27.2
Sugar availability during the season	41.8
Estimated sugar consumption	25.0
Estimated exports	5.2
Closing balance	11.6

Sugar opening stock, production, consumption and closing balances in India over the years (in million tonnes)

Year	Opening balance	Production	Consumption	Closing balance
2010-2011	4.98	24.4	20.8	6.00
2011-2012	5.85	26.3	22.6	6.60
2012-2013	6.60	25.1	22.8	9.3
2013-2014	9.3	24.4	24.2	7.47
2014-2015	7.47	28.3	25.6	9.08
2015-2016	9.08	25.1	24.8	7.75
2016-2017	7.75	20.3	24.5	3.88
2017-2018	3.88	32.5	25.4	10.72
2018-2019	10.72	33.16	26	12.42
2019-2020	14.6	27.2 (Estimated)	25.0 (Estimated)	11.6

(Source: ISMA)

Performances of major sugar producing states in India in 2019-2020

MAHARASHTRA: Sugar production declined 40% due to floods, droughts and other natural calamities. The state comprised 22 mills closing down out of the 131 sugar crushing mills which were in operation. Millers reported healthy sugar recovery. Sugar recovery in the state was 11.23% in 2019-20 against the 10.5% during the 2018-19 sugar season. Maharashtra's sugar output is likely to cross the 60-lt figure albeit initially the sugar production forecast was much lower.

UTTAR PRADESH: The 119 operational sugar mills of Uttar Pradesh delivered 7.60 million tonnes (MT) of sugar after crushing 69 MT of sugarcane in the current season, the sugar production of the state likely to go up to 12 million tonnes by the end of the 2019-20 sugar season partly due to the high-yielding variety sugarcane CO-0238. The result is that the state was expected to continue as the leading sugar producing state of India in 2019-20. The operational sugar mills procured cane worth about ₹19,250 Crore from farmers, of which they settled ₹11,100 Crore, leaving more than 42% (or ₹8,150 Crore) outstanding. The current and the previous year's outstanding was around ₹8,600 Crore.

KARNATAKA: The sugar production is slated to decline 25% owing to floods affecting some sugar producing areas. The 63 mills operational in the state produced 33.82 Lakh tonnes of sugar in 2019-20 against 43.25 Lakh tonnes produced by 65 operational mills in the previous sugar season.

TAMIL NADU: The 2019-20 sugar season started with only 24 mills in operation compared to 32 mills in the previous season. The State produced 5.78 Lakh tonnes of sugar in 2019-20 compared to 7.22 Lakh tonnes in the previous year.

OTHER STATES: The States of Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan and Odisha collectively produced 42.17 Lakh tonnes till May 31, 2020. (Source: ISMA)

Sugar realizations

Sugar prices are expected to stabilize at ₹33-34per kg in 2020, an increase by 8% due to floods affecting areas of Maharashtra and Karnataka leading to destruction of cane acreage in the above-mentioned states. An increase in sugar exports by 20% could strengthen sugar realizations. Although India's excess stocks from the last year and better sowing, favourable crop conditions and enhanced soil conditions could lead to lower profits/restricted gains. (Source: Economic Times)

Sugar exports and imports

India's sugar exports are expected to rise with Indonesia showing interest in importing 1.3 million tonnes by May 2020. Indonesia's prioritizing of sugar purchase from India could assist Indian millers settle their cane arrears to farmers.

For 2019-20, the Government fixed an export target of 6 MT. The Government is providing subsidy to exporters at USD 146/tonne. Last year the centre had fixed an export quota of 5 MT but the exporters could only export 3.8 MT. India is also expected to establish export ties with Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Myanmar.

Sugar Export (In MN tonnes)

Year	Export
2009-2010	0.24
2010-2011	2.6
2011-2012	2.99
2012-2013	0.35
2013-2014	2.13
2014-2015	1.1
2015-2016	1.66
2016-2017	-
2017-2018	0.5
2018-2019	3.8
2019-2020	5 (Projected) target- 6mt

Fair and remunerative prices

With the objective to generate a basic recovery of 10%, the Fair and Remunerative Price was fixed at ₹275 per quintal. A premium of ₹2.75/quintal for every 0.1% increase in recovery above 10% will be provided. The cost of production of sugarcane for the 2019-2020 season was fixed at ₹155 per quintal by the centre. The FRP fixed by the Government was functional from October 1, 2019 i.e. functional for the sugar year 2019-2020. The FRP doubled in nine years.

FRP Over The Years (₹/Quintal)

Year	FRP
2009-2010	130
2010-2011	139
2011-2012	145
2012-2013	170
2013-2014	210
2014-2015	220
2015-2016	230
2016-2017	230
2017-2018	255
2018-2019	275
2019-2020	275

(Source: Economic Times)

Minimum support prices

The Centre lifted sugar's minimum support price from ₹29 per kg to ₹31 per kg and this elevation supported the surge in sugar prices during the current season. This elevation helped farmers receive their cane arrears and provided additional liquidity to millers. The sugar industry however had sought a rise in MSP by ₹5-6/kg to address increasing production costs.

Uttar Pradesh, India's leading sugar producer, witnessed cane area shrinkage of more than 4% to 2.68 million hectares (MH) for the 2019-20 crushing season from 2.8 MH in the previous season. (Source: www.business-standard.com)

Government initiatives

The government provides millers an export subsidy of ₹10,448 per tonnes. The government reallocated unused export quota of 6,50,000 tonnes of sugar in the 2019-20 marketing year under the Maximum Admissible Export Quota (MAEQ) scheme. The Uttar Pradesh Government stated that the State would take initiatives to integrate the state sugar sector with ethanol to create a profitable and sustainable value chain for sugarcane farmers.

Indian ethanol sector overview

The Indian ethanol market is slated to grow to USD 7.38 billion by 2024 at a CAGR of 14.50% during 2019-2024. The Government plans to create an environment to enhance ethanol production to 9 billion litres from 3.55 billion litres by 2022. The Government plans to achieve a blending rate of 10% by 2022; to achieve this figure the Government gave approvals to 362 new plants in sugar mills for adding 5.5 billion litres of capacity entailing an investment of ₹18,000 Crore. The enhanced capacity will help meet the government's target of 10% ethanol blending by 2022.

Ethanol can be produced directly from cane juice as well as from B-grade and C-grade molasses. The price of ethanol from sugarcane juice has been fixed at ₹59.48 per litre while ethanol extracted from B-grade molasses is priced at ₹54.27 per litre and the price of ethanol extracted from C-grade molasses has been fixed at ₹43.75 per litre. India is required to have a minimum of 4.25 billion litres of ethanol to meet the 10% blending target.

In the previous year, only 1.91 billion litres of ethanol was blended with petrol, which resulted in 5.5% blending rate. As far as 2019-2020 is concerned, oil companies signed contracts for 1.4 billion litres and contracts for an additional 310 million litres are in the pipeline. There is a demand of 5.11 billion litres from oil companies. Since there is a dip in sugar production, blending could reach 4.5% in 2020.

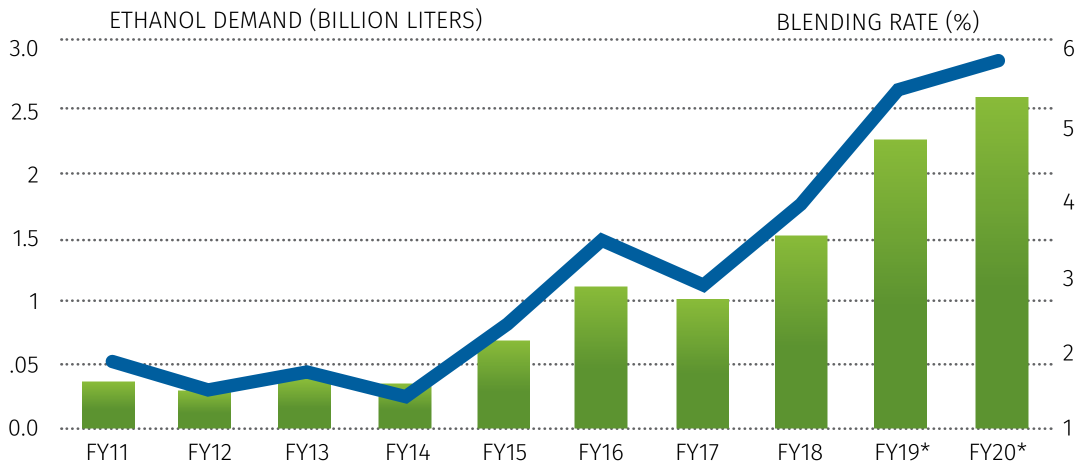
The government plans to divert 800,000 tonnes of surplus sugar in each of the next two years (2021-2022) for ethanol production with the objective of maximizing profitability earned by Indian sugar companies. (Source: Economic Times)

USD 7.38

billion

Projected value of the Indian ethanol market by 2024

INDIA: ETHANOL DEMAND AND BLENDING RATE



*Forecast

Source: S&P Global Platts

India: Ethanol used as Beverage, Fuel, & Other Industrial Chemicals (Million Litres)

Calendar Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Beginning Stocks	112	125	33	60	60	75	61	128	146	222
Production	1522	1681	2154	2057	2002	2292	2061	1671	2693	3000
Imports	144	61	5	108	193	204	432	718	633	750
Exports	53	119	177	233	180	165	136	141	130	100
Consumption	1600	1715	1955	1932	2000	2345	2290	2230	3120	3820
Fuel Consumption	50	365	305	382	350	685	1110	675	1600	2400
Ending Stocks	125	33	60	60	75	61	128	146	222	52
Production Capacity										
Number of Refineries	115	115	115	115	115	160	161	161	166	166+
Nameplate Capacity	1500	1500	2000	2000	2000	2100	2210	2215	2300	2600
Capacity Use (%)	101	112	108	103	100	109	93	75	117	115
Co-Product Production (1000 MT)										
Bagasse	87690	102714	108309	102360	105642	108699	97485	79176	120422	112640
Press Mud	11692	13695	14441	13648	14086	14493	12852	10438	15876	14850
Feedstock Use for Fuel (1000 MT)										
Molasses	208	1521	1271	1592	1458	2854	4625	2813	6667	9600
Market Penetration (Litres-specify units)										
Fuel Ethanol	50	365	305	382	350	685	1110	675	1600	2400
Gasoline	19563	20716	21842	23749	25848	29651	33265	35956	39015	41596
Blend Rate (%)	0.3	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.4	2.3	3.3	1.9	4.1	5.5

(Source: apps.fas.usda.gov)

Co-generation

Sugarcane is one of the most promising agricultural sources of biomass energy. Sugarcane yields two kinds of biomass (sugarcane trash and bagasse). Bagasse is the fibrous residue left over after milling sugarcane with 45-50% moisture content and a mixture of hard fibre with soft and smooth parenchymatous (pith) tissue with high hygroscopic property. For every 100 tonnes of sugar cane crushed, a sugar factory produces nearly 30 tonnes of wet bagasse. Bagasse is mainly used as a primary fuel source for sugar mills. When bagasse is burned in a huge quantity, it produces sufficient heat and electrical energy to supply all the needs of a typical sugar mill. The carbon dioxide emitted on burning the bagasse is equal to the amount of CO2 that the sugarcane plant absorbed from the atmosphere during its growing phase, making the process of cogeneration greenhouse gas-neutral.

Some 158 bagasse co-generation (simultaneous production of electricity and thermal energy in sugar mills) projects generating 1666 MW of surplus energy to feed to the grid were installed through the efforts of the Ministry in 2019.

The government also provides central financial assistance and fiscal incentives to facilitate the development of biomass power generation and bagasse cogeneration.

Addressing business risks at Dhampur

01

Risk factor

Risks arising from distance between mills and cane fields.

Probable impact:

Long transit times reduce the sucrose content of cane, impacting recovery levels.

Mitigation

The Company's mills are situated within a 30 kilometre radius of key cane-growing areas and are well connected by roads.

Result:

The Company has been able to cut down its cut-to-crush timings and improve recovery levels.

Recovery (%)

2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*	2019-20*
10.53	10.94	11.30	11.87	11.94

*Gross recovery

02

Risk factor

Risks arising from stagnant demand and oversupply.

Probable impact:

This could impact the Company's production and realizations.

Mitigation

The sugar production in the country declined in 2019-20 due to drought condition in major sugar producing state, impacting price and thus improving realizations. Also, the Company's enhanced distillery capacity will ensure regular cash flow and balance the product mix.

Result:

The Company has been successful in sustainably growing its revenues across business segments.

Non-sugar revenues (₹ Crore)

2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*	2019-20
851.71	679.83	660.09	871.82	889.20

*Adjusted

03

Risk factor
Risks arising from an inability to procure cane.

Probable impact:
It could impact production volumes and dim the Company's growth prospects.

Mitigation
The Company is engaged with >2,49,004 cane farmers and has undertaken various welfare initiatives, which have helped in increasing farm productivity levels.

Result:
The cane per hectare availability has grown steadily and the Company has been successful in accessing more cane to crush than FY 2019-20.

Cane crushed (Lakh tonnes)

2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
48.31	54.19	66.20	69.42	69.16

04

Risk factor
Risks arising from low-quality cane.

Probable impact:
Low-quality of cane can adversely impact the Company's bottomline.

Mitigation
The Company has been one of the pioneers of growing early-maturing cane varieties. Besides, by providing subsidized insecticides and raising awareness about new farming techniques, the Company has been able to overcome this risk.

Result:
The Company has succeeded in sourcing quality cane.

Sugar losses (%)

2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
2.02	2.06	2.08	2.06*	2.80*

**After considering impact of B-Heavy molasses.*

05

Risk factor
Risk arising from increasing debt.

Probable impact:
This could hamper the Company's financial sustainability.

Mitigation
The Company strengthened its financials by paying back its debts regularly, allowing it to keep its Balance Sheet lean.

Result:
The Company's interest cost has increased in FY20 as a result of allocating savings efficiently.

Debt repayment (₹ Crore)

2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
188.57	309.93	188.36	121.37	164.40

Financial overview

Analysis of the Statement of Profit and Loss

- **Revenues:** Revenues from operations reported a 22% growth from ₹2892.29 Crore in 2018-19 to reach ₹3526.07 Crore in 2019-20. Other incomes of the Company reported a 64% growth and accounted for only1% share of the Company's revenues reflecting the Company's dependence on its core business operations.
- **Expenses:** Total expenses of the Company increased by 30% from ₹2578.92 Crore in 2018-19 to ₹3340.55 Crore due to increase in cost of production. Raw material costs, accounting for a 76% share of the Company's revenues increased by 34% from ₹2021.90 Crore in 2018-19 to ₹2714.88 Crore in 2019-20 owing to an increase in the operational scale of the Company. Employees expenses accounting for a 4% share of the Company's revenues decreased by 3 % from ₹144.52 Crore in 2018-19 to ₹140.72 Crore in 2019-20.

Analysis of the Balance Sheet

Sources of funds

- The capital employed by the Company decreased by 0.43% from ₹1848.95 Crore as on March 31, 2019 to ₹1840.95 Crore as on March 31, 2020. Return on capital employed, a measurement of returns derived from every rupee invested in the business decreased by 563 basis points from 22.82% in 2018-19 to 17.18% in 2019-20 mainly due to reduction in power tariff.
- The net worth of the Company increased by 11.18% from ₹1224.70 Crore as on March 31, 2019 to ₹1361.67 Crore as on March 31, 2020 owing to increase in reserves and surpluses. The Company's equity share capital comprising 66,387,590 equity shares of ₹10 each, remained unchanged during the year under review.
- Long-term debt of the Company decreased by 22% to ₹533.34 Crore as on March 31, 2020. Long-term debt-equity ratio of the Company stood at 0.39 in 2019-20 compared to 0.55 in 2018-19.
- Finance costs of the Company increased by 12% from ₹90.05 Crore in 2018-19 to ₹100.59 Crore in 2019-20. The Company's interest cover stood at a comfortable 3.14x in 2019-20 (4.68x in 2018-19).

Applications of funds

Fixed assets (gross) of the Company increased 4% from ₹2520.26 Crore as on March 31, 2019 to ₹2611.57 Crore as on March 31, 2020 owing to an increase in plant and machinery and building. Accumulated depreciation on tangible assets increased by 7% from ₹926.35 Crore in 2018-19 to ₹995.55 Crore in 2019-20 owing to an increase in fixed assets during the year under review.

> Growing business volumes with more liquidity resulted in a decrease of 12% in trade receivables from ₹391.25 Crore as on March 31, 2019 to ₹343.21 Crore as on March 31, 2020. The Company contained its debtor turnover cycle within 38 days of turnover equivalent in 2019-20 compared to 40 days in 2018-19.

Investments

Non-current investments of the Company reduced from ₹11.76 Crore as on March 31, 2019 to ₹2.34 Crore as on March 31, 2020 owing to investment sold by Subsidiary company.

Working capital management

Current assets of the Company decreased by 3% from ₹2251.08 Crore as on March 31, 2019 to ₹2190.76 Crore as on March 31, 2020 owing to decrease in inventories of the Company. The current and quick ratios of the Company stood at 1.08 and 0.31, respectively in 2019-20 compared to 1.08 and 0.30, respectively in 2018-19.

Inventories including raw materials, work-in-progress and finished goods among others decreased by 4% from ₹1674.11 Crore as on March 31, 2019 to ₹1603.70 Crore as on March 31, 2020 owing to diversion of sugar to B-Heavy molasses. The inventory cycle improved from 210 days of turnover equivalent in 2018-19 to 165 days of turnover equivalent in 2019-20.

Growing business volumes with more liquidity resulted in a decrease of 12% in trade receivables from ₹391.25 Crore as on March 31, 2019 to ₹343.21 Crore as on March 31, 2020. The Company contained its debtor turnover cycle within 38 days of turnover equivalent in 2019-20 compared to 40 days in 2018-19.

Cash and bank balances of the Company decreased by 19% from ₹20.24 Crore as on March 31, 2019 to ₹16.37 Crore as on March 31, 2020

Loans and advances made by the Company increased by 7% from ₹11.40 Crore as on March 31, 2019 to ₹12.17 Crore.

Margins

Reduced cost absorption due to drop in revenues in businesses of the Company impacted the margins during the year. The EBIDTA margin declined by 600 basis points from 17% in 2018-19 to 11% while net profit margin declined 300 basis points.

Key ratios

Particulars	2018-19	2019-20
EBIDTA/Turnover (%)	17	11
EBIDTA/Net interest ratio	5.47	3.90
Debt-equity ratio	0.55	0.39
Return on equity (%)	24	17
Book value per share (₹)	184.48	205.11
Earnings per share (₹)	37.81	32.61
Debtors Turnover (days)	40	38
Inventory Turnover (days)	210	165
Interest Coverage Ratio (x)	4.68	3.14
Current Ratio (x)	1.08	1.08
Net Profit Margin (%)	9	6

Risks and Concerns

Risk, which is the manifestation of business uncertainty affecting corporate performance and prospects, is an integral part of business. The Company follows a well-defined and exhaustive risk management process, which is integrated with its operations. This enables the Company to identify, categorize and prioritize operational, financial and strategic business risks. To address the identified risks, the Company continues to spend significant time, effort and human resources to manage and mitigate such risks.

Internal control systems and their adequacy

The Company's internal audit system has been continuously monitored and updated to ensure that assets are safeguarded, established regulations are complied with and pending issues are addressed promptly. The audit committee reviews reports presented by the internal auditors on a routine basis. The committee makes note of the audit observations and takes corrective actions, if necessary. It maintains constant dialogue with statutory and internal auditors to ensure that internal control systems are operating effectively.

Human resources and industrial relations

The Company believes that the quality of the employees is the key to its success and is committed to equip them with skills, enabling them to seamlessly evolve with ongoing technological advancements. During the year, the Company organized training programmes in different areas such as technical skills, behavioural skills, business excellence, general management, advanced management, leadership skills, customer orientation, safety, values and code of conduct. The Company's employee strength stood at 3147 as on March 31, 2020.

Cautionary statement

This statement made in this section describes the Company's objectives, projections, expectation and estimations which may be 'forward-looking statements' within the meaning of applicable securities laws and regulations.

BOARD REPORT

To the members

DHAMPUR SUGAR MILLS LIMITED

The Directors have pleasure in presenting 85th Annual Report of the Company together with the Audited Accounts for the year ended March 31, 2020.

Financial Results

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Consolidated		Standalone	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Revenue from operations	3556.21	2910.72	3423.91	2771.54
Profit before finance costs, tax, depreciation and amortization, exceptional items and other comprehensive income	392.29	492.27	395.71	497.18
Less: Finance costs	100.59	90.05	100.07	90.50
Less: Depreciation and Amortization expense	76.04	70.42	75.39	69.68
Profit before Tax	215.66	331.80	202.99	320.96
Provision for Tax	(8.37)	66.32	(8.38)	66.00
Profit for the year	224.03	265.48	211.37	254.96
Profit / (loss) for the period from discontinued operation before tax	(8.40)	(12.65)	-	-
Tax expense on discontinued operation	-	1.91	-	-
Profit / (loss) for the period from discontinued operation after tax	(8.40)	(14.56)	-	-
Net Profit for the year	215.63	250.92	-	-
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	(7.74)	(0.01)	(7.82)	(0.34)
Total comprehensive income for the year	207.89	250.91	203.55	254.62

Operational Performance

The key operational data of the Company is as under:

Sugar operations at a glance

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Cane crushed (in lakh ton)	69.16	69.42
Net Recovery (%)	11.08%	11.51%
Sugar Produced from Cane (in lakh ton)	7.66	7.99

Co-generation operations at a glance

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Power generated (In Cr. Units)(M.W.)	69.28	76.70
Sale to UPPCL (In Cr. Units) (M.W.)	35.24	42.94

Chemical operations at a glance

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
RS/ENA/Ethanol produced (in lakh bulk litres)	1050.77	840.94
Chemicals produced (in lakh kilograms)	176.39	145.47

Company's Performance during FY 2020

Company's Performance during the Financial Year 2019-20 has been explained in Management Discussion and Analysis Report which forms an integral part of this Board's Report.

Impact of Global Crisis - Covid -19

The COVID-19 pandemic is a defining global crisis that has transformed the way we think, live and work. The spread of the virus disrupted the global economy and consumer sentiment starting December 2019. The virus was declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organisation in March 2020. The Central Government of India implemented a national lockdown in late March 2020, which covered the comprehensive closure of offices, factories and public places.

The operations of the Company were not interrupted and were carried out in the normal course in accordance with the directives issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Since the Company is engaged in manufacturing of Sugar, Generation of Power and production of Industrial Alcohol (including Ethanol) falling under the category of essential commodities.

The Company also started production of Sanitizers in order to cope up with the demand occurred due to crisis.

The Company ensured the safety of its employees and is complying with all the norms related to social distancing, thermal scanning, wearing of face mask, proper sanitization and hygiene at all its factories.

The Work from Home policy has also been arranged for the employees of Corporate Office of the Company.

There has been no material impact on the business of the Company and it does not foresee any material impact on the operational results and the financial health as sugar and the allied products which the Company is manufacturing are all essential commodities.

Consolidated Financial Statements and Subsidiary/ Associate & Joint Venture Companies

The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with the relevant Indian Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and forms an integral part of this Report.

As at March 31, 2020, the Company has three subsidiary companies in terms of the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, namely, Dhampur International Pte Limited, a Wholly Owned Subsidiary, Overseas, Ehaat Limited, Wholly Owned Subsidiary and DETS Limited, Subsidiary of the Company.

The management of M/s Ehaat Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary, have decided to close down its operations.

Pursuant to Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014, a report on the performance and financial position of the Subsidiary Companies as per Companies Act, 2013 is given in the Form AOC 1 as Annexure 2 and forms an integral part of this Report.

DIPL (Dhampur International Pte Ltd.) has achieved the turnover of ₹ 152.80 crores for the year ended March 31, 2020 as compared to ₹ 208.45 crores last year.

Ehaat Limited has achieved the turnover of ₹ 13.21 crores for the year ended March 31, 2020 as compared to ₹ 61.77 crores last year.

DETS Limited has achieved the turnover of ₹ 0.26 crores for the year ended March 31, 2020 as compared to Nil last year.

Audited Financial Statement for the subsidiary companies for FY 2019-20 have been placed on the website of the Company i.e. www.dhampur.com, and are available for inspection at the Company's registered office and at the registered office of the subsidiary company.

Material Changes and Commitments during the Year

There are no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company which have occurred between March 31, 2020 and at the date of the Report, as required under Section 134(3) (l) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Change in the Nature of Business

During the year, there was no material change in the nature of business of the Company.

Dividend

During the period under review, the Company had declared and paid Interim Dividend @60% i.e. ₹6.00 Per Equity Share of ₹10 each.

The Interim Dividend declared by the Board of Directors is proposed to be confirmed as Final by Shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Reserves

The Company has earned Net Profit after tax of ₹211.37 Crores for the year ended March 31, 2020 which has been adjusted in Retained Earnings. During the year under review, the Company has transferred ₹0.38 Crores to Molasses Reserve Fund, which is also is given in the notes to Financial Statements forming part of this Report.

Share Capital

The paid up Equity Share Capital of the Company as at March 31, 2020 stood at ₹66.38 Crores (66387590 Equity shares of ₹10 each). During the year under review, the Company has not issued any shares or convertible securities or shares with differential voting rights, nor has granted any stock option, sweat equity or warrants.

Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

During the year under review there has been no change in the directorship of the Company.

Shri Vijay Kumar Goel, Shri Sandeep Kumar Sharma and Shri Gautam Goel shall retire by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and being eligible have offered themselves for re-appointment. Brief profile of Directors being re-appointed is given in the Notice convening the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Shri Nalin Kumar Gupta is Chief Financial Officer and Ms. Aparna Goel, act as Company Secretary of the Company.

During the year, there has been no change in Key Managerial Personnel's of the Company.

Deposits

I. Accepted during the year: ₹11, 55, 53,000.

II. Remained unpaid or unclaimed (excluding interest thereon) as at the end of the year: ₹91,30,000.

III. If there has been any default in repayment of deposits or payment of interest thereon during the year and if so, number of such cases and the total amount involved:

At the beginning of the year	NIL
Maximum during the year	NIL
At the end of the year	NIL

It has been proposed to accept deposits from members and public, subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting and in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and other applicable provisions if any.

Deposits not in compliance with Chapter V of the Act

The Company is in compliance with all the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Particulars of Loans, Guarantees or Investment

Details of Loans, Guarantees and Investments covered under the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are given in the notes to Financial Statements forming part of this annual report.

Related Party Transactions

All the transactions carried out with related parties for the year under review were on arm's length basis, which were duly approved by the Audit Committee and are in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI Listing Regulations.

There are no material significant related party transactions made by the Company with Promoters, Directors or Key Managerial Personnel etc. which may have potential conflict with the interest of the Company at large.

The Related Party Transactions Policy as approved by the

Board is uploaded on the Company's website at www.dhampur.com.

Your Directors draw attention of the members to Note No. 46 of the Standalone Financial Statement which sets out related party disclosures.

All transactions entered with Related Parties for the year under review were on arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business and the provisions of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made there under are not attracted. Thus disclosure in Form AOC-2 in terms of Section 134 of Companies Act, 2013 is not required.

Credit Rating

CARE Ratings, a Credit Rating Agency has assigned the credit rating of "CARE A; Stable (Single A; Outlook: Stable") for Long term and short term Credit Facilities from Banks and Fixed Deposits of the Company respectively.

Auditors

Statutory Auditors and their Audit Report:

M/s. TR Chadha & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants (ICAI Firm Registration number 006711N/N500028) and M/s. Atul Garg & Associates, Chartered Accountants, (ICAI Firm Registration number 001544C) are Joint Statutory Auditors of the Company and shall continue to be Statutory Auditors till the conclusion of Eighty Seventh Annual General Meeting to be held in the year 2022. The report given by the Auditors on the Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2020 forms part of this Annual Report and there is no qualification, reservation, adverse remark or disclaimer given by the Auditors in their reports.

The Auditors of the Company have not reported any fraud in terms of the second proviso to Section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 and therefore no detail is required to be disclosed under Section 134 (3)(ca) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Cost Accounts and Cost Auditors

The Company is required to maintain cost records pursuant to Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder and the same have been maintained in compliance with the provisions. M/s S.R Kapur, (Cost Accountant, Khatauli), Cost Auditors of the Company have duly submitted the Cost Audit Report for the period under review.

As per the requirement of Central Government and pursuant to Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014 as amended from time to time, The Board of Directors, on the recommendation of Audit Committee, has re-appointed Shri S.R. Kapur, Cost Accountant, Khatauli as Cost Auditors to audit the Cost Accounts of the Company for the Financial Year 2020-21. As required under the Companies Act, 2013 the remuneration payable to Cost Auditors is required to be placed before the members in ensuing Annual General Meeting for their ratification. Accordingly, a resolution seeking member's ratification for the remuneration payable to Shri S. R. Kapur, Cost Auditors is included in the Notice convening Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Internal Auditors

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013, The Board of Directors, on the recommendation of Audit Committee has appointed M/s S S Kothari Mehta & Co., Chartered Accountants as Internal Auditors of the Company for the Financial Year 2020-21.

Internal Financial Control

The Company's Internal Control system with reference to the financial statements are adequate and commensurate with the nature of its business and the size and complexity of its operations. Periodic Audits and checks are conducted and the controls to prevent, detect and correct irregularities in the operations have been laid down by the Company.

Secretarial Auditors and Secretarial Audit Report

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made there under, the Company has appointed M/s. GSK & Associates, Company Secretaries to undertake the Secretarial Audit of the Company. The Secretarial Audit Report is annexed as Annexure 3 and forms an integral part of this report. There is no secretarial audit qualification for the financial year under review.

Annual Secretarial Compliance Report as required under Regulation 24A of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended is also annexed as Annexure 3A and forms part of this report.

Management Discussion and Analysis

The Management Discussion and Analysis Report on the operations of the Company, as required under SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 is provided in a separate section and forms an integral part of this report.

Corporate Governance

As per SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, a separate section on Corporate Governance practices followed by the Company, together with a certificate from M/s. GSK & Associates, a firm of Company Secretaries in Practice, confirming compliance forms an integral part of this report.

Compliance with Secretarial Standards

The Company complies with all the applicable mandatory Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

Directors Responsibility Statement

In accordance with the provisions of Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 your Directors state that:

a) in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures, if any;

b) the Directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income) of the Company for that period;

c) the Directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

d) the annual accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis;

e) the Directors had laid down Internal Financial controls to be followed by the Company and that such Internal Financial Controls are adequate and operating effectively; and

f) the Directors, had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems are adequate and operating effectively.

Declaration by Independent Directors

The Company has received declaration from all Independent Directors as under in accordance with the provisions of Section 149(6) of Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 16 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and amendments thereto:

Shri Mahesh Prasad Mehrotra

Shri Priya Brat

Shri Ashwani Kumar Gupta

Shri Harish Saluja

Shri Rahul Bedi

Smt Nandita Chaturvedi

The Company has also received confirmation from all the Independent Directors that they have not incurred disqualification under section 164(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 in any of the Companies, in the previous financial year, and that they are at present, stand free from any disqualification from being a Director. The Independent Directors have also confirmed their compliance with the Code for Independent Directors, as prescribed in Schedule IV to the Companies Act, 2013, and also the Code of Conduct and Business Ethics for Board Members and Senior Management of the Company.

Details of Board Meetings held during the year

The Board of Directors met five times during the Financial Year 2019-20. Details of the Board Meetings and attendance at the meetings held during the Financial Year 2019-20 forms part of the Corporate Governance Report, which forms part of this report.

Committees of the Board

The Board of Directors have following Committees:

Mandatory Committees:

Audit Committee.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

Stakeholders' Relationship Committee.

Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (CSR Committee).

The details of the Committees along with their composition, number of meetings and attendance at the meetings are provided in the Corporate Governance Report forming part of this report.

Non Mandatory Committees

The Company has also constituted a committee named Finance Sub Committee, in order to carry out routine functions of the Company. The Committee met 13 (thirteen) times during the Financial Year 2019-20 on the following dates:-

April 4, 2019, April 11, 2019, May 21, 2019, June 17, 2019, July 8, 2019, September 9, 2019, October 23, 2019, November 13, 2019, November 25, 2019, December 4, 2019, January 3, 2020, January 28, 2020 and February, 24, 2020.

The Company has voluntarily formed Risk Management Committee for the purpose of Risk Management by the Company.

Board Evaluation

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and applicable Regulations of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Board has carried out the evaluation of its own performance and that of the Board Committees, viz. Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, CSR Committee and

Stakeholders' Relationship Committee as well as evaluation of the performance of Directors individually. A structured questionnaire was prepared after taking into consideration inputs received from the Directors, covering various aspects of the Board's functioning such as adequacy of the composition of the Board and its Committees, Board culture, execution and performance of specific duties, obligations, corporate governance practices and stakeholders' interests, etc. A separate exercise was carried out to evaluate the performance of Individual Directors including the Chairman of the Board, who were evaluated on parameters such as level of engagement and contribution, independence of judgement, meeting risk management and competition challenges, compliance and due diligence, financial control, safeguarding the interest of the Company and its minority shareholders etc.

The performance evaluation of all the Directors including Independent Directors was carried out by the entire Board. The performance evaluation of the Chairman and Non-Independent Directors was carried out by the Independent Directors. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee also carried out evaluation of every Director's performance, after laying down criteria for evaluation by way of the aforesaid structured questionnaire. The Directors expressed satisfaction with the evaluation process and results thereof.

Nomination and Remuneration Policy

The Board of Directors have framed a policy which lays down a framework in relation to remuneration of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management of the Company. Details of this policy are set out in the Corporate Governance Report which forms a part of this Report. The remuneration policy is in consonance with the existing policy of the Company. The Nomination and Remuneration Policy as approved by the Board is uploaded on the Company's website at www.dhampur.com.

Risk Management Policy

Risk Management Policy of the Company is in place for Risk assessment and mitigation. Risk procedures are periodically reviewed to ensure control on Risk through properly defined framework. The Company's Risk Management strategy is integrated with its overall business strategies and is communicated throughout the organisation. The Policy facilitates in identification of risks at appropriate time and ensures necessary steps to be taken to mitigate the risks.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The composition of CSR committee is as under:

Shri Vijay Kumar Goel, Chairman

Shri Gaurav Goel, Member

Shri Mahesh Prasad Mehrotra, Member

The Annual Report on CSR activities is annexed as per Annexure – 4 and forms an integral part of this report. The CSR Policy as approved by the Board is uploaded on the Company's website at www.dhampur.com.

Vigil Mechanism/Whistle Blower Policy

The Company has formulated Vigil Mechanism /Whistle Blower Policy for Employees and Directors in order to keep high standards of ethical behaviour and provide safeguards to whistle blower.

The Vigil Mechanism/Whistle Blower Policy as approved by the Board is uploaded on the Company's website at www.dhampur.com.

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

The Company has in place an Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy in line with the requirements of The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) has been set up to redress complaints received regarding sexual harassment. All employees (permanent, contractual, temporary, trainees) are covered under this policy.

The following is a summary of sexual harassment complaints received and disposed during the year 2019-20.

No. of complaints filed during the financial year	NIL
No. of complaints received	NIL
No. of complaints disposed	NIL

Conservation of energy, technology absorption, foreign exchange earnings and outgo.

Details of conservation of energy, technology absorption, foreign exchange earnings and outgo pursuant to Section 134 (3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Rule 8(3) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is annexed as Annexure 5 and forms an integral part of this report.

Extract of Annual Return

According to the provisions of Section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, the prescribed Form MGT-9 (Extract of Annual Return) is annexed as Annexure-6 and forms part of this report and is also available on the Company's website viz. www.dhampur.com

Significant and material orders passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in future

There was no such order passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

Business Responsibility Report

Regulation 34(2) of the Listing Regulations, as amended, requires that the Annual Reports of the top 1000 listed entities based on market capitalisation (calculated as on March 31st of every financial year), shall include a Business Responsibility Report (BRR). As our Company comes under the same, Business Responsibility Report is annexed as Annexure 7 and forms part of this Board's report.

Human Resources and Industrial Relations

The Company takes pride in the commitment, competence and dedication of its employees in all areas of the business. The Company has structured induction process at all locations and management development programmes to update skills of managers. Industrial relations remained cordial and harmonious during the year.

Statutory Information

The Disclosure required under Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 is annexed as Annexure 1 and forms an integral part of this Report. A statement furnishing the names of Top Ten employees in terms of remuneration drawn and persons employed throughout the year, who were in receipt of remuneration in terms of Rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, is annexed as Annexure 8 and forms an integral part of this Report.

The above annexure is not being sent along with this Annual Report to the Members of the Company in line with the provisions of Section 136 of the Companies Act, 2013. Members who are interested in obtaining these particulars may write to the Company Secretary at the registered office of the Company, twenty one days before and up to the date of the ensuing Annual General Meeting during the business hours on working days.

None of the employees listed in the said annexure is a relative of any Director of the Company. None of the employees hold (by himself or along with his spouse and dependent children) more than two percent of the Equity Shares of the Company.

Acknowledgements:

Your Directors place on record their acknowledgement and sincere appreciation to the shareholders for their confidence in the management of the Company, the central government, the state government, banks and financial institutions for their continued support, the cane growers for their efforts in ensuring timely cane supply, the Company's employees for their relentless and dedicated efforts, resulting in the Company's growth and look forward to a bright future.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vijay Kumar Goel
Chairman
(DIN: 00075317)

Place: New Delhi
Dated: June 02, 2020

Annexure – 1

Statement of Disclosure of remuneration pursuant to Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 as amended:

1. The ratio of the remuneration of each director to the median remuneration of the employees of the Company for the financial year:

Name of the Director	Designation	DIN	Ratio
Shri Vijay Kumar Goel	Promoter, Chairman and Whole-Time Director	00075317	58.26:1
Shri Ashok Kumar Goel	Promoter, Vice Chairman and Whole-Time Director	00076553	57.48:1
Shri Gaurav Goel	Promoter and Managing Director	00076111	55.72:1
Shri Gautam Goel	Promoter and Managing Director	00076326	57.50:1
Shri Sandeep Kumar Sharma	Whole Time Director	06906510	30.23:1

2. The percentage increase in remuneration of each Director, Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary in the financial year:

Name of the Director/CEO/CFO/CS	Designation	DIN/PAN	Percentage increase
Shri Vijay Kumar Goel	Promoter, Chairman and Whole-Time Director	00075317	4.21%
Shri Ashok Kumar Goel	Promoter, Vice Chairman and Whole-Time Director	00076553	5.01%
Shri Gaurav Goel	Promoter and Managing Director	00076111	1.71%
Shri Gautam Goel	Promoter and Managing Director	00076326	7.51%
Shri Sandeep Kumar Sharma	Whole Time Director	06906510	4.31%
Shri Nalin Kumar Gupta	Chief Financial Officer	AAOPG5264E	6.40%
Ms. Aparna Goel	Company Secretary	ALYPG4814H	15.36%

3. **Percentage increase in the median remuneration of employees in the financial year:** 5%

4. **Average percentile increase already made in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel in the last financial year and its comparison with the percentile increase in the managerial remuneration and justification thereof and point out if there are any exceptional circumstances for increase in the managerial remuneration:** 4.31% (Excluding commission on profits).

   Justification: Remuneration paid to the managerial personnel are as per recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration committee and as approved by the Board and Shareholders of the Company.

5. **Number of permanent employees on the rolls of company:** 3147

6. **The key parameters for any variable component of remuneration availed by the Directors:** Commission on Net Profits of the Company to be paid to Promoter Directors: ₹10.00 Crores.

7. **Affirmation that the remuneration is as per the remuneration policy of the Company:** The Company affirms that the remuneration is as per the remuneration policy of the Company.

Notes: The Non-Executive Directors of the Company are entitled for sitting fees and commission as per statutory provisions and within the limits approved by the shareholders. The details of remuneration of Non-Executive Directors is provided in Corporate Governance Report and forms part of this report. The remuneration to Non-Executive Directors is also governed by Nomination and Remuneration Policy of the Company. Therefore the calculation of ratio of remuneration and percentage increase in remuneration of Non- Executive Directors would not be relevant and hence has not been provided.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vijay Kumar Goel
Chairman
(DIN: 00075317)

Place: New Delhi
Dated: June 02, 2020

Annexure – 2

Form No. AOC-1

Statement containing salient features of the Financial Statements of Subsidiaries/Associate Companies/Joint Ventures.

(Pursuant to first proviso to Sub-section (3) of Section 129 read with Rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Part "A": Subsidiaries

(Information in respect of each subsidiary to be presented with amounts in ₹ in Crores)

1. Name of the subsidiary: Dhampur International PTE Limited, Ehaat Limited and DETS Limited.
2. Reporting period for the subsidiaries concerned: - April 01, 2019 to March 31, 2020.
3. Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries: USD (1 USD = ₹69.17)
4. Other Information:

Particulars	Dhampur International PTE Limited * (₹ in Crores)	DETS Limited ** (₹ in Crores)	EHAAT Limited *** (₹ in Crores)
Share Capital (including share application money)	36.93	0.84	3.77
The date since when subsidiary was acquired	09.07.2009 (Since incorporation)	03.10.2016 (Since incorporation)	24.10.2016 (Since incorporation)
Shareholding (in Percentage)	100%	51%	100%
Reserves & Surplus	(21.04)	(0.36)	(3.94)
Total Assets	55.22	2.25	2.01
Total Liabilities	39.34	1.77	2.18
Investments	1.41	0	0
Revenue from Operation (Previous Year)	152.80 (208.45)	0.26 (Nil)	13.21 (61.77)
Profit/(Loss) before Taxation	(3.22)	(1.81)	(7.15)
Provision for Taxation	0	0.01	0
Profit after Taxation	(3.22)	(1.82)	(7.15)
Proposed Dividend	NIL	NIL	NIL
% of Shareholding	100%	51%	100%

i) Name of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations: N.A

ii) Name of Subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year: NA

* Based at Singapore, Trading in Commodities.

** Manufacturing and fabricating plant and machineries and other engineering goods and equipment.

*** Trading in Consumer Products.

Part "B": Associates and Joint Ventures

Statement pursuant to Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures:

The Company has no associate or joint venture.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vijay Kumar Goel
Chairman
(DIN: 00075317)

Place: New Delhi
Dated: June 02, 2020

Annexure – 3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule no. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited
Distt. Bijnor
Dhampur – 246761
Uttar Pradesh

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practice by DHAMPUR SUGAR MILLS LIMITED (CIN: L15249UP1933PLC000511) (hereinafter called the company). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/ statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the year ended on March 31, 2020, complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the year ended on March 31, 2020 according to the provisions of:

I.

- The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder.
- The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder.
- The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and bye-laws framed thereunder.
- Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings.
- The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):-

a. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011, as amended from time to time;

b. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time.

c. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009 (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period);

d. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employee Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) Guidelines, 1999 and The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014 notified on 28th October, 2014 (Not applicable to the company during the audit period);

e. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008 (Not applicable to the company during the audit period);

f. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrar to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993, regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client.

g. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009 (Not applicable to the company during the audit period); and

h. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018 (Not applicable to the company during the audit period);

i. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015; as amended from time to time.

II.

- Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006
- Essential Commodities Act, 1955
- Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982
- Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963
- Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Act, 1986
- Indian Boilers Act, 1923

During the year under review, the Company has made all compliances under Sector specific laws mentioned above.

III.

- The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 [Read with the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Rules, 1982]
- The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 [Read with the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986]
- The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 [Read with the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Rules, 1975
- The Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling And Transboundry Movement) Rules, 2008
- The Factories Act, 1948
- The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
- UP Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
- Standing Order Covering the Conditions of employment of workmen in Vacuum Pan Sugar Factories in U.P.
- U.P. Sugar Wage Board (Constituted under U.P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947)
- The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
- The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
- The Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952
- The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
- The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
- The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970
- The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
- The Child Labour(Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
- The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
- The Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 (earlier known as Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
- The Apprentices Act, 1961
- The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948
- Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 amended upto 1992 & Rules 1991 amended upto 2003
- Sexual harassment of women at the workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, Redressal) Act, 2013
- Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (CGST)
- U.P. GST Act, 2017
- U.P. Molasses Control Act, 1964

During the year under review the Company has filed periodical return and has not received any show cause notice and has generally complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above.

We have relied on the representation made by the Company and its officers on systems and mechanism formed by the Company for compliance under other Act, Laws and Regulations to the Company.

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:-

a. Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India and notified by Central Government.

b. The Listing Agreements entered into by the Company with BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited

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

We further report that:

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

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

Majority decision is carried through while there has been no member dissenting from the decisions arrived.

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

We further report that, Shri Vijay Kumar Goel was reappointed as Chairman and Executive Director of the Company at Annual General Meeting for another term of 3(Three) years with effect from April 1, 2020 till March 31, 2023.

We further report that, Shri Ashok Kumar Goel was reappointed as Vice-Chairman and Executive Director of the Company at Annual General Meeting for another term of 3(Three) years with effect from April 1, 2020 till March 31, 2023.

We further report that, Shri Gaurav Goel was reappointed as Managing Director of the Company at Annual General Meeting for another term of 3(Three) years with effect from April 1, 2020 till March 31, 2023.

We further report that, Shri Gautam Goel was reappointed as Managing Director of the Company at Annual General Meeting for another term of 3(Three) years with effect from April 1, 2020 till March 31, 2023.

We further report that, Shri Sandeep Kumar Sharma was reappointed as Whole Time Director of the Company at Annual General Meeting for another term of 3(Three) years with effect from April 1, 2020 till March 31, 2023

We further report that, Shri Ashwani Kumar Gupta was reappointed as Independent Director of the Company at Annual General Meeting held on September 2, 2019 for another term of five consecutive years i.e. till September 1, 2024

We further report that, Shri Harish Saluja was reappointed as Independent Director of the Company at Annual General Meeting held on September 2, 2019 for a period of one year i.e. till September 1, 2020.

We further report that, Shri Mahesh Prasad Mehrotra was reappointed as Independent Director of the Company at Annual General Meeting held on September 2, 2019 for another term of five consecutive years i.e. till September 1, 2024.

We further report that, Shri Priya Brat was reappointed as Independent Director of the Company at Annual General Meeting held on September 2, 2019 for a period of two years i.e. till September 1, 2021.

We further report that, Shri Rahul Bedi was reappointed as Independent Director of the Company at Annual General Meeting held on September 2, 2019 for a period of one year i.e. till September 1, 2020.

For GSK & Associates
(Company Secretaries)

Saket Sharma
Partner

(Membership No.: F4229)
(CP No.: 2565)
UDIN: F004229B000356625

Date: June 2, 2020
Place: Kanpur

Annexure – 3A

SECRETARIAL COMPLIANCE REPORT

Pursuant to Regulation 24A of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 for the Year Ended March 31, 2020

To,
The Members
Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited
Distt. Bijnor Dhampur
Uttar Pradesh-246761

We, GSK & Associates have examined:

a) all the documents and records made available to us and explanation provided by [Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited] (“the listed entity”),
b) the filings/ submissions made by the listed entity to the stock exchanges,
c) website of the listed company,
d) any other document/ filing, as may be relevant, which has been relied upon to make this certification, for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 in respect of compliance with the provisions of:
    a) the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (“SEBI Act”) and the Regulations, circulars, guidelines issued thereunder; and
    b) the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (“SCRA”), rules made thereunder and the Regulations, circulars, guidelines issued thereunder by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (“SEBI”);

The specific Regulations, whose provisions and the circulars/ guidelines issued thereunder, have been examined, include:-

a) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015; as amended from time to time;
b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018;(Not applicable to the Company during the period under review);
c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014; (Not applicable to the Company during the period under review);
d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008;(Not applicable to the Company during the period under review);
e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible and Redeemable Preference Shares) Regulations,2013; (Not applicable to the Company during the period under review);
f) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011; as amended from time to time.
g) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of

Securities) Regulations, 2018;(Not applicable to the Company during the period under review);

h) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015; as amended from time to time;

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

j) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and bye-laws framed thereunder and based on the above examination, we hereby report that, during the Review Period:

a) The listed entity has complied with the provisions of the above Regulations and circulars/ guidelines issued thereunder, except in respect of matters specified below:

Compliance Requirement (Regulations/ circulars/guidelines including specific clause)	Deviations	Observations/ Remarks of the Practicing Company Secretary
	NIL	

b) The listed entity has maintained proper records under the provisions of the above Regulations and circulars/ guidelines issued thereunder in so far as it appears from our examination of those records.

c) No action was required to be taken against the listed entity/ its promoters/ directors/ material subsidiaries either by SEBI or by Stock Exchanges (including under the Standard Operating Procedures issued by SEBI through various circulars) under the aforesaid Acts/ Regulations and circulars/ guidelines issued thereunder.

Sr. No	Action taken by	Details of Violation	Details of action taken E.g. fines, warning letter, debarment, etc	Observations/ remarks of the Practicing Company Secretary, if any.
			NIL	

d) This listed entity has taken the following actions to comply with the observations made in previous reports:

Sr. No	Observations made in the secretarial compliance report	Actions taken by the listed entity, if any	Comments of the Practicing Company Secretary on the actions taken by the listed entity
		Not Applicable	

For GSK & Associates
(Company Secretaries)

Saket Sharma
Partner
(Membership No.: F4229)
(CP No.: 2565)
UDIN: F004229B000357406

Date: June 2, 2020
Place: Kanpur

Annexure – 4

ANNUAL REPORT ON CSR INITIATIVES

A. Brief outline of the Company's CSR policy, including overview of projects or programs undertaken and a reference to the web-link to the CSR policy and projects or programs.

The CSR policy was approved by the Board of Directors and has been modified so as to incorporate liberal and technical heads of areas as elaborated by MCA from time to time and also uploaded on the Company's website under the link http://dhampur.com/ Policies.aspx

The Company had proposed to undertake activities relating to promoting education, sports, good agricultural practices, skill development, women empowerment etc.

The Company through its various programmes will be investing the resources allocated for CSR for undertaking one or more of the following activities:

1. Eradication of hunger, poverty and malnutrition.
2. Promotion of preventive health care and sanitation.
3. Promotion of Education.
4. Promotion of gender equality.
5. Reducing Social and Economic Inequality.
6. Ensuring Environmental Sustainability.
7. Protection of Flora and Fauna.
8. Protection of National Heritage, Art and Culture.
9. Measures for the benefit of Armed Forces Veterans, War Widows and their dependents.
10. Promoting Sports
11. Contribution to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or any other fund set up by the Central Government for socio-economic development and relief and welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, other backward castes, Minorities and Women.
12. Contributions or funds provided to technology incubators located within academic institutions which are approved by the Central Government.
13. Rural development projects.

B. The composition of CSR Committee is as under:

Shri Vijay Kumar Goel, Chairman

Shri Gaurav Goel, Member

Shri Mahesh Prasad Mehrotra, Member

C. Average Net Profit of the Company for last 3 financial years: – ₹ 284.28 Crore

D. Prescribed CSR Expenditure (2% of the amount as mentioned in point C above): ₹5.69 Crores

E. Details of CSR spent during the financial year 2019-20:

a. Total amount to be spent for the financial year; ₹5.69 Crores

b. Amount spent: ₹3.52 Crores

c. Amount unspent, if any; ₹3.02 Crores, (including Previous Year: ₹0.85 Crores)

d. Manner in which the amount spent during the financial year as detailed below:

(₹ in Crores)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
S. No.	**CSR Project or activity identified**	**Sector in which the Project is covered**	**Projects or programs: (1) Local area or others (2) Specify the state and district where projects or programs were undertaken**	**Amount outlay (budget) Project or program wise**	**Amount spent on the projects or programs Sub-heads: (1) Direct Expenditure on projects or programs (2) Overheads**	**Cumulative expenditure up to the reporting period**	**Amount spent: Direct or through implementing agency**
1	Education - Support to Schools in rural areas	Promoting Education	In proximity to factory areas at Dhampur, Asmoli and Rajpura (Units of the Company) U.P.	5.50	2.49	2.49	Partially through Trust and Partially Direct

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
S. No.	**CSR Project or activity identified**	**Sector in which the Project is covered**	**Projects or programs: (1) Local area or others (2) Specify the state and district where projects or programs were undertaken**	**Amount outlay (budget) Project or program wise**	**Amount spent on the projects or programs Sub-heads: (1) Direct Expenditure on projects or programs (2) Overheads**	**Cumulative expenditure up to the reporting period**	**Amount spent: Direct or through implementing agency**
2	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting healthcare.	Eradicating Hunger, Poverty and Malnutrition	In proximity to factory areas at Dhampur, Asmoli and Rajpura (Units of the Company) U.P.	1.00	0.85	0.85	Contribution to the Swach Bharat Kosh set-up by the Central Government for drinking water
3	Promoting gender equality and empowering women.	Promoting gender Equality	In proximity to factory areas at Dhampur (a Unit of the Company) U.P.	0.20	0.17	0.17	Direct
4	Promoting rural sports, nationally recognized sports, Paralympic sports and Olympic sports	Promoting rural sports	In proximity to corporate office area at New Delhi	0.20	0.01	0.01	Direct

F. In case the Company has failed to spend the two per cent of the average net profit of the last three financial years or any part thereof, the company shall provide the reasons for not spending the amount in its Board report. :

The project identified in the field of education support is still in progress and is expected to complete in FY 2020-21. The Unspent amount is likely to be utilised in FY 2020-21. The Company is evaluating various options for spending the unspent amount.

G. Pursuant to the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, we hereby confirm that the CSR Committee has implemented and monitored the CSR initiatives of Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited in line with CSR objectives and policy of the Company.

On behalf of the CSR Committee

	Vijay Kumar Goel	**Gaurav Goel**
Place: New Delhi	**Chairman of CSR Committee**	**Managing Director**
Date: June 2, 2020	**DIN: 00075317**	**DIN: 00076111**

Annexure – 5

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

The information under Section 134 (3) (m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8 (3) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for the year ended March 31, 2020 is given below and forms part of Board's Report.

A. Conservation of energy:

i. the steps taken or impact on conservation of energy;

The Company is continuously working on conservation of energy through innovative measures and has taken following steps towards the same:

a. Replacement of old and in-efficient motors and panels to improve efficiency of equipment.

b. The Company has installed steam saving devices equipment like Variable Frequency Devices (VFD), Continuous Sulphur Furnace, FF evaporator bodies, direct contact heaters, modification in steam bleeding arrangement to save steam consumption as well as energy.

c. Integrating on premise DCS system with Cloud based Artificial Intelligence (AI) platform enabled with real time alerts, which helped in monitoring and in saving of energy.

d. Water circulation arrangement has been done to reduce ground water consumption. Water recycle system has been modified. The same will reduce ground water consumption significantly.

The impact of the measures taken by the Company is expected to save fuel and power, resulting in lower cost of production.

ii. the steps taken by the company for utilising alternate sources of energy;

The Company has installed Multi Effect Evaporator sets in distillery units to concentrate spent wash (waste of distillery). It is being used as fuel in especially designed slop boilers (incinerators), which will save environment from pollutants.

iii. the capital investment on energy conservation equipment: 14.42 Crores.

B. Technology Absorption:

i. the efforts made towards technology absorption:

a. Water recycle technology for cooling tower.

b. Training and awareness programs for seed treatment and utilisation of single bud cane seed.

c. Installation of Micro and Macro nutrient analysis lab.

d. Distribution of improved varieties of seeds.

e. Rearing of cane seed nurseries of improved varieties.

f. Dissemination of technique of tranche and paired row planting.

g. Distribution of fertilizers and bio manures for healthy growth of sugar cane.

h. Automation in Cane Procurement, including Online weighment using 4G technology.

i. Cloud based Sugarcane Information System (SIS) to disseminate cane related information to the farmers, which helped in smooth and transparent working.

ii. The benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution:

The above mentioned measures will result in saving of ground water, healthy cane with higher recovery will be available to the Company and enhanced income to farmers too.

iii. In case of imported technology: The Company has not imported any technology.

iv. The expenditure incurred on Research and Development: The Company has incurred ₹5.25 Crores towards Research and Development.

C. Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo:

The Foreign Exchange earned in terms of actual inflows during the year and the Foreign Exchange outgo during the year in terms of actual outflows.

Total foreign exchange used and earned:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Export and foreign exchange earnings	196.64	156.73
Imports and expenditure in foreign currency	31.73	5.71

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vijay Kumar Goel
Chairman
(DIN: 00075317)

Place: New Delhi
Dated: June 02, 2020

Annexure – 6

FORM NO. MGT.9

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

As on the financial year ended March 31, 2020

[Pursuant to Section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

I. Registration and Other Details:

i.	CIN:	L15249UP1933PLC000511
ii.	Registration Date:	May 22, 1933
iii.	Name of the Company:	Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited
iv.	Category / Sub-Category of the Company:	Public Company/Limited by shares
v.	Address of the Registered office and Contact details:	Dhampur, Distt. Bijnor- 246761, U.P., Ph.: 01344-220662, email:investordesk@dhampur.com
vi.	Whether listed company:	Yes, with BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited
vii.	Name, Address and Contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent, if any:	Alankit Assignments Limited, Alankit Heights, 4E/2, Jhandewalan Extension, New Delhi-55 Ph.: 011-42541234, 23541234, E-mail: rta@alankit.com

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY:

All the business activities contributing 10% or more of the total turnover of the Company.

Sl. No.	Name and Description of main products/ services	NIC Code of the Product/ service	% to total turnover of the company
1	Sugar	10721	75.15%
2	Power (Co-generation)	35106	9.08%
3	Production of Industrial Alcohol	1101	15.77%

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES:

Sl. No.	Name And Address of the Company	CIN/GLN/Foreign Registration Number	Holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate	% of Shares Held	Applicable Section
1	Dhampur International Pte Limited, 39 Amoy street, Singapore 069865	200912388N	Wholly owned Subsidiary Overseas	100%	2(87)
2	DETS Limited, c/o Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited, Dhampur - 246761, U.P	U74900UP2011PLC045167	Subsidiary	51%	2(87)
3	Ehaat Limited, c/o Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited, Dhampur - 246761, U.P	U74999UP2016PLC087282	Wholly owned Subsidiary	100%	2(87)

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of Total Equity)

i. Category-wise Share Holding

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year (As on April 1, 2019)				No. of Shares held at the end of the year (As on March 31, 2020)				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
A. Promoters									
(1) Indian									
a. Individual/ HUF	5055629	0	5055629	7.61	4979279	0	4979279	7.50	-0.12

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year (As on April 1, 2019)				No. of Shares held at the end of the year (As on March 31, 2020)				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
b. Central Govt.	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
c. State Govt. (s)	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
d. Bodies Corp.	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00
e. Banks/FI	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
f. Any Other.									
(i) Directors & Relatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
(ii) Person Acting in Concert	23287669	0	23287669	35.08	23287669	0	23287669	35.08	0.00
Sub-total (A) (1)	**28343298**	**0**	**28343298**	**42.69**	**28266948**	**0**	**28266948**	**42.57**	**-0.12**
(2) Foreign									
a. NRIs – Individuals	4242339	0	4242339	6.39	4318689	0	4318689	6.51	0.12
b. Other – Individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
c. Bodies Corp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
d. Banks / FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
e. Any Other....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Sub-total (A)(2)	**4242339**	**0**	**4242339**	**6.39**	**4318689**	**0**	**4318689**	**6.51**	**0.12**
Total shareholding of Promoter (A) = (A) (1)+(A)(2)	**32585637**	**0**	**32585637**	**49.08**	**32585637**	**0**	**32585637**	**49.08**	**0.00**
B. Public Shareholding									
(1) Institutions									
a. Mutual Funds	141	524	665	0.00	1439737	324	1440061	2.17	2.17
b. Banks/FI	440835	330	441165	0.66	441281	185	441466	0.66	0.00
c. Central Govt	165571	0	165571	0.25	6		6	0.00	-0.25
d. State Govt(s)	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
e. Venture Capital Funds	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
f. Insurance Companies	0	0	0	0.00	13814	0	13814	0.02	0.02
g. FIIs	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
h. Foreign Portfolio Investors	2579425	100	2579525	3.89	1576995	0	1576995	2.38	-1.51
i. Alternate Investment Funds	445306	0	445306	0.67	0	0	0	0	-0.67

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year (As on April 1, 2019)				No. of Shares held at the end of the year (As on March 31, 2020)				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
j. Others (specify)	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
Sub-total (B)(1)	**3631278**	**954**	**3632232**	**5.47**	**3471833**	**509**	**3472342**	**5.23**	**-0.24**
(2) Non-Institutions									
a. Bodies Corp.									
i) Indian	3598561	10900	3609461	5.44	2442332	9070	2451402	3.69	-1.74
ii) Overseas	191812	0	191812	0.29	191812	0	191812	0.29	0.00
b. Individuals									
i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto ₹2 lakh	8328514	270499	8599013	12.95	10549729	242043	10791772	16.26	3.30
ii) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of ₹2 lakh	16661974	0	16661974	25.10	15043955	0	15043955	22.66	-2.44
c. NBFC registered with RBI	17459	0	17459	0.03	0	0	0	0	-0.03
d. Others (specify)									
(i) Non Resident Indian	247484	88	247572	0.37	342076	88	342164	0.52	0.14
(ii) Trust	12	0	12	0.00	12	0	12	0.00	0.00
(iii) Clearing Member	235060	0	235060	0.35	248853	0	248853	0.37	0.02
(iv) Hindu Undivided Family (HUF)	607358	0	607358	0.91	977880	0	977880	1.47	0.56
(v) IEPF	0	0	0	0	185337	0	185337	0.28	0.28
(vi) Non Resident Non Repatriates	0	0	0	0	95424	0	95424	0.14	0.14
(vii) Foreign Nationals	0	0	0	0	1000	0	1000	0.00	0.00
Sub-total (B)(2)	**29888234**	**281487**	**30169721**	**45.44**	**30078410**	**251201**	**30329611**	**45.69**	**0.24**
Total Public Shareholding (B) = (B)(1) + (B)(2)	**33519512**	**282441**	**33801953**	**50.92**	**33550243**	**251710**	**33801953**	**50.92**	**0.00**
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
Grand Total (A+B+C)	**66055012**	**332578**	**66387590**	**100**	**66105149**	**282441**	**66387590**	**100**	**0.00**

ii. Shareholding of Promoters

Sl. No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year (As on April 1, 2019)			Shareholding at the end of the year (As on March 31, 2020)			% change in shareholding during the year
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	%of Shares Pledged/ encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	%of Shares Pledged/ encumbered to total shares	
1	Shri Ashok Kumar Goel	86950	0.13	0.00	86950	0.13	0.00	0.00
2	Ashok Kumar Goel HUF	211050	0.32	0.00	00	00	00	-0.32
3	Smt. Deepa Goel	10370	0.02	0.00	10370	0.02	0.00	0.00
4	Shri Gaurav Goel	4211379	6.34	0.00	4316904	6.50	0.00	0.16
5	Shri Gautam Goel	4242339	6.39	0.00	4242339	6.39	0.00	0.00
6	Shri Vijay Kumar Goel	349116	0.53	0.00	349116	0.53	0.00	0.00
7	Vijay Kumar Goel HUF	76350	0.12	0.00	00	00	00	-0.12
8	Smt. Vinita Goel	25050	0.04	0.00	25050	0.04	0.00	0.00
9	Smt. Aparna Jalan	46100	0.07	0.00	46100	0.07	0.00	0.00
10	Smt. Asha Kumari Swaroop	4	0.00	0.00	4	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Smt. Ritu Sanghi	7500	0.01	0.00	7500	0.01	0.00	0.00
12	Smt. Shefali Poddar	31760	0.05	0.00	31760	0.05	0.00	0.00
13	Shudh Edible Products Limited	4299680	6.48	0.00	4299680	6.48	0.00	0.00
14	Sonitron Limited	4940716	7.44	0.00	4940716	7.44	0.00	0.00
15	Ujjwal Rural Services Limited	125000	0.19	0.00	125000	0.19	0.00	0.00
16	Goel Investments Limited	10655515	16.05	0.38	10655515	16.05	0.38	0.00
17	Saraswati Properties Limited	3266758	4.92	0.00	3266758	4.92	0.00	0.00
18	Ms. Ishira Goel*	0	0	0	105525	0.16	0.00	0.16
19	Smt. Bindu Vashist Goel*	0	0	0	76350	0.12	0.00	0.12
	Total	**32585637**	**49.08**	**0.38**	**32585637**	**49.08**	**0.38**	**0.00**

* During the year, due to dissolution of Vijay Kumar Goel HUF and Ashok Kumar Goel, HUF the shares were transmitted and Smt. Bindu Vashist Goel and Ms Ishira Goel, relatives of Promoters of the Company were added in the Shareholding Pattern of the Company.

iii. Change in Promoters' Shareholding

Sl. No.	Particulars	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company
1	At the beginning of the year	32585637	49.08	32585637	49.08
2	Change during the year	No Change	No Change	No Change	No Change
3	At the End of the year	32585637	49.08	32585637	49.08

iv. Shareholding Pattern of Top Ten shareholders (other than Directors, Promoters and holders of GDRs and ADRs)

Sl. No.	Shareholder's Name	Date	Sale / Purchase	Cumulative Shareholding during the year			
				No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company
1.	**Axis Bank Limited**						
	At the Beginning of the year-April 01, 2019			285583	0.43		
		05-04-2019	Sale	26987	0.04	258596	0.39
		12-04-2019	Sale	14013	0.02	244583	0.37
		19-04-2019	Purchase	2115	0.00	246698	0.37
		26-04-2019	Sale	14815	0.02	231883	0.35

Sl. No.	Shareholder's Name	Date	Sale / Purchase	Cumulative Shareholding during the year			
				No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company
		03-05-2019	Sale	3220	0.00	228663	0.34
		10-05-2019	Sale	10	0.00	228653	0.34
		17-05-2019	Sale	315	0.00	228338	0.34
		24-05-2019	Sale	19391	0.03	208947	0.31
		31-05-2019	Purchase	113	0.00	209060	0.31
		07-06-2019	Purchase	348	0.00	209408	0.32
		14-06-2019	Purchase	3932	0.01	213340	0.32
		21-06-2019	Sale	1025	0.00	212315	0.32
		28-06-2019	Purchase	1250	0.00	213565	0.32
		05-07-2019	Sale	525	0.00	213040	0.32
		12-07-2019	Purchase	435	0.00	213475	0.32
		19-07-2019	Sale	1006	0.00	212469	0.32
		26-07-2019	Sale	2502	0.00	209967	0.32
		02-08-2019	Purchase	1444	0.00	211411	0.32
		09-08-2019	Purchase	6122	0.01	217533	0.33
		16-08-2019	Sale	341	0.00	217192	0.33
		23-08-2019	Sale	450	0.00	216742	0.33
		26-08-2019	Purchase	550	0.00	217292	0.33
		30-08-2019	Purchase	2265	0.00	219557	0.33
		06-09-2019	Sale	203	0.00	219354	0.33
		13-09-2019	Purchase	923	0.00	220277	0.33
		20-09-2019	Sale	252	0.00	220025	0.33
		27-09-2019	Purchase	49616	0.07	269641	0.41
		30-09-2019	Purchase	7812	0.01	277453	0.42
		04-10-2019	Sale	2688	0.00	274765	0.41
		11-10-2019	Sale	26718	0.04	248047	0.37
		18-10-2019	Purchase	1450	0.00	249497	0.38
		25-10-2019	Purchase	1839	0.00	251336	0.38
		01-11-2019	Sale	37890	0.06	213446	0.32
		08-11-2019	Purchase	1328	0.00	214774	0.32
		15-11-2019	Purchase	3125	0.00	217899	0.33
		22-11-2019	Purchase	1160	0.00	219059	0.33
		29-11-2019	Sale	1125	0.00	217934	0.33
		06-12-2019	Purchase	1107	0.00	219041	0.33
		13-12-2019	Purchase	6248	0.01	225289	0.34
		20-12-2019	Sale	280	0.00	225009	0.34
		27-12-2019	Sale	501	0.00	224508	0.34
		31-12-2019	Sale	483	0.00	224025	0.34
		03-01-2020	Sale	1500	0.00	222525	0.34
		10-01-2020	Purchase	1521	0.00	224046	0.34
		17-01-2020	Purchase	1788	0.00	225834	0.34
		24-01-2020	Purchase	66	0.00	225900	0.34
		31-01-2020	Purchase	4486	0.01	230386	0.35
		07-02-2020	Sale	207743	0.31	22643	0.03
		13-02-2020	Purchase	500	0.00	23143	0.03
		21-02-2020	Sale	104	0.00	23039	0.03

Sl. No.	Shareholder's Name	Date	Sale / Purchase	Cumulative Shareholding during the year			
				No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company
		28-02-2020	Sale	366	0.00	22673	0.03
		06-03-2020	Sale	2690	0.00	19983	0.03
		13-03-2020	Sale	646	0.00	19337	0.03
		20-03-2020	Purchase	198385	0.30	217722	0.33
		27-03-2020	Purchase	1325	0.00	219047	0.33
		31-03-2020	Purchase	50	0.00	219097	0.33
	At the end of the Year - March 31, 2020					219097	0.33
2.	**Reliance Capital Trustee Co Ltd-A/C Nippon India Small Cap Fund**						
	At the Beginning of the year - April 01, 2019			0	0		
		12-07-2019	Purchase	270100	0.41	270100	0.41
		13-09-2019	Purchase	132951	0.20	403051	0.61
		20-09-2019	Purchase	120132	0.18	523183	0.79
		27-09-2019	Purchase	241571	0.36	764754	1.15
		30-09-2019	Purchase	225927	0.34	990681	1.49
		04-10-2019	Purchase	224123	0.34	1214804	1.83
		11-10-2019	Purchase	500	0.00	1215304	1.83
		18-10-2019	Purchase	224292	0.34	1439596	2.17
	At the end of the year - March 31, 2020					1439596	2.17
3.	**Edelweiss Broking Ltd**						
	At the beginning of the year - April 01, 2019			36085	0.05		
		05-04-2019	Sale	7056	0.01	29029	0.04
		12-04-2019	Sale	7055	0.01	21974	0.03
		19-04-2019	Sale	5219	0.01	16755	0.03
		26-04-2019	Purchase	30014	0.05	46769	0.07
		03-05-2019	Sale	18320	0.03	28449	0.04
		10-05-2019	Sale	10845	0.02	17604	0.03
		17-05-2019	Purchase	77734	0.12	95338	0.14
		24-05-2019	Sale	62686	0.09	32652	0.05
		31-05-2019	Sale	4169	0.01	28483	0.04
		07-06-2019	Purchase	24041	0.04	52524	0.08
		14-06-2019	Purchase	6242	0.01	58766	0.09
		21-06-2019	Sale	32781	0.05	25985	0.04
		28-06-2019	Purchase	5411	0.01	31396	0.05
		29-06-2019	Sale	5000	0.01	26396	0.04
		05-07-2019	Purchase	1956	0.00	28352	0.04
		12-07-2019	Purchase	86275	0.13	114627	0.17
		19-07-2019	Sale	58949	0.09	55678	0.08
		26-07-2019	Purchase	133574	0.20	189252	0.29
		02-08-2019	Sale	54342	0.08	134910	0.20
		09-08-2019	Sale	73105	0.11	61805	0.09
		16-08-2019	Purchase	9387	0.01	71192	0.11

Sl. No.	Shareholder's Name	Date	Sale / Purchase	Cumulative Shareholding during the year			
				No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company
		23-08-2019	Sale	12057	0.02	59135	0.09
		26-08-2019	Sale	31373	0.05	27762	0.04
		30-08-2019	Purchase	10751	0.02	38513	0.06
		06-09-2019	Sale	16640	0.03	21873	0.03
		13-09-2019	Purchase	6857	0.01	28730	0.04
		20-09-2019	Purchase	28586	0.04	57316	0.09
		27-09-2019	Purchase	29901	0.05	87217	0.13
		30-09-2019	Sale	54855	0.08	32362	0.05
		04-10-2019	Purchase	23147	0.03	55509	0.08
		11-10-2019	Purchase	39601	0.06	95110	0.14
		18-10-2019	Sale	87397	0.13	7713	0.01
		25-10-2019	Purchase	51558	0.08	59271	0.09
		01-11-2019	Sale	28117	0.04	31154	0.05
		08-11-2019	Purchase	3486	0.01	34640	0.05
		15-11-2019	Purchase	86479	0.13	121119	0.18
		22-11-2019	Sale	105720	0.16	15399	0.02
		29-11-2019	Purchase	20876	0.03	36275	0.05
		06-12-2019	Sale	5222	0.01	31053	0.05
		13-12-2019	Purchase	6476	0.01	37529	0.06
		20-12-2019	Sale	10827	0.02	26702	0.04
		27-12-2019	Purchase	10249	0.02	36951	0.06
		31-12-2019	Purchase	1160	0.00	38111	0.06
		03-01-2020	Purchase	94251	0.14	132362	0.20
		10-01-2020	Sale	93955	0.14	38407	0.06
		17-01-2020	Sale	6599	0.01	31808	0.05
		24-01-2020	Purchase	38604	0.06	70412	0.11
		31-01-2020	Sale	58639	0.09	11773	0.02
		07-02-2020	Purchase	35646	0.05	47419	0.07
		13-02-2020	Sale	2237	0.00	45182	0.07
		14-02-2020	Purchase	28664	0.04	73846	0.11
		21-02-2020	Sale	38340	0.06	35506	0.05
		28-02-2020	Sale	23202	0.03	12304	0.02
		06-03-2020	Purchase	12556	0.02	24860	0.04
		13-03-2020	Purchase	46765	0.07	71625	0.11
		20-03-2020	Purchase	210747	0.32	282372	0.43
		27-03-2020	Purchase	8024	0.01	290396	0.44
		31-03-2020	Sale	13735	0.02	276661	0.42
	At the end of the year - March 31, 2020					276661	0.42
4.	**Dimensional Emerging Markets Value Fund**						
	At the beginning of the year - April 01, 2019			192677	0.29		
		12-04-2019	Purchase	53647	0.08	246324	0.37
		19-04-2019	Purchase	10074	0.02	256398	0.39
		26-04-2019	Purchase	20226	0.03	276624	0.42
		10-05-2019	Purchase	33377	0.05	310001	0.47

Sl. No.	Shareholder's Name	Date	Sale / Purchase	Cumulative Shareholding during the year			
				No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company
		17-05-2019	Purchase	48261	0.07	358262	0.54
		21-06-2019	Purchase	11435	0.02	369697	0.56
		28-06-2019	Purchase	5871	0.01	375568	0.57
		05-07-2019	Purchase	7307	0.01	382875	0.58
		12-07-2019	Purchase	9826	0.01	392701	0.59
	At the end of the year - March 31, 2020					392701	0.59
5	**Emerging Markets Core Equity Portfolio (The Portfolio) of DFA Investment Dimensions Group Inc. (DFAIDG)**						
	At the beginning of the year - April 01, 2019			286159	0.43		
	At the end of the year - March 31, 2020					286159	0.43
6	**LSV Emerging Markets Small Cap Equity Fund, LP**						
	At the beginning of the year - April 01, 2019			0	0		
		03-01-2020	Purchase	255429	0.38	255429	0.38
		10-01-2020	Purchase	27271	0.04	282700	0.43
	At the end of the year - March 31, 2020					282700	0.43
7	**Shri Anil Kumar Goel**						
	At the beginning of the year - April 01, 2019			7000000	10.54		
		20-03-2020	Sale	15000	0.02	6985000	10.52
		27-03-2020	Sale	956995	1.44	6028005	9.08
	At the end of the year - March 31, 2020					6028005	9.08
8	**Sanjay Datta HUF**						
	At the beginning of the year - April 01, 2019			80000	0.12		
		30-09-2019	Purchase	50000	0.08	130000	0.20
		07-02-2020	Sale	100000	0.15	30000	0.05
		13-02-2020	Purchase	100000	0.15	130000	0.20
		13-03-2020	Purchase	100000	0.15	230000	0.35
	At the end of the year - March 31, 2020					230000	0.35

Sl. No.	Shareholder's Name	Date	Sale / Purchase	Cumulative Shareholding during the year			
				No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company
9	**Shri Man Mohan Singh**						
	At the beginning of the year - April 01, 2019			0	0		
		24-01-2020	Purchase	50000	0.08	50000	0.08
		31-01-2020	Purchase	50000	0.08	100000	0.15
		28-02-2020	Purchase	50000	0.08	150000	0.23
		20-03-2020	Purchase	150000	0.23	300000	0.45
	At the end of the year - March 31, 2020					300000	0.45
10	**Smt. Sabitha Chandran**						
	At the beginning of the year - April 01, 2019			793089	1.19		
	At the end of the year - March 31, 2020					793089	1.19

v. Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

Sl. No.	Name of Directors and KMP	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company
1	Shri Vijay Kumar Goel, Chairman				
	At the beginning of the year	349116	0.53	–	–
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Shareholding during the year.	–	–	–	–
	At the End of the year	–	–	349116	0.53
2	Shri Ashok Kumar Goel, Vice Chairman				
	At the beginning of the year	86950	0.13	–	–
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Shareholding during the year.	–	–	–	–
	At the End of the year	–	–	86950	0.13
3	Shri Gaurav Goel, Managing Director				
	At the beginning of the year	4211379	6.34	–	–
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Shareholding during the year. (Received on Dissolution of Ashok Kumar Goel - HUF as Transmission).	105525	0.16	4316904	6.50
	At the End of the year	–	–	4316904	6.50
4	Shri Gautam Goel, Managing Director				
	At the beginning of the year	4242339	6.39	–	–
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Shareholding during the year.	–	–	–	–
	At the End of the year	–	–	4242339	6.39

Sl. No.	Name of Directors and KMP	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company
5	Shri Sandeep Kumar Sharma, Whole Time Director				
	At the beginning of the year	755	0	–	–
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Shareholding during the year.	–	–	–	–
	At the End of the year	–	–	755	0
6	Shri Mahesh Prasad Mehrotra, Independent Director				
	At the beginning of the year	0	0	0	0
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Shareholding during the year.	–	–	–	–
	At the End of the year	0	0	0	0
7	Shri Ashwani K Gupta, Independent Director				
	At the beginning of the year	0	0	0	0
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Shareholding during the year.	–	–	–	–
	At the End of the year	0	0	0	0
8	Shri Harish Saluja, Independent Director				
	At the beginning of the year	0	0	0	0
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Shareholding during the year.	–	–	–	–
	At the End of the year	0	0	0	0
9	Shri Priya Brat, Independent Director				
	At the beginning of the year	0	0	0	0
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Shareholding during the year.	–	–	–	–
	At the End of the year	0	0	0	0
10	Shri Rahul Bedi ,Independent Director				
	At the beginning of the year	0	0	0	0
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Shareholding during the year.	–	–	–	–
	At the End of the year	0	0	0	0
11	Smt. Nandita Chaturvedi, Independent Director				
	At the beginning of the year	0	0	0	0
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Shareholding during the year.	–	–	–	–
	At the End of the year	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	Name of Directors and KMP	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company
12	Shri Mahendar, Nominee Director (PNB)				
	At the beginning of the year	0	0	0	0
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Shareholding during the year.	–	–	–	–
	At the End of the year	0	0	0	0
13	Shri Nalin Kumar Gupta, Chief Financial Officer				
	At the beginning of the year	1126	0	–	0
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Shareholding during the year	–	–	–	–
	At the End of the year	–	0	1126	0
14	Ms. Aparna Goel, Company Secretary				
	At the beginning of the year	0	0	0	0
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Shareholding during the year.	–	–	–	–
	At the End of the year	0	0	0	0

V. INDEBTEDNESS

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment (₹ In Crores)

Particulars	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	691.36		17.28	708.64
ii) Interest due but not paid	1.10		0.06	1.16
iii) Interest accrued but not due	0.07		3.54	3.61
Total (i + ii+ iii)	**692.53**		**20.88**	**713.41**
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year				
· Addition Principal	32.59	-	-	32.59
· Addition Interest	3.54	-	-	3.54
· Reduction Principal	(183.50)	-	(1.45)	(184.95)
· Reduction Interest	-	-	(3.27)	(3.27)
Net Change	(147.37)	-	(4.72)	(152.09)
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	540.45	-	15.83	556.28
ii) Interest due but not paid	3.03	-	0.33	3.36
iii) Interest accrued but not due	1.68	-	-	1.68
Total (i+ ii+ iii)	**545.16**	**-**	**16.16**	**561.32**

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

A. Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager:

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD/WTD/ Manager					Total Amount (in ₹)
		Shri Vijay Kumar Goel, Executive Chairman	Shri Ashok Kumar Goel, Executive Vice Chairman	Shri Gaurav Goel, Managing Director	Shri Gautam Goel, Managing Director	Shri Sandeep Kumar Sharma, Whole Time Director	
1	Gross salary						
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	1,37,81,237	1,37,81,237	1,37,81,237	1,37,81,237	72,60,000	6,23,84,948
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	19,71,715	17,60,309	12,83,265	17,66,401	9,14,397	76,96,087
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income- tax Act, 1961	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.	Stock Option	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.	Sweat Equity	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.	Commission	2,50,00,000	2,50,00,000	2,50,00,000	2,50,00,000	–	10,00,00,000
5.	Others, please specify	–	–	–	–	–	–
	- Provident Fund						
	Total (A)	**4,07,52,952**	**4,05,41,546**	**4,00,64,502**	**4,05,47,638**	**81,74,397**	**17,00,81,035**
	Ceiling as per the Act	10% of the Net Profit calculated as Per Section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013.					

*The Company is paying remuneration to the Executive Directors as per Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013.

B. Remuneration to other Directors:

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Directors							
		Shri Mahesh Prasad Mehrotra	Shri Ashwani Kumar Gupta	Shri Priya Brat	Shri Harish Saluja	Shri Rahul Bedi	Smt. Nandita Chaturvedi	Shri Mahendar, (Nominee Director, PNB)	Total Amount in ₹
1	**Non- Executive Independent Directors**								
	Fee for attending Board Committee meetings	2,31,000	2,10,000	2,30,000	1,90,000	70,000	40,000		9,71,000
	Commission	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000		30,00,000
	Others, please specify								
	Total (1)	**7,31,000**	**7,10,000**	**7,30,000**	**6,90,000**	**5,70,000**	**5,40,000**		**39,71,000**
2	Other Non-Executive Directors	-	-		-	-	-	90,000	90,000
	Fee for attending Board Committee meetings								
	Commission								
	Others, please specify								
	Total (2)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**90,000**	**90,000**

	Total (B) = (1 + 2)	**7,31,000**	**7,10,000**	**7,30,000**	**6,90,000**	**5,70,000**	**5,40,000**	**90,000**	**40,61,000**
	Ceiling as per the Act	1% of the Net Profit calculated as per Section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013.							
	Total Managerial Remuneration (A+B)								**17,41,42,035**
	Overall ceiling as per Act	11% of the Net Profit calculated as per Section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013.							

* The Company is paying sitting fees and commission (as determined) to its Non- Executive Independent Directors, as per the statutory provisions and within the limits approved by the shareholders.

C. Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Shri Nalin Kumar Gupta, Chief Financial Officer	Ms. Aparna Goel, Company Secretary	Total Amount in ₹
1	Gross salary	23,99,348	13,36,656	37,36,004
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961			
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961			
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income- tax Act, 1961			
2.	Stock Option	-	-	-
3.	Sweat Equity	-	-	
4.	Commission	-	-	-
	- as % of profit	-	-	-
5.	Others, please specify	-	-	-
	- Provident Fund	-	-	-
	Total	**23,99,348**	**13,36,656**	**37,36,004**

VII. PENALTIES/PUNISHMENT/COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES

Type	Section of the Companies Act	Brief Description	Details of Penalty/ Punishment/	Authority [RD/ NCLT/COURT]	Appeal made, if any (give Details)
A. COMPANY					
Penalty	–	–	–	–	–
Punishment	–	–	–	–	–
Compounding	–	–	–	–	–
B. DIRECTORS					
Penalty	–	–	–	–	–
Punishment	–	–	–	–	–
Compounding	–	–	–	–	–
C. OTHER OFFICERS IN DEFAULT					
Penalty	–	–	–	–	–
Punishment	–	–	–	–	–
Compounding	–	–	–	–	–

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vijay Kumar Goel
Chairman
DIN: 00075317

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 2, 2020

Annexure – 7

BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY REPORT

{Pursuant to Regulation 34(2)(f) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations 2015}

Section A: General information about the Company

1.	Corporate Identity Number (CIN) of the Company	L15249UP1933PLC000511	
2.	Name of the Company	Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited	
3.	Registered address	Distt. Bijnor, Dhampur U.P 246761	
4.	Website	www.dhampur.com	
5.	E-mail id	investordesk@dhampur.com	
6.	Financial Year reported	2019 – 20	
7.	Sector(s) that the Company is engaged in (industrial activity code-wise)	**Products**	**Code**
		Manufacturing of Sugar	10721
		Production of Industrial Alcohol	1101
		Generation of Power	35106
8.	List three key products/services that the Company manufactures/provides (as in balance sheet)	a) Sugar	
		b) Co-generation of Power	
		c) Industrial Alcohol	
9.	Total number of locations where business activity is undertaken by the Company	(a) Number of international locations - 1 • Singapore (Wholly owned Subsidiary) (b) Number of national locations – The Company carries out its operations through its Corporate Office at New Delhi, its registered office and manufacturing facility at Dhampur and other manufacturing facility at Asmoli, Mansurpur, Rajpura and Meerganj.	
10.	Markets served by the Company–local/state/national/international	Local, State, National and International	

Section B: Financial details of the Company

1.	Paid-up capital (INR)	66.38 crores
2.	Total turnover (INR)	3423.91 crores
3.	Total profit after taxes(INR)	211.37 crores
4.	Total spending on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as percentage of profit after tax (%) (INR)	1.24% of average net profit for previous three years.
5.	List of activities in which expenditure in 4 above has been incurred [Also provide the Annexure number of the CSR in the Directors' Report]	• Education - Support to Schools in rural areas
		• Protection of national heritage, art and culture
		• Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting healthcare
		• Promoting gender equality and empowering women
		• Promoting rural sports, nationally recognized sports, Paralympic sports and Olympic sports
		Please refer to the Annexure 4 of Board's Report forming part of this Annual Report.

Section C: Other details

1.	Does the Company have any Subsidiary Company/Companies?	Yes • Ehaat Limited • DETS Limited • Dhampur International PTE Limited
2.	Do the Subsidiary Company/Companies participate in the BR initiatives of the parent company? If yes, then indicate the number of such subsidiary company(s).	No
3.	Do any other entity/entities (e.g. suppliers, distributors etc.) that the Company does business with; participate in the BR initiatives of the Company? If yes, then indicate the percentage of such entity/entities?	Not Applicable

Section D: BR information

1. Details of Director/Directors responsible for Business Responsibility Policy (BR Policy)

(a) Details of the Director/Directors responsible for implementation of the BR policy/policies.

No.	Particulars	Details
1	DIN Number (if applicable)	00076111
2	Name	Mr. Gaurav Goel
3	Designation	Managing Director

(b) Details of the BR head

No.	Particulars	Details
1	DIN Number (if applicable)	06906510
2	Name	Mr. Sandeep Kumar Sharma
3	Designation	Whole Time Director
4	Telephone number	011-30659400
5	e-mail id	sandeepsharma@dhampur.com

2. Principle-wise (as per NVGs) BR policy/policies

The National Voluntary Guidelines on Social, Environmental and Economic Responsibilities of Business (NVGs) released by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has adopted nine areas of Business Responsibility. These are briefly discussed as follows:

P1: Businesses should conduct and govern themselves with Ethics, Transparency and Accountability.

P2 : Businesses should provide goods and services that are safe and contribute to sustainability throughout their life cycle.

P3: Businesses should promote the well-being of all employees.

P4: Businesses should respect the interests of, and be responsive towards all stakeholders, especially those who are disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized.

P5: Businesses should respect and promote human rights.

P6: Businesses should respect, protect, and make efforts to restore the environment.

P7: Businesses, when engaged in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a responsible manner.

P8: Businesses should support inclusive growth and equitable development.

P9: Businesses should engage with and provide value to their customers and consumers in a responsible manner.

Section C: Other details

No.	Questions	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
1	Do you have a policy / policies for all the principles?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	Has the policy been formulated in consultation with the relevant stakeholders? (Answer in Y/N)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3	Does the policy conform to any national/ international standards? Any certifications? If yes, specify?	Yes, the Policy is based on the "National Voluntary Guidelines on Social, Environmental and Economic Responsibilities of Business" released by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.								
4	Has the policy been approved by the Board? Is yes, has it been signed by MD/ owner/ CEO/ appropriate Board Director? (Answer in Y/N)	Policies that are not mandated under Companies Act 2013/ SEBI Regulations are approved / reviewed by the Senior Management of the Company. However, it is planned to get the existing Business Responsibility Policy approved by the Board of Directors within next Six months.								
5	Does the company have a specified committee of the Board/Director/ Official to oversee the implementation of the policy? (Answer in Y/N)	Presently the Implementation of relevant policies covering various principles is the responsibility of respective functions in the Company with reporting to the respective heads. However, it is planned to assign the implementation of BR policy to the CSR Committee of Directors within next six months.								
6	Indicate the link for the policy to be viewed online?	www.dhampur.com								
7	Has the policy been formally communicated to all relevant internal and external stakeholders? If yes, How do you communicate?	The Policy has been posted on the Company's website i.e www.dhampur.com for information of external stakeholders and has been communicated to internal stakeholders through various means like Notice Boards and through Intranet of the Company for Internal Communication.								
8	Does the company have in-house structure to implement the policy/policies? (Answer in Y/N)	Y								
9	Does the Company have a grievance redressal mechanism related to the policy/policies to address stakeholders' grievances related to the policy/policies? (Answer in Y/N)	Y								
10	Has the company carried out independent audit/evaluation of the working of this policy by an internal or external agency?	The assessment of working of the policies are evaluated through internal audits and internal control system of the Company.								

(a) If answer to the question at serial number 1 against any principle , is 'No', please explain why: (Tick upto 2 options).

No.	Questions	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
1	The company has not understood the Principles.	Not applicable								
2	The company is not at a stage where it finds itself in a position to formulate and implement the policies on specified principles.									
3	The company does not have financial or man power resources available for the task									
4	It is planned to be done within next 6 months									
5	It is planned to be done within the next 1 year									
6	Any other reason (please specify)									

3. Governance related to BR

(a)	Indicate the frequency with which the Board of Directors, Committee of the Board or CEO to assess the BR performance of the Company. Within 3 months, 3-6 months, annually, more than 1 year.	Currently the BR performance of the Company is assessed half yearly by BR head during the year.
(b)	Does the Company publish a BR or a Sustainability Report? What is the hyperlink for viewing this report? How frequently is it published?	As a statutory requirement, this report has been compiled and is annexed to the duly approved report of the Board of Directors for the Financial Year 2019-20. The report can be viewed at the website of the Company at www.dhampur.com

SECTION E: PRINCIPLE-WISE PERFORMANCE

Principle 1

1. **Does the policy relating to ethics, bribery and corruption cover only the company? Yes/No. Does it extend to the Group/Joint Ventures/ Suppliers/Contractors/NGOs / Others?**

   The policy relating to ethics, transparency and accountability covers the Company , its Group Companies and Subsidiaries.

   The Suppliers, Contractors, NGO's dealing with the Company are also encouraged to maintain ethical standards in all their practices. The Company believes in promoting growth without compromising on the ethical standards of the Company.

2. **How many stakeholder complaints have been received in the past financial year and what percentage was satisfactorily resolved by the management? If so, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.**

   The Company has in place a mechanism for dealing with the Stakeholders Complaints. During the year 165 Complaints/ Correspondence were received from Stakeholders and were duly resolved during the year.

   100% complaints/concerns were satisfactorily resolved.

Principle 2

1. **List up to 3 of your products or services whose design has incorporated social or environmental concerns, risks and/or opportunities.**

   The Company is engaged in manufacturing of White Crystal Sugar including Sulphur-less Refined Sugar, Industrial Alcohol including Chemicals and Ethanol and Co-generation of power. The Company ensures and takes care of the all Social / Environmental Safe-guards. The Company has facility of Bagasse-based Co-generation of Power, which is a great alternative to fossil fuels and reduces greenhouse gas emission to safeguard the environment. The Power generation based on bagasse/ Biomass is a renewable source of Energy. The Company has also invested for optimization of power and steam consumption which enables the Company to save additional Bagasse for generating Steam and Power. The Company has also installed high pressure Boilers of 105 ATTA Pressure which further ensures less consumption of fuel. It may be stated that earlier the Sugar Mills were considered to be an environmental nuisance for the surrounding areas but with the installation of most efficient Effluent Treatment System resulting in utilisation of the treated water in Agriculture, as per prescribed norms, is a good source of irrigation for the local farmers. The Company is also following a principle of maximum Recycle and Reuse of the process water which has substantially reduced dependence on Groundwater. The conservation of Ground water ensures better water strata in the area.

   In case of distilleries, the Company has ensured Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) through the latest process of concentration of Spent Wash through Multi Effect Evaporators (MEE) and Incineration of concentrated Spent Wash through Slop Boilers. At the same time the Company is also able to generate additional power through these Slop Boilers which is again a renewable source of energy. The Company maintains the hygienic condition inside the plants and a dense green belt has also been developed to maintain quality of Ambient Air in its all Units.

2. **For each such product, provide the following details in respect of resource use (energy, water, raw material etc.) per unit of product (optional):**

   a. **Reduction during sourcing/production/ distribution achieved since the previous year throughout the value chain?**

      The Company continued its efforts to utilise available resources optimally. Sugar extraction from sugar cane, utilisation of by-products (Molasses, being used for manufacturing of ethanol, a green fuel and bagasse for generation of green power), specific energy (steam and power) consumption are continuously tracked to monitor convergence with Company's overall sustainability approach. All plants of the Company are installed with latest Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP) to utilise and reuse water optimally.

   b. **Reduction during usage by consumers (energy,**

water) has been achieved since the previous year?

The data regarding reduction during usage by consumers is not available with the Company.

3. **Does the company have procedures in place for sustainable sourcing (including transportation)? If yes, what percentage of your inputs was sourced sustainably? Also, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.**

   Yes, over the years, the Company has deployed sustainable procurement support system for all inbound supplies.

   The key raw material, sugar cane upto 50% to 70% is directly delivered to sugar factories from the nearby farmers. The Company also arranges procurement of sugar cane from the distant farmers by way of aggregation of sugar cane collected at a common point called 'Centre' at its own cost.

4. **Has the company taken any steps to procure goods and services from local & small producers, including communities surrounding their place of work? If yes, what steps have been taken to improve their capacity and capability of local and small vendors?**

   The Company procures all of its raw materials i.e. sugar cane, from the farmers (including small and medium farmers) from the nearby area, allocated to the sugar plants.

   The Company engages with the sugar cane farmers in a systematic way through cane development activities like imparting scientific knowledge on agricultural practices, soil testing, selection of right variety, quality on seed, treatment of various diseases. The continuous interactions with the farmers help them to improve their productivity and enhance their earning. By directly engaging with the farmers, middlemen are totally weeded out and all the benefits reach the farmers effectively.

5. **Does the company have a mechanism to recycle products and waste? If yes what is the percentage of recycling of products and waste (separately as <5%, 5-10%, >10%). Also, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.**

   The Company is committed towards Environment, Health & Safety Measures, achieving the greenest and safest operations across all the plants by optimising usage of natural resources. We continue to follow the 3-R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) principle at all of manufacturing plants.

   The Company utilise by-products generated during the sugar manufacturing operations i.e. molasses is being utilised for manufacture of ethanol, a green fuel and bagasse is used as a bio fuel. Waste generated during distillery operations is also used as fuel. Press mud, the residue from operations is used bio manure. Thus the by-products and waste generated out of manufacturing processes are mostly recycled, resulting in use of fossil fuel.

Principle 3 -

1. **Please indicate the Total number of employees. :**

   3147 (Including Seasonal and Temporary Employees).

2. **Please indicate the Total number of employees hired on temporary/contractual/casual basis.** 1469
3. **Please indicate the Number of permanent women employees.** 33
4. **Please indicate the Number of permanent employees with disabilities.** 2
5. **Do you have an employee association that is recognized by management. :** Yes
6. **What percentage of your permanent employees is members of this recognized employee association?:** 80%
7. **Please indicate the Number of complaints relating to child labour, forced labour, involuntary labour, sexual harassment in the last financial year and pending, as on the end of the financial year.** Nil
8. **What percentage of your under mentioned employees were given safety & skill upgradation training in the last year?**

   (a) Permanent Employees : 80%

   (b) Permanent Women Employees : 80%

   (c) Casual/Temporary/Contractual Employees : 60%

   (d) Employees with Disabilities : 60%

Principle 4

1. **Has the company mapped its internal and external stakeholders? :** Yes
2. **Out of the above, has the company identified the disadvantaged, vulnerable & marginalized stakeholders.:**

   We continuously engage with our stakeholders (internal and external). This helps us in identifying their needs and priorities and allows us to serve these needs accordingly. We are committed towards proactively engaging with our farmers particularly small farmers, our employees, communities, and take various initiatives, like carrying out CSR activities for them.

3. **Are there any special initiatives taken by the company to engage with the disadvantaged, vulnerable.**

   Yes, the Company regularly undertakes initiatives to serve the interest of its disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized stakeholders. The Company continuously engages with stakeholders for their needs & priorities and provides need based solution to their problems.

   The Company engages by way of organising development and deployment programmes in the areas of health, education, skill development, sanitation, livelihood etc. as part of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives.

Principle 5

1. **Does the policy of the company on human rights cover only the company or extend to the Group/Joint Ventures/Suppliers/Contractors/NGOs/Others?**

   Company's policy on respecting and promoting human Rights is applicable to all Directors and Employees of the Company and extend to Group Companies and subsidiaries as well.

   The Suppliers, Contractors, Customers and NGO's dealing with the Company are always encouraged to maintain ethical standards in all their practices.

2. **How many stakeholder complaints have been received in the past financial year and what percent was satisfactorily resolved by the management?**

   No complain was received pertaining to human rights violation during the last financial year.

Principle 6

1. **Does the policy related to Principle 6 cover only the company or extends to the Group/Joint Ventures/ Suppliers/Contractors/NGOs/others.**

   The Company's policies on Respecting, Promoting and Restoring the Environment and in relation to Environment, Health & Safety (EHS) are applicable to all Directors and Employees of the Company and extend to Group Companies and subsidiaries as well.

   The Company encourages vendors, suppliers, contractors, etc. associated with it to follow the principles envisaged in the Policy. The EHS Policy also covers the contractors engaged by the Company.

2. **Does the company have strategies/ initiatives to address global environmental issues such as climate change, global warming, etc? Y/N. If yes, please give hyperlink for webpage etc.**

   Global environment issues such as climate change, global warming, Green House Gas emissions pose challenges to all. The Company is totally committed to reduce their impact.

   The Company has installed latest Effluent Treatment Plants to curb the pollution.

   The Company utilises Baggase, a by-product, for generation of green power at its power plants.

   Spentwash, an effluent generated in distillery operations is also used as fuel to generate clean energy. The Company has installed latest equipments to control air and water pollution.

3. **Does the company identify and assess potential environmental risks? Y/N :** Yes

4. **Does the company have any project related to Clean Development Mechanism? If so, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so. Also, if Yes, whether any environmental compliance report is filed?** No

5. **Has the company undertaken any other initiatives on – clean technology, energy efficiency, renewable energy, etc. Y/N. If yes, please give hyperlink for web page etc.:**

   Yes, the Company is continuously making efforts to enhance energy efficiencies across all plants equipments.

   The Company has taken following steps :

   The Company utilises Baggase, a by-product, for generation of green power at its power plants.

   Spentwash, an effluent generated in distillery operations is also used as fuel to generate clean energy. The Company has installed latest equipments to control air and water pollution.

   The Company is conducting energy audit from time to time at various energy consumption points. We are replacing with more energy efficiency equipments.

   The Company is generating energy captively by utilising by-product and waste generated during the process, thereby replacing fossil fuel based power with renewal energy.

   All units are compliant of Zero Liquid Discharge system. We are expanding green cover through plantation drives on an on-going basis at and near our manufacturing locations.

6. **Are the Emissions/Waste generated by the company within the permissible limits given by CPCB/SPCB for the financial year being reported?**

   The emissions, waste and effluent generated are monitored on regular basis and are generally with in the permissible limits given by CPCB / SPCB.

7. **Number of show cause/ legal notices received from CPCB/SPCB which are pending (i.e. not resolved to satisfaction) as on end of Financial Year.**

   No show cause/ legal notices from CPCB/SPCB are pending as on March 31, 2020.

Principle 7

1. **Is your company a member of any trade and chamber or association? If Yes, Name only those major ones that your business deals with:**

   The Company is member of various trade, industry and chamber associations like CII, FICCI, Indian Sugar Mills Association, UP Sugar Mills Association, UP Sugar Mills Co-Gen Association, All India Distillers Association, UP Distillers Association (UPDA), and other trade Industry bodies etc .

2. **Have you advocated/lobbied through above associations for the advancement or improvement of public good? Yes/No; if yes specify the broad areas (drop box:Governance and Administration, Economic Reforms, Inclusive Development Policies, Energy security, Water, Food Security, Sustainable Business Principles, Others):**

We actively participate in the above listed forums and policy matters that impact the interest of our stakeholders.

We prefer to be part of the broader policy development process and do not practice lobbying on any specific issue.

Principle 8

1. **Does the company have specified programmes/ initiatives/projects in pursuit of the policy related to Principle 8? If yes details thereof.**

   Yes, the Company supports the principle of inclusive growth and equitable development through not just its Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives but through its core business as well. We strive to enhance the lives of communities including farmers,that surrounds our operations.

   The details of programmes/ initiatives/ projects in pursuit of the CSR policy are also provided in the CSR Report forming part of the Board's Report.

2. **Are the programmes/projects undertaken through in-house team/own foundation/external NGO/government structures/any other organization? :**

   The programmes/projects pertaining to principle 8 are developed and executed by in- house team, own trust and society.

   The Company engages with external NGOs /government structure and other organizations.

3. **Have you done any impact assessment of your initiative?**

   The assessment is done to understand the efficacy of our programmes in terms of delivery of desired benefits to the community.

4. **What is your company's direct contribution to community development projects- Amount in INR and the details of the projects undertaken.**

   The Company has spent an amount of ₹3.52 Crores in various CSR activities during the year 2019-20. The details of the amount incurred and areas covered are given in Annexure 4 (Annual Report on Corporate Social Responsibility Activities) forming part of the Board's Report.)

5. **Have you taken steps to ensure that this community development initiative is successfully adopted by the community? Please explain in 50 words, or so.**

   Our community outreach initiatives have been developed keeping in mind the specific needs of the communities that we operate with in.

   The initiatives are finalised after a thorough understanding of the requirements of each community through stakeholders dialogue and engagement. It ensures that initiatives are successfully adopted by the community.

   The Company also procures confirmation of utilisation from the external agencies to which the Company has contributed under CSR activities.

Principle 9

1. **What percentage of customer complaints/consumer cases are pending as on the end of financial year.**

   The Company has successfully resolved all the complaints received during the financial year ended March 31, 2020 and no complaint is pending as on March 31, 2020.

2. **Does the company display product information on the product label, over and above what is mandated as per local laws? Yes/No/N.A. /Remarks (additional information):**

   Yes, the Company displays product information on the label for the benefit of the Consumer over and above what is mandated as per applicable laws.

3. **Is there any case filed by any stakeholder against the company regarding unfair trade practices, irresponsible advertising and/or anti-competitive behaviour during the last five years and pending as on end of financial year. If so, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so. :**

   There is no case pending at the end of financial year 2019-20 under this Principle.

4. **Did your company carry out any consumer survey/ consumer satisfaction trends?**

   Yes, There are informal surveys carried out by the Company and it ensures satisfaction of the stakeholder (agents, wholesellers and retailers).

REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

(For the Year ended March 31, 2020, in terms of Regulation 34 (3) read with schedule V of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015)

Company's Philosophy on Corporate Governance

Corporate Governance is the method of governing the corporate entity which includes set of systems, procedures and practices to ensure that the entity is managed in the best interest of all stakeholders. Fundamentals of Corporate Governance include transparency in policies and action, independence to develop and maintain a healthy work culture, accountability for performance, responsibility towards the society and for its core values, growth for stakeholders, etc. The Company makes an honest endeavour to uphold these fundamentals in all its operational aspects and its structure, dealings, administration and disclosure practices are in line with achieving good Corporate Governance.

The Company is in compliance with the requirements stipulated under Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time.

Board of Directors

The Board is entrusted with an ultimate responsibility of the management, directions and performance of the Company. As its primary role is fiduciary in nature, the Board provides leadership, strategic guidance, objective and independent view to the Company's management while discharging its responsibilities, thus ensuring that the management adheres to ethics, transparency and disclosures.

As on March 31, 2020, the Company's Board comprises of 12 Directors, besides Chairman, Vice Chairman, two Managing Directors who are Executive Promoter Directors, the Board has one Whole Time Director, Six Non- Executive Independent Directors including one Woman Director and one Nominee Director. The Composition of the Board is in conformity with Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 17 of the Listing Regulations (as amended) from time to time.

Core Skills/Expertise/Competencies of the Board of Directors :

In terms of Listing Regulations, The Board of Directors has identified the following skills/expertise /competencies as given below:

Name of Director	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Shri Vijay Kumar Goel	Industrial Expertise, Leadership, and Information Technology.
Shri Ashok Kumar Goel	Experience, Industrial Expertise and Leadership.
Shri Gaurav Goel	International Exposure, Financial, Leadership, Strategy, Administration, Formulating Policies, Processes and Planning.
Shri Gautam Goel	International Exposure, Engineering, Research and Development, Strategy, Formulating Policies, Processes and Planning.
Shri Sandeep Kumar Sharma	Industry Expertise, Engineering and Technology, Human Resource Management, Administration and Compliance Management
Shri Mahesh Prasad Mehrotra	Finance, Taxation and Audit, Legal and Risk Management.
Shri Ashwani Kumar Gupta	Finance, Taxation and Audit, Banking, Foreign Exchange Market, Legal and Risk Management
Shri Priya Brat	Banking, Corporate Governance and Compliance
Shri Harish Saluja	Industrialist and Business Strategy.
Shri Rahul Bedi	Communication Expertise.
Smt. Nandita Chaturvedi	Agriculture Expertise.

The Board is satisfied that the current composition reflects an appropriate mix of knowledge, skills experience, expertise, diversity and Independence. The Board provides leadership, strategic guidance, an objective and independent view to the Company's management while discharging its fiduciary duties, thereby ensuring that the management adheres to the high standards of ethics, transparency and disclosure. The Board periodically evaluates the need for change in its composition and size.

Composition of the Board of Directors as on March 31, 2020, number of other Directorships and Committees of which a Director is the Member/Chairperson and attendance of each Director at Board Meetings and the last Annual General Meeting of the Company are given below:

S. no	Name of Director(s)	Category of Directorship	No. of Board meeting attended	Last AGM attended	No. of Directorships and Committee Memberships/Chairmanships			List of Directorship held in Other Listed Companies and Category of Directorship
					Directorship	Committee Memberships	Committee Chairmanships	
1	Shri Vijay Kumar Goel	P, C & ED	5	No	2	None	None	Delton Cables Limited, Non- Executive Independent Director
2	Shri Ashok Kumar Goel	P, ED & VC	5	No	1	None	None	-
3	Shri Gaurav Goel	P & MD	5	Yes	2	3	0	Mangalam Cement Limited- Non Executive Independent Director
4	Shri Gautam Goel	P & MD	3	No	1	None	None	-
5	Shri Ashwani Kumar Gupta	ID & NED	5	Yes	2	2	1	PNB Housing finance Limited- Non Executive Independent Director
6	Shri Priya Brat	ID & NED	5	Yes	3	2	2	Dhanuka Agritech Limited- Non Executive Independent Director, South Asian Enterprises Limited- Non Executive Independent Director
7	Shri Mahesh Prasad Mehrotra	ID & NED	5	Yes	4	1	2	VLS Finance Limited- Vice-Chairman / Promoter Director, Delton Cables Limited- Non Executive Independent Director, South Asian Enterprises Limited- Promoter Director
8	Shri Harish Saluja	ID & NED	5	No	1	1	None	-
9	Shri Rahul Bedi	ID & NED	3	No	1	None	None	-
10	Shri Sandeep Kumar Sharma	WTD	5	Yes	1	1	None	-
11	Smt. Nandita Chaturvedi	ID & NED	2	No	1	None	None	-
12	Shri Mahendar	Nominee Director (PNB)	1	No	1	None	None	-

P - Promoter, C- Chairman, ED - Executive Director, MD - Managing Director, ID - Independent Director, NED - Non-Executive Independent Director & WTD - Whole Time Director.

Notes:

I. Directorship includes the one in Listed Entity including the Company. Chairmanship/Membership of Committee only includes Audit Committee and Stakeholders Relationship Committee in Indian Public Limited companies including Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited.

II. As mandated by Regulation 17A and 26 (1) (b) of the Listing Regulations, None of the Directors on the Board holds directorships in more than ten public companies. None of the Independent Directors serves as an Independent Director on more than seven listed entities. Necessary disclosures regarding Committee positions in other public companies as on March 31, 2020 have been made by the Directors.

III. The Non- Executive Directors fulfil the conditions of Independence specified in Section 149 (6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 16 (1) (b) of the Listing Regulations.

IV. Shri Vijay Kumar Goel, Shri Ashok Kumar Goel, Shri Gaurav Goel and Shri Gautam Goel are related to each other. Brief profile of each of the above Directors is available on the Company's website: www. dhampur.com

V. None of the Non-Executive Directors hold Equity Shares and convertible Instruments in the Company.

VI. Proposed commission to be paid to Non-Executive Independent Directors will be approved by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting scheduled to be held on September 29, 2020.

VII. The Company has obtained Certificate from Shri Saket Sharma, Practicing Company Secretary confirming that Directors have not been debarred or not been disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Directors by SEBI/ MCA or any other authority and is annexed herewith as a part of this report.

VIII. The Independent Directors have given declaration under Rule 6(1) and (2) of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Director) Rules, 2014, that their names are registered in the databank as maintained by the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA). In terms of Section 150 of the Act, read with Rule 6(4) of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Director) Rules 2014, the Independent Directors, if applicable, are required to undertake online proficiency self-assessment test conducted by the IICA within a period of one (1) year from the date of inclusion of their names in the data bank or such time as amended by the Central Government.

Board Meetings

During the period from April 01, 2019 to March 31, 2020, five Board meetings were held and time gap between two consecutive board meetings did not exceed 120 days during the year 2019-20. The details are as under:

Sl. no.	Date of Meetings	No. of Directors Present
1	May 20, 2019	11
2	August 1, 2019	8
3	September 9, 2019	8
4	November 11, 2019	10
5	February 03, 2020	12

Information placed before the Board

The Company provides information to the Board and Board Committees as set out in Regulation 17 read with Part A of Schedule II of SEBI Listing Regulations, 2015 and as amended to the extent applicable and relevant. Such information is submitted either as part of the agenda papers of the respective meeting or by way of presentations and discussions during the meeting.

Post Meeting Mechanism

The important decisions taken at the Board/Board Committee meetings are communicated to the concerned departments/ divisions, for follow up/ compliances.

Roles, Responsibilities and Duties of the Board

The duties of the Board of Directors have been enumerated in Listing Regulations, Section 166 and Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013. (Schedule IV is specifically for Independent Directors) . There is clear demarcation of responsibility and authority amongst the Board of Directors.

Board Support

The Company Secretary attends the Board and Committee meetings and advises the Board on compliances with applicable laws and governance.

Independent Directors Meeting

During the year under review, the Independent Directors met on February 3, 2020 inter alia, to:

1. Review the performance of Non-Independent Directors and the Board as a whole,
2. Review the performance of the Chairman of the Company, taking into account the views of Executive Directors and Non-Executive Directors;
3. Assess the quality, quantity and timeliness of flow of information between the Company Management and the Board that is necessary for the Board to effectively and reasonably perform its duties.

Familiarisation Programme for Directors

The Company has put in place a system to familiarise the Independent Directors about the Company, its products, business and the on-going events relating to the Company.

The newly appointed Director is apprised of his/her role, duties, functions and responsibilities expected of him/her while acting as Director of the Company.

The Directors have been explained the compliance required from them under Companies Act, 2013 and as per SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time.

Details of Familiarisation programme for Directors are available on the Company's website www.dhampur.com.

Code of Conduct for Prevention of Insider Trading Practices

The SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015, (as amended from time to time) are applicable to Promoters and Promoters Group, all Directors and Designated Persons and Connected Persons who are expected to have access to unpublished price sensitive information relating to the Company. The Company Secretary is the Compliance officer for monitoring adherence to the said regulations. This Code of Conduct for Regulation, Monitoring and Reporting of Insider Trading is displayed on the Company's website i.e. www.dhampur.com.

The Company has also formulated "The Code of Practices and Procedures for Fair Disclosure of Unpublished Price Sensitive Information (UPSI)" in compliance with SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 (as amended). This code is displayed on the Company's website i.e. www.dhampur.com.

Audit Committee

The powers, role and terms of reference of the Audit Committee cover the areas as contemplated under Regulation 18 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation 2015 (as amended) and Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 and such other functions as may be specifically delegated by the Board from time to time. The powers include investigating any activity within its terms of reference; seeking information from any employee; obtaining outside legal or other professional advice; and securing attendance of outsiders with relevant expertise, if considered necessary. The role includes oversight of Company's financial reporting process and disclosure of financial information to ensure that the financial statement is correct, sufficient and credible; recommending the appointment, re-appointment, if required, replacement or removal of statutory auditors, fixation of audit fees and approval of payment for any other services, as permitted; reviewing the adequacy of internal audit function; discussing with internal auditors any significant findings and follow-up thereon; reviewing with the management annual and quarterly financial statements before submission to the Board for approval; approval or any subsequent modification of any transactions of the Company with related parties; review and monitor the Auditors independence and performance and effectiveness of audit process; scrutiny of inter corporate loans and investments, if any; evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management system; and reviewing the functioning of the whistle blower mechanism. It also reviews the compliance with the provisions of SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015, atleast once in a Financial Year and verifies the system for Internal Control are adequate and are operating effectively.

The constitution of the Audit Committee meets with the requirements of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013. The members of the Audit Committee comprise Managing Director and three Independent Non-Executive Directors.

During the period from April 01, 2019 to March 31, 2020, four committee meetings were held on May 20, 2019, August 1, 2019, November 11, 2019, and February 3, 2020

Details of the composition of the Audit Committee and the attendance at the meetings held are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of Directors	Position	Category	Meetings attended
1	Shri Mahesh Prasad Mehrotra	Chairman	Independent Director	4
2	Shri Gaurav Goel	Member	Managing Director	4
3	Shri Ashwani Kumar Gupta	Member	Independent Director	4
4	Shri Priya Brat	Member	Independent Director	4

The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary to the Committee.

The Meetings were attended by the Statutory Auditors and Chief Financial Officer of the Company as invitees.

The Committee, inter-alia, reviewed the Financial Statements including Auditors' Reports for the year ended March 31, 2020 and recommended its adoption, records of related party transactions, reports related to compliance of laws and risk management.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The powers, role and terms of reference of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee cover the areas as contemplated under Regulation 19 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation 2015 (as amended) and Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013, besides other terms as may be referred by the Board of Directors. The role includes formulation of criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a Director and recommending to the Board a policy, relating to the remuneration of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel; formulation of criteria for evaluation of all Directors including Independent Directors, Chairman of the Board and the Board itself and its committees; devising a policy on Board diversity; and identification of persons who are qualified to become Directors and who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down, and recommending to the Board their appointment and removal.

Remuneration Policy

The objective and broad framework of the Remuneration Policy is to consider and determine the remuneration, based on the fundamental principles of performance, potential and growth. The Remuneration Policy reflects on certain guiding principles of the Company such as aligning remuneration with the longer term interests of the Company and its shareholders, promoting a culture of meritocracy and creating a linkage to corporate and individual performance, and emphasising on line expertise and market competitiveness so as to attract the best talent. It also ensures the effective recognition of performance and achievement of superior operational results. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee recommends the remuneration of Directors which is approved by the Board of Directors, subject to approval of shareholders, where necessary. The level and composition of remuneration shall be reasonable and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate the Directors and Key Managerial Personnel and to ensure high standard of quality and efficiency required to run the Company successfully. The relationship of remuneration to performance is clearly framed in order to meet appropriate performance benchmarks. The remuneration to Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and senior management personnel is also intended to ensure a balance between fixed and incentive pay reflecting short and long term performance objectives appropriate to the working of the Company.

During the period from April 01, 2019 to March 31, 2020, two Committee Meetings were held on May 20, 2019 and February 3, 2020

Details of the composition of Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the attendance at the meetings held is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of Directors	Position	Category	Meetings attended
1	Shri Mahesh Prasad Mehrotra	Chairman	Independent Director	2
2	Shri Harish Saluja	Member	Independent Director	2
3	Shri Ashwani Kumar Gupta	Member	Independent Director	2
4	Shri Priya Brat	Member	Independent Director	2

The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary to the Committee.

Performance Evaluation:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and applicable provisions of the Listing Regulations, the Board has carried out the evaluation of its own performance and that of the Board Committees, viz. Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, CSR Committee and Stakeholders' Relationship Committee as well as evaluation of the performance of Directors individually. A structured questionnaire was prepared after taking into consideration inputs received from the Directors, covering various aspects of the Board's functioning such as adequacy of the composition of the Board and its Committees, Board culture, execution and performance of specific duties, obligations, corporate governance practices and stakeholders' interests, etc. A separate exercise was carried out to evaluate the performance of individual Directors including the Chairman of the Board, who were evaluated on parameters such as level of engagement and contribution, independence of judgement, meeting risk management and competition challenges, compliance and due diligence, financial control, safeguarding the interest of the Company and its minority shareholders etc.

The performance evaluation of all the Directors including Independent Directors was carried out by the entire Board. The performance evaluation of the Chairman and Non-Independent Directors and also of the Board was carried out by the Independent Directors. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee also carried out evaluation of every Director's performance after laying down criteria for evaluation by way of the aforesaid structured questionnaire. The Directors expressed satisfaction with the evaluation process and results thereof.

Remuneration to Non-Executive Directors

The Non-Executive Directors are paid remuneration by way of Sitting Fees for each Meeting of the Board or Committee of Directors Meeting attended by them and Commission to Non-Executive Independent Directors, subject to approval by the shareholders. The Non-Executive Director/Independent Directors do not have any material pecuniary relationship or transactions with the Company.

Remuneration to Executive Directors

The appointment and remuneration of Executive Directors including Chairman, Vice Chairman, Managing Director and Whole-time Director are governed by the recommendation of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee, Resolutions passed by the Board of Directors and Shareholders of the Company. The remuneration package including increments of Chairman and Managing Director and Whole-time Director comprises salary, perquisites and allowances, and contributions to Provident and other Retirement Benefit Funds as approved by the shareholders at the General Meetings.

Presently, the Company does not have any Stock Options Scheme for its Directors or Employees.

Details of remuneration to the Directors for the year ended March 31, 2020:

Name of Directors	Salary (₹)	Benefits (₹)	Bonus (₹)	Commission (₹)	Sitting Fees (₹)	Service Contract/Notice Period/ Severance Fees
Shri Vijay Kumar Goel	1,37,81,237	19,71,715	-	2,50,00,000	-	Term valid till March 31, 2023. No Notice period and no severance fees.
Shri Ashok Kumar Goel	1,37,81,237	17,60,309	-	2,50,00,000	-	Term valid till March 31, 2023. No Notice period and no severance fees.
Shri Gaurav Goel	1,37,81,237	12,83,265	-	2,50,00,000	-	Term valid till March 31, 2023. No Notice period and no severance fees.
Shri Gautam Goel	1,37,81,237	17,66,401	-	2,50,00,000	-	Term valid till March 31, 2023. No Notice period and no severance fees.
Shri Sandeep Kumar Sharma	72,60,000	9,14,397	-	-	-	Term valid till March 31, 2023. No Notice period and no severance fees.
Shri Ashwani Kumar Gupta	-	-	-	5,00,000	2,10,000	Term valid till September 01, 2024. No Notice period and no severance fees.
Shri Mahesh Prasad Mehrotra	-	-	-	5,00,000	2,31,000	Term valid till September 01, 2024. No Notice period and no severance fees.
Shri Harish Saluja	-	-	-	5,00,000	1,90,000	Term valid till September 01, 2020. No Notice period and no severance fees.
Shri Rahul Bedi	-	-	-	5,00,000	70,000	Term valid till September 01, 2020. No Notice period and no severance fees.
Shri Priya Brat	-	-	-	5,00,000	2,30,000	Term valid till September 01, 2021. No Notice period and no severance fees.
Ms. Nandita Chaturvedi	-	-	-	5,00,000	40,000	Term valid till September 10, 2020. No Notice period and no severance fees.
Shri Mahendar	-	-	-	-	90,000	Nominee Director, PNB

Stakeholder's Relationship Committee

The Committee looks into redressal of Shareholder's/ Investors' complaints related to transfer of shares, non-receipt of balance sheet, non-receipt of declared dividends, among others. It also reviews issue of duplicate share certificates and oversees and reviews all matters connected with the Company's transfers of securities. It oversees the performance of the Company's Registrar and Transfer Agent, and recommends measures for overall improvement in the quality of investor services. Besides, it monitors implementation and compliance of the Company's Code of Conduct for Prohibition of Insider Trading in pursuance of SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 (as amended). The Board has delegated the power of approving transfer of securities to Shri Gaurav Goel, the Company's Managing Director.

Besides, The Committee has such term of reference, role, responsibility and powers as specified in Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 and in the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015, as amended from time to time.

During the period from April 01, 2019 to March 31, 2020, four committee meetings were held on May 20, 2019, August 1, 2019, November 11, 2019 and February 3, 2020

The details of the composition of the Stakeholder's Relationship Committee and the attendance at the meetings held is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of Directors	Position	Category	Meetings attended
1	Shri Ashwani Kumar Gupta	Chairman	Independent Director	4
2	Shri Priya Brat	Member	Independent Director	4
3	Shri Harish Saluja	Member	Independent Director	4
4	Shri Sandeep Kumar Sharma	Member	Whole Time Director	4

The Company Secretary also acts as the Secretary to the Committee.

Status of Investors' Grievances:

The total number of correspondence /complaints received during the year were 165 and all of them have been dealt with to the satisfaction of shareholders during the period ended March 31, 2020. No demat request/transfer was pending as on that date. No investor grivence was Pending as on March 31, 2020.

Compliance Officer

Ms. Aparna Goel, Company Secretary, is the Compliance Officer of the Company.

The Company has made a separate e-mail id i.e. investordesk@dhampur.com for the benefit of investors, which is also displayed at the website of the Company.

Finance Sub Committee

The Company has formed a Non-Mandatory Committee named Finance- Sub Committee of Directors comprising Shri Vijay Kumar Goel, Chairman, Shri Gaurav Goel, Managing Director, Shri Gautam Goel, Managing Director and Shri Mahesh Prasad Mehrotra, Independent Director.

Terms of Reference of the Committee includes the following:

- To borrow money/monies, from time to time, for the requirements of the Company from Banks / Financial Institutions.
- To enter into any agreements for subscription of Shares, Debentures/ Preference Shares by way of Private Placement,
- To authorize any person(s) on behalf of the Company to appear before any statutory authority/authorities and to take necessary action in that matter.
- To open and close bank account(s) of the Company and pass necessary resolutions with respect to their operations, modifications and operating authority and closure of the account(s),
- To authorize affixing of common seal as may be required for execution of any document/ of issued securities and do all acts and deeds as may be required including agreement.
- To make allotment, listing of securities, dematerialization, etc.
- To perform such other function in order to facilitate business affairs of the Company.

During the period from April 01, 2019 to March 31, 2020, Thirteen (13) Committee meetings were held on April 4, 2019, April 11, 2019, May 21, 2019, June 17, 2019, July 8, 2019, September 9, 2019, October 23, 2019, November 13, 2019, November 25, 2019, December 4, 2019, January 3, 2020, January 28, 2020 and February, 24, 2020.

Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

As per the requirement of the Companies Act, 2013, the Committee named as Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (CSR Committee) comprising three Directors Shri Vijay Kumar Goel, Chairman, Shri Gaurav Goel, Managing Director and Shri Mahesh Prasad Mehrotra, Independent Director.

The Committee's responsibility is to assist the Board in discharging its social responsibilities by way of formulating and monitoring implementation of the framework of Corporate Social Responsibility policy as specified in Schedule VI of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company formulated CSR policy, which is uploaded on the website of the Company (web link www.dhampur.com).

The CSR committee met twice during the year on May 20, 2019 and February 3, 2020.

Disclosures and Affirmation

a. **Compliance with Mandatory Requirements:**
   The Company is in compliance with all requirements under SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as amended from time to time.

b. **Related Party Transactions**
   All transactions entered into with related parties

during the financial year were in the ordinary course of business and on arm's length basis and do not attract the provisions of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013. There were no materially significant related party transactions during the year.

Related Party transactions have been disclosed in the notes to accounts forming part of financial statements. A statement detailing transactions with related parties in the ordinary course of business and on arm's length basis is placed before the Audit Committee periodically for its review.

Pursuant to the requirement of Regulation 23 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Related Party Transactions Policy as approved by the Board is uploaded on the Company's website at www.dhampur.com.

None of the transactions of the Company with related parties was in conflict with the interest of the Company.

c. **Details of non-compliance by the Company, penalties, and strictures imposed on the Company by Stock Exchange or SEBI, or any statutory authority, on any matter related to capital markets, during the last three years:**

The Company has complied with all the requirements specified under the Listing Regulations as well as other regulations and guidelines of SEBI. Consequently, there were no strictures or penalties imposed by either SEBI or Stock Exchange or any statutory authority, on any matter related to capital markets, during the last three years.

d. **Whistle Blower policy/ Vigil Mechanism:**

The Company promotes ethical behaviour in all its business activities and has put in place a mechanism for reporting illegal or unethical behaviour. The Company has a Vigil Mechanism and Whistle Blower Policy under which the employees are free to report violations of applicable laws and regulations and the Code of Conduct. The reportable matters are to be disclosed to the Whistle Blower Committee formed for the purpose. Employees can also report such matter to the Chairman of the Audit Committee. During the year under review, no such report was received by the Whistle Blower Committee neither was any employee denied access to the Audit Committee.

e. **Disclosure of Accounting Treatment:**

The Company has followed the Accounting Standards referred to in Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 and other applicable laws and regulations for the preparation of financial Statements. The significant accounting policies applied have been set out in the notes to the financial statements.

f. **Risk Management:**

The Company has laid down procedures for Risk Assessment and Minimization, and the same are periodically reviewed by the Board. The Company has adequate internal control systems to identify risk and ensuring their effective mitigation.

g. **Commodity price risk or foreign exchange and hedging activities:**

Sugar being a commodity, Sugar price risk is one of the important risks for the Company. The Company's profitability gets affected during downturn due to higher production than demand in the Country. The commodity risk of the Company in sugar is mitigated by diversification into Cogeneration and Distillery/Chemical segments.

The Company's operations are mainly in India and foreign exchange exposure is not substantial. The Company hedges its foreign exchange exposure, protecting its financials from foreign exchange fluctuations.

h. **A certificate from Company Secretary in Practice that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as directors of Companies by the Board/ Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such statutory Authority.** The certificate of Practicing Company Secretary is annexed herewith as part of this Report.

i. **Compliance with Secretarial Standards:**

The Company complies with all the applicable mandatory Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

j. **Code of Conduct:**

Pursuant to regulation 17(5) of Listing Regulations. The Company has adopted a Code of Conduct and Business Ethics for its Board of Directors and Senior Management Personnel and the same has been posted on the Company's website www.dhampur.com.

All Directors and Senior Management Personnel have affirmed compliance with the Code of Conduct for the financial year 2019-20. A declaration to this effect is annexed to this report.

k. **Details of utilization of funds raised through preferential allotment or qualified institutions placement as specified under Regulation 32 (7A):**

During the year the Company has not raised the funds through preferential allotment or qualified institutions placement.

l. **Credit Rating:**

CARE Ratings, a Credit Agency has assigned the Credit rating of "CARE A; Stable (Single A; Outlook: Stable)" For long term/ Short term Credit Facilities from banks and Fixed Deposits of the Company respectively.

m. **Fees payable to Statutory Auditors and Other Auditors:**

Total fees paid to the Statutory Auditors and entities in their network firm for all services received by the Company during the financial year 2019-20 and fees paid to the other Auditors is detailed hereunder:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (in ₹)
1	Payment to Statutory Auditors	32,00,000
2	Payment to Secretarial Auditors	7,50,000
3	Payment to Cost Auditors	2,00,000
4	Payment to Internal Auditors	4,00,999

n. **Where the Board had not accepted any recommendation of any committee of the Board which is mandatorily required in the relevant Financial Year:** Not Applicable.

o. **Disclosure under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013:**

The Company has in place an Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy in line with the requirements of The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) has been set up to redress complaints received regarding sexual harassment. All employees (permanent, contractual, temporary, trainees) are covered under this policy.

The following is a summary of sexual harassment complaints received and disposed during the year 2019-20.

No. of complaints filed during the Financial Year	Nil
No. of complaints received	Nil
No. of complaints disposed	Nil

p. **Non- Mandatory Discretionary Requirements:**

Adoption of non- mandatory Discretionary requirements of the Listing Regulations is being reviewed by the Board from time to time. Status is as under:

i. **The Board:** The Company does not bear any expenses of Non-Executive Chairman's Office. Since the Company has an Executive Chairman.

ii. **Shareholders Rights:** The quarterly/half-yearly results are published in the newspapers and hosted on the Company's website www.dhampur.com and are filed to the Stock Exchanges electronically through NEAPS portal on NSE and BSE listing Centre with BSE Limited. The same are not sent to shareholders individually.

iii. **Audit Qualifications:** The Company strives towards ensuring unqualified financial statements. There are no qualifications to the Auditor's Report for the year under review.

iv. **Separate posts of Chairman and Managing Director / CEO:** The Company has different persons for the post of Chairman and Managing Director.

v. **Reporting of Internal Auditors:** The Internal Auditors of the Company report directly to the Audit Committee.

Subsidiary:

The Company does not have any material subsidiary as defined under Regulation 24 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. However Policy for Determining Material subsidiaries has been formulated and uploaded on the website of the Company i.e. www.dhampur.com.

The Disclosures of the compliance with Corporate Governance requirements specified in Regulation 17 to 27 and Regulation 46(2) of Listing Regulations: The Company has complied with all the mandatory corporate governance requirements under the Listing Regulations. The Company confirms compliance with corporate governance requirements specified in Regulation 17 to 27 and Sub regulation(2) of Regulation 46 of the Listing Regulations.

Shareholder's Information:

General Meetings:

Details of last three Annual General Meetings are as follows:

AGM	Financial Year	Location	Date and Time	Details of Special Resolution Passed
84th	2018-19	Registered Office of the Company at Dhampur, Distt. Bijnor, U.P.	September 02, 2019, 2.00 p.m.	• Payment of Commission to Non-Executive Independent Directors of the Company. • Invitation and Acceptance of Fixed Deposits from the Members and Public. • Re-appointment of Shri. Mahesh Prasad Mehrotra, Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company. • Re-appointment of Shri. Ashwani Kumar Gupta, Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company. • Re-appointment of Shri Priya Brat, Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company. • Re-appointment of Shri Rahul Bedi, Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company.

				• Re-appointment of Shri Harish Saluja, Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company. • Re-Appointment of Shri Vijay Kumar Goel as Chairman and Executive Director and to fix his remuneration. • Re-Appointment of Shri Ashok Kumar Goel as Vice-Chairman and Executive Director and to fix his remuneration. • Re-Appointment of Shri Gaurav Goel as Managing Director and to fix his remuneration. • Re-Appointment of Shri Gautam Goel as Managing Director and to fix his remuneration. • Re-Appointment of Shri Sandeep Kumar Sharma as Whole Time Director and to fix his remuneration.
83rd	2017-18	Registered Office of the Company at Dhampur, Distt. Bijnor, U.P.	August 30, 2018, 2.00 p.m.	• Continuation of the term of Shri Priya Brat, Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company. • Continuation of the term of Shri Mahesh Prasad Mehrotra, Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company. • Continuation of the term of Shri Harish Saluja, Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company.
82nd	2016-17	Registered Office of the Company at Dhampur, Distt. Bijnor, U.P.	August 28, 2017, 2.00 p.m.	• Invitation and Acceptance of Fixed Deposits from the Members and Public. • Payment of Commission to Non-Executive Directors of the Company. • Adoption of new Articles of Association of the Company containing regulations in conformity with the Companies Act, 2013. • Re-appointment of Shri Vijay Kumar Goel, Chairman and Executive Director of the Company and to fix his remuneration. • Re-appointment of Shri Ashok Kumar Goel, Vice Chairman and Executive Director of the Company and to fix his remuneration. • Re-appointment of Shri Gaurav Goel, Managing Director of the Company and to fix his remuneration the Company and to fix his remuneration. • Re-appointment of Shri Gautam Goel, Managing Director of the Company and to fix his remuneration. • Re-appointment of Shri Sandeep Kumar Sharma, Whole Time Director of the Company and to fix his remuneration.

Whether any Special Resolution was passed last year through Postal Ballot: - No.

Whether any Special Resolution is proposed through postal ballot: - No.

Annual General Meeting for the Financial Year 2019-20

Day and Date of 85th AGM	Tuesday, September 29, 2020
Time	2.00 P.M.
Mode	Through Video Conferencing / other Audio Visual Means
Financial Year	April 01, 2019 to March 31, 2020.
Book Closure	September 23, 2020 to September 29, 2020 (both days inclusive)

Tentative financial calendar for the financial year ending March 31, 2021:

The tentative dates for Board meetings for consideration of quarterly financial results are as follows:

Sl. No.	Particulars of quarters	Tentative Dates
1	June 30, 2020	In or after last week of July, 2020
2	September 30, 2020	In or after last week of October, 2020
3	December 31, 2020	In or after last week of January, 2021
4	March 31, 2021	In or before last week of May, 2021

Dividend History for the previous Financial Years

The Table below highlights the history of Dividend declared by the Company in previous financial years:

S.No	Financial Year ended	Date of Declaration	Rate of Dividend (Amount ₹)
1	31.03.2010	No Dividend Declared	Nil
2	31.03.2011	01.08.2011	1.00
3	31.03.2012	15.09.2012	1.25
4	31.03.2013	20.09.2013	1.25
5	31.03.2017	10.02.2017 (Interim)	2.50
6	31.03.2017	28.08.2017	3.50
7	31.03.2018	31.01.2018 (Interim)	3.00
8	31.03.2019	30.01.2019 (Interim)	3.50
9	31.03.2019	02.09.2019	3.00
10	31.03.2020	03.02.2020 (Interim)	6.00

Unclaimed Dividend/ Shares

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 124(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, if the dividend transferred to the Unpaid Dividend Account of the Company remains unpaid or unclaimed for a period of seven consecutive years from the date of such transfer then the said unclaimed or unpaid dividend amount shall be transferred by the Company along with interest accrued, if any to the Investor Education and Protection Fund ('the IEPF'), a fund established under sub-section (1) of Section 125 of the Act. Before transferring the unclaimed dividends to IEPF, individual letters are sent to those Members whose unclaimed dividends are due for transfer to enable them to claim the dividends before the due date for such transfer. The details of unclaimed/unpaid dividend are available on the website of the Company viz. www.dhampur.com

Share Transfer to Investor Education and Protection Fund Account (IEPF) where the dividend is unpaid or unclaimed for seven or more consecutive years.

In terms of Section 124(6) of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 6 of the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016, (as amended from time to time) (IEPF Rules) shares on which dividend has not been paid or claimed by a shareholder for a period of seven consecutive years or more shall be credited to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) within a period of thirty days of such shares becoming due to be so transferred. Upon transfer of such shares, all benefits (like bonus, dividend etc.), if any, accruing on such shares shall also be credited to such IEPF and the voting rights on such shares shall remain frozen till the rightful owner claims the shares.

Shares which are transferred to IEPF can be claimed back by the shareholders from Investors Education and Protection Fund Authority (IEPFA) by following the procedure prescribed under the aforesaid rules.

The Company had sent letters to all the concerned Members and also published notice in newspaper three months before the due date asking them to claim their dividend amount to avoid transfer of the said unclaimed dividend and respective shares to IEPF.

Details of Unclaimed Dividend as on March 31, 2020 and due dates for transfer to IEPF are as follows

Financial Year Ended	Date of declaration of Dividend	Unclaimed Amount (Amount ₹)	Due date for transfer to IEPF
31.03.2013	20.09.2013	967526.85	26.10.2020
31.03.2017	10.02.2017 (Interim)	1354898.75	06.03.2024
31.03.2017	28.08.2017	2318974.00	03.10.2024
31.03.2018	31.01.2018 (Interim)	1156327.50	06.03.2025
31.03.2019	30.01.2019 (Interim)	1096964.75	06.03.2026
31.03.2019	02.09.2019	898992.00	08.10.2026
31.03.2020	03.02.2020 (Interim)	2063928.00	09.03.2027

During the year under review, the Company has transferred Unclaimed Dividend Amount of ₹7,42,005.00 to Investor Education and Protection Fund which was declared in FY 2011-12.

During the year under review, 20372 Equity Shares have been transferred to IEPF during the year for which dividend is unpaid/unclaimed for a period of 7 consecutive years.

Dividend

During the period under review, the Company had declared and paid Interim Dividend @60% i.e. ₹6.00 Per Equity Share of ₹10 each.

The Interim Dividend declared by the Board of Directors is proposed to be confirmed as Final by Shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Distribution of Shareholding as on March 31, 2020

Shareholding Range (No. of Shares)	No. of Holders	% of total Holders	No. of Shares held	% of total Shares
1 to 100	28448	66.95	1090842	1.64
101 to 500	9910	23.32	2489225	3.75
501 to 1000	1878	4.42	1508597	2.27
1001 to 5000	1683	3.96	3818453	5.75
5001 to 10000	271	0.64	2012104	3.03
10001 to 20000	125	0.29	1747002	2.63
20001 to 30000	54	0.13	1363253	2.05
30001 to 40000	21	0.05	724010	1.09
40001 to 50000	23	0.05	1053448	1.59
50001 to 100000	36	0.08	2666516	4.02
100001 to 500000	30	0.07	5473534	8.25
500001 to ABOVE	10	0.02	42438602	63.93
TOTAL	**42489**	**100**	**66387590**	**100**

Shareholding Pattern as on March 31, 2020

S.No	Category	Holding	%
1	Promoter (including individuals, HUF, corporate bodies)	32585637	49.08
2	Mutual Funds	1440061	2.17
3	Banks/FI/AIF	441466	0.66
4	Central Government	6	0
5	Foreign Portfolio Investors	1576995	2.38
6	Corporate Bodies/Clearing Member	2700255	4.07

S.No	Category	Holding	%
7	Resident Indian Public/Resident HUF	26813607	40.39
8	NRI/OCB/Foreign Nationals	534976	0.81
9	Non Resident - Non Repatriates	95424	0.14
10	Trust	12	00
11	IEPF	185337	0.28
12	Insurance Company	13814	0.02
	Grand Total	**66387590**	**100**

Dematerialisation of Shares and Liquidity

Over 99.57 per cent of the outstanding shares have been dematerialized up to March 31, 2020. Trading in equity shares of the Company is permitted only in dematerialised form w.e.f October/November, 2000 as per notification issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

The Equity Shares having ISIN No. INE041A01016 are available for dematerialisation with either of the depositories i.e. NSDL and CDSL.

The Company has no Outstanding GDRs/ADRs/Warrants or any convertible instruments, conversion date and likely impact on equity.

Listing:

The Company's shares are listed on the following Stock Exchanges and the Listing fees have been paid to the Exchanges:

Stock Exchange	Stock Code
BSE Limited, P.J. Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai- 400001	500119
National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE), Exchange plaza, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai - 400051	DHAMPURSUG

Stock market data from April 01, 2019 to March 31, 2020

Months	NSE		BSE	
	High (₹)	Low (₹)	High (₹)	Low (₹)
March, 2020	164.70	65.55	164.85	65.80
February, 2020	209.80	158.50	209.60	159.00
January, 2020	245.95	204.00	246.00	204.10
December, 2019	235.00	164.25	235.10	164.60
November, 2019	224.40	165.60	223.85	167.65
October, 2019	231.70	184.20	232.00	192.20
September, 2019	234.90	142.50	235.00	144.00
August, 2019	166.90	134.20	166.70	128.00
July, 2019	204.50	143.20	204.45	148.65
June, 2019	234.90	178.30	235.45	178.60
May, 2019	237.80	193.45	237.30	193.85
April, 2019	240.50	212.15	240.00	212.60

Share price performance in comparison to broad based indices-BSE Sensex and NSE NIFTY as on April 01, 2019 and March 31, 2020.

FY 2019-20	BSE		NSE	
	DSML	Sensex	DSML	Nifty
April 01, 2019	235.45	38871.87	235.55	11669
March 31, 2020	82.75	29468.49	82.35	8597.75

Means of Communication

I. The Company's Quarterly Financial results in the proforma prescribed by the Stock Exchanges pursuant to Regulation 33 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 are approved and taken on record by the Board of Directors and submitted to the Stock Exchanges.

II. The results are normally published in Business Standard/ Financial Express/Economic Times (in English) and Business Standard/Jansatta/ Amar Ujala/Veer Arjun (in Hindi).

III. The Company's financial results and official press releases are displayed on Company's website (www.dhampur.com) within the time prescribed in this regard.

IV. The Company's website also displays presentations, if any made to the media, analysts, institutional investors, Fund Managers, etc. from time to time.

V. The quarterly results, shareholding patterns, periodical compliances and all other corporate communications to the Stock Exchanges viz. National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited are filed electronically to them through NEAPS portal on NSE and BSE listing Centre with BSE.

Share Transfer System:-

SEBI has mandated that, effective April, 2019, no share can be transferred in physical mode. Hence, the Company has stopped accepting any fresh lodgement of transfer of shares in physical form. The Company had sent communication to the shareholders, encouraging them to dematerialise their holding in the Company. The communication, interalia contained procedure for getting the shares dematerialised. Shareholders holding shares in physical form are advised to avail the facility of dematerialisation.

The Company obtains a half-yearly certificate from practicing Company Secretary as per the requirement of Regulation 40 (9) of the Listing Regulations and the same is filed with the Stock Exchanges.

Address for Investors Correspondence:

Correspondence with Company

Ms Aparna Goel
Company Secretary
Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited,
241 Okhla Industrial Estate, Phase – III, New Delhi 110 020
Ph.: 011-30659400, Fax: 011-26935697
E-mail: investordesk@dhampur.com

Correspondence with Registrar and Share Transfer Agents

M/s Alankit Assignments Limited, Alankit House,
4E/2 Jhandewalan Extension, New Delhi 110 055
Ph.: 011 – 42541234, 23541234, Fax: 011- 42541201
E- mail: rta@alankit.com

Plant Locations:

Unit	Location	Division
1	Dhampur, Dist. Bijnor (U.P.)	Sugar, Co-generation and Distillery
2	Asmoli, Dist. Sambhal (U.P.)	Sugar, Co-generation and Distillery
3	Mansurpur, Dist. Muzaffarnagar (U.P.)	Sugar and Co-generation
4	Rajpura, Dist. Sambhal (U.P.)	Sugar and Co-generation
5	Meerganj, Dist. Bareilly (U.P)	Sugar and Co-generation

Declaration regarding Compliance with Code of Conduct

As provided under Regulation 26 (3) of SEBI (Listing obligations and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2015, all the Board Members and Senior Management Personnel have affirmed their compliance with the Code of Conduct and Ethics of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2020.

For Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited
Gaurav Goel
Managing Director

Date: June 2, 2020
Place: New Delhi

Certification by Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer

We undersigned, in our respective capacities as Managing Director and Chief Financial officer of Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited, to the best of our knowledge and belief, certify that;

a. We have reviewed the Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Account, Cash Flow Statement and the Board's Report for the period from April 01, 2019 to March 31, 2020 and based upon our knowledge and information certify that:-

   i. These statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain the statement that might be misleading,

   ii. These statements together present a true and fair view of the Company's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards and other applicable laws and regulations.

b. There are, to best of our knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the Company during the year, which are fraudulent, illegal or violative of the Company's Code of Conduct.

c. We accept the responsibility for establishing and maintaining internal control for financial reporting and we have evaluated the effectiveness of internal control systems of the Company pertaining to financial reporting. We have disclosed to the Auditors and the Audit Committee, deficiencies in the design or operation of such internal controls, if any, of which we are aware and the steps we have taken or to take to rectify these deficiencies.

d. We have indicated to Auditors and the Audit Committee of the Board that there have been:

   i. no significant changes in internal control over the financial reporting during the period,

   ii. no significant changes in accounting policies during the year and same have been disclosed in the notes to the Financial Statements.

   iii. no instances of significant fraud of which we have become aware and the involvement therein, if any, of the management or an employee having a significant role in the Company's internal control system.

For Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited

Gaurav Goel
Managing Director

For Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited

Nalin Kumar Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 02, 2020

Certificate on Corporate Governance

To
The Members of
Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited
Distt. Bijnor Dhampur
UP-246761

1. We have examined the compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance by Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited ('the Company'), for the year ended March 31, 2020 as stipulated in Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ('the Listing Regulations').

Management's Responsibility

2. The compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance is the responsibility of the Management. This responsibility includes the designing, implementing and maintaining operating effectiveness of internal control to ensure compliance with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in the Listing Regulations.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Pursuant to the requirements of the Listing Regulations, our responsibility is to express a reasonable assurance in the form of an opinion as to whether the company has complied with the conditions of corporate governance as stated in paragraph 2 above. Our responsibility is limited to examining the procedures and implementation thereof, adopted by the company for ensuring the compliance with the conditions of Corporate Governance. It is neither an audit nor an expression of opinion on the financial statements of the company.
4. We have examined the books of account and other relevant records and documents maintained by the Company for the purpose of providing reasonable assurance on the compliance with Corporate Governance requirements by the Company.

Opinion

5. Based on the procedures performed by us and to the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us, in our opinion, the Company has complied, in all material respects, with the conditions of corporate governance as stipulated in the Listing Regulations during the year ended March 31, 2020.

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

Restrictions on use

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

For GSK & Associates
(Company Secretaries)

Saket Sharma
Partner
(C.P. No.: 2565)
UDIN: F004229B000357439

Date: June 2, 2020
Place: Kanpur

Certificate of Non-Disqualification of Directors

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

To,
The Members of
Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited
Distt. Bijnor Dhampur-246761

We have examined the relevant registers, records, forms, returns and disclosures received from the Directors of Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited having CIN: L15249UP1933PLC000511 and having registered office at Distt. Bijnor Dhampur-246761(hereinafter referred to as 'the company'), produced before us by the Company for the purpose of issuing this Certificate, in accordance with Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V Para-C Sub clause 10(i) of the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations, 2015.

In our opinion and to the best of my/our information and according to the verifications (including Directors Identification Number(DIN) status at the portal www.mca.gov.in) as considered necessary and explanations furnished to us by the Company & its officers, we, hereby certify that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company as stated below for the Financial Year ending on March 31, 2020 have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Directors of companies by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, or any such other Statutory Authority.

Sr. No.	Name of Director	DIN	Date of Appointment in Company
1	Shri Ashok Kumar Goel	00076553	15/03/1969
2	Shri Vijay Kumar Goel	00075317	19/08/1960
3	Shri Gaurav Goel	00076111	04/04/2007
4	Shri Gautam Goel	00076326	26/04/1994
5	Shri Ashwani Kumar Gupta	00108678	25/08/1989
6	Shri Harish Saluja	01233800	15/09/1980
7	Shri Rahul Bedi	02573535	28/09/1992
8	Shri Sandeep Kumar Sharma	06906510	23/06/2014
9	Smt. Nandita Chaturvedi	07015079	12/11/2014
10	Shri Mahendar	08190074	07/08/2018
11	Shri Mahesh Prasad Mehrotra	00016768	06/07/1987
12	Shri Priya Brat	00041859	13/12/2002

Ensuring the eligibility of for the appointment/ continuity of every Director on the Board is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these based on our verification. This certificate is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For GSK & Associates
Company Secretaries
FRN: P2014UP036000

Saket Sharma
(Partner)
C.P. No: 2565
M. No: F4229

Date: June 2, 2020
Place: Kanpur

UDIN: F004229B000357428

Financial Statements

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, 2020, 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 "the 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, 2020, 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 there under, 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	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
1. Determination of NRV of Sugar for comparison with Cost of Production (COP) for valuation of inventory:	
As on March 31, 2020, the Company has inventory of sugar with a carrying value of ₹1486.67 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 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.	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 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.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
2. Recognition of deferred tax asset relating to minimum alternate tax (MAT) credit entitlement and re-measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities	
The Government of India on December 12, 2019 vide the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019, inserted a new section 115BAA in the Income Tax Act 1961 which provides the company an option to choose lower tax rate of 22% subject to forego of MAT credit entitlement and certain exemptions and deductions or to continue with the existing income tax rate of 30% with utilization of MAT credit and such exemptions and deductions. The Company has assessed dual tax structures and decided to continue with the existing tax structure until the utilization of MAT credits and to measure deferred tax assets and liabilities at the tax rates that are expected to apply for its reversal in future. Accordingly, deferred tax assets and liabilities that are expected to reverse when the company would migrate to new lower tax regime have been measured at lower tax rate. As on March 31, 2020, the company has recognised deferred tax asset relating to MAT credit entitlement amounting to ₹176.93 crores and also re-measured its deferred tax assets and liabilities using the dual Income tax rates enacted as at the close of the financial year, resulting in reversal of deferred tax liability of ₹55.90 Crores. We considered the re-measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities based on migration to lower tax regime and recognition of deferred tax assets relating to MAT credit entitlement as a key audit matter because significant judgement is required in forecasting future taxable profits for recognition of deferred tax asset relating to MAT credit entitlement as well as for migration to new lower tax regime.	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 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.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
3. Contingent Liabilities	
There are a number of litigations pending before various forums against the Company and management's judgement is required for estimating the amount to be disclosed as contingent liability. 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.	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: - understood and tested the design and operating effectiveness of controls as established by the management for obtaining all relevant information for pending litigation cases; - discussing with the management any material developments and latest status of legal matters; - read various correspondences and related documents pertaining to litigation cases produced by the management and relevant external legal opinions obtained 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; - 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 Standalone Financial Statements and our auditors' report 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, 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, 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, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to Standalone Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure B**".

   (g) With respect to the 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, 2020 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: 20429196AAAAAH3569

Place of signature: Kanpur
Date: June 2, 2020

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

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No. 057986
UDIN: 20057986AAAAEE9860

Place of signature: New Delhi
Date: June 2, 2020

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's 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, 2020, 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 except for demand raised by Income Tax Authorities at the time of processing of TDS return. There are no undisputed statutory dues as referred to above as at March 31, 2020 outstanding for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable except for demand raised by Income Tax Authorities at the time of processing of TDS return aggregating to ₹0.01Crores. 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 is 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: 20429196AAAAAH3569

Place of signature: Kanpur
Date: June 2, 2020

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

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No. 057986
UDIN: 20057986AAAAEE9860

Place of signature: New Delhi
Date: June 2, 2020

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	#	2012-13	Hon'ble Supreme Court
4	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.01	2012-13	Hon'ble Supreme Court
	sub-total		**0.04**		
1	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	#	1998-99	Allahabad High Court
2	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.01	2001-02	Allahabad High Court
3	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	#	2004-05	Allahabad High Court
4	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	#	2004-05	Allahabad High Court
5	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.01	2004-05	Allahabad High Court
6	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.02	2005-06	Allahabad High Court
7	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.04	2010-11	Allahabad High Court
	sub-total		**0.08**		
1	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.04	1995-96	CESTAT Bench Allahabad
2	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	#	1996-97	CESTAT Bench Allahabad
3	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.62	2001-02	CESTAT Bench Allahabad
4	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.01	2003-04	CESTAT Bench Allahabad
5	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.03	2004-05	CESTAT Bench Allahabad
6	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.03	2004-05	CESTAT Bench Allahabad
7	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.07	2005-06	CESTAT Bench Allahabad
8	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.26	2005-06	CESTAT Bench Allahabad
9	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.02	2006-07	CESTAT Bench Allahabad
10	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.04	2009-10	CESTAT Bench Allahabad
11	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	#	2009-10	CESTAT Bench Allahabad
12	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	2.89	2010-11	CESTAT Bench Allahabad
13	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	4.76	2010-11	CESTAT Bench Allahabad
14	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	3.09	2010-11	CESTAT Bench Allahabad
15	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	2.08	2014-15	CESTAT Bench Allahabad
16	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.02	2016-17	CESTAT Bench Allahabad
17	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.01	2015-16	CESTAT Bench Allahabad
18	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.31	2017-18	CESTAT Bench Allahabad
19	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.36	2018-19	CESTAT Bench Allahabad
	sub-total		**14.64**		
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

Sr#	Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount in ₹ crores	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
5	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.30	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		**0.87**		
	Total Excise duty demands		**15.63**		
1	Service Tax Law	Service Tax	0.56	2009-10	CESTAT Bench Allahabad
2	Service Tax Law	Service Tax	0.35	2014-15	CESTAT Bench Allahabad
3	Service Tax Law	Service Tax	0.10	2015-16	CESTAT Bench Allahabad
4	Service Tax Law	Service Tax	0.36	2015-16	CESTAT Bench Allahabad
	Total Service tax demands		**1.37**		
	Total Excise duty & Service tax demands		**17.00**		
1	U.P. Trade Tax Act, 1948	Trade Tax	0.05	1996-97	Allahabad High Court
2	U.P. Trade Tax Act, 1948	Trade Tax	0.09	1997-98	Allahabad High Court
3	U.P. Trade Tax Act, 1948	Trade Tax	0.22	1998-99	Allahabad High Court
4	U.P. Trade Tax Act, 1948	Trade Tax	0.11	1999-00	Allahabad High Court
5	U.P. Trade Tax Act, 1948	Trade Tax	0.02	2000-01	Allahabad High Court
6	U.P. Trade Tax Act, 1948	Trade Tax	0.38	2001-02	Allahabad High Court
7	U.P. Trade Tax Act, 1948	Trade Tax	0.16	2001-02	Allahabad High Court
8	U.P. Trade Tax Act, 1948	Trade Tax	0.37	2002-03	Allahabad High Court
9	U.P. Trade Tax Act, 1948	Trade Tax	0.13	2002-03	Allahabad High Court
10	U.P. Trade Tax Act, 1948	Trade Tax	0.40	2003-04	Allahabad High Court
11	U.P. Trade Tax Act, 1948	Trade Tax	0.07	2003-04	Allahabad High Court
12	U.P. Trade Tax Act, 1948	Trade Tax	0.51	2004-05	Allahabad High Court
13	U.P. Trade Tax Act, 1948	Trade Tax	0.55	2009-10	Allahabad High Court
	Sub-total		**3.06**		
1	U.P. Trade Tax Act, 1948	Trade Tax	0.65	2014-15	Additional Commissioner (Appeals)
2	U.P. Trade Tax Act, 1948	Trade Tax	0.37	2006-07	Additional Commissioner (Appeals)
3	U.P. Trade Tax Act, 1948	Trade Tax	#	2007-08	Additional Commissioner (Appeals)
4	U.P. Trade Tax Act, 1948	Trade Tax	0.52	2007-08	Additional Commissioner (Appeals)
	Sub-total		**1.54**		
	Total Trade tax demands		**4.60**		
1	U.P. Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area Act, 2007	Entry Tax	1.06	1994-95	Allahabad High Court
2	U.P. Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area Act, 2007	Entry Tax	0.82	1994-95	Allahabad High Court
3	U.P. Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area Act, 2007	Entry Tax	0.37	1995-96	Allahabad High Court

Sr#	Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount in ₹ crores	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
4	U.P. Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area Act, 2007	Entry Tax	1.25	1995-96	Allahabad High Court
5	U.P. Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area Act, 2007	Entry Tax	0.89	2001-02	Allahabad High Court
	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	0.01	2010-11	Additional Commissioner (Appeals)
2	U.P. Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area Act, 2007	Entry Tax	0.05	2014-15	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	0.03	2017-18	Additional Commissioner (Appeals)
	Sub-total		**0.16**		
	Total Entry tax demands		**4.57**		
	Total Trade tax and Entry tax demands		**9.17**		

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

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of the Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited for the year ended March 31, 2020

Report on the Internals 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, 2020 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, 2020, 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: 20429196AAAAAH3569

Place of signature: Kanpur
Date: June 2, 2020

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

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No. 057986
UDIN: 20057986AAAAEE9860

Place of signature: New Delhi
Date: June 2, 2020

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

CIN: L15249UP1933PLC000511

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
ASSETS			
(1) Non - current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	1,614.39	1,589.49
(b) Right-of-use-assets	5	18.09	-
(c) Capital work - in - progress	6	6.78	33.95
(d) Other Intangible assets	7	2.87	3.24
(e) Biological asset	8 (i)	#	#
(f) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	9	27.29	32.95
(ii) Loans	10 (i)	2.80	3.57
(iii) Other financial assets	11 (i)	0.41	0.41
(g) Deferred tax asset (net)	23	6.19	-
(h) Other non - current assets	12 (i)	22.77	28.52
Sub total (non current assets)		**1,701.59**	**1,692.13**
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	13	1,603.70	1,656.25
(b) Biological asset	8 (ii)	1.17	0.72
(c) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	14	309.16	314.57
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	15	2.69	2.62
(iii) Bank Balances other than (ii) above	16	6.51	7.06
(iv) Loans	10 (ii)	1.70	-
(v) Others financial assets	11 (ii)	1.43	0.68
(d) Other current assets	12 (ii)	213.28	151.72
Sub total (current assets)		**2,139.64**	**2,133.62**
(e) Assets held for sale	17	1.64	1.64
Total assets		**3,842.87**	**3,827.39**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity share capital	18	66.45	66.45
(b) Other equity	19	1,308.63	1,176.65
Sub total (equity)		**1,375.08**	**1,243.10**
LIABILITIES			
(1) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	20 (i)	416.52	530.18
(ii) Lease Liabilities	21 (i)	13.09	-
(b) Other non - current liabilities	24 (i)	16.64	22.86
(c) Provisions	22 (i)	32.38	29.05
(d) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	23	-	37.67
sub total (non current liabilities)		**478.63**	**619.76**
(2) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	20 (ii)	1,200.82	1,139.31
(ii) Trade payables	25		
(A) total outstanding due of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and	25	1.93	7.06
(B) total outstanding due of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	25	563.07	554.04
(iii) Lease Liabilities	21 (ii)	4.53	-
(iv) Other financial liabilities	21 (iii)	178.51	194.77
(b) Other current liabilities	24(ii)	32.67	47.29
(c) Provisions	22 (ii)	7.63	7.57
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	26	-	14.49
Sub Total (current liabilities)		**1,989.16**	**1,964.53**
Total equity & liabilities		**3,842.87**	**3,827.39**

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

Fiza Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 429196

Place: Kanpur
Date: 02-06-2020

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

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No. 057986

Place: New Delhi
Date: 02-06-2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

V. K. Goel
Chairman
(DIN 00075317)

A. K. Goel
Vice Chairman
(DIN 00076553)

Gaurav Goel
Managing Director
(DIN 00076111)

M. P. Mehrotra
Director
(DIN 00016768)

Nalin Kumar Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Aparna Goel
Company Secretary

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

CIN: L15249UP1933PLC000511

(₹ In Crore)

	Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
I	Revenue from operations	27	3,394.56	2,754.46
II	Other income	28	29.35	17.08
III	**Total income (I + II)**		**3,423.91**	**2,771.54**
IV	EXPENSES			
	Cost of materials consumed	29	2,497.19	2,365.21
	Excise duty on sale of goods	30	40.75	-
	Purchase of Stock-in-Trade	31	60.89	29.82
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock - in - trade and work - in - progress	32	28.60	(503.80)
	Employee benefits expenses	33	136.36	137.91
	Finance costs	34	100.07	90.50
	Depreciation and amortization expenses	35	75.39	69.68
	Other expenses	36	264.41	245.22
	Total expenses (IV)		**3,203.66**	**2,434.54**
V	**Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax (III - IV)**		220.25	337.00
VI	Exceptional items	45	(17.26)	(16.04)
VII	Profit / (loss) before tax (V - VI)		**202.99**	**320.96**
VIII	Tax expense			
	(1) Current tax	37	31.61	65.42
	(2) Deferred tax	23	(39.99)	0.58
			(8.38)	**66.00**
IX	**Profit / (loss) for the period (VII - VIII)**		**211.37**	**254.96**
X	**Other comprehensive income**			
	(a) (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	-- Remeasurement of Post-Employment Benefits Obligation		(2.23)	0.01
	-- Change in Fair value of FVOCI equity investments		(0.72)	(0.30)
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	23	0.85	0.03
	(b) (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		(8.79)	(0.12)
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	23	3.07	0.04
XI	**Total comprehensive income for the period (IX + X)**		**203.55**	**254.62**
XII	**Earning per equity share (face value of ₹10 each)**	38		
	(i) Basic (₹)		31.84	38.40
	(ii) Diluted (₹)		31.84	38.40

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

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

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

Fiza Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 429196

Place: Kanpur
Date: 02-06-2020

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

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No. 057986

Place: New Delhi
Date: 02-06-2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

V. K. Goel
Chairman
(DIN 00075317)

A. K. Goel
Vice Chairman
(DIN 00076553)

Gaurav Goel
Managing Director
(DIN 00076111)

M. P. Mehrotra
Director
(DIN 00016768)

Nalin Kumar Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Aparna Goel
Company Secretary

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

CIN: L15249UP1933PLC000511

A. Equity share capital

(₹ In Crore)

For the year ended March 31, 2019			For the year ended March 31, 2020		
Balance as at April 1, 2018	Changes in equity share capital during the year	As at March 31, 2019	Balance as at April 1, 2019	Changes in equity share capital during the year	As at March 31, 2020
66.45	-	66.45	66.45	-	66.45

B. Other equity

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Surplus						Others Reserves			Total
	Capital reserve	Securities 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	
Balance as on April 1, 2018	7.23	379.94	1.62	3.72	121.24	434.41	(2.87)	1.50	-	946.79
Reclassification of Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation						2.87				2.87
Profit for the year						254.96	-			254.96
Other comprehensive income						-	0.01	(0.27)	(0.08)	(0.34)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	254.96	0.01	(0.27)	(0.08)	254.62
Molasses fund created during the year			0.38							0.38
Molasses fund utilised during the year			(0.59)							(0.59)
Dividend paid, inclusive of taxes						(28.01)				(28.01)
Transfer from statutory reserve					0.59					0.59
Balance as at March 31, 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)
Transfer from statutory reserve					0.21					0.21
Reclassify to Pnl									0.08	0.08
Final dividend, inclusive of taxes						(24.01)				(24.01)
Interim dividend, inclusive of taxes						(48.02)				(48.02)
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

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

This is the Statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date

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

Fiza Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 429196

Place: Kanpur
Date: 02-06-2020

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

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No. 057986

Place: New Delhi
Date: 02-06-2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

V. K. Goel
Chairman
(DIN 00075317)

A. K. Goel
Vice Chairman
(DIN 00076553)

Gaurav Goel
Managing Director
(DIN 00076111)

M. P. Mehrotra
Director
(DIN 00016768)

Nalin Kumar Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Aparna Goel
Company Secretary

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2020

CIN: L15249UP1933PLC000511

(₹ In Crore)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
A	Cash flow from operating activities		
	Net Profit after exceptional items and tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	202.99	320.96
	Adjustments :		
	Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment & Intangible asset	75.39	69.68
	(Gain) / Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	0.01	(0.85)
	Finance costs	100.07	90.50
	Storage fund for molasses	0.38	0.38
	Deferred Government grant	(0.38)	(0.97)
	Finance income	(0.76)	(2.04)
	Dividend income	(0.03)	-
	Provision for advances to subsidiary company/impairment of investment written back	(1.70)	(1.00)
	Loss on material held for disposal	-	1.60
	Provision for impairment allowances	-	6.00
	Fair value gain on re-measurement of biological assets through profit or loss	(2.85)	(1.18)
	Liabilities/ Provisions no longer required written back	(0.94)	(0.92)
	Bad-debts written off Net off provision for impairment debts written back of ₹6.00 Crore)	9.52	0.55
	Exceptional items	17.26	16.04
	Provision for employee benefits	1.16	1.39
	Operating profit before working capital adjustments	**400.12**	**500.14**
	Working capital adjustments		
	(Increase) /Decrease in trade receivables	0.64	(78.24)
	(Increase) /Decrease in other financial assets	(1.08)	1.48
	(Increase) /Decrease in other assets	(19.40)	3.38
	(Increase) /Decrease in Government grants	(21.91)	(100.92)
	(Increase) /Decrease in asset held for sale	-	(1.60)
	(Increase) /Decrease in inventories	52.55	(511.52)
	Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other financial liabilities	6.97	67.27
	Increase / (Decrease) in provisions and other liabilities	(13.41)	(1.25)
	Cash generated from operations	**404.48**	**(121.26)**
	Tax expenses	(47.99)	(55.35)
	Net cash generated from operating activities	**356.49**	**(176.61)**
B	Investing activities		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(61.15)	(84.24)
	Sale of property, plant and equipment	0.30	3.72
	Loan to subsidiaries companies	(11.07)	(10.68)
	Sale of financial instruments	-	1.00
	Interest received	0.16	1.23
	Purchase/maturity of fixed deposits (Net)	0.70	1.28
	Dividend received	0.03	-
	Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities	**(71.03)**	**(87.69)**

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2020 *(contd.)*

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
C Financing activities		
Repayments of long term borrowings	(184.40)	(128.61)
Payment of Lease Liabilities	(4.28)	-
Receipt of long term borrowings	32.60	314.99
Proceeds from short term borrowings (net)	61.51	208.81
Dividend including dividend distribution tax	(71.73)	(27.63)
Finance cost paid	(119.09)	(102.86)
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities	**(285.39)**	**264.70**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**0.07**	**0.40**
Opening cash & cash equivalents	**2.62**	**2.22**
Closing cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of Cash Flow Statement (refer note 15)	**2.69**	**2.62**

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 Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balances with banks :		
-On Current Accounts	1.49	1.77
Cash on hand	1.20	0.85
Total	**2.69**	**2.62**

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

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Long-term borrowings	Short-term borrowings	Total
Opening balance as on April 01, 2019	**683.53**	**1,139.31**	**1,822.84**
Financial cash flows (Net)	(151.80)	61.51	(90.29)
Changes in Interest Accured	7.40	-	7.40
Closing balance as at March 31, 2020	**539.13**	**1,200.82**	**1,739.95**

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

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

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

Fiza Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 429196

Place: Kanpur
Date: 02-06-2020

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

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No. 057986

Place: New Delhi
Date: 02-06-2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

V. K. Goel
Chairman
(DIN 00075317)

A. K. Goel
Vice Chairman
(DIN 00076553)

Gaurav Goel
Managing Director
(DIN 00076111)

M. P. Mehrotra
Director
(DIN 00016768)

Nalin Kumar Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Aparna Goel
Company Secretary

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statement

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) 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, 2020.

c) 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.

d) 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.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statement

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 gains 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.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statement

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 profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

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 straightline 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

Functional and presentation currency

Standalone financial statements have been presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

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.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statement

Non-monetary items, which are measured at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date when such value is determined.

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 and pricing incentives, rebates, other similar allowances to the customers and also excluding service tax, value added taxes, goods and service tax and other taxes and amounts collected on behalf of third parties or government, if any.

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.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statement

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 of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of 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

The Company has adopted the new accounting standard Ind AS 116 "Leases" on April 1, 2019 as per Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019, notified by MCA on March 30, 2019. Ind AS 116 is a single lessee accounting model and sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. On application of Ind AS 116, the nature of expenses has changed from lease rent in previous periods to depreciation cost for the right-of-use assets(ROU), and finance cost for interest accrued on lease liability.

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 on the basis of 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

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statement

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.

Transition to Ind AS 116

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116, Leases and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method and has taken the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings, on the date of initial application. Consequently, the Company recorded the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the ROU asset at its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date of the lease, but discounted at the Company's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. Comparatives as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019 have not been retrospectively adjusted and therefore will continue to be reported under the accounting policies included as part of our Annual Report for year ended March 31, 2019.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statement

The following is the summary of practical expedients elected on initial application:

a) By measuring the assets at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payment recognized immediately before the date of initial applications.

b) not to reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease, accordingly the definition of lease in accordance with Ind AS 17 will continue to be applied to those leases entered or modified before April 1, 2019.

(c) The Company has applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment, consequently, the Company has recorded the lease liability at the present value of remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

(d) excluded the initial direct costs from measurement of the ROU asset.

(e) Not to recognize ROU assets and lease liabilities for leases with less than twelve months of lease term and low-value assets on the date of initial application.

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.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules has notified Appendix C of Ind AS 12 w.e.f April 01, 2019. The Company has adopted "Appendix C of Ind AS 12" and assessed for effect of uncertainty of the probability that a taxation authority will accept uncertain tax treatment. The company does not have any significant impact of the amendment on its financial statements.

The Company update the amount of tax provision in the financial statement if facts and circumstances 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.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statement

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 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.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statement

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 shareholders 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 asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows 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.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statement

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 life time 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.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statement

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

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.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statement

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 is amortised 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 Liabilities for wages and salaries and other non-monetary benefits, including compensated absences that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

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 employees' 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.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statement

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's also made contribution to the provident fund set up as irrevocable trust by the Company. 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) 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.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules has notified amendment of Ind AS 19 applicable w.e.f April 01,2019. As per amendment 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

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statement

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.

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.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statement

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 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 and the tax rates applicable at the time of settlement of deferred income tax liability, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with applicable tax rate and future tax planning strategies.

v. Impairment of investments in subsidiaries

The Company reviews it's 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 it's 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.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 4 - Property, plant & equipment

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Land	Building	Plant & equipment's	Furniture & fixtures	Computers	Office equipment's	Electrical appliances	Vehicles	Farm assets & equipment	Total (2018-19)
Gross Carrying Cost										
As on April 01, 2018	346.64	175.48	1,864.56	11.62	10.30	2.94	11.43	20.42	0.92	2,444.31
Additions during the year	0.19	16.16	51.36	0.19	1.37	0.42	0.20	2.94	-	72.83
Disposals/deductions during the year	(0.94)	(0.21)	(1.22)	-	-	-	-	(1.21)	-	(3.58)
As at March 31, 2019	345.89	191.43	1,914.70	11.81	11.67	3.36	11.63	22.15	0.92	2,513.56
Depreciation										
As on April 01, 2018	-	63.84	751.29	9.64	8.83	2.39	8.95	10.01	0.50	855.45
Charges for the year	-	5.75	60.31	0.31	0.54	0.10	0.39	1.88	0.05	69.33
Disposals/deductions during the year	-	(0.04)	(0.04)	-	-	-	-	(0.63)	-	(0.71)
As at March 31, 2019	-	69.55	811.56	9.95	9.37	2.49	9.34	11.26	0.55	924.07
Net Carrying Cost										
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
As at March 31, 2018	346.64	111.64	1,113.27	1.98	1.47	0.55	2.48	10.41	0.42	1,588.86

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Land	Building	Plant & equipment's	Furniture & fixtures	Computers	Office equipment's	Electrical appliances	Vehicles	Farm assets & equipment	Total (2019-20)
Gross Carrying Cost										
As on 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 on 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

Notes:

(i) Contractual commitment towards purchase of property, plant and equipment, refer note -39

(ii) Opening balances of gross block and accumulated depreciation have been regrouped / reclassified / rearranged wherever considered necessary.

(iii) The Company has availed loans from banks and other entitities against security of the aforsaid assetss (Refer note 20 for detailed security terms)

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 5 - Right-of-use-assets

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Buliding
Gross Carrying Cost	
Transition effect as on April 01, 2019	-
Additions during the year	22.07
As at March 31, 2020	22.07
Depreciation	
As on April 01, 2019	-
Charges for the year	3.98
As at March 31, 2020	3.98
Net Carrying Cost	
As at March 31, 2020	18.09
As at March 31, 2019	-

(i) Lease Liability towards Right-of-use-assets, refer note -43

Note 6 - Captal Work In progress

Particulars		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Opening Balance			
Plant and equipment/ Civil work - in- progress	(A)	33.95	24.13
Additions during the year			
Plant and equipment / Civil work - in - progress		57.13	68.05
	(B)	57.13	68.05
Preoperative expenses/ trial run expenses			
Additions during the year :			
Finance costs (refer note 6.a)			
Interest		0.12	0.18
	(C)	0.12	0.18
Total additions during the year	D= (B+C)	57.25	68.23
	E = (A+D)	91.20	92.36
Capitalized during the year	(F)	84.42	58.41
Capital work-in-progress at the end of the year G= (E-F)		6.78	33.95

Note 6.a - Finance Cost

The finance costs on specific borrowings capitalized during the year amounted to ₹0.12 crore (March 31, 2019 : ₹0.18 crore) using the capitalization rate of 8.40 % (March 31, 2019: 8.75 %) 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.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 7 - Intangible Assets

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Computer Software Licenses	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Gross carrying cost		
Opening balance	3.90	3.58
Additions during the year	0.02	0.32
Closing balance (a)	3.92	3.90
Amortisation		
Opening balance	0.66	0.31
Charges for the year	0.39	0.35
Closing balance (b)	1.05	0.66
Net carrying cost		
Net closing balance (a-b)	2.87	3.24

Note 8 - Biological Assets

(i) Non-current biological assets

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
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 Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Standing Crop (refer note. 2(viii))	0.72	0.42
Add: Change in fair value *	2.85	1.18
Less: Harvested during the year	2.40	0.88
Closing Balance	1.17	0.72

* excludes fair value of self consumed sugar cane of ₹1.74 crore (Previous Year ₹1.80 crore)

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 9 - Financial assets - Investments

(i) Non - Current Investments (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Face Value	No. of Shares/ Units	As at March 31, 2020	No. of Shares/ Units	As at March 31, 2019
(I) Equity Instruments					
(i) Investment in subsidiary (Unquoted)					
(Carried at deemed cost)					
Dhampur International Pte Ltd. (wholly owned subsidiary) (refer note 9 (a)	SG$ 1	10000	#	10000	#
	US $ 1	2000000	#	2000000	#
Carried at cost					
EHAAT Limited (wholly owned subsidiary) (refer note 9 (b)	₹10	3770000	3.77	3770000	3.77
Less :- write off during the year (refer note 9 (b))			(3.77)		-
Net Investment in EHAAT Limited (wholly owned subsidiary)			**-**		**3.77**
Dhampur International Pte Ltd. (wholly owned subsidiary)	US $ 1	4000000	26.13	4000000	26.13
DETS Limited (having controlling stake of 51%)	₹10	428400	1.41	428400	1.41
Less :- Write off during the year (refer note 9 (b))			(1.17)		-
Net Investment in DETS Limited (having controlling stake of 51%)			**0.24**		**1.41**
Total Investment in subsidiary (Unquoted)			**26.37**		**31.31**
(ii) Investment in others (Quoted)					
(Carried at deemed cost)					
Rāmgangā Sanyukta Sahkari Kheti Samiti Limited	₹100	1	#	1	#
(Value is ₹100, not reflecting due to rounding off)					
Total of Investment in others (Unquoted)			**#**		**#**
(iii) Investment in others (Quoted)					
(Carried at fair value through other comprehensive income)					
VLS Finance Limited	₹10	263142	0.85	263142	1.54
South Asian Enterprises Limited	₹10	250000	0.07	250000	0.10
Total Investment in others (Quoted)			**0.92**		**1.64**
Total			**27.29**		**32.95**

Particulars	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Investment carried at deemed cost	26.37	31.31
Investment carried at fair value through FVTPL (Market Price)	-	-
Investment carried at fair value through OCI (Market Price)	0.92	1.64

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Disclosure of non-current investments (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market Value	0.92	1.64
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	26.37	31.31
Aggregate amount of write off and impairment in value of Investments	4.94	-

9 (a) The Company has fair valued its investments in its subsidiary "Dhampur International PTE Ltd." and use 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/-

(b) During the financial year 2019-20, the Company has fully write off 37,70,000 Equity Shares of EHAAT Limited of ₹10/- each and paritally impaired 4,28,400 Equity Shares of DETS Limited of ₹10/- each.

Note 10 - Financial assets - Loans

(i) Non-current loans (Unsecured, considered good) (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Carried at amortised cost		
Security deposits		
- to related parties	1.86	2.43
- to others	0.94	1.14
Total	**2.80**	**3.57**

(ii) Current loans (Unsecured, considered good) (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Carried at amortised cost		
Loans and advances to subsidiary companies	1.70	-
Total	**1.70**	**-**

Note 11 - Other financial assets

(i) Other non- current financial assets (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Carried at amortised cost		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Other Recoverable	0.41	0.41
Total	**0.41**	**0.41**

(ii) Other current financial assets (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Carried at amortised cost		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Insurance claim receivable	0.05	0.04
Interest receivable	1.21	0.61
Other recoverable	0.17	0.03
Total	**1.43**	**0.68**

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 12 - Other assets

(i) Other non-current assets (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Capital advance	1.44	6.85
Income tax refundable*	17.95	17.63
Payment of taxes under protest/appeal	3.38	4.04
Total	**22.77**	**28.52**

*** Note - Non-current income tax** (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Advance tax paid/refund	17.95	17.63
Less : Provision for tax (refer note 26)	-	-
Total	**17.95**	**17.63**

(ii) Other current assets (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Advance to suppliers	17.69	12.97
Advances to employees	0.60	0.48
Balance with revenue authorities	16.70	10.01
Subsidy receivable from Government/Government Authorities	163.05	121.55
Prepaid expenses	13.55	2.92
Advance recoverable - other	1.69	3.57
Advance rent	-	0.22
Total	**213.28**	**151.72**

Note 13 - Inventories

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(refer note no. - ' 2(vii) ' for Mode of Valuation)		
Raw materials	14.24	9.83
Raw materials - in - transit	-	19.79
Work-in-process	20.43	31.02
Finished goods	1,534.50	1,552.36
Stock in trade	0.32	0.47
Stores & Spare parts	34.09	42.65
Loose tools	0.12	0.13
Total	**1,603.70**	**1,656.25**
Carrying amount of inventories pledged as security for borrowings	1,603.70	1,656.25

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 14 - Trade receivables

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Carried at amortised cost		
Other than Related party		
- Secured, considered good		
- Unsecured, considered good	307.08	302.95
- Which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	16.13
Less : Provision for impairment allowances	-	(6.00)
From Related party		
- Unsecured, considered good	2.08	1.49
Total	**309.16**	**314.57**

Note 15 - Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balances with banks :		
-On current account	1.49	1.77
Cash on hand	1.20	0.85
Total	**2.69**	**2.62**

Note 16 - Bank Balances other than cash and cash equivalents

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balances with banks :		
- In unpaid dividend accounts	0.99	0.84
Other bank balances :		
Deposits earmarked for fixed deposit and others	4.11	4.70
Deposits earmarked for molasses storage fund	1.41	1.52
Total	**6.51**	**7.06**
Value of Restricited Bank Balances	**6.51**	**7.06**

Note 17 - Assets held for sale

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Material held for disposal*	1.64	1.64
Total	**1.64**	**1.64**

*Biogas Genset parts under power segment which is currently valued at it's NRV and expected to be disposed-off in next year.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 18 - Share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No.	(₹ in crore)	No.	(₹ in crore)
Authorized shares				
Equity shares of ₹10/- each	113826000	113.83	113826000	113.83
Preference shares of ₹100/- each	6917400	69.17	6917400	69.17
Issued , subscribed and paid-up shares				
Equity				
Equity shares of ₹10/- each fully paid-up	66387590	66.38	66387590	66.38
Equity shares forfeited	325496	0.07	325496	0.07
Less : Calls in arrears	539	#	539	#
Total		**66.45**		**66.45**

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No.	(₹ in crore)	No.	(₹ in crore)
Issued , subscribed and paid-up shares				
Equity shares				
At the beginning of the period	66387590	66.38	66387590	66.38
Issued during the period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	66387590	66.38	66387590	66.38

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No.	% holding	No.	% holding
Equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid-up				
Goel Investments Ltd.	6636980	10.00	10655515	16.05
Anil Kumar Goel	5778005	8.70	7000000	10.54
Sonitron Ltd.	4029759	6.07	4940716	7.44
Shudh Edible Products Ltd.	4299680	6.48	4299680	6.48
Mr. Gautam Goel	4242339	6.39	4242339	6.39
Mr. Gaurav Goel	4316904	6.50	4211379	6.34

Note 18. c - Calls unpaid of equity shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No.	(₹ in crore)	No.	(₹ in crore)
i) Calls unpaid by directors and officers	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
ii) Calls unpaid by others	539	2425	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 dividend when proposed by the Board of Directors, is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation, the shareholders of equity shares are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 18 - Share capital *(contd.)*

Note 18.e - Dividend

i) Detail of interim dividend and final dividend proposed
The Board of Directors has declared and paid interim dividend of 60% on equity shares (₹6.00 per equity shares of ₹ 10 each) in the meeting held on February 03, 2020 and the same is treated as final dividend

Note 19 - Other Equity

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
A. Reserve and Surplus		
(i) Capital redemption reserve	3.72	3.72
(ii) Capital reserve	7.23	7.23
(iii) General reserve	122.04	121.83
(iv) Securities premium	379.94	379.94
(v) Storage fund/reserve for molasses	1.58	1.41
(vi) Retained Earnings	803.57	664.23
B. Other reserve		
(i) Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation	(4.31)	(2.86)
(ii) FVOCI equity reserves	0.58	1.23
(iii) FVOCI cash flow hedge reserve	(5.72)	(0.08)
Total	**1,308.63**	**1,176.65**

A. Reserve and surplus

(i) Capital Redemption Reserve

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
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 Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
As per last account	**7.23**	**7.23**
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	**7.23**	**7.23**

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 19 - Other Equity *(contd.)*

(iii) General Reserve (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
As per last account	121.83	121.24
Add: Transfer from storage fund/reserve for molasses (refer A (v))	0.21	0.59
Closing Balance	122.04	121.83

(iv) Securities Premium Reserve (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
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 Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
As per last account	1.41	1.62
Add: Molasses fund created during the year	0.38	0.38
Less: Molasses fund Utilised during the year (transferred to General reserve)	0.21	0.59
Closing Balance	1.58	1.41

(vi) Retained Earnings (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
As per last account	664.23	434.41
Add:		
Reclassification of Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation	-	2.87
Net Profit for the period	211.37	254.96
Less: Appropriations		
i) Interim dividend inclusive of dividend distribution tax	48.02	28.01
ii) Final dividend inclusive of dividend distribution tax	24.01	-
Closing balance	803.57	664.23

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 19 - Other Equity *(contd.)*

B. Other reserves

(i) Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Opening balance	**(2.86)**	**(2.87)**
Add: Addition during the year	(1.45)	0.01
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**(4.31)**	**(2.86)**

(ii) FVOCI Equity reserve

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Opening balance	**1.23**	**1.50**
Add: Addition during the year	(0.65)	(0.27)
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**0.58**	**1.23**

(iii) FVOCI Cash flow hedge reserve

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Opening Balance	**(0.08)**	**-**
Add: Changes during the year	(5.72)	(0.08)
Less: Re-classified to Profit & Loss	0.08	-
Closing Balance	**(5.72)**	**(0.08)**

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, 2013.

(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.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 19 - Other Equity *(contd.)*

(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.

Note 20 - Financial liabilities "Borrowings"

(i) Non-current borrowings

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
Secured - carried at amortised cost				
Secured :				
Term Loans				
From banks				
Rupee Loans loans from banks		359.26		488.11
(For Security refer note 20.b)				
From entities other than banks - Carried at fair value through profit and loss account				
Rupee Loans :				
Government of India, Sugar Development Fund (SDF)		45.91		37.78
(For Security refer note 20.b)				
Unsecured - carried at amortised cost				
Deposit - from related parties	5.49		2.25	
- from public	5.86	11.35	2.04	4.29
Total		**416.52**		**530.18**

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 20 - Financial liabilities "Borrowings" *(contd.)*

a) Terms of repayment :

Name of banks / entities	Rate of Interest (ROI) % p.a.	Amount outstanding as at March 31, 2020		Amount outstanding as at March 31, 2019		Period of maturity w.r.t the Balance Sheet date as at March 31, 2020	Number of Installments outstanding as at March 31, 2020	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	NA	-	-	7.67	-	Fully repaid			
Term loan from bank	NA	-	-	25.00	-	Fully repaid			
Term loan from bank (Soft Loan)	8.60%	19.82	20.05	19.82	39.86	2 Year, 3 Months	8 Quarterly Installments	4.95	Refer note no. 20 (i) (a) (i) below
Term loan from bank	8.60%	3.32	5.01	12.75	23.71	2 Year, 6 Months	10 Quarterly Installments	0.83	Refer note no. 20 (i) (a) (ii) below
Term loan from bank	8.60%	3.30	4.95	6.75	9.52	2 Year, 6 Months	10 Quarterly Installments	0.82	Refer note no. 20 (i) (a) (ii) below
Term loan from bank	8.60%	15.18	18.98	15.18	34.16	2 Year, 3 Months	9 Quarterly Installments	3.80	Refer note no. 20 (i) (a) (ii) below
Term loan from bank (Soft Loan)	5.00%	53.25	173.05	38.74	227.45	4 Year, 3 Months	51 Monthly Installments	4.44	Refer note no. 20 (i) (a) (iii) below
Term loan from bank (Expansion for Distillery Capacity - Dhampur) *	8.55%	6.30	22.05	3.15	24.33	4 Year, 6 Months	18 Quarterly Installments	1.575	Refer note no. 20 (i) (a) (ii) below
Term loan from bank (Expansion for Distillery Capacity - Asmoli) *	8.55%	3.00	10.50	1.50	5.00	4 Year, 6 Months	18 Quarterly Installments	0.75	Refer note no. 20 (i) (a) (ii) below
Less :- Discounting impact under Ind AS		**(6.81)**	**(10.45)**	**(6.84)**	**(18.59)**				
	Sub-Total	**97.36**	**244.14**	**123.72**	**345.44**				
2) Central Bank of India	**8.95%**	**5.42**	**8.12**	**8.12**	**14.17**	1 Year, 3 Months	5 Quarterly Installments	2.71	Refer note no. 20 (i) (a) (iv) below
3) UCO Bank	**10.00%**	**-**	**107.00**	**-**	**128.50**	6 Year	20 Quarterly Installments	5.375 except last four installment of ₹5.25	Refer note no. 20 (i) (a) (v) below
4) Car loan from bank		**-**	**-**	**0.04**	**-**	Fully repaid		0.04	Hypothecation of cars
4) Government of India, Sugar Development Fund									
	4.75%	7.14	24.98	3.57	32.11	4 Year, 6 Months	9 Half Yearly Installments	3.57	Refer note no. 20 (i) (a) (vi) below
	4.75%	-	4.70	-	4.70	7 Year, 4 Months	10 Half Yearly Installments	0.47	Refer note no. 20 (i) (a) (vii) below
	4.75%	1.22	3.04	0.61	4.25	4 Year, 5 Months, 30 Days	7 Half Yearly Installments	0.61	Refer note no. 20 (i) (a) (viii) below
	4.25%	1.18	3.54	-	-	3 Year, 7 Months	8 Half Yearly Installments	0.59	Refer note no. 20 (i) (a) (viii) below
	3.40%	1.92	13.44	-	-	3 Year, 11 Months, 14 Days	8 Half Yearly Installments	1.92	Refer note no. 20 (i) (a) (ix) below
	7.00%	-	-	0.34	-	Fully repaid			
	7.00%	-	-	0.33	-	Fully repaid			
Less :- Discounting impact under Ind AS		(1.86)	(3.79)	(1.44)	(3.28)				
	Sub-Total	**9.60**	**45.91**	**3.41**	**37.78**				
Unsecured :									
Deposit - from related parties		2.25	5.49	4.62	2.25	From F.Y 20-21 to F.Y 22-23	Payable on different due dates	-	-
- from public		2.03	5.86	8.37	2.04	From F.Y 20-21 to F.Y 22-23	Payable on different due dates	-	-
	Sub-Total	**4.28**	**11.35**	**12.99**	**4.29**				
	Grand-Total	**116.66**	**416.52**	**148.28**	**530.18**				

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 20 - Financial liabilities "Borrowings" *(contd.)*

b) 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 director's

(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 director's.

(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 CBOI are secured by first parri passu charge on block of fixed assets of the Company and personal guarantee of promoter director's.

(v) 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 director's.

(vi) 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.

(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 Rajpura, situated at Rajpura and personal guarantee of promoter director's.

(viii) 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 director's

(ix) 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.

(x) 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 director's.

(ii) Current borrowings (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
Unsecured - carried at amortised cost				
Loans repayable on demand				
Unsecured				
Deposits from public	0.20	0.20	-	-
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	453.63		608.42	
Central Bank of India	71.83		79.89	
District Co-operative Banks	241.10		323.65	
"Prathma U P Gramin Bank (Prathma Bank merged with Sarva U P Gramin Bank)"	116.10		102.24	
State Bank of India	43.63	926.29	25.11	1,139.31
		1,200.82		**1,139.31**

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 20 - Financial liabilities “Borrowings” *(contd.)*

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

Short Term loan from Punjab National Bank are secured :

- Rupee term loan from PNB under the Government sponsored Scheme for Extending Soft loan to sugar mills are secured by first parri passu charge on block of fixed assets of five units of the Company and personal guarantee of promoter director’s
- Repayment is to be made in one bullet payment after one year from the date of disbursement i.e. 05-04-2019.

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 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 are secured :

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

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 21 - Lease and Other Financial Liabilities

(i) Non-Current Lease Liabilities

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Carried at amortised cost		
Lease Liabilities	13.09	-
Total	**13.09**	**-**

(ii) Current Lease Liabilities

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Carried at amortised cost		
Lease Liabilities	4.53	-
Total	**4.53**	**-**

(iii) Other Current Financial Liabilities

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Carried at amortised cost		
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 20.a)	116.66	148.28
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	1.68	3.55
Interest accrued and due on borrowings* {including ₹0.33 Crore (PY ₹0.06 Crore) on interest accrued and due on unclaimed matured deposit}	3.36	1.16
Interest accrued on MSME	0.36	0.14
Other payables	0.01	0.01
Unclaimed matured deposits	0.91	0.36
Unpaid liability	28.85	25.97
Employee benefits	9.34	9.97
Security deposits	4.37	4.49
Unclaimed dividend	0.99	0.84
Carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Derivative Liabilities	11.98	-
Total	**178.51**	**194.77**

* 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.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 22 - Provisions

(i) Long term provision (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 48(ii)(a))	32.38	29.05
Total	32.38	29.05

(ii) Short term provision (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Provision for employee benefits		
- Gratuity (refer note 48(ii)(a))	2.49	2.37
- Others	5.14	5.20
Total	7.63	7.57

Note 23 - Deferred Tax Asset/ (Liability)

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Deferred tax asset :		
- On account of difference in the tax base value and carrying amount of Investments/security deposits	2.51	2.50
- On account of government grants	0.80	0.94
- On account of temporary differences on allowablility of expenses for tax purposes	15.65	13.78
- MAT credit entitlement	176.93	176.18
	195.89	193.40
Deferred tax liability :		
- On account of property, plant & equipment (other than land)	176.83	216.09
- On account of difference in the tax base value and carrying amount of land	12.87	14.98
	189.70	231.07
Net deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	6.19	(37.67)

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

Particulars	Carried forward losses & Unabsorbed Depreciation	Property Plant & Equipment	Other items	MAT credit entitlement	Total
At April 01, 2018	48.69	(204.23)	(1.70)	120.08	(37.16)
(Charged)/credited:-					
-to profit & loss	(48.69)	(11.86)	3.87	56.10	(0.58)
-to other comprehensive income	-	-	0.07	-	0.07
At March 31, 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

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 24 - Other Liabilities

(i) Non-Current liabilities

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Deferred Government Grants (refer note no. 40)	16.64	22.86
Total	**16.64**	**22.86**

(ii) Current liabilities

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Deferred Government Grants (refer note no. 40)	8.54	10.01
Advance from customers	5.62	19.30
Statutory dues payable	17.31	16.80
Others	1.20	1.18
Total	**32.67**	**47.29**

Note 25 - Trade payables - Current

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Carried at amortised cost		
Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	1.93	7.06
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	563.07	554.04
Total	**565.00**	**561.10**

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

Description	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
a) The principal amount remaining unpaid to suppliers as at the end of accounting year	1.93	7.06
b) The interest due thereon remaining unpaid to suppliers as at the end of accounting year	0.36	0.14
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	0.22	0.14
f) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in succeeding years	0.36	0.14

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.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 26 - Current tax liabilities

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Provision for tax	33.10	69.48
Less: Advance tax paid	33.10	54.99
Total	**-**	**14.49**

Note 27 - Revenue from operation

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
(i) Sale of Products:		
a) Manufactured goods		
Sugar	2,484.54	1,968.44
Chemicals	588.88	486.66
Power	109.99	224.59
Others	3.18	0.13
b) Traded goods		
Others	58.12	30.74
Sub-Total (i)	**3,244.71**	**2,710.56**
(ii) Other Operating Revenue		
Scrap sale	4.07	5.82
Liabilities/ Provisions no longer required written back	0.94	0.92
Insurance claim received	0.48	1.95
Indirect taxes refunds	8.69	1.89
Subsidy from Government (refer note no 40)	128.39	27.75
Fair value gain on re-measurement of biological assets through profit or loss*	2.85	1.18
Duty drawback	0.37	1.94
Miscellaneous income	0.54	1.07
Service Charges	3.52	1.38
Sub-Total (ii)	**149.85**	**43.90**
Total (i+ii)	**3,394.56**	**2,754.46**

* excludes fair value of self consumed sugar cane of ₹1.74 crore (Previous Year ₹1.80 crore)

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 28 - Other income

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Interest Income		
- from financial assets carried at amortized cost	0.28	1.49
- from banks and others	0.48	0.55
Deferred Government grant (refer note no. 40)	0.38	0.97
Dividend income	0.03	-
Other non-operating income		
Income from rent	1.19	1.27
Profit on sales of fixed assets	0.02	1.15
Income from REC (net of expenses)	12.79	3.94
Income from consultancy services	0.12	-
Provision for advances to subsidiary company/impairment of investment written back	1.70	1.00
Misc Income	0.25	
Foreign exchange fluctuation difference	12.11	6.71
Total	**29.35**	**17.08**

Note 29 - Cost of materials consumed

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Cost of material consumed		
- Sugar cane *	2,313.77	2,243.87
- Molasses	66.76	15.28
- Bagasse and other fuel	29.50	40.53
- Chemicals and others	87.16	65.53
Total	**2,497.19**	**2,365.21**

* excludes fair value of self consumed sugar cane of ₹1.74 crore (Previous Year ₹1.80 crore)

Note 30 - Excise Duty on sale of goods

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Excise duty on sale of goods	40.75	-
Total	**40.75**	**-**

Note 31 - Purchase of goods for resale

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Purchase of goods for resale		
Others	60.89	29.82
Total	**60.89**	**29.82**

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Closing Stock :		
Finished stock	1,534.50	1,552.36
Work-in-progress	20.43	31.02
Stock-in-trade	0.32	0.47
Total (a)	**1,555.25**	**1,583.85**
Opening Stock :		
Finished stock	1,552.36	1,053.05
Work-in-progress	31.02	25.88
Stock-in-trade	0.47	1.12
Total (b)	**1,583.85**	**1,080.05**
Net(Increase)/Decrease in stock (b-a)	**28.60**	**(503.80)**

Note :

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Write down the inventories at net realisable value	-	18.28

Note 33 - Employees benefits expense

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Salaries and wages	121.48	123.64
Contribution to Provident & other funds	9.28	8.88
Gratuity	4.22	3.93
Voluantary retirement compensation	0.58	0.50
Workmen & staff welfare expenses	0.80	0.96
Total	**136.36**	**137.91**

Note 34 - Finance costs

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Interest expenses on financial liabilities measured at amortize cost	114.90	100.14
Other borrowing cost	4.88	3.36
	119.78	103.50
Less : Interest capitalized during the period	0.12	0.18
Less : Interest subsidy claimed on Buffer Stock	19.59	12.82
Total	**100.07**	**90.50**

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 35 - Depreciation and amortisation expenses

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	71.02	69.33
(refer note no. 4)		
Depreciation of right of use assets	3.98	-
(refer note no. 5)		
Amortisation of intangible assets	0.39	0.35
(refer note no. 7)		
Total	**75.39**	**69.68**

Note 36 - Other expense

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Consumption of stores, spares & other manufacturing expenses	51.38	54.28
Power and fuel	8.83	8.37
Packing material expenses	31.95	36.53
Expenditure on crop	1.59	1.49
Repair & Maintenance :		
- Plant & machinery	35.58	40.78
- Building	3.27	3.27
- Others	3.42	3.51
Rent	-	7.83
Short term leases (Refer Note 2(xiii))	4.05	-
Rates and taxes	1.39	1.02
Charity and donations	0.29	0.40
Insurance	2.79	1.96
Transfer to storage fund for molasses	0.38	0.38
Consultancy/Retainship/Professional Fees	17.67	7.20
Selling Expenses :		
- Commission to selling agents	6.30	10.83
- Other selling expenses	54.35	31.48
Less : Buffer stock subsidy claim agst. Insurance & handling	(3.39)	(2.27)
Payment to auditors :		
- Audit fees	0.32	0.20
- Tax audit fees	0.05	0.07
- Other services	-	0.07
- Reimbursement of expenses	0.02	0.03
CSR Expenses (refer note 36.1)	3.52	2.95
Cane development expenses	4.95	5.40
Balance written-off (Net off provision for impairment debts written back of ₹6.00 Crore)	9.52	0.55
Provision for impairment allowances	-	6.00
Director sitting fees	0.11	0.10
Loss on sale of fixed/discarded assets	0.03	0.30
Loss on material held for disposal (refer note 17)	-	1.60
Miscellaneous expenses	26.04	20.89
Total	**264.41**	**245.22**

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 36 - Other expense *(contd.)*

Note 36.1: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
a) As per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Schedule VII thereof Gross amount required to be spent by the company	5.69	3.80
b) Amount spent during the year :		
-- Construction/acquisition of any assets		
- in cash	1.80	0.25
- yet to be paid in cash	-	-
-- On purpose other than (i) above		
- in cash	1.72	2.70
- yet to be paid in cash	-	-

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	2019-20	2018-19
(i) Eradicating Hunger and Poverty, Health Care and Sanitation	Clause (i)	0.85	0.25
(ii) Education and Skill Development	Clause (ii)	2.49	1.69
(iii) Empowerment of Women and other Economically Backward Sections	Clause (iii)	0.17	0.01
(iv) Art & Culture	Clause (v)	-	1.00
(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)	-	#

represents amount below ₹ 50,000/-

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 37 - Tax expense

(a) Income Tax Expenses (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Current Tax	31.61	65.42
Deferred Tax	(39.99)	0.58
Total income tax expenses	**(8.38)**	**66.00**

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Profit for the year (before income tax expense)	202.99	320.96
Applicable tax rate	34.944%	34.944%
Computed tax expenses	70.93	112.16
Adjustments :		
Income exempt from tax purposes	(0.24)	(3.74)
Expenses not allowed for tax purposes	9.81	8.49
Deferred tax on non-depreciable assets and investment (Net)	(2.19)	(1.86)
Deduction in respect of u/s 80IA of Income Tax Act 1961 in respect of power undertaking	(24.98)	(45.04)
Tax adjustment for previous year	(4.08)	-
Deferred tax on income tax rate change	(55.90)	-
Others	(1.73)	(4.01)
At the effective income tax rate of 23.41 % except Deferred Tax on income tax rate change (P.Y 20.56 %)	**(8.38)**	**66.00**

Pursuant to Taxation Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (Ordinance), the domestic companies have 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 quarter ended March 31, 2020, the Company has 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. However, 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 is 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 38 - Earnings per Share (EPS) :

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars		Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
i) Net Profit/ Loss(-) available to Equity Shareholders	₹ in crores	211.37	254.96
(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 EPS	No.	66387590	66387590
- for Diluted EPS	No.	66387590	66387590
iii) Earning per Share			
- Basic	₹	31.84	38.40
- Diluted	₹	31.84	38.40
(Equity Share of Face value of ₹10 each)			

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 39 - Contingent Liabilities and Commitments : not provided for in respect of :

I. Contingent Liabilities

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
i) Demands being disputed by the Company :		
a) Excise duty and Service Tax demands	17.00	18.07
b) Trade Tax and Entry Tax demands	9.17	17.97
c) Other demands	23.66	25.80
d) Estimated amount of interest on above	61.14	61.37
ii) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts :		
a) Statutory liability being disputed by authorities	1.13	3.60
b) Income Tax demand on processing of TDS Returns*	0.01	0.05
c) Other Liabilities	0.80	2.92
d) In respect of some pending cases of employees under labour laws	Amount not ascertainable	Amount not ascertainable

iii) 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'). No order has yet been passed by the Cane Commissioner and the amount of interest, if any, payable has also not been determined. Based on the legal opinion received by the Industry Association, possibility of the liability crystallizing on this score is remote. Accordingly, no provision in considered necessary for such improbable liability.

iv) 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.

v) In the opinion of the management, no provision is considered necessary for the disputes mentioned above on the grounds that there are fair chances of successful outcome.

vi) 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. Based on the legal advise no liability is likely to crystalize on the Company on this matter. Accordingly, no provision in considered necessary for such improbable liability.

* 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.

II. Capital Commitments

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	9.18	10.09

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 40 -

The Company is eligible to receive various specific grants announced by Central and UP State Government for Sugar Industry by way of production subsidy, reimbursement of society commission and interest subvention on certain term loan, Loans at concessional rate etc. The Company is also eligible to receive grant announced by U.P State Government for promotion of industry in general under UPSIPP Scheme 2013. The Company has recognised these Government grants in the following manners:

(₹ In Crore)

S.No.	Particulars	Treatment in Accounts	2019-20	2018-19
1	**Revenue related Government grants:**			
i	Production subsidy from Government (Refer note a)	Deducted from cost of raw material consumed	16.24	77.98
ii	Transport subsidy from Government (Refer note b)	Deducted from other selling expenses under other expenses schedule	4.41	29.58
iii	MAEQ Subsidy 2019-20 from Government (Refer note c)	Shown as separate line items " Government grant" under other operating income	128.39	-
iv (a)	Buffer subsidy claim (Refer note d)	Interest subisdy claim deducted from "finance cost"	19.59	12.82
iv (b)	Buffer subsidy claim (Refer note d)	Claim agst. insurance & handling Shown as separate line item in "Other expenses"	3.39	2.27
v (a)	Government Grant of ₹4.50 per quintal of cane purchase during SS 2017-18 as announced by the U.P. State Government (Refer note e)	Related to cane purchase in previous year i.e. 2017-18,Shown as separate line items " Government grant" under other operating income	-	27.75
v (b)	Government Grant of ₹4.50 per quintal of cane purchase during SS 2017-18 as announced by the U.P. State Government (Refer note e)	Related to cane purchase in current year i.e. 2018-19, Deducted from cost of raw material consumed	-	6.01
vi	Interest subvention claim under Soft Loan (Refer note f)	Deducted from finance cost	19.04	-
vii	Interest subvention claim under Distillery Expansion Loan (Refer note g)	Deducted from finance cost	2.08	-
viii	Interest subvention on term loan (Refer note h)	Deducted from finance cost	-	1.91
2	**Deferred Government grants:**			
i	Deferred income relating to term loans on concessional rate from Sugar Development Fund	Deducted from finance cost	1.63	1.29
ii	Deferred income relating to term loans on concessional rate (Refer note i)	Deducted from finance cost	8.17	2.76
iii	Deferred income relating grant on property, plant and equipment	Shown as separate line item " Deferred Government grant" under Other income	0.38	0.97

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 40 - *(contd.)*

Notes :

a) 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 ₹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 eligiblility under the Scheme, the Sugar mills have to supply atleast 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.

Till March 31, 2020, the Company has complied with all the conditions as stated in the scheme and submitted the claim for assistance. Accordingly subsidy accured under the Scheme till 31st March 2020 by ₹94.22 crore and the same is received in full till such date."

b) 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 @ ₹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 accured under the Scheme till 31st March 2020 has been recognised by ₹33.99 crore and out of which ₹30.75 crore has been received till 31st March, 2020.

c) The Central Government vide its notification 1(14/2019-S.P.-I dated 12th september 2019, announced Scheme for Assistance to Sugar mills for the sugar season 2019-20 (Scheme), with a view to improving the liquidity position of sugar mills and enabling them to clear cane price dues. Every sugar mill which fullfills the conditions as stipulated in the Scheme will be eligible for assistance @ ₹10448 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 2019-20 either themselves or through a merchant exporter.

Till March 31, 2020, 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 assistance accured under the Scheme till 31st March 2020 has been recognised during the year."

d) The Central Government, vide its Notification No. 1(6)/2018-SP-I dated June 15, 2018, notified a Scheme for creation and Maintenenace 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 ₹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 Maintenenace 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 ₹31 per Kg. on quarterly basis till 31st July, 2020.

The comapny has created buffer stock in accordance with the scheme and recognised the eligibe subsidy during the year.

e) The Company has recieved government grant of ₹4.50 per quintal of cane purchase during sugar season 2017-18 under the scheme announced by the U.P State Government vide notifications no. 13/201//1697/46-3-18-3(37)/2018 dtd. October 01, 2018 which has been accounted for in the financial statements as mentioned hereinabove.

f) 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 Cental Government. Every sugar mill which fullfills 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.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 40 - *(contd.)*

Till March 31, 2020, the Company has complied with all the conditions as stated in the scheme and submitted the claim for interest subvention. Accordingly interest subvention accured under the Scheme till 31st March 2020 by ₹19.04 crore and out of which ₹9.41 crore has been received till such date.

g) 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 eathnol by enchancing 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 fullfills 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 Cental Government for five years.

Till March 31, 2020, the Company has complied with all the conditions as stated in the scheme and submitted the claim for interest subvention. Accordingly interest subvention accured under the Scheme till 31st March 2020 by ₹2.08 crore.

h) Under Interest Subvention Scheme of Extending Financial Assistance to Sugar Undertaking 2014, the company is eligible for the reimbursement of interest paid on loan taken from banks under the Schme. The company has availed beneift under the scheme.

i) 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 has been received in form of Subsidised rate of interest.

j) 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 queshed the policy withdrawl 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 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 42 - Disclosures as required by the Listing Agreement :

Loans and Advances given to Subsidiary : (Also refer note no. 45) (₹ In Crore)

Type	Name of Company	Maximum balance during the period	
		2019-20	2018-19
Subsidiary	Dhampur International Pte Ltd.	30.62	31.99
Subsidiary	e-Haat Limited	12.32	13.76
Subsidiary	DETS Limited	1.77	3.95

Note 43 - Leases

Lease Obligation (As a lessee): - The company has taken various premises on 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. In all the leases, there is escalation clause for increase in rentals yearly or alternative year.

As stated in note no. 2(xiii) - “leases” , effective from April 1,2019 , the company adopted Ind-As 116 ‘leases’ and applied the standard to its existing lease contracts which are more than 1 year of lease period using modified retrospective method. Incremental borrowing rate of 8.60 % has been used for measurement of present value of remaining lease payments and right of use assets.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 43 - Leases *(contd.)*

Following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at March 31, 2020 (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020
Current Lease Liabilities in respect of long-term lease	4.53
Non-Current Lease Liabilities	13.09
Total	**17.62**

Following is the movement in long term lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2020 (₹ In Crore)

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

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2020 on an undiscounted basis:

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	2019-20
(A) Future Minimum Lease Payment	
Not later than one year	4.53
Later than one year but not later than five year	18.12
Later than five year	3.40
Total	**26.05**

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.

Note 45 -

Exceptional Items for the year ended March 31, 2020 includes write-off of receivables due from, loans given to and investments made in equity of E Haat Ltd. a wholly owned subsidiary amounting to Rs 16.09 Crore repspectively and impairment in the value of equity investment in DETS Ltd, a subsidiary, amounting to Rs. 1.17 Crore in year ended 31.03.2020. Details of Exceptional items as follows :- .

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
Ehaat Limited		
Written off loan given	11.07	12.32
Trade receivable balance written off	1.25	-
Write off of investment	3.77	-
Dets Limited		
Written off loan given	-	3.72
Impairment of investment	1.17	-
Total	**17.26**	**16.04**

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

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
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, Chief Financial Officer
	7	Mrs Aparna Goel, Company Secretary
	8	Mr. Priya Brat, Independent Director
	9	Mr. M. P. Mehrotra, Independent Director
	10	Mr. Harish Saluja, Independent Director
	11	Mr. Ashwani Kumar Gupta, Independent Director
	12	Ms Nandita Chaturvedi, Independent Director
	13	Mr. Rahul Bedi, Independent Director
III) Close member of Key Management Personnel with whom transactions made during the year	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	Master Advay Goel (Relative of Mrs Aparna Goel)
	8	Mrs Shakuntala Brat & Ms. Anu Mahendru (Relative of Mr. Priya Brat)
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	V. K. Goel, H.U.F
	5	A.K. Goel, H.U.F.
	6	Gaurav Goel, H.U.F
	7	Gautam Goel, H.U.F
	8	Nalin Kumar Gupta (HUF)
	9	Sandeep Sharma (HUF)
	10	Dhampur Sugar Mill Provident Fund
	11	Pushp Niketan School Samiti
	12	Academy of Modern Learning Turst
	13	Shudh Edible Products Limited
	14	Sonitron Limited

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 46 - Related Party Disclosures *(contd.)*

B. Disclosure of transactions between the Company and Related Parties and the status of outstanding balances as on 31st March, 2020

(₹ In Crores)

S. No.	Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
	Transactions during year ended 31.03.2020		
1	**Loans/advances given**	**11.07**	**10.68**
	E-HAAT Limited	11.07	7.68
	DETS Limited	-	3.00
2	**Unsecured Deposits Taken (Fixed Deposit)**	**5.25**	**-**
	Mr. Ashok Kumar Goel	1.43	-
	Relative of KMP	3.82	-
3	**Unsecured Deposits Matured (Fixed Deposit)**	**4.38**	**2.98**
	Mr. Ashok Kumar Goel	1.09	0.31
	Sandeep Sharma (HUF)	0.05	-
	Mr. Nalin Gupta	-	0.02
	Mr. Priya Brat	0.24	-
	V.K. Goel (HUF)	0.15	0.26
	A.K. Goel (HUF)	0.17	0.30
	Gaurav Goel (HUF)	0.17	0.30
	Gautam Goel (HUF)	-	0.30
	Nalin Gupta (HUF)	-	0.11
	Relative of KMP	2.51	1.38
4	**Investment made during the year**	**-**	**26.13**
	Dhampur International Pte Limited	-	26.13
5	**Sale of Goods**	**8.48**	**50.84**
	Dhampur International Pte Limited	8.48	50.84
6	**Purchase of Goods**	**13.08**	**19.79**
	Dhampur International Pte Limited	13.08	19.79
	E-HAAT Limited	-	#
7	**Rent paid**	**4.50**	**4.50**
	Goel Investment Limited	0.12	0.12
	Saraswati Properties Limited	1.96	1.96
	Shudh Edible Products Limited	2.40	2.40
	Ujjwal Rural Services Limited	0.02	0.02
8	**Remuneration paid (including commission)**	**16.77**	**22.36**
	Mr. Vijay Kumar Goel	3.88	5.31
	Mr. Ashok Kumar Goel	3.88	5.31
	Mr. Gaurav Goel	3.88	5.31
	Mr. Gautam Goel	3.88	5.31
	Mr. Sandeep Sharma	0.74	0.74
	Mr. Nalin Gupta	0.24	0.23
	Mrs Aparna Goel	0.13	0.12
	Relative of KMP	0.14	0.03

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 46 - Related Party Disclosures *(contd.)*

(₹ In Crores)

S. No.	Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
9	**Sitting fees and Commission to Independent Directors**	**0.41**	**0.10**
10	**Directors Perquisits**	**0.78**	**0.72**
	Mr. Vijay Kumar Goel	0.20	0.20
	Mr. Ashok Kumar Goel	0.18	0.17
	Mr. Gaurav Goel	0.18	0.17
	Mr. Gautam Goel	0.13	0.13
	Mr. Sandeep Sharma	0.09	0.05
11	**Interest expense**	**1.00**	**0.89**
	Mr. Ashok Kumar Goel	0.14	0.15
	Mr. Priya Brat	0.02	0.05
	V.K. Goel (HUF)	0.02	0.02
	A.K. Goel (HUF)	0.02	0.02
	Gaurav Goel (HUF)	0.02	0.03
	Gautam Goel (HUF)	0.02	0.02
	Sandeep Sharma (HUF)	0.01	0.01
	Relative of KMP	0.75	0.59
12	**Interest Income**	**-**	**1.25**
	E-HAAT Limited	-	1.00
	DETS Limited	-	0.25
13	**Consultancy Income**	**0.08**	**-**
	DETS Limited	0.08	-
14	**Rental Income**	**-**	**0.14**
	E-HAAT Limited	-	0.08
	DETS Limited	-	0.06
15	**Expenses Recoverable (Net)**	**0.31**	**0.78**
	DETS Limited	-	0.01
	Pushp Niketan School Samiti	0.31	0.77
16	**Contribution to Defined Contributions Plan**	**6.02**	**6.23**
	Dhampur Sugar Mill Provident Fund	6.02	6.23
17	**Corporate Social Responsibilities**	**2.49**	**1.69**
	Academy of Modern Learing Trust	1.24	1.69
	Pushp Niketan School Samiti	1.25	-
18	**Balance written off/(Written back)**	**10.62**	**16.04**
	E-HAAT Limited	12.32	12.31
	DETS Limited	(1.70)	3.73
19	**Security Deposit Given**	**0.15**	**-**
	Saraswati Properties Limited	0.15	-

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 46 - Related Party Disclosures *(contd.)*

(₹ In Crores)

S. No.	Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
	Amount due to/ from Related Parties:		
1	**Deposits from Related Parties**	**7.74**	**6.87**
	Mr. Ashok Kumar Goel	1.44	1.09
	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	0.17
	Sandeep Sharma (HUF)	-	0.05
	Relative of KMP	6.13	4.83
2	**Unsecured Loans and Advances to related parties**	**1.70**	**-**
	DETS Limited	1.70	-
3	**Investments**	**42.11**	**42.11**
	Dhampur International Pte Limited	36.93	36.93
	E-HAAT Limited	3.77	3.77
	DETS Limited	1.41	1.41
4	**Receivables**	**2.08**	**1.49**
	Dhampur International Pte Limited	2.08	-
	EHAAT Limited	-	1.26
	DETS Limited	-	0.23
5	**Payables**	**0.76**	**5.86**
	Goel Investment Limited	0.02	0.04
	Saraswati Properties Limited	0.04	0.28
	Shudh Edible Products Limited	0.36	0.39
	Ujjwal Rural Services Limited	0.03	0.06
	Mr. Ashok Kumar Goel	0.05	0.09
	Mr. Gaurav Goel	0.16	0.01
	Mr. Gautam Goel	0.09	0.13
	Mr. Vijay Kumar Goel	0.01	0.02
	Dhampur International Pte Limited	-	4.84
6	**Security Deposits Receivables**	**1.86**	**2.43**
	Goel Investment Limited	0.50	0.50
	Saraswati Properties Limited	1.05	0.90
	Shudh Edible Products Limited	1.20	1.20
	Ujjwal Rural Services Limited	0.05	0.05
	Less :- Ind AS Impact	(0.94)	(0.22)
7	**Expenses Recoverable (Net)**	**0.57**	**0.26**
	Pushp Niketan School Samiti	0.57	0.26

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 46 - Related Party Disclosures *(contd.)*

*Key Managerial person (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
Short term benefits	16.77	22.49
Defined Contribution Plan	0.02	0.02
Defined Benifit Plan	0.72	0.64
Total	**17.51**	**23.15**

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

* As the liability for gratuity is provided on acturial 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 - Disclosures as required by Indian Accounting Standard (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 Directors (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 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 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.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 47 - Disclosures as required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108 operating segments *(contd.)*

A. Summary of Segmental Information

(₹ In Crores)

Particulars	Sugar	Chemicals	Power	Others	Total
1. Segment Revenue (including Excise Duty)					
a) External Sales	2,636.87	630.99	105.99	20.71	3,394.56
Previous Year (March 31, 2019)	2020.47	491.31	219.73	22.95	2754.46
b) Inter Segment Sales	352.85	1.09	257.72	1.74	613.40
Previous Year (March 31, 2019)	382.02	7.14	387.28	1.80	778.24
c) Total Revenue	2,989.72	632.08	363.71	22.45	4,007.96
Previous Year (March 31, 2019)	2,402.49	498.45	607.01	24.75	3,532.70
2. Segment Results					
(Profit(+)/Loss(-) before Tax and Interest from each segment)	126.68	130.16	115.75	1.23	373.82
Previous Year (March 31, 2019)	46.71	185.89	241.42	1.13	475.15
Less : Finance costs					100.07
Previous Year (March 31, 2019)					90.50
Less/ Add :Other Unallocable Expense/Income					
net off Unallocable Income/Expenses					70.76
Previous Year (March 31, 2019)					63.69
Net Profit(+)/loss(-) before Tax					202.99
Previous Year (March 31,2019)					320.96
Less: Tax expense (Net)					(8.38)
Previous Year (March 31,2019)					66.00
Net Profit(+)/Loss(-) after Tax					211.37
Previous Year (March 31, 2019)					254.96
3. Other Information					
a) Segment Assets	2,718.80	371.12	671.70	3.83	3,765.45
Previous Year (March 31, 2019)	2,683.41	352.34	730.96	3.08	3,769.79
Unallocable Assets					77.42
Previous Year (March 31, 2019)					57.60
Total Assets					3,842.87
Previous Year (March 31, 2019)					3,827.39
b) Segment Liabilities	635.10	28.32	10.26	0.07	673.75
Previous Year (March 31, 2019)	608.62	40.39	13.98	0.11	663.10
Unallocable Liabilities					1,794.04
Previous Year (March 31, 2019)					1,921.19
Total Liabilities					2,467.79
Previous Year (March 31, 2019)					2,584.29
c) Capital Expenditure	37.61	30.93	0.51	-	69.05
Previous Year (March 31, 2019)	30.94	49.10	2.62	0.01	82.67
d) Depreciation	38.87	18.05	18.39	0.08	75.39
Previous Year (March 31, 2019)	32.44	17.45	19.70	0.09	69.68
e) Non Cash Expenditure other than Depreciation	0.45	8.54	-	-	8.99
Previous Year (March 31, 2019)	0.37	7.53	-	-	7.90

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 47 - Disclosures as required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108 operating segments *(contd.)*

B. **Geographical information: Segment Revenue & Non Current Assets by location**

(₹ In Crores)

Particulars	Period	India	Outside India	Total
External Revenue	2019-20	3,183.75	210.81	3,394.56
	2018-19	2,586.71	167.75	2,754.46
Non Current Assets (other than financial assets)	31-Mar-20	1,671.09	-	1,671.09
	31-Mar-19	1,655.20	-	1,655.20

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

C. **Information about major customer**

Number of customers individually accounted for more than 10% of the revenue in the year ended March 31,2020 - 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 recognised as expense during the period are as under :

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund :	3.28	3.24
Employer's Contribution to Pension Fund :	3.52	3.36

(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 providing the above gratuity benefit which are as follows:

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 recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 48 - Employees benefits *(contd.)*

a) Details of Non funded post retirement plans are as follows: (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
I. Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss:		
Current service cost	1.82	1.60
Past service cost	-	-
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability	2.40	2.33
Curtailment/settlement	-	-
Expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**4.22**	**3.93**
II. Other comprehensive income		
Actuarial gain / (loss) arising from:		
. Change in financial assumptions	(1.79)	(0.23)
. Change in experience adjustments	(0.44)	0.24
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	**(2.23)**	**0.01**
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.		
III. Change in present value of defined benefit obligation:		
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	31.42	30.04
Interest expense/income	2.39	2.33
Past service cost	-	-
Current service cost	1.82	1.60
Benefits paid	(2.99)	(2.53)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss arising from:		
. Change in financial assumptions	1.79	0.22
. Change in experience adjustment	0.44	(0.24)
Present value of defined obligation at the end of the year	**34.87**	**31.42**
IV. Net liability recognised in the Balance Sheet as at the year end:		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	34.87	31.42
Funded status (surplus / (Deficit))	(34.87)	(31.42)
Net liability recoginsed in balance sheet	34.87	31.42
Current liability (Short term)	2.49	2.37
Non- current liability (long term)	32.38	29.05
V. Actuarial assumptions:		
Discount rate (per annum)%	6.90%	7.65%
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 (2006-08)
VI. Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:		
Expected cash flows (valued on undiscounted basis):		
With in 0 to 1 Year	2.49	2.37
With in 1 to 2 Year	3.62	0.75
With in 2 to 3 Year	2.57	1.63
With in 3 to 4 Year	2.81	1.09

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 48 - Employees benefits *(contd.)*

a) **Details of Non funded post retirement plans are as follows:** (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
With in 4 to 5 Year	2.56	1.29
With in 5 to 6 Year	2.21	1.02
6 Year onwards	18.61	23.27
Total expected payments	34.87	31.42
The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the balance sheet date(in years)	11.63	11.66
VII. Sensitivity analysis on present value of defined benefit obligations:		
a) Discount rates		
0.50% increases	(-3.8%)	(-3.83%)
0.50% decreases	(4.00%)	(4.07%)
b) Salary growth rate :		
0.50% increases	(4.00%)	(4.16%)
0.50% decreases	(-3.8%)	(-3.94%)

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 Crore)

Particulars	Gratuity (Non funded)				
	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	34.87	31.41	30.04	27.49	22.70
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	-	-	-	-	-
Net asset/(liability) recognized in the balance sheet	(34.87)	(31.41)	(30.04)	(27.49)	(22.70)
Net actuarial (gain)/loss recognized	(2.23)	0.01	0.64	3.57	(1.27)

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 ₹6.02 Crore (P. Y. ₹6.23 Crore) has been recognised 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 Crore)

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
A) Change in the present value of the defined contribution obligation:		
Opening defined contribution obligation at beginning of the year	66.92	63.92
Current service cost	2.48	2.28
Adjustment in defined contribution obligation in opening balance	0.55	0.02
Interest cost	5.12	4.95
Employee contribution	4.75	4.53
Actuarial (Gain)/loss	0.14	0.52

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 48 - Employees benefits *(contd.)*

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
Benefits paid	(6.91)	(9.29)
Closing defined contribution obligation at end of the year	73.05	66.92
B) Change in plan assets:		
Opening fair value of plan assets as at beginning of the year	68.38	64.84
Adjustment in fair value of plan assets in opening balance	1.05	1.12
Expected return on plan assets	6.77	4.88
Contributions	7.23	6.81
Benefits paid	(6.91)	(9.29)
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	-	0.02
Closing fair value of plan assets as at end of the year	76.52	68.38
C) Reconciliation of present value of the obligation and fair value of the plan assets:		
Present value of funded obligation at end of the year	73.05	66.92
Fair value of plan assets at end of the year	76.52	68.38
Deficit/(surplus)	(3.47)	(1.46)
Net asset not recognised in balance sheet	(3.47)	(1.46)

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
D) Net cost recognised in the profit and loss account:		
Current service cost	2.48	2.28
Interest cost	5.12	4.95
Expected return on plan assets	6.77	4.95
Interest shortfall reversed	(1.65)	-
Total costs of defined benefit plans included in "Payments to and provisions for employees"	2.48	2.28
E) Principal actuarial assumptions:		
(i) Economic assumptions		
(a) Expected statutory interest rate	8.50%	8.65%
(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)				
	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	73.05	66.92	63.92	59.73	54.91
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	76.52	68.38	64.84	61.09	55.64
Deficit/(Surplus)	(3.47)	(1.46)	(0.92)	(1.36)	(0.73)
Surplus not recognised in balance sheet	(3.47)	(1.46)	(0.92)	(1.36)	(0.73)

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

Financial instruments by category

The criteria for recognition of financial instruments is explained in accounting policies for Company (₹ In Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020			As at March 31, 2019		
	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI
Financial Asset						
Investments						
- Investments in equity instruments	26.37	-	0.92	31.31	-	1.64
Trade receivables	309.16			314.57		
Loans	4.50	-	-	3.57	-	-
Cash and Bank Balances	9.20	-	-	9.68	-	-
Others	1.84			1.09	-	-
Total Financial Assets	**351.07**	**-**	**0.92**	**360.22**	**-**	**1.64**
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	1,734.00	-	-	1,817.77	-	-
Trade payables	565.00	-	-	561.10	-	-
Lease Liabilities	17.62	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	49.87	-	11.98	46.49	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	**2,366.49**	**-**	**11.98**	**2,425.36**	**-**	**-**

Note : The fair value of non-current financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortized cost is substantially same as their carrying amount.**(i) 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.

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, 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 maturities of these instruments.

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).

(₹ In Crores)

Particulars	Carrying Value March 31, 2019	Fair Value Measurement using		
		(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
(A) Financial assets at fair value				
Investments				
Investments in equity instruments	1.64	1.64	-	-
Total	1.64	1.64	-	-

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 49 - Financial instruments - Accounting, classification and fair value measurement *(contd.)*

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Carrying Value March 31, 2020	Fair Value Measurement using		
		(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
(A) Financial assets at fair value				
Investments				
Investments in equity instruments	0.92	0.92	-	-
Total	**0.92**	**0.92**	**-**	**-**

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Carrying Value March 31, 2019	Fair Value Measurement using		
		(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
(A) Financial liabilities at fair value				
Other Current Financial Liabilities				
Derivative Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Carrying Value March 31, 2020	Fair Value Measurement using		
		(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
(A) Financial liabilities at fair value				
Other Current Financial Liabilities				
Derivative Liabilities	11.98	11.98	-	-
Total	**11.98**	**11.98**	**-**	**-**

Note 50 - Financial Risk Management

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 principal financial asset includes loan, trade and other receivables, and cash and other 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 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.

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 interest 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. 0.5% increase or decrease in interest rates will have following impact of profit :-

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
Fixed interest rate borrowing	55.51	41.19
Variable interest rate borrowing	1,678.49	1,776.58
Total	**1,734.00**	**1,817.77**
Loss due to increase in 0.5% Interest Rate on Variable interest Borrowing	**(8.39)**	**(8.88)**
Gain due to decrease in 0.5% Interest Rate on Variable interest Borrowing	**8.39**	**8.88**

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 50 - Financial Risk Management *(contd.)*

(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 31st March, 2020	INR equivalent to Foreign Currency		
	CNY	EURO	USD
Trade Receivables	-	0.38	72.34
Trade Payables	-	-	-
Hedged Portion	-	-	70.64
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk assets/(liabilities)	-	0.38	1.7

(₹ In Crore)

Foreign currency exposure as at 31st March, 2019	INR equivalent to Foreign Currency		
	CNY	EURO	USD
Trade Receivables	-	2.59	10.81
Trade Payables	-	17.90	-
Hedged Portion	-	-	0.07
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk assets/(liabilities)	-	(15.31)	10.74

Foreign currency sensitivity

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

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Increase / Decrease	INR equivalent to Foreign Currency			
		CNY	EURO	USD	Total
As at 31-03-2020					
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk gain/(loss)	5%	-	0.02	0.08	0.10
	-5%	-	(0.02)	(0.08)	(0.10)
As at 31-03-2019					
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk gain/(loss)	5%	-	(0.77)	0.54	(0.23)
	-5%	-	0.77	(0.54)	0.23

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.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 50 - Financial Risk Management *(contd.)*

Impact of Hedging Activities

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

(₹ In Crore)

Type of Hedge Risks	Nominal Value of Hedged Instruments *		Carrying Amount of Hedging Instrument #		Hedge Maturity	Hedge Ratio	Changes in Fair Value of Hedging Instrument	Changes in Value of Hedged Item used as the basis for recognising hedge effectiveness
	Asset	Liabilities	Asset	Liabilities				
March 31, 2020								
Cash Flow Hedge								
Foreign exchange risk								
(i) Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts	263.07	-	278.35	-	Oct-2019 to May-2020	1:1	15.27	(15.27)
March 31, 2019								
Cash Flow Hedge								
Foreign exchange risk								
(i) Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts	143.87	-	134.88	-	Oct-2018 to May-2019	1:1	(8.99)	8.99

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

Carrying value is the INR 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 Foreign Exchange Forward Contract	
Derivative Insrument	2019-20	2018-19
Cash Flow Hedge Reserve		
Opening Balance	(0.08)	-
Gain/(loss) recognised in other comprehensive income during the year	(8.79)	(0.12)
Amount reclassified to Profit and loss during the year	0.08	-
Tax impact of above	3.07	0.04
Closing Balance	**(5.72)**	**(0.08)**

(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, realisations get adversly 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.

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.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 50 - Financial Risk Management *(contd.)*

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 recognised 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, 2019				
Gross Carrying Amount	320.57	285.12	35.45	320.57
Expected Credit Loss	-	-	6.00	6.00
Carrying Amount (net of impairment)	320.57	285.12	29.45	314.57
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

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 materail expected credit loss based on the past experience.

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

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Trade Receivable
Balance as at April 01, 2018	**-**
Provided during the year	6.00
Reversed during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**6.00**
Provided during the year	-
Reversed during the year (refer note no. 35)	(6.00)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**-**

"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 are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies."

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:

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 50 - Financial Risk Management *(contd.)*

(₹ In Crore)

	Carrying Amount	Less than One Year	More than one year and less than five year	More than 5 Years	Total
As at March 31, 2020					
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**	**1948.86**	**406.26**	**23.35**	**2,378.47**
As at March 31, 2019					
Borrowings	1,817.77	1,287.59	466.10	64.08	1,817.77
Trade payables	561.10	561.10	-	-	561.10
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	46.49	46.49	-	-	46.49
Total	**2,425.36**	**1,895.18**	**466.10**	**64.08**	**2,425.36**

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 maximise 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 convenants .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 convenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. The Company has complied with these convenants and there have been no breaches in the financial convenants 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 maximise 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 Net Gearing Ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows: (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31-03-2020	As at 31-03-2019
Debt	1,733.99	1,817.77
Less: cash and cash equivalents & bank balances	9.20	9.68
Net debt	1,724.79	1,808.09
Equity	1,375.08	1,243.10
Gearing Ratio { net debt / (equity + net debt)}	**0.56**	**0.59**

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note 51 : Capital Management *(contd.)*

(B) Dividends

(₹ In Crore)

Type	Recognized in the year ending	
	2019-20	2018-19
(i) Dividends Recognized		
Final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2019 of ₹3/- per equity share (March 31, 2018 NIL/- per equity share)	19.92	-
Interim dividend for the year ended 31st March 2020 of ₹6/- per equity share (March 31, 2019 ₹3.5/- per equity share)	39.83	23.24
(ii) Dividend proposed but not recognised in the books of accounts*		
In addition to the above dividends, for the year ended March 31, 2020 the directors have recommended the payment of a final dividend of ₹ NIL /-equity share. (March 31, 2019 ₹3/- per equity share)	-	19.92

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

Note 53 - 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 54 - COVID 19

"The COVID-19 outbreak has developed rapidly in 2020, with a significant number of infections recorded globally. To control the spread of outbreak of COVID- 19, Government imposed national lock down which caused disruption of supply chain across businesses and industries in India. However timely steps taken by the Government has ensured smooth crushing operations of sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh including the factories of the Company.

Most visible impact of COVID-19, for the Company, crisis is on domestic demand of sugar. As per initial estimates, the pandemic could impact the overall domestic sugar consumption by 1 to 1.5 million tonnes. The average realisation of sugar prices during FY 2020-21 may be lower in comparison to FY 2019-20. The Government had taken various measures to support the industry including fixation of MSP for sugar at Rs 31/kg, fixation of monthly sale quota and fixation of export obligation with incentives. The other main products manufactured by the company i.e. ethanol and power are not expected to be too adversely impacted.

Based on the aforesaid, the management concludes that no material uncertainty exists about the company's ability to continue as a going concern and accordingly the management has prepared these financial statements on a going concern basis. Further, the management has also performed an impairment test considering the impact of COVID-19 on the carrying amount of the assets which has resulted in no significant impairment. However, the impact of COVID-19 may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes in future economic conditions. "

Note 55 - The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on June 02, 2020.

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

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

Fiza Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 429196

Place: Kanpur
Date: 02-06-2020

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

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No. 057986

Place: New Delhi
Date: 02-06-2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

V. K. Goel
Chairman
(DIN 00075317)

A. K. Goel
Vice Chairman
(DIN 00076553)

Gaurav Goel
Managing Director
(DIN 00076111)

M. P. Mehrotra
Director
(DIN 00016768)

Nalin Kumar Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Aparna Goel
Company Secretary

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of
Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements of Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company"), and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"),which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, and the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Consolidated Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on Separate Ind AS Financial Statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries as referred to in 'Other Matters' paragraph below, the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the 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 consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2020, and the consolidated profit and Other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group 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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Description of Key Audit Matters

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
1. Determination of NRV of Sugar for comparison with Cost of Production (COP) for valuation of inventory:	
As on March 31, 2020, the Company has inventory of sugar with a carrying value of ₹1486.67 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 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.	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 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 asset relating to minimum alternate tax (MAT) credit entitlement and re-measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities	
The Government of India on December 12, 2019 vide the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019, inserted a new section 115BAA in the Income Tax Act 1961 which provides the company an option to choose lower tax rate of 22% subject to forego of MAT credit entitlement and certain exemptions and deductions or to continue with the existing income tax rate of 30% with utilization of MAT credit and such exemptions and deductions. The Company has assessed dual tax structures and decided to continue with the existing tax structure until the utilization of MAT credits and to measure deferred tax assets and liabilities at the tax rates that are expected to apply for its reversal in future. Accordingly, deferred tax assets and liabilities that are expected to reverse when the company would migrate to new lower tax regime have been measured at lower tax rate. As on March 31, 2020, the company has recognised deferred tax asset relating to MAT credit entitlement amounting to ₹176.93 crores and also re-measured its deferred tax assets and liabilities using the dual Income tax rates enacted as at the close of the financial year, resulting in reversal of deferred tax liability of ₹55.90 Crores. We considered the re-measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities based on migration to lower tax regime and recognition of deferred tax assets relating to MAT credit entitlement as a key audit matter because significant judgement is required in forecasting future taxable profits for recognition of deferred tax asset relating to MAT credit entitlement as well as for migration to new lower tax regime.	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 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.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
3. Contingent Liabilities	
There are a number of litigations pending before various forums against the Company and management's judgement is required for estimating the amount to be disclosed as contingent liability. 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.	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: - understood and tested the design and operating effectiveness of controls as established by the management for obtaining all relevant information for pending litigation cases; - discussing with the management any material developments and latest status of legal matters; - read various correspondences and related documents pertaining to litigation cases produced by the management and relevant external legal opinions obtained 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; - 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 Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

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

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

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

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation and presentation of these Consolidated Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act.

The respective Board of Directors of the entities included in the Group are responsible for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of each entity and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of each entity.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management of the Holding Company.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's of the Holding Company use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the appropriateness of this assumption. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Consolidated Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Consolidated Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Consolidated Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction,

supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Consolidated Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the 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 of the Holding Company, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

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

Other Matters

We did not audit the financial statements of three subsidiaries of the Company viz Dhampur International Pte Ltd., EHAAT Limited and DETS Limited considered in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements and which together constitutes total assets of ₹59.49 Crores as at March 31, 2020, total revenue of ₹20.95 Crores and total comprehensive loss (comprising of net income after tax and other comprehensive income) of ₹12.15 Crores for the year ended March 31, 2020. These Financial statements and other financial information have been audited by other firm of Chartered accountants whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management, and our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, and our report in terms of sub section (3) of section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, is based solely on the report of the other auditors.

Our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial statements provided by the Management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

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

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors.

   (c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies which are incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group's companies incorporated in India is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 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 Consolidated Financial Statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries which are incorporated in India, and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure A"**.

(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 Holding Company and its subsidiaries which are incorporated in India to its directors is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director by the Holding Company and its subsidiaries which are incorporated in India, 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 Consolidated Financial Statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on its consolidated financial position of the Group – Refer Note 38 to the Consolidated Financial Statements;

ii. The Group 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 Holding Company and its subsidiaries.

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

Fiza Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 429196
UDIN: 20429196AAAAAI9548

Place of signature: Kanpur
Date: June 2, 2020

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

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No. 057986
UDIN: 20057986AAAAEF2118

Place of signature: New Delhi
Date: June 2, 2020

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited for the year ended March 31, 2020

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

(Referred to in paragraph 1 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

In conjunction with our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited ("the Holding Company") as of March 31, 2020, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to the consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company and such companies incorporated in India under the Companies Act, 2013 which are its subsidiary companies, as of that date.

In our opinion, the Holding Company and its subsidiaries which are incorporated in India, have, in all material respect, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to consolidated financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to consolidated financial statements criteria established by such companies considering the essential components of such internal controls 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 respective company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements based on the criteria established by the respective 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 respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to consolidated financial statements 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 consolidated 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 with reference to consolidated financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to consolidated financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to consolidated financial statements, 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 consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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

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

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

Other Matters

Our aforesaid report under Section 143 (3) (i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements insofar as it related to 2 (two) subsidiary companies, which are incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding report of auditors of such companies incorporated in India.

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

Fiza Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 429196
UDIN: 20429196AAAAAI9548

Place of signature: Kanpur
Date: June 2, 2020

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

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No. 057986
UDIN: 20057986AAAAEF2118

Place of signature: New Delhi
Date: June 2, 2020

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

CIN: L15249UP1933PLC000511

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars				Note No.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
	ASSETS					
(1)	Non - current assets					
	(a)	Property, plant and equipment		4	1,616.02	1,593.91
	(b)	Right-of-use-assets		4A	18.68	-
	(c)	Capital work - in - progress		5	6.78	33.95
	(d)	Other Intangible assets		6	2.87	3.25
	(e)	Biological asset		7(i)	#	#
	(f)	Financial assets				
		(i)	Investments	8	2.34	11.76
		(ii)	Loans	9 (i)	2.80	3.68
		(iii)	Other financial assets	10 (i)	0.41	0.41
	(g)	Deferred tax asset (net)		22	3.70	-
	(h)	Other non - current assets		11 (i)	22.77	28.58
			Sub total (non current assets)		**1,676.37**	**1,675.54**
(2)	Current assets					
	(a)	Inventories		12	1,603.70	1,674.11
	(b)	Biological asset		7(ii)	1.17	0.72
	(c)	Financial assets				
		(i)	Trade receivables	13	343.21	391.25
		(ii)	Cash and cash equivalents	14	9.86	13.18
		(iii)	Bank Balances other than (ii) above	15	6.51	7.06
		(iv)	Loans	9 (ii)	9.37	7.72
		(v)	Other financial assets	10 (ii)	1.48	0.73
	(d)	Other current assets		11 (ii)	213.82	154.67
			Sub total (current assets)		**2,189.12**	**2,249.44**
	(e)	(i)	Assets held for sale - continuing operation	16	1.64	1.64
	(e)	(ii)	Assets classified as held for sale - discontinued operation	51	2.01	-
			Total assets		**3,869.14**	**3,926.62**
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
	EQUITY					
	(a)	Equity share capital		17	66.45	66.45
	(b)	Other equity		18	1,295.22	1,158.25
	Equity attributable to the owners of the parent				**1,361.67**	**1,224.70**
	Non- Controlling Interest				0.23	1.12
			Sub total (equity)		**1,361.90**	**1,225.82**
	LIABILITIES					
(1)	Non-current liabilities					
	(a)	Financial liabilities				
		(i)	Borrowings	19(i)	416.63	531.04
		(ii)	Lease Liabilities	20(i)	13.23	-
	(b)	Other non - current liabilities		23(i)	16.64	22.88
	(c)	Provisions		21(i)	32.38	29.05
	(d)	Deferred tax liabilities (net)		22	-	40.16
			sub total (non current liabilities)		**478.88**	**623.13**
(2)	Current liabilities					
	(a)	Financial liabilities				
		(i)	Borrowings	19(ii)	1,200.82	1,144.92
		(ii)	Trade payables	24		
			Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	24	1.93	7.25
			Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	24	599.61	659.18
		(iii)	Lease Liabilities	20 (ii)	4.78	-
		(iv)	Other financial liabilities	20 (iii)	178.72	195.85
	(b)	Other current liabilities		23(ii)	32.69	48.40
	(c)	Provisions		21(ii)	7.63	7.57
	(d)	Current tax liabilities (net)		25	-	14.50
			Sub Total current liabilities		**2,026.18**	**2,077.67**
	(e) Liabilities relating to the assets classified as held for sale			51	2.18	-
			Total equity & liabilities		**3,869.14**	**3,926.62**

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

Fiza Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 429196

Place: Kanpur
Date: 02-06-2020

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

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No. 057986

Place: New Delhi
Date: 02-06-2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

V. K. Goel
Chairman
(DIN 00075317)

A. K. Goel
Vice Chairman
(DIN 00076553)

Gaurav Goel
Managing Director
(DIN 00076111)

M. P. Mehrotra
Director
(DIN 00016768)

Nalin Kumar Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Aparna Goel
Company Secretary

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

CIN: L15249UP1933PLC000511

(₹ In Crore)

	Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
	From Continuig (woperation)			
I	Revenue from operations	26	3,526.07	2,892.29
II	Other income	27	30.14	18.43
III	**Total income (I + II)**		**3,556.21**	**2,910.72**
IV	Expenses			
	Cost of materials consumed	28	2,464.34	2,365.21
	Excise duty on sale of goods	29	40.75	-
	Purchase of Stock-in-Trade	30	202.52	179.82
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock - in - trade and work - in - progress	31	48.02	(523.13)
	Employee benefits expenses	32	140.72	144.52
	Finance costs	33	100.59	90.05
	Depreciation and amortization expenses	34	76.04	70.42
	Other expenses	35	267.57	252.03
	Total expenses (IV)		**3,340.55**	**2,578.92**
V	**Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax (III - IV)**		**215.66**	**331.80**
VI	Exceptional items		-	-
VII	Profit / (loss) before tax (V - VI)		215.66	331.80
VIII	Tax expense	36		
	(1) Current tax		31.62	65.27
	(2) Deferred tax		(39.99)	1.05
			(8.37)	**66.32**
IX	**Profit / (loss) for the period from continuing operation (VII - VIII)**		**224.03**	**265.48**
X	**Profit / (loss) for the period from discontinuing operation before tax**	**51**	**(8.40)**	**(12.65)**
	Tax expense on discontinued operation		**-**	**1.91**
	Profit / (loss) for the period from discontinuing operation after tax		**(8.40)**	**(14.56)**
XI	**Net Profit for the year (IX + X)**		**215.63**	**250.92**
XII	**Other comprehensive income**			
	A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	-- Remeasurement of Post-Employment Benefits Obligation		(2.23)	0.01
	-- Change in Fair value of FVOCI equity investments		(0.87)	(0.95)
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0.85	0.03
	B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		(8.56)	0.86
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		3.07	0.04
	Total other comprehensive income for the period		**(7.74)**	**(0.01)**
XIII	**Total comprehensive income for the period (XI + XII)**		**207.89**	**250.91**
	Profit for the year from continuing operation attributable to:-			
	a) Owners of the parent		224.92	265.60
	b) Non- controlling interest		(0.89)	(0.12)
	Profit for the year from discontinuing operation attributable to:-			
	a) Owners of the parent		(8.40)	(14.56)
	b) Non- controlling interest		-	-
	Profit for the year from total operation attributable to:-			
	a) Owners of the parent		216.52	251.04
	b) Non- controlling interest		(0.89)	(0.12)
	Other comprehensive income for the year attributable to:-			
	a) Owners of the parent		(7.74)	(0.01)
	b) Non- controlling interest		-	-
	Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:-			
	a) Owners of the parent		208.78	251.03
	b) Pre acquisition profit attributable to owners		-	-
	c) Non- controlling interest		(0.89)	(0.12)
XIV	**Earning per equity shares (Face value of ₹10 each)**	37		
	From continuing operation			
	(i) Basic (₹)		33.88	40.01
	(ii) Diluted (₹)		33.88	40.01
	From discontinuing operation			
	(i) Basic (₹)		(1.27)	(2.20)
	(ii) Diluted (₹)		(1.27)	(2.20)
	From total operation			
	(i) Basic (₹)		32.61	37.81
	(ii) Diluted (₹)		32.61	37.81

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

This is the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss 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)

Place: Kanpur
Date: 02-06-2020

Place: New Delhi
Date: 02-06-2020

M. P. Mehrotra
Director
(DIN 00016768)

Nalin Kumar Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Aparna Goel
Company Secretary

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

CIN: L15249UP1933PLC000511

A. Equity share capital

(₹ In Crore)

For the year ended March 31, 2019			For the year ended March 31, 2020		
Balance as at April 1, 2018	Changes in equity share capital during the year	As at March 31, 2019	Balance as at April 1, 2019	Changes in equity share capital during the year	As at March 31, 2020
66.45	-	66.45	66.45	-	66.45

B. Other equity

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Attributable to the equity shareholder of the parent											Non controlling interest	Total other equity
	Reserves & Surplus						Others Reserves				Total		
	Capital reserve	Securities premium	Storage fund/ reserve for molasses	Capital redemption reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	Remea-surement of Post-Employ-ment Benefits Obligation	FVOCI equity investment reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve			
Balance as at April 01,2018	7.56	379.94	1.62	3.72	121.24	419.58	-	1.50	(0.31)	-	934.85	1.24	936.09
Reclassification of Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation						2.87	(2.87)				-		-
Profit for the year						251.04	-				251.04	(0.12)	250.92
Other comprehensive income						-	0.01	(0.92)	0.98	(0.08)	(0.01)		(0.01)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	**251.04**	**0.01**	**(0.92)**	**0.98**	**(0.08)**	**251.03**	**(0.12)**	**250.91**
Molasses fund created during the year			0.38								0.38		0.38
Molasses fund utilised during the year			(0.59)								(0.59)		(0.59)
Transfer from statutory reserve					0.59						0.59		0.59
Interim dividend, inclusive of taxes						(28.01)					(28.01)		(28.01)
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**7.56**	**379.94**	**1.41**	**3.72**	**121.83**	**645.48**	**(2.86)**	**0.58**	**0.67**	**(0.08)**	**1,158.25**	**1.12**	**1,159.37**
Profit for the year						216.52					216.52	(0.89)	215.63

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

B. Other equity *(contd.)*

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Attributable to the equity shareholder of the parent											Non controlling interest	Total other equity
	Reserves & Surplus						Others Reserves				Total		
	Capital reserve	Securities premium	Storage fund/ reserve for molasses	Capital redemption reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	Remea-surement of Post-Employ-ment Benefits Obligation	FVOCI equity investment reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve			
Loss on sale of equity trf from OCI to Retained Earning						(0.24)					(0.24)		(0.24)
Other comprehensive income						-	(1.45)	(0.80)	0.23	(5.72)	(7.74)		(7.74)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	216.28	(1.45)	(0.80)	0.23	(5.72)	208.54	(0.89)	207.65
Molasses fund created during the year			0.38								0.38		0.38
Molasses fund utilised during the year			(0.21)								(0.21)		(0.21)
Transfer from statutory reserve					0.21						0.21		0.21
Reclassify to Profit & loss										0.08	0.08		0.08
Final dividend, inclusive of taxes						(24.01)					(24.01)		(24.01)
Interim dividend, inclusive of taxes						(48.02)					(48.02)		(48.02)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	7.56	379.94	1.58	3.72	122.04	789.73	(4.31)	(0.22)	0.90	(5.72)	1,295.22	0.23	1,295.45

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

This is the Consolidated statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date

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

Fiza Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 429196

Place: Kanpur
Date: 02-06-2020

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

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No. 057986

Place: New Delhi
Date: 02-06-2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

V. K. Goel
Chairman
(DIN 00075317)

A. K. Goel
Vice Chairman
(DIN 00076553)

Gaurav Goel
Managing Director
(DIN 00076111)

M. P. Mehrotra
Director
(DIN 00016768)

Nalin Kumar Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Aparna Goel
Company Secretary

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2020

CIN: L15249UP1933PLC000511

(₹ In Crore)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
A	Cash flow from operating activities		
	Net Profit before tax from continuing operations	215.66	331.80
	Net Profit before tax from discontinuing operations	(8.40)	(12.65)
	Adjustments :		
	Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	76.04	70.75
	(Gain) / Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	0.04	(1.23)
	Finance costs	100.59	91.31
	Transfer to storage fund for molasses	0.38	0.38
	Deferred Government grant	(0.38)	(28.72)
	Finance Income	(1.74)	-
	Dividend Income	(0.14)	(0.06)
	Provision for impairment of investment reversed	-	1.00
	Provision for employee benefits	1.16	2.12
	Loss on material held for disposal	-	1.60
	Foreign currency translation income	-	0.86
	Provision for impairment allowances	-	6.00
	Fair value gain on re-measurement of biological assets through profit or loss	(2.85)	(1.18)
	Liabilities/ Provisions no longer required written back	(0.94)	(0.92)
	Bad-debts written off (Net off provision for impairment debts written back of ₹ 6.00 Crore)	9.70	0.55
	Profit on sale on investment	(1.04)	-
	Operating profit before working capital adjustments	**388.08**	**461.61**
	Working capital adjustments		
	(Increase) /Decrease in trade receivables	43.06	(152.64)
	(Increase) /Decrease in other receivables	(12.51)	(5.55)
	(Increase) /Decrease in other financial assets	(1.18)	3.24
	(Increase) /Decrease in government Grant	(21.91)	(72.20)
	(Increase) /Decrease in asset held for sale	-	(1.60)
	(Increase) /Decrease in inventories	52.18	(528.17)
	Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other financial liabilities	(40.92)	149.57
	Increase / (Decrease) in provisions and other liabilities	(15.01)	(0.38)
	Cash generated from operations	**391.79**	**(146.12)**
	Tax expenses	(48.00)	(56.98)
	Net cash from operating activities from continuing operation	**343.79**	**(203.10)**
	Net cash from operating activities from discontinuing operation	**(5.59)**	**-**
	Net cash from operating activities from total operation	**338.20**	**(203.10)**
B	Investing activities		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(61.20)	(87.06)
	Sale of property, plant and equipment	1.37	7.16
	Sale /(Purchase) of financial instruments	9.59	(11.77)
	Interest received	1.14	0.62
	Purchase/maturity of fixed deposits (Net)	0.40	0.90
	Dividend received	0.14	0.06
	Net cash from investing activities from continuing operation	**(48.56)**	**(90.09)**
	Net cash from investing activities from discontinuing operation	**0.05**	**-**
	Net cash from investing activities from total operation	**(48.51)**	**(90.09)**

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2020 *(contd.)*

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
C Financing activities		
Repayments of long term borrowings (including preference shares)	(183.97)	(133.50)
Receipt of long term borrowings	32.60	317.99
Payment of Lease Liabilities	(4.54)	-
Proceeds from short term borrowings (net)	61.51	214.42
Dividend including dividend distribution tax	(71.73)	(27.63)
Finance Cost Paid	(119.97)	(103.70)
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities from continuing operation	**(286.10)**	**267.58**
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities from discontinuing operation	**(6.84)**	**-**
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities from total operation	**(292.94)**	**267.58**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(3.25)**	**(25.61)**
Opening cash & cash equivalents	**13.18**	**38.79**
Closing Cash & cash Equivlant of discontinued Operation (included in Assets classified as held for sale - discontinued operation)	**0.07**	**-**
Closing cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of Cash Flow Statement (Refer note 14)	**9.86**	**13.18**

Notes:

1 The above consolidated statement of cash flow 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 Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balances with banks :		
-On Current Accounts	7.77	12.09
Cash on hand	2.09	1.09
Total	**9.86**	**13.18**

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

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Long-term borrowings	Short-term borrowings	Total
Opening balance as on April 01, 2019	**684.71**	**1,144.92**	**1,829.63**
Financial cash flows (Net)	(151.37)	55.90	(95.47)
Change in Interest accured	5.95	-	5.95
Closing balance as at March 31, 2020	**539.29**	**1,200.82**	**1,740.11**

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

This is the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow 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)

Place: Kanpur
Date: 02-06-2020

Place: New Delhi
Date: 02-06-2020

M. P. Mehrotra
Director
(DIN 00016768)

Nalin Kumar Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Aparna Goel
Company Secretary

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

1) Corporate Information:

The Consolidated Financial Statements comprise financial statements of Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited ("DSML" or "the Company" or "the Parent") and its Subsidiaries Company, Dhampur International Pte Ltd., EHAAT Limited & DETS Limited ("the Subsidiary Company") (collectively referred to as "the Group") for the year ended March 31, 2020.

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 Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh, India.

The Company's 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 of power.

Its allied business consists of:

(a) Business of importers, exporters of white crystal sugar, ethyl acetate, ethyl alcohol and yellow soybeans,

(b) E-commerce business and,

(c) Sale of machinery and providing services related with theses machineries.

2) Consolidated Significant Accounting Policies:

i. Compliance with Ind AS

The Consolidated 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 other relevant accounting principles generally accepted in India.

The consolidated 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.

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, 2020.

iii. Basis of preparation and presentation

a) Basis of Preparation

The Consolidated 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, like assets for defined benefit plans and biological assets that are measured at fair value, and assets held for sale which is measured at lower of cost and fair value less cost to sell explained further in notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

b) Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements related to Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited ("The Company" and its Subsidiaries (Collectively referred as the "Group"). The Company consolidates all entities which are controlled by it.

In the case of subsidiaries, control is achieved when the group is exposed, or has right, to variable return from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

The group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group losses control of the subsidiary. Assets, Liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that group member's financial statement in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the group's accounting policies.

The consolidated financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent company, i.e. year ended on March 31.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

c) Consolidation procedure

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the following basis:

(i) The financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries are combined on a line by line basis by adding together like items of assets, liabilities, equity, incomes, expenses and cash flows, after fully eliminating intra-group balances and intra-group transactions.

(ii) Profits or losses resulting from intra-group transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and property, plant & equipment, are eliminated in full.

(iii) In case of foreign subsidiaries, revenue items are consolidated at the average rate prevailing during the year. All assets and liabilities are converted at rates prevailing at the end of the year. Any exchange difference arising on consolidation is recognised in the Foreign Currency Translation Reserve.

(iv) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary.

(v) The difference between the proceeds from disposal of investment in subsidiaries and the carrying amount of its assets less liabilities as on the date of disposal is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss being the profit or loss on disposal of investment in subsidiary.

(vi) Non-Controlling Interest's share of profit / loss of consolidated subsidiaries for the year is identified and adjusted against the income of the group in order to arrive at the net income attributable to owners of the Company.

(vii) Non-Controlling Interest's share of net assets of consolidated subsidiaries is identified and presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheet separate from liabilities and the equity of the owners of the Company.

iv. Current versus non-current classification

The Group 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 normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

v. 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 Group 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 gains 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.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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.

vi. 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 profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

vii. 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 in respect of majority of assets except assets having carrying amount of ₹ 0.17 crores, which are depreciated on WDV method.

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 Group has used the following useful lives to provide depreciation on its fixed 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 Group 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.

viii. Foreign currency translations

Functional and presentation currency

Consolidated financial statements have been presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

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.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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. Non-monetery items, which are measured of fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date when such value is determined.

ix. Inventories

Raw material, process chemicals, stores and packing material are not 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 realisable 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.

x. Biological Assets

Biological assets comprises 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 upto the balance sheet date.

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

xi. Revenue Recognition

The Group 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 and pricing incentives, rebates, other similar allowances to the customers and also excluding Goods and Service Tax (GST) and other taxes and amounts collected on behalf of third parties or government, if any.

Recognising revenue from major business activities

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 Group has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the Group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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 Group; 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 Group;

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 Group'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 Group 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.

xii. Expenses

All expenses are accounted for on accrual basis.

xiii. 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.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

xiv. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of 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.

xv. Leases

The Group has adopted the new accounting standard Ind AS 116 “Leases” on April 1, 2019 as per Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) amendment Rules, 2019, notified by MCA on March 30, 2019. Ind AS 116 is a single lessee accounting model and sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. On application of Ind AS 116, the nature of expenses has changed from lease rent in previous periods to depreciation cost for the right-of-use assets (ROU), and finance cost for interest accrued on lease liability.

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.

(i) As a lessee

At the commencement date of the lease the Group recognizes a lease liability measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability consist of the payments for the right of use the underlying assets during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease.

The payments included in the measurement of the lease liability include fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Group 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 payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset from a lease contract at the commencement date of the lease, which is the date that the underlying asset is made available for use.

The cost of the right-of-use assets comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred and any lease payments made at or before the commencement date of the lease less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the right-of-use assets is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any re measurement 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.

It also considers possible asset retirement obligations in the cost of the right-of-use asset. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment testing in future periods.

On transition ,the Company has applied the standard to its leases, retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard and accordingly not restated comparative information , instead, the cumulative

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

effect of initially applying this standard has been recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as on April 1,2019.

The Group has also applied the following practical expedient provided by the standard when applying Ind AS 116.

(a) By measuring the assets at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payment recognized immediately before the date of initial applications.

(b) not to reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease, accordingly the definition of lease in accordance with Ind AS 17 will continue to be applied to those leases entered or modified before April 1, 2019.

(c) The Group has applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment, consequently, the Company has recorded the lease liability at the present value of remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

(d) excluded the initial direct costs from measurement of the ROU asset.

(e) Not to recognize ROU assets and lease liabilities for leases with less than twelve months of lease term and low-value assets on the date of initial application.

xvi. 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 Group 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.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules has notified Appendix C of Ind AS 12 w.e.f April 01, 2019. The Group has adopted "Appendix C of Ind AS 12" and assessed for effect of uncertainty of the probability that a taxation authority will accept uncertain tax treatment. The Group does not have any significant impact of the amendment on its financial statements.

The Group update the amount of tax provision 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 excepted to apply when the related deferred income tax assets is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax is recognized in profit or 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.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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.

xvii. 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.

xviii. Government Grants

Government grants are recognised 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.

xix. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Assets

Provisions are recognized when the Group 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.

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

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

xx. 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.

xxi. Dividend Payable

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

xxii. 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss, with all prior periods being presented on this basis.

xxiii. Equity Issue Expenses

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

xxiv. 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 are initially recognized at fair value. 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 asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

In addition, the Group 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.

B. Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Group decides to classify the same either as at FVTOCI or FVTPL. The Group makes such election on an instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Group 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 Group 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.

C. Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with the assets carried at amortised cost and FVTOCI 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 Group applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" which requires expected life time losses to be recognised from initial recognition of receivables. The Group 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.

D. Derecognition of financial assets:

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

E. 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. The financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, derivative financial instruments, etc.

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.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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.

F. Derecognition of financial liabilities:

The Group 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 the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Group's Balance Sheet when, and only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

G. Offsetting of financial instruments

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

xxv. Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Accounting

The Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 is amortised to Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of maturity.

xxvi. Fair Value Measurement

The Group 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:

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

- 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 Group 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.

xxvii. Employees Benefits

a) Short-term obligations

Short-term obligations Liabilities for wages and salaries and other non-monetary benefits, including compensated absences that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

b) Post-employment obligations

i. Defined contribution plans

The eligible employees of the Group are entitled to receive benefits in respect of provident fund, a defined contribution plan, in which both employees and the Group make contribution at a specified percentage of the covered employees' 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 benefits plans

- Non-Funded Defined Benefits Plans : The Group provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ('the Gratuity Plan') covering eligible employees of the Group. 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 Group.

  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.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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.

- Funded Defined Benefits Plans: The Group's also made contribution to the provident fund set up as irrevocable trust by the Group. The Group 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) 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.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules has notified amendment of Ind AS 19 applicable w.e.f April 01,2019. As per amendment 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.

xxviii. Operating Segments

The Group's operating segments are established on the basis of those components of the group 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 "Unallocable".

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 "Unallocable".

xxix.. 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 Group are segregated based on the available information.

xxx. 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.

3. Use of Estimates and management judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) requires management of the Group to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities at the balance sheet date.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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 Group'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 Group 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. Income Taxes

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 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 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 and the tax rates applicable at the time of settlement of deferred income tax liability, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with applicable tax rate and future tax planning strategies.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 4 - Property, plant & equipment

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Land	Building	Plant & equipment's	Furniture & fixtures	Computers	Office equipment's	Electrical appliances	Vehicles	Farm assets & equipment	Total (2019-20)
Gross carrying cost										
As on April 01, 2019	345.89	191.82	1,915.13	12.09	12.37	4.09	11.63	26.32	0.92	2,520.26
Additions during the year	-	11.86	79.04	1.91	0.24	0.09	0.51	2.63	-	96.28
Disposals/deductions during the year	-	(0.27)	(0.45)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.05)	(2.75)	-	(3.58)
Transferred to discontinued operation	-	-	-	(0.14)	(0.86)	(0.13)	-	(0.26)	-	(1.39)
As at March 31, 2020	345.89	203.41	1,993.72	13.84	11.72	4.04	12.09	25.94	0.92	2,611.57
Depreciation										
As on April 01, 2019	-	69.91	811.62	10.04	9.75	2.72	9.35	12.41	0.55	926.35
Charges for the Year	-	5.95	61.54	0.36	0.63	0.32	0.40	2.40	0.05	71.65
Charges on Discontinued Operation	-	-	-	0.01	0.22	0.03	-	0.04	-	0.30
Disposals/deductions during the year	-	(0.23)	(0.08)	-	(0.02)	-	(0.01)	(1.67)	-	(2.01)
Transferred to discontinued operation	-	-	-	(0.03)	(0.54)	(0.06)	-	(0.11)	-	(0.74)
As at March 31, 2020	-	75.63	873.08	10.38	10.04	3.01	9.74	13.07	0.60	995.55
Net carrying cost										
As at March 31, 2020	345.89	127.78	1,120.64	3.46	1.68	1.03	2.35	12.87	0.32	1,616.02
As at March 31, 2019	345.89	121.91	1,103.51	2.05	2.62	1.37	2.28	13.91	0.37	1,593.91

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Land	Building	Plant & equipment's	Furniture & fixtures	Computers	Office equipment's	Electrical appliances	Vehicles	Farm assets & equipment	Total (2018-19)
Gross carrying cost										
As on April 01, 2018	346.64	175.87	1,864.96	11.88	10.49	3.37	11.43	25.75	0.92	2,451.31
Additions during the year	0.19	16.16	51.39	0.21	1.88	0.72	0.20	5.36	-	76.11
Disposals/deductions during the year	(0.94)	(0.21)	(1.22)	-	-	-	-	(4.79)	-	(7.16)
As at March 31, 2019	345.89	191.82	1,915.13	12.09	12.37	4.09	11.63	26.32	0.92	2,520.26
Depreciation										
As on April 01, 2018	-	64.14	751.35	9.69	9.00	2.52	8.95	11.03	0.50	857.18
Charges for the year*	-	5.81	60.31	0.35	0.75	0.20	0.40	2.53	0.05	70.40
Disposals/deductions during the year	-	(0.04)	(0.04)	-	-	-	-	(1.15)	-	(1.23)
As at March 31, 2019	-	69.91	811.62	10.04	9.75	2.72	9.35	12.41	0.55	926.35
Net carrying cost										
As at March 31, 2019	345.89	121.91	1,103.51	2.05	2.62	1.37	2.28	13.91	0.37	1,593.91
As at March 31, 2018	346.64	111.73	1,113.61	2.19	1.49	0.85	2.48	14.72	0.42	1,594.13

* ₹ 0.33 crore relating to discontinued operation

Notes:

(i) Contractual commitment towards purchase of property, plant and equipment, refer note -38 (II)

(ii) Opening balances of gross block and accumulated depreciation have been regrouped / reclassified / rearrgange wherever considered necessary.

(iii) The Company has availed loans from banks and other entities against security of the aforesaid assets (Refer note 19 for detailed security terms).

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 4 A - Right-of-use-assets

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020
Gross carrying cost	
Transition effect as on April 01, 2019	**0.61**
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 as on April 01, 2019	-
Additions during the year	22.07
As at March 31, 2020	**22.68**
Depreciation	
Transition effect as on April 01, 2019	**-**
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 as on April 01, 2019	-
Charges for the Year	4.00
As at March 31, 2020	**4.00**
Net carrying cost	
As at March 31, 2020	**18.68**

Lease liabilities towards Right-of-use-asset (refer note -41)

Note 5 - Captal work in progress

Particulars		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Opening Balance			
Plant and equipment / Civil work - in - progress	(A)	33.95	24.13
Additions during the year			
Plant and equipment / Civil work - in - progress		57.13	68.05
	(B)	57.13	68.05
Preoperative expenses/ trial run expenses			
Additions during the year :			
Finance costs (Refer note 5.a)			
Interest		0.12	0.18
	(C)	0.12	0.18
Total additions during the year	D= (B+C)	57.25	68.23
	E = (A+D)	91.20	92.36
Capitalised during the year	(F)	84.42	58.41
Capital work-in-progress at the end of the year	G= (E-F)	6.78	33.95

Note 5.a - Finance Cost

The finance costs on specific borrowings capitalized during the year amounted to ₹ 0.12 crore (March 31, 2019 : ₹ 0.18 crore) using the capitalization rate of 8.40 % (March 31, 2019: 8.75 %) 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.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 6 - Intangible assets

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Computer Software Licenses	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Gross carrying cost		
Opening balance	3.90	3.59
Additions during the year	0.02	0.32
Closing balance (a)	3.92	3.91
Amortisation		
Opening balance	0.66	0.31
Charges for the year	0.39	0.35
Closing balance (b)	1.05	0.66
Net carrying cost		
Net closing balance (a-b)	2.87	3.25

Note 7 - Biological Assets

(i) Non-current biological assets

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Live stock (refer note. 2(x))	#	#
Total (a+b)	**#**	**#**

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

(ii) Current biological assets

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Standing Crop (refer note. 2(x))	0.72	0.42
Add: Change in fair value *	2.85	1.18
Less: Harvested during the year	2.40	0.88
Total	**1.17**	**0.72**

* excludes fair value of self consumed sugar cane of ₹1.74 crore (Previous Year ₹1.80 crore)

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 8 - Financial assets - Investments

Non - current investments (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Face Value	No. of Shares/ Units	As at March 31, 2020	No. of Shares/ Units	As at March 31, 2019
(I) (a) Equity instruments					
(i) Investment in others (Unquoted)					
(Carried at deemed cost)					
Ramganga Sanyukta Sahkari Kheti Samiti Limited	₹100	1	#	1	#
(Value is ₹100, not reflecting due to rounding off)					
(ii) Investment in others (Quoted)					
(Carried at fair value through other comprehensive income)					
VLS Finance Limited	₹10	263142	0.85	263142	1.54
South Asian Enterprises Limited	₹10	250000	0.07	250000	0.10
BP PLC	GBP 5.7269	6400	0.21	6,400	0.32
BNP PARIBAS	USD 100	150000	0.82	-	-
Bank of China Limited	HDK 4.1823	-	-	94,000	0.33
China Petroleum and Chemical Corporation	HKD 6.3486	104000	0.39	104,000	0.65
HSBC Holding PLC	HDK 77.2066	-	-	10,000	0.64
Total Investment in Equity Shares (a)			**2.34**		**3.58**
(II) Investment in International Fixed Income Bonds (Quoted)					
(Carried at fair value through other comprehensive income)					
Banco do Brasil	USD 105.74		-	400,000	2.84
Bank of Nova Scotia	USD 95.80		-	200,000	1.25
HSBC Holdings plc	USD 103.80		-	200,000	1.35
UBS Group Funding (Switzerland)	USD 95.18		-	200,000	1.25
Ziraat Bank	USD 90.75		-	250,000	1.49
Total Investment in International Bonds (b)			**-**		**8.18**
Total (a + b)			2.34		11.76

Particulars	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Investment carried at deemed cost	#	#
Investment carried at fair value through FVTPL (Market Price)	-	-
Investment carried at fair value through OCI (Market Price)	2.34	11.76

Disclosure of non-current investments (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market Value	2.34	11.76
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	#	#

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 9 - Financial assets - Loans

(i) Non-current loans (Unsecured, considered good)

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Carried at amortised cost		
Security deposits		
- to related parties	1.86	2.43
- to others	0.94	1.25
Total	2.80	3.68

(ii) Current loans (Unsecured, considered good)

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Carried at amortised cost		
Security deposits		
- to others	7.75	5.97
Other loans and advances :		
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind	1.62	1.75
Total	9.37	7.72

Note 10 - Other financial assets

(i) Other non- current financial assets

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Carried at amortised cost		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Other Recoverable	0.41	0.41
Total	0.41	0.41

(ii) Other current financial assets

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Carried at amortised cost		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Insurance claim receivable	0.05	0.04
Interest receivable	1.26	0.66
Other recoverable	0.17	0.03
Total	1.48	0.73

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 11 - Other assets

(i) Other non-current assets (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Capital advance	1.44	6.85
Income tax refundable*	17.95	17.69
Payment of taxes under protest/appeal	3.38	4.04
Total	**22.77**	**28.58**

*** Note - Income tax refundable** (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Advance tax paid/refund	17.95	17.69
Less : Provision for tax (Refer Note - 25)	-	-
Total	**17.95**	**17.69**

(ii) Other current assets (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(Unsecured considered good uncless otherwise stated)		
Advance to suppliers	17.69	13.09
Advances to employees	0.60	0.61
Balance with revenue authorities	17.14	12.48
Subsidy receivable from Government/Government authorities	163.05	121.55
Prepaid expenses	13.55	2.96
Advance recoverable - Other	1.69	3.28
Other loans & advances	0.10	0.11
Advance rent	-	0.59
Total	**213.82**	**154.67**

Note 12 - Inventories

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(Refer Note No. - '2(ix)' for Mode of Valuation)		
Raw materials	14.24	9.83
Work-in-process	20.43	31.02
Finished goods	1,534.50	1,552.36
Stock in trade (including ₹ 18.23 Crore of 31.03.2019 of Discontinued Operation)	0.32	38.12
Stores & spare parts	34.09	42.65
Loose tools	0.12	0.13
Total	**1,603.70**	**1,674.11**
Carrying amount of inventories pledged as security for borrowings	1,603.70	1,674.11

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 13 - Trade receivables

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Carried at amortised cost		
Trade Receivables		
- Unsecured, considered good	343.21	381.12
- Which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	16.13
Less : Provision for impairment allowances	-	(6.00)
Total	**343.21**	**391.25**

Note 14 - Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balances with banks :		
-On current accounts	7.77	12.09
Cash on hand	2.09	1.09
Total	**9.86**	**13.18**

Note 15 - Bank Balances other than cash and cash equivalents

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balances with banks :		
- In unpaid dividend accounts	0.99	0.84
Other bank balances :		
Deposits earmarked for fixed deposit and others	4.11	4.70
Deposits earmarked for molasses storage fund	1.41	1.52
Total	**6.51**	**7.06**
Value of Restricited Bank Balances	**6.51**	**7.06**

Note 16 - Assets held for sale

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Material held for disposal*	1.64	1.64
Total	**1.64**	**1.64**

*Biogas Genset parts under power segment which is currently valued at it's NRV and expected to be disposed-off in next year.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 17 - Share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No.	(₹ in crore)	No.	(₹ in crore)
Authorized shares				
Equity shares of ₹10/- each	113826000	113.83	113826000	113.83
Preference shares of ₹ 100/- each	6917400	69.17	6917400	69.17
Issued , subscribed and paid-up shares				
Equity				
Equity shares of ₹10/- each fully paid-up	66387590	66.38	66387590	66.38
Equity shares forfeited	325496	0.07	325496	0.07
Less : Calls in arrears	539	#	539	#
Total		**66.45**		**66.45**

"17. a" - Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period is set out below :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No.	(₹ in crore)	No.	(₹ in crore)
Issued , subscribed and paid-up shares				
Equity shares				
At the beginning of the period	66387590	66.38	66387590	66.38
Issued during the period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	66387590	66.38	66387590	66.38

17. b - Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No.	% holding	No.	% holding
Equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid-up				
Goel Investments Ltd.	6636980	10.00	10655515	16.05
Anil Kumar Goel	5778005	8.70	7000000	10.54
Sonitron Ltd.	4029759	6.07	4940716	7.44
Shudh Edible Products Ltd.	4299680	6.48	4299680	6.48
Mr. Gautam Goel	4242339	6.39	4242339	6.39
Mr. Gaurav Goel	4316904	6.50	4211379	6.34

"17. c" - Calls unpaid of equity shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No.	(₹ in crore)	No.	(₹ in crore)
i) Calls unpaid by directors and officers	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
ii) Calls unpaid by others	539	2425	539	2425

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 17 - Share capital *(contd.)*

17. 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 dividend when proposed by the Board of Directors, is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation, the shareholders of equity shares are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

Note 17.e - Dividend

i) Detail of interim dividend and final dividend proposed

The Board of Directors has declared and paid interim dividend of 60% on equity shares (₹6.00 per equity shares of ₹10 each) in the meeting held on February 03, 2020 and the same is treated as final dividend

Note 18 - Other equity

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
A. Reserve and surplus		
(i) Capital redemption reserve	3.72	3.72
(ii) Capital reserve	7.56	7.56
(iii) General reserve	122.04	121.83
(iv) Securities premium	379.94	379.94
(v) Storage fund/reserve for molasses	1.58	1.41
(vi) Retained earnings	789.73	645.48
B. Other reserve		
(i) Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation	(4.31)	(2.86)
(ii) FVOCI equity reserves	(0.22)	0.58
(iii) Foreign currency translation reserve	0.90	0.67
(iv) Cash flow hedge reserve	(5.72)	(0.08)
Total	**1,295.22**	**1,158.25**

A. Reserve and surplus

(i) Capital redemption reserve

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Opening balance	3.72	3.72
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
Closing balance	3.72	3.72

(ii) Capital reserve

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Opening balance	7.56	7.56
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
Closing balance	7.56	7.56

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 18 - Other equity *(contd.)*

(iii) General reserve (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Opening balance	**121.83**	**121.24**
Add: Transfer from storage fund/reserve for molasses (refer A (v))	0.21	0.59
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**122.04**	**121.83**

(iv) Securities premium reserve (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Opening balance	**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 Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Opening balance	**1.41**	**1.62**
Add: Molasses fund created during the year	0.38	0.38
Less: Molasses fund Utilised during the year (transferred to general reserve)	0.21	0.59
Closing balance	**1.58**	**1.41**

(vi) Retained earnings (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Opening balance	**645.48**	**419.58**
Add: Reclassification of Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation	-	2.87
Net Profit for the period	216.52	251.04
Loss on sale of equity trf from OCI to Retained Earning	(0.24)	
Add/(Less): Appropriations		
Interim dividend inclusive of dividend distribution tax	(48.02)	(28.01)
Final dividend inclusive of dividend distribution tax	(24.01)	-
Closing balance	**789.73**	**645.48**

B. Other reserves

(i) Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Opening balance	**(2.86)**	**(2.87)**
Add: Addition during the year	(1.45)	0.01
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**(4.31)**	**(2.86)**

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 18 - Other equity *(contd.)*

(ii) FVOCI equity reserve

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Opening balance	0.58	1.50
Add: Addition during the year	(0.80)	(0.92)
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
Closing balance	(0.22)	0.58

(iii) Foreign currency translation reserve

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Opening balance	0.67	(0.31)
Add: Addition during the year	0.23	0.98
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
Closing balance	0.90	0.67

(iv) Cash flow hedge reserve

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Opening balance	(0.08)	-
Add: Changes during the year	(5.72)	(0.08)
Less: reclarified to Profit & Loss account	0.08	-
Closing balance	(5.72)	(0.08)

Note 18.2 - 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 reserves

Securities premium reserves is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

(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.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 18.2 - Nature and purpose of reserves *(contd.)*

(vii) FVOCI equity investment

This represents appropriation of profit after tax by the company.

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) Foreign currency translation reserve

Exchange differences relating to the translation of the results and net assets of the Group's foreign operations from their functional currencies to the Group's presentation currency (i.e. _) are recognised directly in the other comprehensive income and accumulated in foreign currency translation reserve. Exchange difference previously accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve are reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the foreign operation.

(ix) 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.

Note 19 - Financial liabilities "Borrowings"

(i) Non-current borrowings (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
Secured - carried at amortised cost				
Secured :				
Term Loans				
From banks				
Rupee Loans loans from banks		359.37		488.27
(For Security refer note 19.b)				
From entities other than banks - Carried at fair value through profit and loss account				
Rupee Loans :				
Government of India, Sugar Development Fund (SDF)		45.91		37.78
(For Security refer note 19.b)				
Unsecured - carried at amortised cost				
Deposit - from related parties	5.49		2.25	
- from public	5.86	11.35	2.04	4.29
Rupee loan from others				0.70
Total		**416.63**		**531.04**

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 19 - Financial liabilities "Borrowings" *(contd.)*

a) Terms of repayment :

Name of banks / entities	Rate of Interest (ROI) % p.a.	Amount outstanding as at March 31, 2020		Amount outstanding as at March 31, 2019		Period of maturity w.r.t the Balance Sheet date as at March 31, 2020	Number of Installments outstanding as at March 31, 2020	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	NA	-	-	7.67	-	Fully repaid			
Term loan from bank	NA	-	-	25.00	-	Fully repaid			
Term loan from bank (Soft Loan)	8.60%	19.82	20.05	19.82	39.86	2 Year, 3 Months	8 Quarterly Installments	4.95	Refer note no. 19 (i) (a) (i) below
Term loan from bank	8.60%	3.32	5.01	12.75	23.71	2 Year, 6 Months	10 Quarterly Installments	0.83	Refer note no. 19 (i) (a) (ii) below
Term loan from bank	8.60%	3.30	4.95	6.75	9.52	2 Year, 6 Months	10 Quarterly Installments	0.82	Refer note no. 19 (i) (a) (ii) below
Term loan from bank	8.60%	15.18	18.98	15.18	34.16	2 Year, 3 Months	9 Quarterly Installments	3.80	Refer note no. 19 (i) (a) (ii) below
Term loan from bank (Soft Loan)	5.00%	53.25	173.05	38.74	227.45	4 Year, 3 Months	51 Monthly Installments	4.44	Refer note no. 19 (i) (a) (iii) below
Term loan from bank (Expansion for Distillery Capacity - Dhampur) *	8.55%	6.30	22.05	3.15	24.33	4 Year, 6 Months	18 Quarterly Installments	1.575	Refer note no. 19 (i) (a) (ii) below
Term loan from bank (Expansion for Distillery Capacity - Asmoli) *	8.55%	3.00	10.50	1.50	5.00	4 Year, 6 Months	18 Quarterly Installments	0.75	Refer note no. 19 (i) (a) (ii) below
Less :- Discounting impact under Ind AS		**(6.81)**	**(10.45)**	**(6.84)**	**(18.59)**				
	Sub-Total	**97.36**	**244.14**	**123.72**	**345.44**				
2) Central Bank of India	**8.95%**	**5.42**	**8.12**	**8.12**	**14.17**	1 Year, 3 Months	5 Quarterly Installments	2.71	Refer note no. 19 (i) (a) (iv) below
3) UCO Bank	**10.00%**	**-**	**107.00**	**-**	**128.50**	6 Year	20 Quarterly Installments	5.375 except last four installment of ₹5.25	Refer note no. 19 (i) (a) (v) below
4) Car loan from bank		**0.05**	**0.11**	**0.25**	**0.16**	Monthly	Monthly		Hypothecation of cars
5) Government of India, Sugar Development Fund									
	4.75%	7.14	24.98	3.57	32.11	4 Year, 6 Months	9 Half Yearly Installments	3.57	Refer note no. 19 (i) (a) (vi) below
	4.75%	-	4.70	-	4.70	7 Year, 4 Months	10 Half Yearly Installments	0.47	Refer note no. 19 (i) (a) (vii) below
	4.75%	1.22	3.04	0.61	4.25	4 Year, 5 Months, 30 Days	7 Half Yearly Installments	0.61	Refer note no. 19 (i) (a) (viii) below
	4.25%	1.18	3.54	-	-	3 Year, 7 Months	8 Half Yearly Installments	0.59	Refer note no. 19 (i) (a) (viii) below
	3.40%	1.92	13.44	-	-	3 Year, 11 Months, 14 Days	8 Half Yearly Installments	1.92	Refer note no. 19 (i) (a) (ix) below
	7.00%	-	-	0.34	-	Fully repaid			
	7.00%	-	-	0.33	-	Fully repaid			
Less :- Discounting impact under Ind AS		(1.86)	(3.79)	(1.44)	(3.28)				
	Sub-Total	**9.60**	**45.91**	**3.41**	**37.78**				
Unsecured :									
Deposit - from related parties		2.25	5.49	4.62	2.25	From F.Y 20-21 to F.Y 22-23	Payable on different due dates	-	-
- from public		2.03	5.86	8.37	2.04	From F.Y 20-21 to F.Y 22-23	Payable on different due dates	-	-
	Sub-Total	**4.28**	**11.35**	**12.99**	**4.29**				
Rupee loan from others		-	-	-	0.70				
	Grand-Total	**116.71**	**416.63**	**148.49**	**531.04**				

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 19 - Financial liabilities "Borrowings" *(contd.)*

b) 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 director's

(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 director's.

(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 CBOI are secured by first parri passu charge on block of fixed assets of the Company and personal guarantee of promoter director's.

(v) 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 director's.

(vi) 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.

(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 Rajpura, situated at Rajpura and personal guarantee of promoter director's.

(viii) 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 director's

(ix) 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.

(x) 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 director's.

(ii) Current borrowings (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
Unsecured - carried at amortised cost				
Loans repayable on demand				
Unsecured				
Deposits from public	0.20	0.20	-	-
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	453.63		608.42	
Central Bank of India	71.83		79.89	
District Co-operative Banks	241.10		323.65	
"Prathma U P Gramin Bank				
(Prathma Bank merged with Sarva U P Gramin Bank)"	116.10		102.24	
NBFC	-		3.11	

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 19 - Financial liabilities "Borrowings" *(contd.)*

(ii) Current borrowings (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
State Bank of India	43.63	926.29	25.11	1,142.42
Unsecured				
Borrowings from related party		-		2.50
		1,200.82		1,144.92

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

Short Term loan from Punjab National Bank are secured :

- Rupee term loan from PNB under the Government sponsored Scheme for Extending Soft loan to sugar mills are secured by first parri passu charge on block of fixed assets of five units of the Company and personal guarantee of promoter director's
- Repayment is to be made in one bullet payment after one year from the date of disbursement i.e. 05-04-2019.

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 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 are secured :

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

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 20 - Lease and Other Financial Liabilities

(i) Non-Current Lease Liabilities (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Lease Liabilities	13.23	-
Total	**13.23**	**-**

(ii) Current Lease Liabilities (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Lease Liabilities	4.78	-
Total	**4.78**	**-**

(iii) Other Current Financial Liabilities (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Current maturities of long term borrowings (Refer note 19.a)	116.71	148.49
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	1.68	3.55
Interest accrued and due on borrowings* {including ₹0.33 Crore (PY ₹0.06 Crore) on interest accrued and due on unclaimed matured deposit}	3.36	1.27
Interest accrued on MSME	0.36	0.14
Other payables	0.17	0.02
Unpaid matured deposits	0.91	0.36
Employee benefits	9.34	10.63
Unpaid liability	28.85	26.06
Security deposits	4.37	4.49
Unclaimed dividend	0.99	0.84
Carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Derivative liabilities	11.98	-
Total	**178.72**	**195.85**

* 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 21 - Provisions

(i) Long term provision (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (Refer note 45.(ii)(a))	32.38	29.05
Total	**32.38**	**29.05**

(ii) Short term provision (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (Refer note 45.(ii)(a))	2.49	2.37
Others	5.14	5.20
Total	**7.63**	**7.57**

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 22 - Deferred tax asset/ (liability)

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Deferred tax asset :		
- On account of difference in the tax base value and carrying amount of Investments/security deposits	2.51	0.01
- On account of government grants	0.80	0.94
- On account of temporary differences on allowablility of expenses for tax purposes	13.16	13.78
- MAT credit entitlement	176.93	176.18
	193.40	**190.91**
Deferred tax liability :		
- On account of property, plant & equipment (other than land)	176.83	216.09
- On account of difference in the tax base value and carrying amount of land	12.87	14.98
	189.70	**231.07**
Net deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	**3.70**	**(40.16)**

22.1 : Movement in deferred tax Liabilities/ deferred tax assets

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Carried forward losses & Unabsorbed Depreciation	Property Plant & Equipment	Other items	MAT credit entitlement	Total
At April 01, 2018	**48.41**	**(204.23)**	**(1.70)**	**120.25**	**(37.27)**
(Charged)/credited:-					
-to profit & loss*	(48.41)	(11.86)	1.38	55.93	(2.96)
-to other comprehensive income	-	-	0.07	-	0.07
At March 31, 2019	**-**	**(216.09)**	**(0.25)**	**176.18**	**(40.16)**
(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)**	**3.60**	**176.93**	**3.70**

* Rs 2.96 crore includes Rs 1.91 crore relating to deferred tax of discontinued operations

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 23 - Other liabilities

(i) Non-current liabilities

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Deferred Govt. Grants (Refer note 39)	16.64	22.86
Lease equilisation payable account	-	0.02
Total	**16.64**	**22.88**

(ii) Current liabilities

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Deferred Govt. Grants (Refer note 39)	8.54	10.01
Advance from customers	5.62	20.12
Statutory dues payable	17.32	17.08
Lease equilisation payable account	-	0.01
Others	1.21	1.18
Total	**32.69**	**48.40**

Note 24 - Trade payable - Current

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Carried at amortised cost		
Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	1.93	7.25
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	599.61	659.18
Total	**601.54**	**666.43**

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

Description	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
a) The principal amount remaining unpaid to suppliers as at the end of accounting year	1.93	7.25
b) The interest due thereon remaining unpaid to suppliers as at the end of accounting year	0.36	0.14
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	0.22	0.14
f) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in succeeding years	0.36	0.14

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.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 25 - Current tax liabilities

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Provision for tax	33.10	69.49
Less: Advance tax paid	33.10	54.99
Total	**-**	**14.50**

Note 26 - Revenue from operation

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
(i) Sale of Products:		
a) Manufactured goods		
Sugar	2,484.54	1,968.44
Chemicals	580.40	435.82
Power	109.99	224.59
Others	3.26	0.13
b) Traded goods		
Others	197.98	219.41
Sub-total (i)	**3,376.17**	**2,848.39**
(ii) Other operating income		
Scrap sale	4.12	5.82
Liabilities/ Provisions no longer required written back	0.94	0.92
Insurance claim received	0.48	1.95
Purchase tax	8.69	1.89
Subsidy from Government (refer note 39)	128.39	27.75
Fair value gain on re-measurement of biological assets through profit or loss *	2.85	1.18
Duty drawback	0.37	1.94
Miscellaneous income	0.54	1.07
Service Charges	3.52	1.38
Sub-total (ii)	**149.90**	**43.90**
Total (i+ii)	**3,526.07**	**2,892.29**

* excludes fair value of self consumed sugar cane of ₹1.74 crore (Previous Year ₹1.80 crore)

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 27 - Other income

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Interest income		
- from financial assets carried at amortized cost	1.24	2.29
- from banks and others	0.50	0.71
Deferred Government grant (refer note no. 39)	0.38	0.97
Dividend income	0.14	0.06
Other non-operating income		
- Income from rent	1.19	1.14
- Profit/(Loss) on sales of fixed assets	0.02	1.56
- Sales of REC (Net)	12.79	3.94
- Income from consultancy services	0.04	-
- Refund of income tax	-	0.03
- Profit on sale of investment	1.04	-
- Provision for impairment of investment reversed	-	1.00
- Miscellaneous income	0.69	0.02
- Foreign exchange fluctuation difference	12.11	6.71
Total	**30.14**	**18.43**

Note 28 - Cost of materials consumed

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Cost of material consumed		
- Sugar cane *	2,313.77	2,243.87
- Molasses	66.76	15.28
- Bagasse and other fuel	29.50	40.53
- Chemicals and others	54.31	65.53
Total	**2,464.34**	**2,365.21**

* excludes fair value of self consumed sugar cane of ₹1.74 crore (Previous year ₹1.80 crore)

Note 29 - Excise duty on sale of goods

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Excise duty on sale of goods	40.75	-
Total	**40.75**	**-**

Note 30 - Purchase of stock-in-trade

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Purchase of stock-in-trade		
- Others	202.52	179.82
Total	**202.52**	**179.82**

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 31 - Changes in inventories of finished goods & work in progress

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Closing stock: :		
Finished stock	1,534.50	1,552.36
Work-in-progress	20.43	31.02
Stock-in-trade (excluding Rs 18.23 Crore on 31.03.2019 of Discontinued Operation)	0.32	19.89
Total (a)	**1,555.25**	**1,603.27**
Opening stock :		
Finished stock	1,552.36	1,053.05
Work-in-progress	31.02	25.88
Stock-in-trade (excluding Rs 18.23 Crore on 01.04.2019 of Discontinued Operation)	19.89	1.21
Total (b)	**1,603.27**	**1,080.14**
Net(Increase)/decrease in stock (b-a)	**48.02**	**(523.13)**

Note :

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Write down the inventories of sugar at net realisable value	-	18.28

Note 32 - Employees benefits expense

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Salaries and wages	125.63	130.00
Contribution to provident & other funds	9.49	9.13
Gratuity	4.22	3.93
Voluntary retirement compensation	0.58	0.50
Workmen and staff welfare expenses	0.80	0.96
Total	**140.72**	**144.52**

Note 33 - Finance costs

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Interest expenses on financial liabilities measured at amortize cost	114.95	99.69
Other borrowing cost	5.35	3.36
	120.30	103.05
Less : Interest capitalized during the period	0.12	0.18
Less : Interest subsidy claimed on Buffer Stock	19.59	12.82
Total	**100.59**	**90.05**

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 34 - Depreciation and amortisation expenses

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	71.65	70.07
(Refer note 4)		
Depreciation on Right-of-use-assets	4.00	-
(Refer note 4A)		
Amortisation of intangible assets	0.39	0.35
(Refer note 6)		
Total	**76.04**	**70.42**

Note 35 - Other expense

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Consumption of stores, spares & other manufacturing expenses	51.38	54.28
Power and Fuel	8.83	8.39
Packing material expenses	31.95	36.53
Expenditure on crop	1.59	1.49
Repair & maintenance :		
- Plant & machinery	35.58	40.78
- Building	3.27	3.27
- Others	3.42	3.53
Rent	-	8.31
Short term leases (Refer Note 2(xv))	4.08	-
Rates and taxes	1.39	1.02
Charity and donations	0.29	0.40
Insurance	2.82	2.24
Molasses fund	0.38	0.38
Consultancy/Retainship/Professional Fees	17.67	7.20
Selling Expenses :		
- Commission to selling agents	6.30	10.83
- Other selling expenses	54.35	31.48
Less : Buffer stock subsidy claim agst. Insurance & handling	(3.39)	(2.27)
Payment to auditor's :		
- Audit fees	0.39	0.26
- Tax audit fees	0.05	0.07
- Management and other services	-	0.07
- Reimbursement of expenses	0.02	0.03
CSR expenses (refer note 35.1)	3.52	2.95
Cane development expenses	4.95	5.40
Balance written-off (Net off provision for impairment debts written back of Rs. 6.00 Crore)	9.70	0.55
Provision for impairment allowances	-	6.00
Director sitting fees	0.11	0.10
Loss on sale of fixed/discarded assets	0.06	0.33
Loss on material held for disposal (refer note 16)	-	1.60
Foreign exchange difference (Net)	0.16	2.11
Miscellaneous expenses	28.70	24.70
Total	**267.57**	**252.03**

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 35 - Other expense *(contd.)*

35.1: Corporate social responsibility (CSR)

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
a) As per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Schedule VII thereof gross amount required to be spent by the company	5.69	3.80
b) Amount spent during the year :		
(i) Construction/acquisition of any assets		
- in cash	1.80	0.25
- yet to be paid in cash	-	-
(ii) On purpose other than (i) above		
- in cash	1.72	2.70
- yet to be paid in cash	-	-

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	2019-20	2018-19
(i) Eradicating Hunger and Poverty, Health Care and Sanitation	Clause (i)	0.85	0.25
(ii) Education and Skill Development	Clause (ii)	2.49	1.69
(iii) Empowerment of Women and other Economically Backward Sections	Clause (iii)	0.17	0.01
(iv) Art & Culture	Clause (v)	-	1.00
(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)	-	#

represents amount below ₹ 50,000

Note 36 - Tax expense

A. Income tax expenses

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Current tax	31.62	65.27
Deferred tax	(39.99)	1.05
Total income tax expenses	**(8.37)**	**66.32**

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 36 - Tax expense *(contd.)*

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Profit for the year (before income tax expense)	215.66	331.80
Less : Losses/(profit) of subsidiaries on which deferred tax assets not recognised	(12.67)	(10.84)
Net Profit for tax purpose	202.99	320.96
Applicable tax rate	34.944%	34.944%
Computed tax expenses	**70.93**	**112.16**
Adjustments :		
Income exempt from tax purposes	(0.24)	(3.74)
Expenses not allowed for tax purposes	9.81	8.49
Deferred tax on non-depreciable assets and investment (Net)	(2.19)	(1.86)
Deduction in respect of u/s 80IA of Income Tax Act 1961 in respect of power undertaking	(24.98)	(45.04)
Tax adjustment for previous year	(4.08)	-
Deferred tax on income tax rate change	(55.90)	-
Reversal of deferred tax assets in subsidiaries	0.01	0.31
Others	(1.73)	(4.00)
At the effective income tax rate of 22.04% except Deferred Tax on income tax rate change (P.Y 19.99%)	**(8.37)**	**66.32**

Pursuant to Taxation Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (Ordinance), the domestic companies have 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 quarter ended March 31, 2020, the Company has 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. However, 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 is 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 37 - Earnings per Share (EPS)

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars		Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
i) Net Profit/ Loss(-) from continuing operation available to equity shareholders	(₹ In Crore)	224.92	265.60
(Used as numerator for calculating EPS)			
ii) Net Profit/ Loss(-) from discontinuing operation available to equity shareholders	(₹ In Crore)	(8.40)	(14.56)
(Used as numerator for calculating EPS)			
i) Net Profit/ Loss(-) from total operation available to equity shareholders	(₹ In Crore)	216.52	251.04
(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 EPS	No.	66387590	66387590
- for Diluted EPS	No.	66387590	66387590
iii) Earning per share			
- From continuing operation			
- Basic	₹	33.88	40.01
- Diluted	₹	33.88	40.01
(Equity share of face value of ₹10 each)			
- From discontinuing operation			
- Basic	₹	(1.27)	(2.20)
- Diluted	₹	(1.27)	(2.20)

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 37 - Earnings per Share (EPS) *(contd.)*

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars		Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
(Equity share of face value of ₹10 each)			
- From total operation			
- Basic	₹	32.61	37.81
- Diluted	₹	32.61	37.81
(Equity share of face value of ₹10 each)			

Note 38 - Contingent Liabilities and Commitments : not provided for in respect of :

I. Contingent Liabilities

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
i) Demands being disputed by the Company :		
a) Excise duty and Service Tax demands	17.00	18.07
b) Trade Tax and Entry Tax demands	9.17	17.97
c) Other demands	23.66	25.80
d) Estimated amount of interest on above	61.14	61.37
ii) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts :		
a) Statutory liability being disputed by authorities	1.13	3.60
b) Income Tax demand on processing of TDS Returns*	0.01	0.05
c) Other Liabilities	0.80	2.92
d) In respect of some pending cases of employees under labour laws	Amount not ascertainable	Amount not ascertainable

iii) 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'). No order has yet been passed by the Cane Commissioner and the amount of interest, if any, payable has also not been determined. Based on the legal opinion received by the Industry Association, possibility of the liability crystallizing on this score is remote. Accordingly, no provision in considered necessary for such improbable liability.

iv) 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.

v) In the opinion of the management, no provision is considered necessary for the disputes mentioned above on the grounds that there are fair chances of successful outcome.

vi) 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. Group was the beneficiary of such waiver. Based on the legal advise no liability is likely to crystalize on the Group on this matter. Accordingly, no provision in considered necessary for such improbable liability.

* 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.

II. Capital Commitments

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	9.18	10.09

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 39 -

The Group is eligible to receive various specific grants announced by Central and UP State Government for Sugar Industry by way of production subsidy, reimbursement of society commission and interest subvention on certain term loan, Loans at concessional rate etc. The Group is also eligible to receive grant announced by U.P State Government for promotion of industry in general under UPSIPP Scheme 2013. The Group has recognised these Government grants in the following manners:

(₹ In Crore)

S.No.	Particulars	Treatment in Accounts	2019-20	2018-19
1	**Revenue related Government grants:**			
i	Production subsidy from Government (Refer note a)	Deducted from cost of raw material consumed	16.24	77.98
ii	Transport subsidy from Government (Refer note b)	Deducted from other selling expenses under other expenses schedule	4.41	29.58
iii	MAEQ Subsidy 2019-20 from Government (Refer note c)	Shown as separate line items " Government grant" under other operating income	128.39	-
iv (a)	Buffer subsidy claim (Refer note d)	Interest subisdy claim deducted from "finance cost"	19.59	12.82
iv (b)	Buffer subsidy claim (Refer note d)	Claim agst. insurance & handling Shown as separate line item in "Other expenses"	3.39	2.27
v (a)	Government Grant of Rs. 4.50 per quintal of cane purchase during SS 2017-18 as announced by the U.P. State Government (Refer note e)	Related to cane purchase in previous year i.e. 2017-18,Shown as separate line items " Government grant" under other operating income	-	27.75
v (b)	Government Grant of Rs. 4.50 per quintal of cane purchase during SS 2017-18 as announced by the U.P. State Government (Refer note e)	Related to cane purchase in current year i.e. 2018-19, Deducted from cost of raw material consumed	-	6.01
vi	Interest subvention claim under Soft Loan (Refer note f)	Deducted from finance cost	19.04	-
vii	Interest subvention claim under Distillery Expansion Loan (Refer note g)	Deducted from finance cost	2.08	-
viii	Interest subvention on term loan (Refer note h)	Deducted from finance cost	-	1.91
2	**Deferred Government grants:**			
i	Deferred income relating to term loans on concessional rate from Sugar Development Fund	Deducted from finance cost	1.63	1.29
ii	Deferred income relating to term loans on concessional rate (Refer note i)	Deducted from finance cost	8.17	2.76
iii	Deferred income relating grant on property, plant and equipment	Shown as separate line item " Deferred Government grant" under Other income	0.38	0.97

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 39 - *(contd.)*

Notes :

a) 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 eligiblility under the Scheme, the Sugar mills have to supply atleast 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.

Till March 31, 2020, the Company has complied with all the conditions as stated in the scheme and submitted the claim for assistance. Accordingly subsidy accured under the Scheme till 31st March 2020 by Rs 94.22 crore and the same is received in full till such date.

b) 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 accured under the Scheme till 31st March 2020 has been recognised by Rs 33.99 crore and out of which Rs 30.75 crore has been received till 31st March, 2020.

c) The Central Government vide its notification 1(14/2019-S.P.-I dated 12th september 2019, announced Scheme for Assistance to Sugar mills for the sugar season 2019-20 (Scheme), with a view to improving the liquidity position of sugar mills and enabling them to clear cane price dues. Every sugar mill which fullfills the conditions as stipulated in the Scheme will be eligible for assistance @ Rs 10448 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 2019-20 either themselves or through a merchant exporter.

Till March 31, 2020, 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 assistance accured under the Scheme till 31st March 2020 has been recognised during the year.

d) The Central Government, vide its Notification No. 1(6)/2018-SP-I dated June 15, 2018, notified a Scheme for creation and Maintenenace 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 Maintenenace 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 comapny has created buffer stock in accordance with the scheme and recognised the eligibe subsidy during the year.

e) The Company has recieved government grant of Rs. 4.50 per quintal of cane purchase during sugar season 2017-18 under the scheme announced by the U.P State Government vide notifications no. 13/201/ /1697/46-3-18-3(37)/2018 dtd. October 01, 2018 which has been accounted for in the financial statements as mentioned hereinabove.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 39 - *(contd.)*

f) 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 Cental Government. Every sugar mill which fullfills 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, 2020, the Company has complied with all the conditions as stated in the scheme and submitted the claim for interest subvention. Accordingly interest subvention accured under the Scheme till 31st March 2020 by Rs 19.04 crore and out of which Rs 9.41 crore has been received till such date.

g) 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 eathnol by enchancing 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 fullfills 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 Cental Government for five years.

   Till March 31, 2020, the Company has complied with all the conditions as stated in the scheme and submitted the claim for interest subvention. Accordingly interest subvention accured under the Scheme till 31st March 2020 by Rs 2.08 crore.

h) Under Interest Subvention Scheme of Extending Financial Assistance to Sugar Undertaking 2014, the company is eligible for the reimbursement of interest paid on loan taken from banks under the Schme. The company has availed beneift under the scheme.

i) 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 Subsidised rate of interest.

j) 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 queshed the policy withdrawl 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 40 -

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.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 41 - Lease

Lease Obligation (As a lessee):- The company has taken various premises on 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. In all the leases, there is escalation clause for increase in rentals yearly or alternative year.

As stated in note no. 2(xv) - "leases" , effective from April 1,2019 , the company adopted Ind-As 116 'leases' and applied the standard to its existing lease contracts which are more than 1 year of lease period using modified retrospective method. Incremental borrowing rate of 8.60 % has been used for measurement of present value of remaining lease payments and right of use assets.

Following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at March 31, 2020

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020
Current Lease Liabilities in respect of long-term lease	4.78
Non-Current Lease Liabilities	13.23
Total	**18.01**

Following is the movement in long term lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2020

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020
Balance at the Beginning	0.61
Additions during the year	21.25
Finance Cost Accrued during the year	0.74
Payment of Lease Liabilities during the year	(4.59)
Balance at the end	**18.01**

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2020 on an undiscounted basis:

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	2019-20
(A) Future Minimum Lease Payment	
Not later than one year	4.78
Later than one year but not later than five year	18.26
Later than five year	3.40
Total	**26.44**

Note 42 -

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.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 43 - Related Party Disclosures

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

I) 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, Chief Financial Officer
	7	Mrs Aparna Goel, Company Secretary
	8	Mr. Priya Brat, Independent Director
	9	Mr. M. P. Mehrotra, Independent Director
	10	Mr. Harish Saluja, Independent Director
	11	Mr. Ashwani Kumar Gupta, Independent Director
	12	Ms Nandita Chaturvedi, Independent Director
	13	Mr. Rahul Bedi, Independent Director
	14	Siti Dayana Binte Muhammad Zalmisham, (Director of Subsidiary Company)
II) Close member of Key Management Personnel with whom transactions were made during the year	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	Master Advay Goel (Relative of Mrs Aparna Goel)
	8	Mrs Shakuntala Brat & Ms. Anu Mahendru (Relative of Mr. Priya Brat)
III) 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	V. K. Goel, H.U.F
	5	A.K. Goel, H.U.F.
	6	Gaurav Goel, H.U.F
	7	Gautam Goel, H.U.F
	8	Nalin Kumar Gupta (HUF)
	9	Sandeep Sharma (HUF)
	10	Dhampur Sugar Mill Provident Fund
	11	Pushp Niketan School Samiti
	12	Academy of Modern Learning Turst
	13	Shudh Edible Products Limited
	14	Sonitron Limited
	15	Amara Capital Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 43 - Related Party Disclosures *(contd.)*

B. Disclosure of transactions between the Company and Related Parties and the status of outstanding balances as on 31st March, 2020

(₹ In Crore)

S. No.	Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
1	**Unsecured Deposits Taken (Fixed Deposit)**	**5.25**	**-**
	Mr. Ashok Kumar Goel	1.43	-
	Relative of KMP	3.82	-
2	**Loans Taken (Repayment)**	**(2.50)**	**3.00**
	Amara Capital Private Limited	(2.50)	3.00
3	**Unsecured Deposits Matured (Fixed Deposit)**	**4.38**	**2.98**
	Mr. Ashok Kumar Goel	1.09	0.31
	Sandeep Sharma (HUF)	0.05	-
	Mr. Nalin Gupta	-	0.02
	Mr. Priya Brat	0.24	-
	V.K. Goel (HUF)	0.15	0.26
	A.K. Goel (HUF)	0.17	0.30
	Gaurav Goel (HUF)	0.17	0.30
	Gautam Goel (HUF)	-	0.30
	Nalin Gupta (HUF)	-	0.11
	Relative of KMP	2.51	1.38
4	**Rent paid**	**4.50**	**4.50**
	Goel Investment Limited	0.12	0.12
	Saraswati Properties Limited	1.96	1.96
	Shudh Edible Products Limited	2.40	2.40
	Ujjwal Rural Services Limited	0.02	0.02
5	**Remuneration**	**20.01**	**22.36**
	Mr. Vijay Kumar Goel	3.88	5.31
	Mr. Ashok Kumar Goel	3.88	5.31
	Mr. Gaurav Goel	3.88	5.31
	Mr. Gautam Goel	5.92	5.31
	Mr. Siti Dayana Binte Muhammad Zalmisham	0.79	-
	Mr. Sandeep Sharma	0.74	0.74
	Mr. Nalin Gupta	0.24	0.23
	Mrs Aparna Goel	0.13	0.12
	Relative of KMP	0.55	0.03
6	**Sitting fees and Commission to Independent Directors**	**0.41**	**0.10**
7	**Directors Perquisits**	**0.78**	**0.72**
	Mr. Vijay Kumar Goel	0.20	0.20
	Mr. Ashok Kumar Goel	0.18	0.17
	Mr. Gaurav Goel	0.18	0.17
	Mr. Gautam Goel	0.13	0.13

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 43 - Related Party Disclosures *(contd.)*

(₹ In Crore)

S. No.	Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
	Mr. Sandeep Sharma	0.09	0.05
8	**Interest expense**	**1.43**	**0.98**
	Mr. Ashok Kumar Goel	0.14	0.15
	Mr. Priya Brat	0.02	0.05
	V.K. Goel (HUF)	0.02	0.02
	A.K. Goel (HUF)	0.02	0.02
	Gaurav Goel (HUF)	0.02	0.03
	Gautam Goel (HUF)	0.02	0.02
	Sandeep Sharma (HUF)	0.01	0.01
	Amara Capital Private Limited	0.43	0.09
	Relative of KMP	0.75	0.59
9	**Expenses Recoverable (Net)**	**0.31**	**0.77**
	Pushp Niketan School Samiti	0.31	0.77
10	**Contribution to Defined Contributions Plan**	**6.02**	**6.23**
	Dhampur Sugar Mill Provident Fund	6.02	6.23
11	**Corporate Social Responsibilities**	**2.49**	**1.69**
	Academy of Modern Learing Trust	1.24	1.69
	Pushp Niketan School Samiti	1.25	-
12	**Security Deposit Given**	0.15	-
	Saraswati Prpperties Limited	0.15	-

(₹ In Crore)

S. No.	Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
	Amount due to/ from Related Parties:		
1	**Deposits from Related Parties**	**7.74**	**6.87**
	Mr. Ashok Kumar Goel	1.44	1.09
	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	0.17
	Sandeep Sharma (HUF)	-	0.05
	Relative of KMP	6.13	4.83
2	**Unsecured Loans and Advances to related parties**	**-**	**2.50**
	Amara Capital Private Limited	-	2.50
3	**Payables**	**0.89**	**1.02**
	Goel Investment Limited	0.02	0.04
	Saraswati Properties Limited	0.04	0.28

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 43 - Related Party Disclosures *(contd.)*

(₹ In Crore)

S. No.	Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
	Shudh Edible Products Limited	0.36	0.39
	Ujjwal Rural Services Limited	0.03	0.06
	Mr. Ashok Kumar Goel	0.05	0.09
	Mr. Gaurav Goel	0.16	0.01
	Mr. Gautam Goel	0.22	0.13
	Mr. Vijay Kumar Goel	0.01	0.02
4	**Security Deposits**	**1.86**	**2.43**
	Goel Investment Limited	0.50	0.50
	Saraswati Properties Limited	1.05	0.90
	Shudh Edible Products Limited	1.20	1.20
	Ujjwal Rural Services Limited	0.05	0.05
	Less :- Ind AS Adjustment	(0.94)	(0.22)
5	**Expenses Recoverable (Net)**	**0.57**	**0.26**
	Pushp Niketan School Samiti	0.57	0.26

*Key Managerial person (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
Short term benefits	20.01	22.49
Defined Contribution Plan	0.02	0.02
Defined Benifit Plan	0.72	0.64
Total	**20.75**	**23.15**

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

* 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 44 - Disclosures as required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108 operating segments

Identification of Segments

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

The Chief Operational Decision Maker evaluates the Group's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by Business Segment. Segment performance is evaluated based on their revenue growth, operating income and return on capital employeed. 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.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 44 - Disclosures as required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108 operating segments *(contd.)*

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 etc.
- Power which consists of co-generation and sale of power
- Others which consists of sale of petrol and agricultural products and trading businees of subsidiary companies

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

Geographical segments

Since the Group'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. **About business segment Information**

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Sugar	Chemicals	Power	Others	Total
1. Segment Revenue (including Excise Duty)					
a) External Sales	2,636.87	630.99	105.99	152.22	3,526.07
Previous Year (March 31, 2019)	2,020.47	440.47	219.73	211.62	2,892.29
b) Inter Segment Sales	352.85	1.09	257.72	23.30	634.96
Previous Year (March 31, 2019)	382.02	57.98	387.28	21.60	848.88
c) Total Revenue	2,989.72	632.08	363.71	175.52	4,161.03
Previous Year (March 31, 2019)	2,402.49	498.45	607.01	233.22	3,741.17
2. Segment Results					
(Profit(+)/Loss(-) before Tax and Interest from each segment)	126.68	130.59	115.75	(2.95)	370.07
Previous Year (March 31, 2019)	30.67	185.89	241.42	(0.34)	457.64
Less : Finance costs					100.59
Previous Year (March 31, 2019)					90.05
Less/ Add :Other unallocable expense/income					
net off unallocable income/expenses					53.82
Previous year (March 31, 2019)					35.79
Net Profit(+)/loss(-) before tax					215.66
Previous year (March 31, 2019)					331.80
Less: Tax expense (Net)					(8.37)

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 44 - Disclosures as required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108 operating segments *(contd.)*

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Sugar	Chemicals	Power	Others	Total
Previous year (March 31, 2019)					66.32
Net Profit after tax (Before adjustment of minority interest)					224.03
Previous year (March 31, 2019)					265.48
Share of profit/loss of non-controlling Interest					0.89
Previous year (March 31, 2019)					0.12
Net profit after tax (after adjustment of minority interest)					224.92
Previous year (March 31, 2019)					265.60
3. Other Information					
a) Segment assets *	2,718.80	369.03	671.71	34.67	3,794.21
Previous year (March 31, 2019)	2,681.93	352.34	730.96	135.10	3,900.33
Unallocable corporate assets					74.93
Previous year (March 31, 2019)					26.29
Total assets					3,869.14
Previous year (March 31, 2019)					3,926.62
b) Segment liabilities**	635.10	26.23	10.26	42.21	713.80
Previous year (March 31, 2019)	608.62	35.55	13.98	121.46	779.61
Unallocable corporate liabilities					1,793.44
Previous year (March 31, 2019)					1,921.19
Total liabilities					2,507.24
Previous year (March 31, 2019)					2,700.80
c) Capital expenditure	37.61	30.93	0.51	0.06	69.11
Previous year (March 31, 2019)	30.94	49.10	2.62	3.26	85.92
d) Depreciation	38.87	18.05	18.39	0.73	76.04
Previous year (March 31, 2019)	32.44	17.45	19.70	0.83	70.42
e) Non cash expenditure other than depreciation	0.45	8.54	-	0.09	9.08
Previous year (March 31, 2019)	0.37	7.53	-	0.03	7.93

* Segment Assets-Others includes ₹ 2.01 crore from discontinued operations

** Segment Liabilities-Others includes ₹ 2.18 crore from discontinued operations

B. Geographical: Segment

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Period	India	Outside India	Total
External Revenue	2019-20	3,184.02	342.05	3,526.07
	2018-19	2,586.72	305.57	2,892.29
Non Current Assets (other than financial assets)	31-Mar-20	1,668.07	2.75	1,670.82
	31-Mar-19	1,659.69	-	1,659.69

C. Information about major customer

Number of customers individually accounted for more than 10% of the revenue in the year ended March 31, 2020 - NIL (Previous year - NIL)

Note 45 - 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 recognised as expense during the period are as under :

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund :	3.49	3.49
Employer's Contribution to Pension Fund :	3.52	3.36

(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 providing the above gratuity benefit which are as follows:

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 recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss

a) Details of Non funded post retirement plans are as follows: (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
I. Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss:		
Current service cost	1.82	1.60
Past service cost	-	-
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability	2.40	2.33
Curtailment/settlement	-	-
Expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**4.22**	**3.93**
II. Other comprehensive income		
Actuarial gain / (loss) arising from:		
. Change in financial assumptions	(1.79)	(0.23)
. Change in experience adjustments	(0.44)	0.24
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	**(2.23)**	**0.01**
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.		

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 45 - Employees benefits *(contd.)*

a) Details of Non funded post retirement plans are as follows: (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
III. Change in present value of defined benefit obligation:		
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	31.42	30.04
Interest expense/income	2.39	2.33
Past service cost	-	-
Current service cost	1.82	1.60
Benefits paid	(2.99)	(2.53)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss arising from:		
. Change in financial assumptions	1.79	0.22
. Change in experience adjustment	0.44	(0.24)
Present value of defined obligation at the end of the year	**34.87**	**31.42**
IV. Net liability recognised in the Balance Sheet as at the year end:		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	34.87	31.42
Funded status (surplus / (Deficit))	(34.87)	(31.42)
Net liability recognised in balance sheet	34.87	31.42
Current liability (Short term)	2.49	2.37
Non- current liability (long term)	32.38	29.05
V. Actuarial assumptions:		
Discount rate (per annum)%	6.90%	7.65%
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 (2006-08)
VI. Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:		
Expected cash flows (valued on undiscounted basis):		
With in 0 to 1 Year	2.49	2.37
With in 1 to 2 Year	3.62	0.75
With in 2 to 3 Year	2.57	1.63
With in 3 to 4 Year	2.81	1.09
With in 4 to 5 Year	2.56	1.29
With in 5 to 6 Year	2.21	1.02
6 Year onwards	18.61	23.27
Total expected payments	34.87	31.42
The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the balance sheet date(in years)	11.63	11.66
VII. Sensitivity analysis on present value of defined benefit obligations:		
a) Discount rates		
0.50% increases	(-3.8%)	(-3.83%)
0.50% decreases	(4.00%)	(4.07%)
b) Salary growth rate :		
0.50% increases	(4.00%)	(4.16%)
0.50% decreases	(-3.8%)	(-3.94%)

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.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 45 - Employees benefits *(contd.)*

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 Crore)

Particulars	Gratuity (Non funded)				
	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	34.87	31.41	30.04	27.49	22.70
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	-	-	-	-	-
Net asset/(liability) recognized in the balance sheet	(34.87)	(31.41)	(30.04)	(27.49)	(22.70)
Net actuarial (gain)/loss recognized	(2.23)	0.01	0.64	3.57	(1.27)

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 ₹6.02 Crore (P. Y. ₹6.23 Crore) has been recognised 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 Crore)

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
A) Change in the present value of the defined contribution obligation:		
Opening defined contribution obligation at beginning of the year	66.92	63.92
Current service cost	2.48	2.28
Adjustment in defined contribution obligation in opening balance	0.55	0.02
Interest cost	5.12	4.95
Employee contribution	4.75	4.53
Actuarial (Gain)/loss	0.14	0.52
Benefits paid	(6.91)	(9.29)
Closing defined contribution obligation at end of the year	73.05	66.92
B) Change in plan assets:		
Opening fair value of plan assets as at beginning of the year	68.38	64.84
Adjustment in fair value of plan assets in opening balance	1.05	1.12
Expected return on plan assets	6.77	4.88
Contributions	7.23	6.81
Benefits paid	(6.91)	(9.29)
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	-	0.02
Closing fair value of plan assets as at end of the year	76.52	68.38
C) Reconciliation of present value of the obligation and fair value of the plan assets:		
Present value of funded obligation at end of the year	73.05	66.92
Fair value of plan assets at end of the year	76.52	68.38
Deficit/(surplus)	(3.47)	(1.46)
Net asset not recognised in balance sheet	(3.47)	(1.46)

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 45 - Employees benefits *(contd.)*

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
D) Net cost recognised in the profit and loss account:		
Current service cost	2.48	2.28
Interest cost	5.12	4.95
Expected return on plan assets	6.77	4.95
Interest shortfall reversed	(1.65)	-
Total costs of defined benefit plans included in "Payments to and provisions for employees"	2.48	2.28
E) Principal actuarial assumptions:		
(i) Economic assumptions		
(a) Expected statutory interest rate	8.50%	8.65%
(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 Crore)

Particulars	Provident fund (Funded)				
	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	73.05	66.92	63.92	59.73	54.91
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	76.52	68.38	64.84	61.09	55.64
Deficit/(Surplus)	(3.47)	(1.46)	(0.92)	(1.36)	(0.73)
Surplus not recognised in balance sheet	(3.47)	(1.46)	(0.92)	(1.36)	(0.73)

Note 46 - Financial instruments - Accounting, classification and fair value measurement

Financial instruments by category

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020			As at March 31, 2019		
	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI
Financial Asset						
Investments						
- Investments in equity instruments	-	-	2.34	-	-	3.58
- Investments in mutual funds	-	-	-	-	-	8.18
Trade receivables	343.21	-	-	391.25	-	-
Loans	12.17	-	-	11.40	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents Bank Balances	16.37	-	-	20.24	-	-
Others	1.89	-	-	1.14	-	-
Total Financial Assets	**373.64**	**-**	**2.34**	**424.03**	**-**	**11.76**

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 46 - Financial instruments - Accounting, classification and fair value measurement *(contd.)*

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020			As at March 31, 2019		
	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	1,734.16	-	-	1,824.45	-	-
Trade payables	601.54	-	-	666.43	-	-
Lease Liabilities	18.01	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	50.03	-	11.98	47.36	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	**2,403.74**	**-**	**11.98**	**2,538.24**	**-**	**-**

Note : The fair value of non-current financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortized cost is substantially same as their carrying amount.

(i) 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.

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, 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 maturities of these instruments.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of Group'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).

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Carrying Value March 31, 2019	Fair Value Measurement using		
		(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
(A) Financial assets at fair value				
Investments				
-Investments in equity instruments	3.58	3.58	-	-
-Investments in Fixed Bond	8.18	8.18	-	-
Total	**11.76**	**11.76**	**-**	**-**

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Carrying Value March 31, 2020	Fair Value Measurement using		
		(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
(A) Financial assets at fair value				
Investments				
-Investments in equity instruments	2.34	2.34	-	-
-Investments in Fixed Bond	-	-	-	-
Total	**2.34**	**2.34**	**-**	**-**

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 46 - Financial instruments - Accounting, classification and fair value measurement *(contd.)*

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Carrying Value March 31, 2019	Fair Value Measurement using		
		(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
(A) Financial liabilities at fair value				
Other Current Financial Liabilities				
Derivative Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Carrying Value March 31, 2020	Fair Value Measurement using		
		(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
(A) Financial assets at fair value				
Other Current Financial Liabilities				
Derivative Liabilities	11.98	11.98	-	-
Total	11.98	11.98	-	-

Note 47 - Financial Risk Management

The Group's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to manage finances for the Group's operations. The Group principal financial asset includes loan , trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that arise directly from its operations.

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

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.

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 interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to The Group's borrowings obligations with floating interest rates. 0.5% increase or decrease in interest rates will have following impact of profit :-

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
Fixed interest rate borrowing	55.51	41.19
Variable interest rate borrowing	1,678.65	1,783.26
Total	**1,734.16**	**1,824.45**
Loss due to increase in 0.5% Interest Rate on Variable interest Borrowing	**(8.39)**	**(8.92)**
Gain due to decrease in 0.5% Interest Rate on Variable interest Borrowing	**8.39**	**8.92**

(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 Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates is limited to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency), which are not material.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 47 - Financial Risk Management *(contd.)*

(₹ In Crore)

Foreign currency exposure as at 31st March, 2020	INR equivalent to Foreign Currency		
	CNY	EURO	USD
Trade Receivables	-	-	70.64
Trade Payables	-	-	-
Hedged Portion	-	-	70.64
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk assets/(liabilities)	-	-	-

(₹ In Crore)

Foreign currency exposure as at 31st March, 2019	INR equivalent to Foreign Currency		
	CNY	EURO	USD
Trade Receivables	-	-	0.34
Trade Payables	-	-	-
Hedged Portion	-	-	0.07
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk assets/(liabilities)	-	-	0.27

Foreign currency sensitivity

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

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Increase /Decrease	INR equivalent to Foreign Currency			
		CNY	EURO	USD	Total
As at 31-03-2020					
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk gain/(loss)	5%	-	-	-	-
	-5%	-	-	-	-
As at 31-03-2019					
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk gain/(loss)	5%	-	-	0.01	0.01
	-5%	-	-	(0.01)	(0.01)

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 for these contracts 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

(₹ In Crore)

Type of Hedge Risks	Nominal Value of Hedged Instruments *		Carrying Amount of Hedging Instrument **		Hedge Maturity	Hedge Ratio	Changes in Fair Value of Hedging Instrument	Changes in Value of Hedged Item used as the basis for recognising hedge effectiveness
	Asset	Liabilities	Asset	Liabilities				
March 31, 2020								
Cash Flow Hedge								
Foreign exchange risk								
(i) Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts	263.07	-	278.35	-	Oct-2019 to May-2020	1:1	15.27	(15.27)
March 31, 2019								
Cash Flow Hedge								
Foreign exchange risk								
(i) Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts	143.87	-	134.88	-	Oct-2018 to May-2019	1:1	(8.99)	8.99

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

** Carrying value is the INR value of the instrument based on the spot rate of the reporting date

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 47 - Financial Risk Management *(contd.)*

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

Movement in cash flow hedging reserve (₹ In Crore)

Risk Category	Foreign Currency Risk Foreign Exchange Forward Contract	
Derivative Insrument	2019-20	2018-19
Cash Flow Hedge Reserve		
Opening Balance	**(0.08)**	**-**
Gain/(loss) recognised in other comprehensive income during the year	(8.79)	(0.12)
Amount reclassified to Profit and loss during the year	0.08	-
Tax impact of above	3.07	0.04
Closing Balance	**(5.72)**	**(0.08)**

(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 Group's operations and profitability. Distillery business is also dependent on the Government policy.

(d) Commodity price risk

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

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 Group'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 Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on The Group's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each balance sheet date.

The Group 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)

Particulars	Carrying Value	Less than 6 months	More than 6 months	Total
As at March 31, 2019				
Gross Carrying Amount	397.25	362.23	35.02	397.25
Expected Credit Loss	-	-	6.00	6.00
Carrying Amount (net of impairment)	397.25	362.23	29.02	391.25
As at March 31, 2020				
Gross Carrying Amount	343.21	273.72	69.49	343.21
Expected Credit Loss	-	-	-	-
Carrying Amount (net of impairment)	343.21	273.72	69.49	343.21

The Group 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

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 47 - Financial Risk Management *(contd.)*

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	Trade Receivable
Balance as at April 01, 2018	-
Provided during the year	6.00
Reversed during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**6.00**
Provided during the year	-
Reversed during the year (refer note no. 35)	(6.00)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	-

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 are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

Liquidity Risk

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash credit facilities and short term loans.

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

(₹ In Crore)

	Carrying Amount	Less than One Year	More than one year and less than five year	More than 5 Years	Total
As at March 31, 2020					
Borrowings	1,734.16	1,317.53	393.28	23.35	1,734.16
Trade payables	601.54	601.54	-	-	601.54
Lease Liabilities	18.01	4.78	13.23	-	18.01
Other Liabilities	62.01	62.01	-	-	62.01
Total	**2,415.72**	**1,985.86**	**406.51**	**23.35**	**2,415.72**
As at March 31, 2019					
Borrowings	1,824.45	1,293.41	466.96	64.08	1,824.45
Trade payables	666.43	666.43	-	-	666.43
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	47.36	47.36	-	-	47.36
Total	**2,538.24**	**2,007.20**	**466.96**	**64.08**	**2,538.24**

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 48 : Capital Management

(A) Risk Management

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

The Group 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 Group 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 Group'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 Group has complied with these covenants and there have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

The Group'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 maximise 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 Net Gearing Ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows: (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31-03-2020	As at 31-03-2019
Debt	1,734.16	1,824.45
Less: cash and cash equivalents & bank balances	16.37	20.24
Net debt	1,717.79	1,804.21
Equity	1,361.67	1,224.70
Gearing Ratio { net debt / (equity + net debt)}	0.56	0.60

(B) Dividends

(₹ In Crore)

Type	Recognized in the year ending	
	2019-20	2018-19
(i) Dividends Recognized		
Final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2019 of ₹3/- per equity share (March 31, 2018 NIL/- per equity share)	19.92	-
Interim dividend for the year ended 31st March 2020 of ₹6/- per equity share (March 31, 2019 ₹3.5/- per equity share)	39.83	23.24
(ii) Dividend proposed but not recognised in the books of accounts*		
In addition to the above dividends, for the year ended March 31, 2020 the directors have recommended the payment of a final dividend of ₹ NIL /-equity share. (March 31, 2019 ₹3/- per equity share)	-	19.92

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 49 - Interest Subsidiaries Companies

The Group's subsidiaries at March 31, 2020 are set out below. Unless otherwise stated, they have share capital consisting solely of equity shares that are held directly by the group, and the proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the group. The country of incorporation or registration and principal place of business is mentioned as below:-

	Year	EHAAT Limited	DETS Limited	Dhampur International Pte. Limited
Principal Activities		e-commerce business	Sale of machinery and providing services related with these machineries.	Business of importers, exporters of white crystal sugar, ethyl acetate, ethyl alcohol and yellow soybeans.
Place of Business/ Country of Incorporation		India	India	Singapore
Ownership interest held by the group	March 31, 2020	100%	51%	100%
	March 31, 2019	100%	51%	100%
Ownership interest held by non-controlling interest	March 31, 2020	-	49%	-
	March 31, 2019	-	49%	-

There is no significant impact of the subsidiaries having non-controlling interests on consolidated financial statement of the Company and accordingly, financial information of the subsidiaries has not been disclosed.

Note 50 - Additional Information as required under Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013

Name of the entity	Net Assets i.e. total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount (₹ in Crores)	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount (₹ in Crores)	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount (₹ in Crores)	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount (₹ in Crores)
As at March 31, 2020	100.00%	1,361.67	100.00%	215.63	100.00%	(7.74)	100.00%	207.89
Parent								
Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited	98.81%	1,345.45	106.08%	228.75	101.03%	(7.82)	106.28%	220.93
Subsidiaries- Indian								
EHAAT Limited	(0.01%)	(0.16)	(3.32%)	(7.15)	-	-	(3.44%)	(7.15)
DETS Limited	0.05%	0.72	(0.84%)	(1.82)	-	-	(0.88%)	(1.82)
Subsidiaries- Foreign								
Dhampur International Pte. Ltd.	1.17%	15.89	(1.51%)	(3.26)	(1.03%)	0.08	(1.53%)	(3.18)
Non- Controlling interest in subsidiary	(0.02%)	(0.23)	(0.41%)	(0.89)	-	-	(0.43%)	(0.89)
As at March 31, 2019	100.00%	1,224.70	100.00%	250.92	100.00%	(0.01)	100.00%	250.91
Parent								
Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited	98.57%	1,207.23	101.61%	254.96	3400.00%	(0.34)	101.48%	254.62
Subsidiaries- Indian								
EHAAT Limited	(0.33%)	(4.09)	(0.89%)	(2.24)	-	-	(0.89%)	(2.24)
DETS Limited	0.28%	3.42	(0.08%)	(0.20)	-	-	(0.21%)	(0.53)
Subsidiaries- Foreign								
Dhampur International Pte. Ltd.	1.57%	19.26	(0.46%)	(1.16)	(3300.00%)	0.33	(0.33%)	(0.82)
Non- Controlling interest in subsidiary	(0.09%)	(1.12)	(0.18%)	(0.44)	-	-	(0.05%)	(0.12)

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 51 - Disclosures for Non-Current Assets Held For Sale And Discontinued Operations

(a) The Management of M/s E Haat Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary, have decided to close down the operations and liquidate it. M/s E Haat Ltd. was engaged in the business of E-Commerce. The businesses of the subsidiary company were being presented as "Other Operating Segment" of the consolidated financial results till the date of last reporting. Being discontinued operations, these are no longer presented in the segment note. The associated assets and liabilities were consequently presented as held for sale in the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020.

(b) The financial position,performance and cash flow information of the E Haat Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary are presented below:-

Financial Position

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	31/Mar/20	31/Mar/19
Assets		
Non-current Assets		
Property, plant and equipment	-	1.14
Other intangible assets	-	0.01
Financial assets-loans	-	0.11
Income tax assets(net)	0.02	0.02
Other non - current assets	-	0.01
Total non-current assets	**0.02**	**1.28**
Current Assets		
Inventories	-	18.23
Financial Assets -		
a) Trade Receivable	0.14	3.78
b) Cash and cash equivalents	0.07	0.12
c) Loan receivables	-	0.15
Other assets	1.57	2.35
Assets held for dosposal	0.21	-
Total current assets	**1.99**	**24.64**
Total assets	**2.01**	**25.91**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
EQUITY		
Share Capital	3.77	3.77
Other equity	(3.94)	(7.86)
TOTAL EQUITY	**(0.17)**	**(4.09)**
LIABILITIES		
Non - current liabilities		
Financial liabilities-borrowing	-	0.70
Other Liabilities	-	0.02
Total non-current liabilities	**-**	**0.72**
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities :-		
a) Borrowing	-	5.61
b) Trade Payable		
(i) Due of MSME	0.02	0.19
(ii) Due of other than MSME	2.16	21.64

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 51 - Disclosures for Non-Current Assets Held For Sale And Discontinued Operations (contd.)

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	31/Mar/20	31/Mar/19
c) Other Financial Liabilities	-	0.74
Other Liabilities	-	1.09
Total current liabilities	**2.18**	**29.28**
Total Equity and Liabilities	**2.01**	**25.91**

Financial Performance (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Year Ended	
	31/Mar/20	31/Mar/19
Revenue	13.21	61.77
Expenses	21.61	74.42
Profit (Loss) before income tax	**(8.40)**	**(12.65)**
Tax Expense	-	1.91
Profit (Loss) from discontinued operations	**(8.40)**	**(14.56)**

Cash Flow Information (₹ In Crore)

Particulars	31/Mar/20	31/Mar/19
Net cash flow from operating activities	(5.59)	(13.27)
Net cash flow from investing activities	0.05	(0.55)
Net cash flow from financing activities	(6.84)	1.50
Net Cash (outflow)/Inflow from discontinued operation	**(12.38)**	**(12.32)**

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

Note 53 - 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.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Note 54 - COVID 19

"The COVID-19 outbreak has developed rapidly in 2020, with a significant number of infections recorded globally. To control the spread of outbreak of COVID- 19, Government imposed national lock down which caused disruption of supply chain across businesses and industries in India. However timely steps taken by the Government has ensured smooth crushing operations of sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh including the factories of the Company.

Most visible impact of COVID-19, for the Company, crisis is on domestic demand of sugar. As per initial estimates, the pandemic could impact the overall domestic sugar consumption by 1 to 1.5 million tonnes. The average realisation of sugar prices during FY 2020-21 may be lower in comparison to FY 2019-20. The Government had taken various measures to support the industry including fixation of MSP for sugar at Rs 31/kg, fixation of monthly sale quota and fixation of export obligation with incentives. The other main products manufactured by the company i.e. ethanol and power are not expected to be too adversely impacted.

Based on the aforesaid, the management concludes that no material uncertainty exists about the company's ability to continue as a going concern and accordingly the management has prepared these financial statements on a going concern basis. Further, the management has also performed an impairment test considering the impact of COVID-19 on the carrying amount of the assets which has resulted in no significant impairment. However, the impact of COVID-19 may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes in future economic conditions. "

Note 55 - The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on June 02, 2020.

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

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

Fiza Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 429196

Place: Kanpur
Date: 02-06-2020

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

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No. 057986

Place: New Delhi
Date: 02-06-2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

V. K. Goel
Chairman
(DIN 00075317)

A. K. Goel
Vice Chairman
(DIN 00076553)

Gaurav Goel
Managing Director
(DIN 00076111)

M. P. Mehrotra
Director
(DIN 00016768)

Nalin Kumar Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Aparna Goel
Company Secretary

Notes

Corporate Information

Board of Directors

Shri Vijay Kumar Goel, Chairman

Shri Ashok Kumar Goel, Vice Chairman

Shri Gaurav Goel, Managing Director

Shri Gautam Goel, Managing Director

Shri Sandeep Sharma, Whole Time Director

Shri Mahesh Prasad Mehrotra, Independent Director

Shri Ashwani Kumar Gupta, Independent Director

Shri Priya Brat, Independent Director

Shri Harish Saluja, Independent Director

Shri Rahul Bedi, Independent Director

Smt. Nandita Chaturvedi, Independent Director

Shri Mahendar, Nomine Director (Punjab National Bank)

Chief Financial Officer

Shri Nalin Kumar Gupta

Company Secretary

Ms Aparna Goel

Auditors

Joint Statutory Auditors :

M/s T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants, New Delhi

and

Atul Garg & Associates
Chartered Accountants, Kanpur

Internal Auditors

M/s SS Kothari Mehta & Co.,
Chartered Accountants, New Delhi

Secretarial Auditors

GSK & Associates,
Company Secretaries, Kanpur

Cost Auditors

Shri S. R. Kapur, Cost Auditors,
Khatauli (Muzaffarnagar)

Bankers

Punjab National Bank

Central Bank of India

Prathma U.P. Gramin Bank

UCO Bank

State Bank of India

UP Co-operative & District Co-operative Banks

Registered office

Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited
Dhampur (N.R.), District Bijnor – 246761 (U.P)

Corporate office

241, Okhla Industrial Estate, Phase–III,
New Delhi – 110020

Branch Office

1/125, Vijay Khand, Gomti Nagar,
Lucknow -226010

Website

www.dhampur.com

Corporate Identification Number

L15249UP1933PLC000511

Works

Dhampur, District Bijnor (U.P)

Asmoli, District Sambhal (U.P)

Mansurpur, District Muzaffarnagar (U.P)

Rajpura, District Sambhal (U.P)

Meerganj, District Bareilly (U.P)

Registrar and Share Transfer Agents

M/s Alankit Assignments Limited
Alankit House, 4E/2 Jhandewalan Extension,
New Delhi – 110055

Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited
241, Okhla Industrial Estate, Phase III,
New Delhi 110 020, India
Tel: +91 11 3065 9400 Fax: +91 11 26935697
Email: investordesk@dhampur.com
www.dhampur.com

DHAMPUR SUGAR MILLS LIMITED

DHAMPUR, DISTRICT BIJNOR (U.P.) 246761
Tel: 01344-220006, Fax: 01344-220662
E-mail: investordesk@dhampur.com, Website: www.dhampur.com,
CIN: L15249UP1933PLC000511

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that the 85th Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited ('the Company') will be held on Tuesday, September 29, 2020 at 2:00 p.m. through two way Video Conferencing ('VC')/Other Audio Visual Means ('OAVM') to transact the following business:

Ordinary Business:

Item No. 1

To receive, consider and adopt:

a) the Audited Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2020 and the Reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon; and

b) the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2020 and the Report of Auditors thereon.

Item No. 2

To confirm the payment of Interim Dividend of Rs. 6.00 per Equity Share of Rs. 10 each as final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2020.

Item No. 3

To appoint a director in place of Shri Vijay Kumar Goel, who retires by rotation and being eligible offers himself for re-appointment.

Item No. 4

To appoint a director in place of Shri Sandeep Kumar Sharma, who retires by rotation and being eligible offers himself for re-appointment.

Item No. 5

To appoint a director in place of Shri Gautam Goel, who retires by rotation and being eligible offers himself for re-appointment.

Special Business:

Item No. 6

Payment of Remuneration to the Cost Auditor for the Financial Year 2020-21:

To consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following resolutions as **Ordinary Resolution:-**

"**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to the provisions of Section 148 and all other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") and rules made thereunder, as amended from time to time and such other permissions as may be necessary, the members hereby ratify the remuneration of Rs.2,00,000/- plus applicable taxes and re-imbursement of expenses incurred / to be incurred on actual basis payable to Shri S.R. Kapur, Cost Accountant, Khatauli District-Muzaffarnagar (U.P.) who was re- appointed as Cost Auditors of the Company for the Financial Year 2020-21 by the Board of Directors on the recommendation of Audit Committee of the Company.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors and/or the Company Secretary of the Company be and are hereby severally authorized to do all acts, deeds, matters and things as they may consider necessary, proper or desirable or expedient to give effect to the above resolution."

Item No. 7

Invitation and Acceptance of Fixed Deposits from the Members and Public:

To consider and if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as **Special Resolution:-**

"**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to the provisions of Sections 73, 74, 76 and all other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made there under, provisions of the Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association of the Company and subject to such conditions, approvals, permissions as may be necessary, the consent of the members be and is hereby accorded to invite and accept deposits from the Public and Members within the limits arrived on the basis of Audited Balance Sheet of the Company as at March 31, 2020 on such term and conditions as may be decided by the Board of Directors.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT for the purpose of giving effect to this resolution, the Board of Directors of the Company be and are hereby authorized to do all acts, deeds, matters and things as they may consider in their absolute directions necessary, proper or desirable or expedient or appropriate and take all necessary and desirable steps for the aforesaid purpose and matters incidental thereto."

Item No. 8

Payment of Commission to Non- Executive Independent Director of Company

To consider and if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as Special Resolution:-

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 197 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013, the consent of the members be and is here by accorded to pay Commission to all the Non-Executive Independent Directors (except Managing Directors, Executive Directors and Nominee Director) of the amount as may be decided by the Board, subject however that the aggregate of such commission shall not exceed 1% of the net profits of the Company for the Financial Year 2019-20, computed in the manner referred to in Section 198(1) of the said Act.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors and/or the Company Secretary of the Company be and are hereby severally authorized to do all acts, deeds, matters and things as they may consider necessary, proper or desirable or expedient to give effect to the above resolution."

Item No. 9

Re-appointment of Ms. Nandita Chaturvedi, Non- Executive Independent Director of the Company:

To consider and if thought fit, to pass the following resolutions as Special Resolution:-

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Sections 149, 150, 152 and any other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") and the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force) read with Schedule IV to the Act and Regulation 16(1)(b) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended, (the "Listing Regulations"), Ms. Nandita Chaturvedi (DIN: 07015079), Independent Director of the Company who has submitted a declaration that she meets the criteria for independence as provided in Section 149(6) of the Act and the Listing Regulations and who is eligible for re-appointment, be and is here by re-appointed as Independent Director of the Company, whose term shall not be subject to retirement by rotation, to hold office from 10th September, 2020 till 9th September, 2025 for another term of five consecutive years.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors and/or the Company Secretary of the Company be and are hereby severally authorized to do all acts, deeds, matters and things as they may consider necessary, proper or desirable or expedient to give effect to the above resolution."

Item No. 10

Appointment of Mr. Yashwardhan Poddar, Non- Executive Independent Director of the Company:

To consider and if thought fit, to pass the following resolutions as Special Resolution:-

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Sections 149, 150, 152 and any other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") and the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force) read with Schedule IV to the Act and Regulation 16(1)(b) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended, (the "Listing Regulations"), Mr. Yashwardhan Poddar (DIN: 00008749), who was appointed as Non-Executive Independent (Additional) Director of the Company by the Board of Directors on the recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee w.e.f 30th July, 2020 and who holds office upto the date of this Annual General Meeting in terms of Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013, and who has submitted a declaration that he meets the criteria for independence as provided in Section 149(6) of the Act and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015 and who is eligible for appointment and in respect of whom, the Company has received a notice in writing from a member under Section 160 of the Companies Act, 2013, proposing his candidature for the office of Director of the Company, be and is hereby appointed as an Independent Director of the Company, whose term shall not be subject to retirement by rotation, for a first term of five consecutive years with effect from 30th July, 2020 upto 29th July, 2025.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors and the Company Secretary of the Company be and are hereby severally authorized to do all acts, deeds, matters and things as they may consider necessary, proper or desirable or expedient to give effect to the above resolution."

Item No.11

Appointment of Mr. Satpal Kumar Arora Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company:

To consider and if thought fit, to pass the following resolution an **Special Resolution:-**

"**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to the provisions of Sections 149, 150, 152 and any other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") and the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force) read with Schedule IV to the Act and Regulation 16(1)(b) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended, (the "Listing Regulations"), Mr. Satpal Kumar Arora (DIN: 00061420), who was appointed as Non-Executive Independent (Additional) Director of the Company by the Board of Directors on the recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee w.e.f 30th July, 2020 and who holds office upto the date of this Annual General Meeting in terms of Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013, and who has submitted a declaration that he meets the criteria for independence as provided in Section 149(6) of the Act and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015 and who is eligible for appointment and in respect of whom, the Company has received a notice in writing from a member under Section 160 of the Companies Act, 2013, proposing his candidature for the office of Director of the Company, be and is hereby appointed as an Independent Director of the Company, whose term shall not be subject to retirement by rotation, for a first term of five consecutive years with effect from 30th July, 2020 upto 29th July, 2025.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors and the Company Secretary of the Company be and are hereby severally authorized to do all acts, deeds, matters and things as they may consider necessary, proper or desirable or expedient to give effect to the above resolution."

By order of the Board
For **Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited**

(Vijay Kumar Goel)
Chairman
(DIN:-00075317)

Place: New Delhi
Date: July 30, 2020

NOTES:

I. GENERAL INFORMATION:

1. Considering the present Covid-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has vide its circular dated May 5, 2020 read together with circulars dated April 8, 2020 and April 13, 2020 (collectively referred to as "MCA Circulars") permitted convening the Annual General Meeting ("AGM" /"Meeting") through Video Conferencing ("VC") or Other Audio Visual Means ("OAVM"), without the physical presence of the members at a common venue. In accordance with the MCA Circulars, provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI Listing Regulations"), the AGM of the Company is being held through VC / OAVM. The deemed venue for the AGM shall be the Registered Office of the Company.

2. An Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Secretarial Standard- 2 on General Meetings issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and Regulation 36 of Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 in respect to the Special Business to be transacted at the Annual General Meeting as set out in the Notice is annexed hereto as Annexure 1.

3. Generally, a member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on a poll instead of him/ herself and the proxy need not be a member of the Company. Since this AGM is being held through VC / OAVM pursuant to the MCA Circulars, physical attendance of members has been dispensed with. Accordingly, the facility for appointment of proxies by the members will not be available for the AGM and hence the Proxy Form and Attendance Slip are not annexed hereto.

4. Since the AGM will be held through VC/OAVM, the route map of the venue of the meeting is not annexed hereto.

5. Members attending the AGM through VC / OAVM shall be reckoned for the purpose of quorum under Section 103 of the Act.

6. Brief Profiles under regulation (3) of Regulation 36 and 26 (4) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations 2015 and in terms of Secretarial Standard-2 issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India in respect of the Director seeking appointment and re-appointment at the 85th Annual General Meeting forms part of this notice.

7. In compliance with the MCA Circulars and SEBI Circular dated May 12, 2020, Notice of the AGM along with the Annual Report 2019-20 is being sent only through electronic mode to those Members whose email addresses are registered with the Company/ Depositories. Members may note that the Notice and Annual Report 2019-20 will also be available on the Company's website www.dhampur.com, websites of the Stock Exchanges, i.e., BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited at www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com respectively, and on the website of National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) at www.evoting.nsdl.com.

8. For receiving all communication (including Annual Report) from the Company electronically:

   a) Members holding shares in physical mode and who have not registered / updated their email address with the Company are requested to register / update the same by writing to the Company with details of folio number and attaching a self-attested copy of PAN card at investordesk@dhampur.com.

   b) Members holding shares in dematerialised mode are requested to register / update their email addresses with the relevant Depository Participant.

9. In accordance with the provisions of Section 72 of the Companies Act, 2013, members are entitled to make nominations in respect of the equity shares held by them, in physical form. Members desirous of making nominations may procure the prescribed Form SH-13 from the Registrar & Share Transfer Agent, M/s Alankit Assignments Limited and have it duly filled and sent back to them.

10. The Register of Members and Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from Wednesday, 23rd September, 2020 to Tuesday, 29th September, 2020 (both days inclusive).

11. Pursuant to Regulation 12 of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations , 2015 and amendment thereto read with the SEBI Circular dated April 20, 2018, all Companies are mandated to use approved electronic mode of payment for making cash payments such as Dividend to the Members (where core banking details are available) or to print the bank account details of the Members (as per the Company's records) on the physical payment instruments (in case where the core banking details are not available or electronic payment instructions have failed or rejected by the Bank).

    Hence, the Members are requested to furnish/update their bank name & branch, bank account number and account type along with other core banking details such as MICR (Magnetic Ink Character Recognition), IFSC (Indian Financial System Code) etc. at the earliest with:

i) The respective Depository Participants (DP) (in case of the shares held in Electronic mode) or;

ii) Alankit Assignments Limited, Registrar and Share Transfer Agent, Unit Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited, 4E/2 Jhandewalan Extension, New Delhi- 110055, Email Id- rta@alankit.com (in case of the shares held in Physical mode)

12. SEBI, vide its notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/24 dated 8th June, 2018 and further amendment vide Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/49 dated 30th November, 2018, has mandated that requests for effecting transfer of securities (except in case of transmission or transposition of securities) shall not be processed from 1st April, 2019, unless the securities are held in the dematerialised form with the depositories.

    In view of the above and to avail the benefits of dematerialisation and ease portfolio management, Members are requested to consider and dematerialize shares held by them in physical form.

II. PROCEDURE FOR INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS:

1. The Register of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel and their shareholding maintained under Section 170 of the Act, the Register of Contracts or Arrangements in which the directors are interested, maintained under Section 189 of the Act, and the relevant documents referred to in the Notice will be available electronically for inspection by the members during the AGM.

2. Members seeking any information with regard to the accounts or any matter to be placed at the AGM, are requested to write to the Company on or before Friday, September 18, 2020 through email on investordesk@dhampur.com The same will be replied by the Company suitably.

III. INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTENDING THE AGM AND ELECTRONIC VOTING:

A. PROCEDURE FOR JOINING THE AGM THROUGH VC / OAVM:

1. Members will be able to attend the AGM through VC/OAVM or view the live webcast of AGM provided by NSDL at www.evoting.nsdl.com by using their remote e-voting login credentials and selecting the link available against the EVEN for Company's AGM.

2. Members who do not have the User ID and/or Password for e-voting or have forgotten the User ID and/or password may retrieve the same by following the remote e-voting instructions mentioned below in the Notice. Further Members can also use the OTP based login for logging into the e-voting system of NSDL.

3. Members may join the AGM through VC/OAVM, 30 minutes before the scheduled time to start the AGM and will be available for Members on first come first served basis.

4. Members seeking any information with regard to the Financial Statements or any matter to be placed at the AGM can submit questions from their registered e-mail address mentioning their name, DP ID and Client ID/Folio Number and mobile number, to reach the Company's e-mail address investordesk@dhampur.com at least 48 hours before the start of the AGM.

5. Members who would like to ask questions during the AGM with regard to any matter to be placed at the AGM, need to register themselves as a speaker by sending their request from their registered e-mail address mentioning their name, DP ID and Client ID/Folio Number and mobile number, to reach the Company's e-mail address investordesk@dhampur.com in at least 48 hours in advance before the start of the AGM. Only those Members who have registered themselves as a speaker shall be allowed to ask questions during the AGM.

6. The Company reserves the right to restrict the number of speakers at the AGM.

B. VOTING THROUGH ELECTRONIC MEANS:

In compliance with the provisions of Section 108 of the Companies Act ,2013 read with Rule 20 of Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 as amended vide Companies (Management and Administration) Amendment Rules, 2015 and Regulation 44 of Listing Regulations, the Company is pleased to provide to the Members facility of voting by electronic means in respect of businesses to be transacted at the 85th Annual General Meeting (AGM) through remote e-voting (i.e. voting electronically).The Company has engaged the services of National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) for facilitating voting by electronic means and the business may be transacted through e-Voting services provided by National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL).

I. The cut-off date for the purpose of determining the member eligible for participation in remote e-voting and voting at the AGM is 22nd September, 2020.

II. The remote e-voting facility starts on Saturday, 26th September, 2020(9.00A.M) and ends on Monday, 28th September, 2020 (5.00 P.M). During this period, Members of the Company holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialised form, as on the cut-off date of Tuesday, 22nd September, 2020, may cast their votes electronically. The e-voting module will be disabled by NSDL for voting thereafter on Monday, 28th September, 2020 (5.00P.M). Once the vote on a resolution is cast by the Member, the Members shall not be allowed to change it subsequently.

III. The details of the process and manner for remote e-voting are explained as under:

Step 1: Log-in to NSDL e-voting system at https://www.e-voting.nsdl.com

Step 2: Cast your vote electronically on NSDL e-voting system.

Details on Step 1 are mentioned below:

How to Log-in to NSDL e-Voting website?

1. Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://www.evoting.nsdl.com/ either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile.
2. Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, click on the icon "Login" which is available under 'Shareholders' section.
3. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID, your Password and a Verification Code as shown on the screen.

Alternatively, if you are registered for NSDL eservices i.e. IDEAS, you can log-in at https://eservices.nsdl.com/ with your existing IDEAS login. Once you log-in to NSDL eservices after using your log-in credentials, click on e-Voting and you can proceed to Step 2 i.e. Cast your vote electronically.

4. Your User ID details are given below :

Manner of holding shares i.e. Demat (NSDL or CDSL) or Physical	Your User ID is:
a) For Members who hold shares in demat account with NSDL.	8 Character DP ID followed by 8 Digit Client ID For example if your DP ID is IN300*** and Client ID is 12****** then your user ID is IN300***12******.
b) For Members who hold shares in demat account with CDSL.	16 Digit Beneficiary ID For example if your Beneficiary ID is 12************** then your user ID is 12**************
c) For Members holding shares in Physical Form.	EVEN Number followed by Folio Number registered with the company For example if folio number is 001*** and EVEN is 101456 then user ID is 101456001***

5. Your password details are given below:
   a) If you are already registered for e-Voting, then you can user your existing password to login and cast your vote.
   b) If you are using NSDL e-Voting system for the first time, you will need to retrieve the 'initial password' which was communicated to you. Once you retrieve your 'initial password', you need to enter the 'initial password' and the system will force you to change your password.
   c) How to retrieve your 'initial password'?
      (i) If your email ID is registered in your demat account or with the company, your 'initial password' is communicated to you on your email ID. Trace the email sent to you from NSDL from your mailbox. Open the email and open the attachment i.e. a .pdf file. Open the .pdf file. The password to open the .pdf file is your 8 digit client ID for NSDL account, last 8 digits of client ID for CDSL account or folio number for shares held in physical form. The .pdf file contains your 'User ID' and your 'initial password'.
      (ii) If your email ID is not registered, please follow steps mentioned below in **process for those shareholders whose email ids are not registered**
6. If you are unable to retrieve or have not received the " Initial password" or have forgotten your password:
   a) Click on **"Forgot User Details/Password?"**(If you are holding shares in your demat account with NSDL or CDSL) option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com.
   b) **Physical User Reset Password?"** (If you are

holding shares in physical mode) option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com.

c) If you are still unable to get the password by aforesaid two options, you can send a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in mentioning your demat account number/folio number, your PAN, your name and your registered address.

d) Members can also use the OTP (One Time Password) based login for casting the votes on the e-Voting system of NSDL.

7. After entering your password, tick on Agree to "Terms and Conditions" by selecting on the check box.

8. Now, you will have to click on "Login" button.

9. After you click on the "Login" button, Home page of e-Voting will open.

Details on Step 2 is given below:

How to cast your vote electronically on NSDL e-Voting system?

1. After successful login at Step 1, you will be able to see the Home page of e-Voting. Click on e-Voting. Then, click on Active Voting Cycles.

2. After click on Active Voting Cycles, you will be able to see all the companies "EVEN" in which you are holding shares and whose voting cycle is in active status.

3. Select "EVEN" of company for which you wish to cast your vote.

4. Now you are ready for e-Voting as the Voting page opens.

5. Cast your vote by selecting appropriate options i.e. assent or dissent, verify/modify the number of shares for which you wish to cast your vote and click on "Submit" and also "Confirm" when prompted.

6. Upon confirmation, the message "Vote cast successfully" will be displayed.

7. You can also take the printout of the votes cast by you by clicking on the print option on the confirmation page.

8. Once you confirm your vote on the resolution, you will not be allowed to modify your vote.

General Guidelines for Shareholders

1. Institutional/Corporate shareholders (i.e. other than individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) are required to send scanned copy (PDF/JPG Format) of the relevant Board Resolution/ Authority letter etc. with attested specimen signature of the duly authorized signatory(ies) who are authorized to vote, to the Scrutinizer by e-mail to cssaket.associates@gmail.com with a copy marked to evoting@nsdl.co.in and investordesk@dhampur.com.

2. It is strongly recommended not to share your password with any other person and take utmost care to keep your password confidential. Login to the e-voting website will be disabled upon five unsuccessful attempts to key in the correct password. In such an event, you will need to go through the "Forgot User Details/Password?" or "Physical User Reset Password?" option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com to reset the password.

3. In case of any queries, you may refer the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for Shareholders and e-voting user manual for Shareholders available at the download section of www.evoting.nsdl.com or call on toll free no.: 1800-222- 990 or send a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in

Other Instructions:

IV. Persons who have acquired shares and became Members of the Company after the dispatch of the Notice of the AGM but before the cut-off date of Tuesday, 22nd September, 2020, may obtain their user ID and password for e-voting from the Company or NSDL (Phone:+91-22-24994600). If the member is already registered with NSDL e-voting platform then he can use existing User ID and password for casting the vote through remote e-voting.

V. Shri Saket Sharma, of M/s GSK & Associates, Company Secretaries (Membership No.F4229, C.P.No.2565), has been appointed as the Scrutinizer, to Scrutinize the voting process (electronically or otherwise) for the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company in a fair and transparent manner and submit a consolidated Scrutinizer's report of the total votes cast to the Chairman or a person authorised by him in writing.

VI. The voting rights of the Members shall be in proportion to their shares of the paid up equity share capital of the Company as on the cut-off date. In case of joint holders, the holder who is highest in the order of names will be entitled to vote at the meeting provided that the votes are not cast through remote e-voting.

VII. Members attending the meeting who have not already cast their vote by remote e-voting shall be able to exercise their voting right at the meeting through ballot. The Members who have cast their vote by remote e-voting prior to the meeting may also attend the meeting but shall not be entitled to cast their vote again.

VIII. The declared results along with the Scrutinizer's Report will be available on the Company's website at www.dhampur.com and on the website of NSDL at www.evoting.nsdl.com, within two days of passing of Resolutions at the Annual General Meeting of the Company and will also be forwarded to the Stock Exchanges where the Company's shares are listed.

IV. IEPF RELATED INFORMATION:

1. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 124(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016, as amended from time to time, all Equity Shares of the Company on which Dividend has not been paid or claimed for seven consecutive years or more on November 30, 2020 shall be transferred by the Company to Investor Education and Protection fund (IEPF). The Company has also written to the concerned Shareholders intimating them their particulars of the Equity Shares due for transfer. These details are also available on the Company's website www.dhampur.com. No Claim shall lie against the company in respect of these post their transfer to IEPF. Upon transfer, the Shareholders will be able to claim these equity Shares from the IEPF Authority by making an online application, the details of which are available at www.iepf.gov.in.

Due dates for transfer to IEPF, of the unclaimed/unpaid dividends are as under:

Financial Year Ended	Date of declaration of Dividend	Last date for claiming Unpaid Dividend	Due date for transfer to IEPF
31.03.2013	20.09.2013	19.09.2020	18.10.2020
31.03.2017	10.02.2017	09.02.2024	08.03.2024
31.03.2017	28.08.2017	27.07.2024	26.08.2024
31.03.2018	31.01.2018	30.12.2025	29.01.2026
31.03.2019	30.01.2019	05.02.2026	06.03.2026
31.03.2019	02.09.2019	07.09.2016	08.10.2026
31.03.2020	03.02.2020	08.02.2027	09.03.2027

In view of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs' Green Initiative measures, the Company hereby requests the Members who have not registered their e-mail addresses so far, to register their e-mail addresses with the Registrar and Transfer Agent (Alankit Assignments Limited) (in case the shares are held in physical mode and with Depository Participants in case the shares are held in demat mode for receiving all communication including Annual Report, Notices, Circulars etc. from the Company electronically.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 102 (1) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013.

Item No. 6

Payment of Remuneration to the Cost Auditor for the Financial Year 2020-21:

The Board of Directors in its meeting held on 2nd June, 2020 upon recommendation of Audit Committee have approved the appointment of Shri S.R. Kapur, Cost Accountant, Khatauli District-Muzaffarnagar (U.P.) the Cost Auditors to conduct the audit of the cost records of the Company for the Financial Year 2020-21 at a remuneration of Rs. 2,00,000/- per annum. In accordance with the provisions of Section 148 of the Act read with the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, ratification for the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors for the Financial Year 2020-21 by way of ordinary resolution is being sought from the members set out at item no.6 of the notice.

The Board recommends the Ordinary Resolution as set out at item no.6 of the notice for approval by the Members.

None of the Directors or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company or their relatives is, in anyway, concerned or interested, in the resolution set out at item no.6 of the notice.

Item No. 7

Invitation and Acceptance of Fixed Deposits from the Members and Public:

The Board in its meeting held on 2nd June, 2020 have in-principally approved and recommended the invitation and acceptance of Fixed Deposits from the Members and Public pursuant to Sections 73 and 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") and Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 ("Rules") as one of the modes to meet the ongoing fund requirements of the Company. The Fixed Deposit program would be credit rated on an annual basis. CARE Ratings, Credit Rating Agency has assigned the credit rating of "CARE A- (Single A; OUTLOOK: STABLE) for Fixed Deposits to the Company. It is proposed to authorize the Board or a committee thereof to negotiate and finalize the terms of Fixed Deposit Scheme and to do such other acts and deeds as may be necessary or incidental there to.

In compliance with the provisions of Sections 73 and 76 of the Act, read together with Rule 2(e) of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 approval of the members by way of an ordinary resolution is being sought from the members as set out at item no. 7 of the notice.

The Board recommends the Special Resolution set out at item no. 7 of the notice for approval by the Members.

None of the Directors or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company or their relatives is, in anyway, concerned or interested, in the resolution set out at item no. 7 of the notice.

Item No. 8

Payment of Commission to Non- Executive Independent Directors of the Company:

Non-Executive Independent Directors have been contributing towards the improved performance of the Company by providing their valuable time, expertise and advice to the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors in its meeting held on 2nd June, 2020, have recommended for the payment of Commission up to 1% of the Net Profits for the Financial year 2019-20 of the Company to be paid to such Non-Executive Independent Directors, as a gesture of acknowledging their contribution,.

As per provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, approval of shareholders for payment of commission to Non-Executive Independent Directors, by way of Special Resolution is being sought from the members as set out at item no. 8 of the notice.

The Board recommends the Special Resolution as set out at Item no. 8 of the notice for approval by the Members.

None of the Directors or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company or their relatives except Non-Executive Independent Directors

i.e. Shri. Mahesh Prasad Mehrotra, Shri. Ashwani Kumar Gupta, Ms. Nandita Chaturvedi, Shri. Priya Brat, Shri. Harish Saluja and Shri. Rahul Bedi, being recipient of the proposed commission are interested in this resolution.

Item No. 9

Re-appointment of Nandita Chaturvedi as Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company:

Ms. Nandita Chaturvedi was appointed as Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company for the term of five consecutive years starting from September 11, 2015 pursuant to the provisions of Section 149, 150, 152 and other applicable provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder and that her term will expire on September 10, 2020.

The Board, based on the performance evaluation of Independent Directors and as per the recommendation of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee and considering her background, experience and contributions made during her tenure, the continued association of Ms. Nandita Chaturvedi would be beneficial to the Company and it is desirable to continue to avail her services as an Independent Director. Accordingly, it is proposed to re-appoint Ms. Nandita Chaturvedi as an Independent Director of the Company, not liable to retire by rotation and to hold office for a second term of five consecutive years.

In the opinion of the Board, Ms. Nandita Chaturvedi fulfils the conditions for re-appointment as an Independent Director as specified in the Act, rules made thereunder and the Listing Regulations. The Company has received declarations from Ms. Nandita Chaturvedi that she meets with the criteria of independence as prescribed both under sub-section (6) of Section 149 of the Act and under the Listing Regulations. The Company has also received declaration from her that she is not disqualified from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 of the Act and has also received her consent to continue to act as a Director of the Company for following term:-

Name	Ms. Nandita Chaturvedi
Term of Re-appointment	5 Years
Date of Re-appointment	10th September, 2020
Date of Expiry of Term	09th September, 2025

The Board recommends the Special Resolution as set out at the items no. 9 of the notice for approval of the Members.

None of the Directors or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company or their relatives except Ms. Nandita Chaturvedi is in any way, concerned or interested, in the resolutions set out in item no.9 of the notice relating to the re-appointment as Non-Executive Independent Director.

Item No. 10 and 11:

Appointment of Mr. Yashwardhan Poddar and Mr. Satpal Kumar Arora, Non- Executive Independent Director of the Company:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 149 read with Schedule IV to the Act, appointment of an Independent Director requires approval of members. Based on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board of Directors have proposed the appointment Mr. Yashwardhan Poddar (DIN: 00008749) and Mr. Satpal Kumar Arora (DIN: 00061420) to be appointed as an Independent Directors on the Board of the Company.

The appointment of Mr. Yashwardhan Poddar and Mr. Satpal Kumar Arora, shall be effective upon approval by the members in the Meeting.

The Company has received a notice in writing from a member under Section 160 of the Act proposing the candidature of Mr. Yashwardhan Poddar and Mr. Satpal Kumar Arora for the office of Directors of the Company respectively. Mr. Yashwardhan Poddar and Mr. Satpal Kumar Arora are not disqualified from being appointed as a Director in terms of Section 164 of the Act and have given their consent to act as Director. The Company has received the declaration from Mr. Yashwardhan Poddar and Mr. Satpal Kumar Arora that they meet the criteria of independence as prescribed both under sub-section (6) of Section 149 of the Act and under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("Listing Regulations"). In the opinion of the Board, Mr. Yashwardhan Poddar and Mr. Satpal Kumar Arora fulfils the conditions for their appointment as an Independent Directors as specified in the Act and the Listing Regulations.

The Board recommends the Special Resolution as set out at the Items no. 10 and 11 of the notice for approval of the Members.

None of the Directors or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company or their relatives except Mr. Yashwardhan Poddar and Mr. Satpal Kumar Arora is in any way, concerned or interested, in the resolutions set out in item no. 10 and 11 of the notice relating to the appointment as Non-Executive Independent Director.

Brief Profiles of Directors as required under regulation (3) of Regulation 36 and 26 (4) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations 2015 and in terms of Secretarial Standard-2 issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India in respect of the Director seeking re-appointment in Annual General Meeting.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Mr. Vijay Kumar Goel	Mr. Gautam Goel	Mr. Sandeep Kumar Sharma	Ms. Nandita Chaturvedi	Mr. Yashwardhan Poddar	Mr. Satpal Kumar Arora
1.	Date of Birth	09.11.1940	15.02.1974	08.06.1958	12.05.1948	30.05.1970	01.04.1958
2.	Date of Appointment	19.08.1960	26.04.1994	23.06.2014	12.11.2014	30.07.2020	30.07.2020
3.	Qualification	Graduate	Graduate	Mechanical Engineer	Graduate	Graduate	Post Graduate
4.	Experience and Expertise in specific functional Areas	Mr. Vijay Kumar Goel, Chairman of the Company. He is well known Sugar technologist and Entrepreneur with vast experience of around 59 years and has been associated with the Company since 1960 as Promoter Director. He has held different positions in the sugar industry forums including President of Indian Sugar Mills Association (ISMA), an apex body of sugar manufacturers of India. An avid sportsperson, he has been the founder President of Delhi Squash Association.	Mr. Gautam Goel, Promoter and Managing Director of the Company. He has been affiliated with the Company and served on the Board since 1994. Mr. Gautam Goel has more than two decades of experience in the sugar industry. He has been the president of the Indian Sugar Mills Association during the year 2011-2012.	Mr. Sandeep Kumar Sharma, Whole Time Director of the Company. He has been associated with the Company since 1980 and has over three decades of experience in administration and operations of sugar mills, power generation plants and chemical plants. He has done Mechanical Engineering from Government Polytechnic Moradabad.	Ms. Nandita Chaturvedi is an experienced horticulture Consultant and has been associated with the Company since 2014. She has contributed in various decision making and strategies of the Board.	Mr. Yashwardhan Poddar is the Managing Director of RKBK Limited (RKBK Limited is Indian Oil Corporation's largest dealer in India) having more than seventeen years of experience in Retail and Distribution Business. Mr. Poddar has pioneered various functions in the petroleum distribution & retail business that are followed by all Companies today, including the use of solar power, door-to-door delivery for bulk users, etc. His achievements include converting high credit business model to a cash sale model improving cash flow and increasing profitability, developed branch working system where every employee is directly remunerated with the profit generated, etc.	Mr. Satpal Arora, has more than 35 years of experience in Corporate Industry. He has extensive knowledge and expertise in fields of project financing, loan restructuring and other financial matters. He has also handled BIFR and litigation matters. He has spearheaded Internal Audit, Corporate Advisory and Vigilance Departments. He holds CAIIB (Both Parts) Indian Institute of Bankers and holds M.com, CS, CMA, and LLB and is also an Insolvency Professional
5.	List of other public Limited Companies in which directorships held.	I. Goel Investments Limited. II. Saraswati Properties Limited. III. Delton Cables Limited.	I. Goel Investments Limited. II. Shudh Edible Products Limited. III. Saraswati Properties Limited. IV. Sonitron Limited.	NIL	NIL	I. RKBK Limited. II. Omega Trade Enterprises Limited.	I. Shree Pushkar Chemicals & Fertilisers Limited II. Som Distilleries and Breweries Limited III. Shree Maheshwar Hydel Power Corporation Limited IV. Beacon Trusteeship Limited

6.	Chairman/Member of the Committees of the Board of Directors of the Company	NIL	NIL	Stakeholder Relationship Committee-Member	NIL	NIL	NIL
7.							
a)	Audit Committee	Goel Investments Limited- Member	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
b)	Stakeholder Relationship Committee	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
8.	No- Of Equity Shares held in the Company	349116	4242339	755	NIL	NIL	NIL
9.	Number of Board Meetings attended during the year.	5	3	5	2	N.A.	N.A.
10.	Terms and Conditions of appointment /re-appointment along with remuneration sought to be paid.	Refer item no. 3	Refer item no. 4	Refer item no. 5	Refer item no. 9	Refer item no. 10	Refer item no. 11
11.	Remuneration last drawn	For remuneration details please refer to Annexure 6 of Board Report.	For remuneration details please refer to Annexure 6 of Board Report.	For remuneration details please refer to Annexure 6 of Board Report.	The Company is Paying Sitting Fees and Commission (as determined) to its Non-Executive Independent Directors, as per Statutory Provisions and within the limits approved by the Shareholders. For remuneration details please refer to Annexure 6 of Board Report.	N.A.	N.A.
12.	Relationship with other Directors, Manager and Key Managerial Personnel	Shri Ashok Kumar Goel – Brother and Shri Gautam Goel- Son	Shri Vijay Kumar Goel- Father	None	None	None	None

By order of the Board
For **Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited**

(Vijay Kumar Goel)
Chairman
(DIN:-00075317)

Place: New Delhi
Date: July 30, 2020