



# RANA SUGARS LIMITED

REGD. OFFICE: SCO 49-50, SECTOR 8-C, MADHYA MARG CHANDIGARH- 160 009 (INDIA)  
CIN: L15322CH1991PLC011537, Website: www.ranasugars.com, E-mail: info@ranagroup.com  
TEL.: 0172-2540007, 2549217, 2541904, 2779565, 2773422, FAX: 0172-2546809

RSL/24-25/CS

September 06, 2024

To,

Department of Corporate Services (DCS)  
The BSE Limited,  
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers,  
Dalal Street, Mumbai-400001.

National Stock Exchange of India Limited  
Exchange Plaza,  
Bandra-Kurla Complex,  
Bandra (E), Mumbai- 400051.

Ref: Scrip Code: 507490,

Company Symbol: RANASUG

**Sub: Notice of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Annual General Meeting to be held on 30<sup>th</sup> day of September, 2024 and Annual Report for the Financial year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024.**

**Ref: Regulation 30 and 34 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.**

Dear Sir/ Madam,

In terms of Regulation 30 and 34 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, please find enclosed herewith the Notice of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of the Company along with the Annual Report 2023-24 for the financial year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024.

In accordance with the relevant circulars issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs and Securities and Exchange Board of India, the notice of 32<sup>nd</sup> Annual General meeting and Annual report 2023-24 are being dispatched electronically to those Members whose email IDs are registered with the Company/ Depository Participants.

The Notice of the 32<sup>nd</sup> AGM and Annual Report 2023-24 is also being uploaded on the Company's website and can be accessed at [www.ranasugars.com](http://www.ranasugars.com).

You are requested to kindly take the above on your records.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

**For RANA SUGARS LIMITED**

**MADHUR BAIN SINGH**

Company Secretary & Compliance Officer



# RANA SUGARS LIMITED

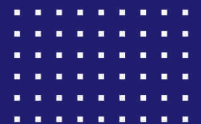
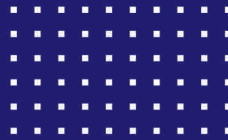


## 32<sup>nd</sup> ANNUAL REPORT

# 2023-24

CIN: L15322CH1991PLC011537

[www.ranasugars.com](http://www.ranasugars.com)







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## **Disclaimer/Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements**

In this annual report, we have disclosed forward-looking information to enable investors to comprehend our prospects and make informed investment decisions. This report and other statements - written and oral - that we periodically 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 'anticipate', 'estimate', 'expect', 'project', 'intend', 'plan', 'believe', and words of similar substance in connection with any discussion of future performance. We cannot guarantee that these forward-looking statements will be realized, although we believe we have been prudent in assumptions. The achievement of results is subject to risks, uncertainties, and even inaccurate assumptions. Known or unknown risks or uncertainties materialize, or underlying assumptions may prove inaccurate, actual results could vary materially from those anticipated, estimated, or projected. We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.





# Corporate Information

BOARD OF DIRECTORS	DESIGNATION	REMARKS ON CHANGES
<b>Mr. Rana Ranjit Singh</b>	<i>Chairman &amp; Non- Executive Director</i>	
<b>Mr. Rana Veer Pratap Singh</b>	<i>Whole-time Director</i>	(Designated as Managing Directors w.e.f. 10 <sup>th</sup> April, 2024)
<b>Ms. Navpreet Kaur</b>	<i>Non -Executive Independent Director</i>	
<b>Mr. Basant Kumar Bajaj</b>	<i>Non -Executive Non- Independent Director</i>	(Designated to Non-Independent w.e.f. 01 <sup>st</sup> July, 2024)
<b>Mr. Surjeet Kaushal</b>	<i>Non -Executive Independent Director</i>	(Appointed w.e.f. 1 <sup>st</sup> October, 2023)
<b>Mr. Harneet Singh Oberoi</b>	<i>Non -Executive Independent Director</i>	(Appointed w.e.f. 1 <sup>st</sup> July, 2024)
<b>Mr. Rana Inder Pratap Singh</b>	<i>Managing Director</i>	(Resigned w.e.f. 3 <sup>rd</sup> April, 2024)
<b>Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain</b>	<i>Non -Executive Independent Director</i>	(Appointed w.e.f. 1 <sup>st</sup> Oct., 23 & Resigned w.e.f. 8 <sup>th</sup> Feb., 24)
<b>Mr. Tara Chand Meena</b>	<i>Non -Executive Independent Director</i>	(Resigned w.e.f. 20 <sup>th</sup> July, 2023)

KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL	DESIGNATION	
<b>Mr. Madhur Bain Singh</b>	<i>Company Secretary</i>	(Appointed w.e.f. April 27, 2023)
<b>Mr. Gaurav Garg</b>	<i>Chief Financial Officer</i>	

## STATUTORY AUDITORS

**M/s Ashwani K. Gupta & Associates**  
Chartered Accountants, 1044-A, Sector-2, Panchkula.

## SECRETARIAL AUDITORS

**M/s A. Arora & Co.**  
Company Secretary, SCO 64-65, Sector- 17 A, Madhya Marg, Chandigarh.

## REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT

**Alankit Assignments Limited**  
205-208, Anarkali Market, Jhandewala Complex, New Delhi-110055  
Tel. No.: 011-42541234, 23541234 Fax No.: 011-23552001  
Email: info@alankit.com, rta@alankit.com  
Website: www.alankit.com

## REGISTERED OFFICE

SCO 49 - 50, Madhya Marg, Sector 8-C, Chandigarh-160009  
Tel. No.: 0172-2540007/ 2549217/ 2541904/ 2779565/ 2773422  
Website: www.ranasugars.com Fax: 0172-2546809  
E-Mail ID: info@ranasugars.com

## WORKS LOCATION

**Works location 1** : Village Buttar Seviyan, Teh. Baba Bakala, Distt. Amritsar, Punjab.  
**Works location 2** : Village Lauhka, Teh. Patti, Distt. Tarn Taran, Punjab.  
**Works location 3** : Village Karimganj, Teh. Shahabad, Distt. Rampur, Uttar Pradesh.  
**Works location 4** : Village Belwara, Teh. & Distt. Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh.

## BANKERS/ PUBLIC FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

**Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA)**  
India Habitat Centre, East Court, Core-4A, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110003

**Zila Sahkari Bank Limited Ghaziabad**  
R. D. C., A- 20, Raj Nagar, Post Box No. 110, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh - 201002

**U. P. Co-operative Bank Limited**  
H.O. 2 - Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh- 226001

**UCO Bank**  
SCO: 55-56-57, Sector 17 B, Chandigarh – 160017



# Performance (5 years)

## CAPACITY IN OPERATIONS

Units	Sugar capacity (Tonnes of Cane Crushed per day)	Distillery (Kilolitres per day)	Installed cogeneration capacity (MW)
Buttar, Amritsar	7500	-	46
Lauhka, Tarn Taran	-	225	Captive
Belwara, Moradabad	6500	100	29
Sahahbad, Rampur	6500	-	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>20500</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>102</b>

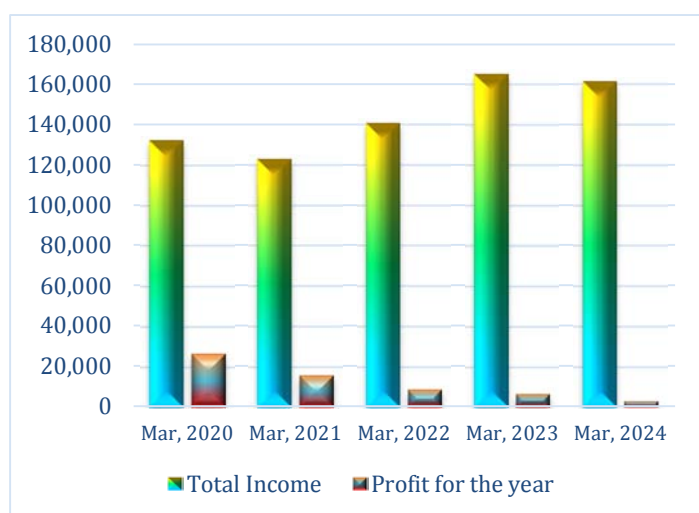
## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS FOR SIX FINANCIAL YEARS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Mar, 2020	Mar, 2021	Mar, 2022	Mar, 2023	Mar, 2024
Revenue from operations	1,31,331.30	1,22,207.36	1,40,029.15	1,62,748.23	1,59,262.59
Other Income	746.55	519.15	406.20	2,340.29	1,789.92
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>1,32,077.85</b>	<b>1,22,726.51</b>	<b>1,40,435.35</b>	<b>1,65,088.52</b>	<b>1,61,052.51</b>
Stock adjustments	21,296.43	-5,995.43	-13,536.17	-5,468.87	5748.82
Cost of material consumed	86,844.22	99,694.22	1,12,345.73	1,27,948.48	1,20,053.62
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>23,937.20</b>	<b>29,027.72</b>	<b>41,625.79</b>	<b>42,608.91</b>	<b>35,250.07</b>
Overheads and all other expenditure	14,792.79	15,868.47	23,450.31	28,936.26	25,182.12
<b>PBDIT</b>	<b>9,144.41</b>	<b>13,159.25</b>	<b>18,175.46</b>	<b>13,672.65</b>	<b>10,067.95</b>
Finance costs	2,241.17	1,841.03	2,883.27	2,291.04	2,836.34
<b>PBDT</b>	<b>6,903.24</b>	<b>11,318.22</b>	<b>15,292.19</b>	<b>11,381.61</b>	<b>7,231.61</b>
Depreciation & Amortisation expenses	3,376.49	2,701.14	2,772.93	3,133.95	3,533.92
<b>PBT and exceptional items</b>	<b>3,526.75</b>	<b>8,617.08</b>	<b>12,519.26</b>	<b>8,247.66</b>	<b>3,697.69</b>
Exceptional items	22,334.02	7,139.60	-1617.36	-	-
<b>Pre-tax profit</b>	<b>25,860.77</b>	<b>15,756.68</b>	<b>10,901.91</b>	<b>8,247.66</b>	<b>3,697.69</b>
Tax	-710.14	-12.55	2,380.42	1,908.03	900.96
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>26,570.91</b>	<b>15,769.24</b>	<b>8,521.50</b>	<b>6,339.63</b>	<b>2,796.73</b>

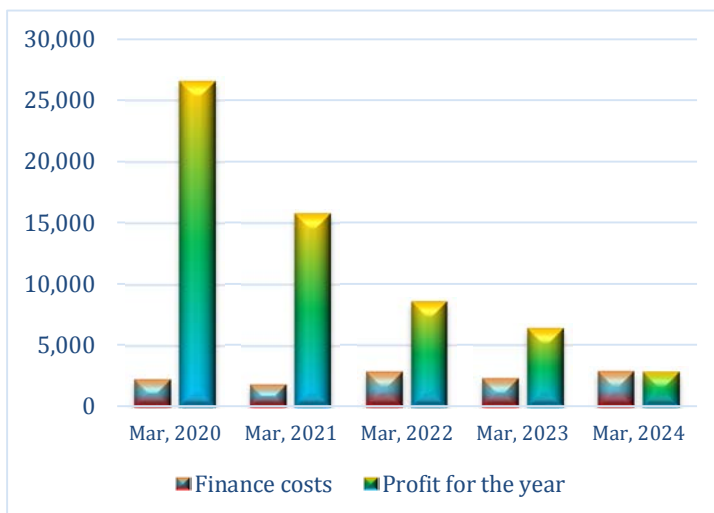
## TOTAL INCOME Vs PROFIT

(Rs. in Lakhs)



## FINANCE COST Vs PROFIT

(Rs. in Lakhs)







## 32<sup>nd</sup> Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the 32<sup>nd</sup> (Thirty-Second) Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Members of Rana Sugars Limited will be held on Monday, 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2024 at 03.00 P.M. (IST) through Video Conferencing (VC) or Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM), and the deemed venue for the AGM shall be SCO 49-50, Sector 8-C, Chandigarh – 160009, registered office of the company, to transact the following business:

### AS ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To consider, approve and adopt the standalone audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 and the reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon.
2. To appoint a Director in place of Rana Ranjit Singh (DIN: 00076770), who is liable to retire by rotation and being eligible offers himself for reappointment as a Director.

### AS SPECIAL BUSINESS:

#### 3. To consider and approve the Payment of remuneration to Cost Auditors

To consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification(s), the following resolution as **Ordinary Resolution**:

**“RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to provisions of Section 148 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 (“Act”) and the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof, for the time being in force and any other applicable law, the remuneration of Rs. 52,500/- (Rupees Fifty-Two Thousand Five Hundred Only) plus GST & out-of pocket expenses, if any, payable to M/s Khushwinder Kumar & Co., Cost Accountants (Firm Registration No. 100123), the Cost Auditors appointed by the Board of Directors of the Company, to conduct the audit of the cost accounting records of the Company for the financial year 2024- 25, be and is hereby approved.

**RESOLVED FURTHER THAT** the Board of Directors of the Company be and is hereby authorized to do all such acts, deeds and things as may be necessary, expedient and desirable for the purpose of giving effect to this resolution.”

#### 4. To consider and approve the change in designation and increase in remuneration of Rana Veer Pratap Singh (DIN: 00076808).

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass with or without modification(s), the following Resolution as **Special Resolution**:

**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to the provisions of Sections 179,196, 197, 198 and 203 (to the extent applicable to the Company) and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013, read with provisions of Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013, the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, (including any statutory modification(s) and enactment(s) thereof for the time being in force), the consent of the Members be and is hereby accorded for the change in designation of Rana Veer Pratap Singh (DIN: 00076808) from Whole time Director (WTD) to Managing Director (MD) of the Company for a period of 5 (Five) years, with effect from April 10, 2024 to April 09, 2029 together with increase in remuneration from 16,50,000/- per month to 25,00,000/- per month, with a provision of increment of 10% per annum and with variable pay, as detailed in the explanatory statement attached to this notice for this resolution, in accordance with the employment policy of the Company with authority to the Board of Directors of the Company to grant such increments as it may determine from time to time, to be paid to him for a period of 3 (Three) years commencing from 01.04.2024 to 31.03.2027, subject that his term shall be liable to be determined by his liability to retire by rotation in accordance with the provisions of Section 152 of the Act on the following terms and conditions:

**RESOLVED FURTHER THAT** on being re- appointed as a director immediately on retirement by rotation, Rana Veer Pratap Singh shall continue to hold his office as Managing Director and the re- appointment of such director shall not be deemed to constitute a break in his appointment as a Managing Director.

**RESOLVED FURTHER THAT** the terms of remuneration as set out in the Explanatory Statement of this Resolution shall be deemed to form part hereof.



**FURTHER RESOLVED THAT** the aggregate of the remuneration and perquisites as aforesaid in any financial year shall not exceed the limit from time to time under Section 197, 198 and other applicable provisions of the Act and Rules made thereunder, read with Schedule V of the said Act or any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force, or otherwise as may be permissible at law.

**FURTHER RESOLVED THAT** when in any financial year, the Company has no profits or its profits are inadequate, the remuneration including the perquisites as aforesaid will be paid to Rana Veer Pratap Singh in accordance with the applicable provisions of Schedule V of the Act.

**RESOLVED FURTHER THAT** the Board of Directors of the Company (including any Committee of Directors) be and is hereby authorised to vary and/or revise the remuneration from time to time, in consultation with the Managing Director, within the overall limits under the Act and to do all such acts, deeds and things and execute all such documents, instruments and writings as may be required and to delegate all or any of its powers herein conferred to any Committee of Directors to give effect to the aforesaid Resolution.”

**RESOLVED FURTHER THAT** Rana Veer Pratap Singh (DIN: 00076808), Managing Director be entrusted with such powers and perform such duties as may from time to time be delegated/ entrusted to him subject to the supervision and control of the Board.

**RESOLVED FURTHER THAT** the Board or Mr. Madhur Bain Singh, Company Secretary of the Company or Mr. Gaurav Garg, CFO of the Company be and is hereby authorized to do all such acts, deeds and things and execute all such documents, instruments and writings, as may be required and to file necessary e-forms with ROC to give effect to the aforesaid resolution.”

**5. To approve change in designation/ re-designation of Mr. Basant Kumar Bajaj (DIN: 07291050) from Non-Executive Independent Director to Non-Executive Non-Independent Director**

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass with or without modification(s), the following Resolution as Ordinary Resolution:

“**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to the provisions of section 149, 150, 152, and any other applicable provisions of the Companies act, 2013 (the “Act”) read with the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or Re-enactment thereof, for the time being in force and pursuant to the recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee, consent of the members of the Company be and is hereby accorded to approve for change on designation of Mr. Basant Kumar Bajaj (DIN: 07291050), who was appointed as Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company by the shareholders in 30<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting dated 30<sup>th</sup> September 2022, from Non-Executive Independent Director to Non-Executive Non-Independent Director of the Company, liable to retire by rotation w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2024.

**RESOLVED FURTHER THAT** Mr. Basant Kumar Bajaj shall continue to be paid sitting fees as approved by the Board of Directors, from time to time.

**RESOLVED FURTHER THAT** the Board of Directors of the Company (including its committee) and/ or Company Secretary of the Company, be and are hereby authorized to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things as may be considered necessary, desirable or expedient to give effect to this resolution.”

**6. To appoint Mr. Harneet Singh Oberoi (DIN: 10690443) as an Independent Director**

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass with or without modification(s), the following Resolution as **Special Resolution**:

“**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to the provisions of Sections 149, 150, 152, 161, Schedule IV and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (“Act”) read with the Rules framed thereunder, and applicable provisions of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, (“LODR Regulations”) (including any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force), the Articles of Association of the Company, approvals and recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and that of the Board of Directors, Mr. Harneet Singh





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Oberoi (DIN: 10690443), who was appointed as an Additional Director in the capacity of an Independent Director with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2024, who meets the criteria for independence under Section 149(6) of the Act and the Rules made thereunder and Regulation 16(1)(b) of the SEBI LODR Regulations and in respect of whom the Company has received a notice in writing from a member under Section 160(1) of the Act, be and is hereby appointed as an Independent Director of the Company for a first term of five (5) consecutive years commencing from from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2024 to 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2029, and that he shall not be liable to retire by rotation.

**RESOLVED FURTHER THAT** the Board be and is hereby authorized to delegate all or any of the powers to any committee of directors with power to further delegate to or any other Officer(s)/ Authorized Representative(s) of the Company to do all acts, deeds and things and take all such steps as may be necessary, proper or expedient to give effect to this resolution.”

By the order of the Board

**For RANA SUGARS LIMITED**

**Date :** August 13, 2024

**Place :** Chandigarh

**Sd/-**  
**Madhur Bain Singh**  
Company Secretary

**Registered Office:**

Rana Sugars Limited

SCO 49-50, Sector 8-C, Chandigarh – 160009

CIN: L15322CH1991PLC011537

*Web.: [www.ranasugars.com](http://www.ranasugars.com)*

*E-mail: [info@ranagroup.com](mailto:info@ranagroup.com)*

Tel: 0172-2540007/ 2549217/ 2541904/ 2779565/ 2773422



## NOTES:

### 1. Explanatory Statement:

The Explanatory Statement pursuant to the provisions of section 102 of The Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) in respect of business under Item Nos. 3 to 6 of the Notice is annexed hereto. The Board of Directors (“the Board”) have considered and decided to include Item Nos. 3 to 6 given above as the special business in the 32<sup>nd</sup> AGM, as they are unavoidable in nature.

### 2. Virtual Meeting:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) vide its circulars dated April 8, 2020, April 13, 2020, May 5, 2020, January 13, 2021, December 8, 2021, May 5, 2022, December 28, 2022 and September 25, 2023 (“MCA Circulars for General Meetings”) and The Securities and Exchange Board of India (“SEBI”) vide its circulars dated May 12, 2020, January 15, 2021, May 13, 2022, January 5, 2023 and October 7, 2023 (“SEBI Circulars for General Meetings”), permitted the holding of the general meetings through VC / OAVM, without the physical presence of the members at a common venue till September 30, 2024. Pursuant to the provisions of the Act, The SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (“the Listing Regulations”), MCA Circular for General Meetings and SEBI Circular for General Meetings, the AGM of the Company is being held through VC / OAVM.

As the AGM is being held pursuant to MCA Circular for General Meetings and SEBI Circular for General Meetings through VC / OAVM, the facility to appoint proxy will not be available for this AGM and hence the Proxy Form, Attendance Slip and Route Map for venue of AGM are not annexed to this Notice.

### 3. Authorised Representative:

A Body Corporate is entitled to appoint authorised representative to attend the AGM through VC / OAVM and participate thereat and cast their votes through e-voting. Further, pursuant to sections 112 and 113 of the Act, representatives of the members such as the President of India or the Governor of a State or body corporate can attend the AGM through VC/ OAVM and cast their vote through e-voting.

Institutional/ Corporate members (i.e. other than individual/ HUF, NRI etc.) are required to send a scanned copy (PDF/ JPEG format) of its Board or governing body Resolution/ Authorization etc. authorizing the representative to attend the AGM through VC/ OAVM on its behalf and to vote through remote e-voting. The said Resolution/ Authorization shall be sent to Mr. Ajay Arora, the Scrutinizer appointed by the Company, on his registered e-mail id [ajaykcs@gmail.com](mailto:ajaykcs@gmail.com) with a copy marked to [helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com](mailto:helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com).

### 4. Electronic payment of Dividend, Nomination, Consolidation of multiple folios and transfer of shares:

The members holding shares in physical mode are requested to intimate the RTA of the Company at their address: Alankit House, 4E/2, Jhandewalan Extension, New Delhi - 110055- changes, if any, in their name, registered address along with pincode number, e-mail address, telephone/ mobile number, Permanent Account Number (“PAN”), mandates, nominations, power of attorneys, bank account number, MICR code, IFS code, etc. and relevant evidences. Members holding shares in electronic mode shall update such details with their respective DP.

The SEBI vide its circular dated April 20, 2018, directed all the listed companies to record the PAN and Bank Account Details of all their members holding shares in physical mode. All those members who are yet to update their details with the Company/ RTA are requested to do so at the earliest. This will help the members to receive the dividend declared by the Company, directly in their respective bank account

Pursuant to the SEBI Circular No. SEBI/ HO/MIRSD/MIRSD\_RTAMB/P/CIR/2021/655 dated November 3, 2021 (subsequently amended by circulars dated December 14, 2021, March 16, 2023 and November 17, 2023), members who hold shares in physical form and whose folios are not updated with any of the KYC details [viz., (i) PAN (ii) Choice of Nomination (iii) Contact Details (iv) Mobile Number (v) Bank Account Details and (vi) Signature], shall be eligible to receive dividend only in electronic mode with effect from April 1, 2024.

Though your company has not declared any dividend but the Company had sent communication in this regard to all the shareholders holding shares in physical form and whose KYC details were not updated and has uploaded the summary of the circular on the website of the Company at [www.ranasugars.com](http://www.ranasugars.com). Members are requested to update their KYC details by submitting the Investor Service Request (ISR) Forms, duly complete and signed by the registered holder(s) so as to reach the RTA, on or before Monday, 16<sup>th</sup> September, 2024, so that the KYC can be updated in the folios before the cut-off date i.e. Monday, 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2024.





Pursuant to the provisions of section 72 of the Act, the facility of making nomination is available for the members in respect of the shares held by them. Members who have not yet registered their nomination are requested to register the same by submitting Form No. SH-13.

Members are requested to submit the said details to their respective DP in case the shares are held by them in dematerialized mode and to the Company/ RTA, in case the shares are held in physical mode.

Members holding shares in physical mode, in identical order of names, in more than one folio are requested to send to the Company/ RTA, the details of such folios together with the share certificates for consolidating their holdings in one folio. A letter of confirmation for consolidated shares will be issued to such members after making requisite changes.

In case of joint holders, the members whose name appears as the first holder in the order of names as per the Register of Members of the Company will be entitled to vote at the AGM.

5. Pursuant to the provisions of regulation 40 of the Listing Regulations, requests for effecting transfer of securities shall not be processed unless the securities are held in the dematerialised mode, except for transmission or transposition and re-lodged for transfer of securities. Further, SEBI vide its circular No. SEBI/HO/MIRSD/ RTAMB/CIR/P/2020/236 dated December 2, 2020 had fixed March 31, 2021 as the cut-off date for re-lodgement of transfer deeds and the shares that are re-lodged for transfer shall be issued only in dematerialized mode. In view of this and to eliminate all risks associated with physical shares and for ease of portfolio management, members holding shares in physical form are requested to consider to dematerialise their holdings at the earliest, as it will not be possible to transfer shares held in a physical mode. Members can contact the Company/ RTA for assistance in this regard.

**6. Details of Directors seeking re-appointment / regularization:**

Pursuant to regulation 36(3) of the Listing Regulations and standard 1.2.5 of Secretarial Standard-2 of General Meetings issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India ("ICSI"), the information of the Directors seeking re-appointment/ regularization at the ensuing AGM is provided in **Annexure-A** to the Notice

**7. Electronic dispatch of Annual Report:**

In compliance with MCA Circular for General Meetings and SEBI Circular for General Meetings, Notice of the AGM of the Company, inter alia, indicating the process and manner of e-voting and the Annual Report for the financial year 2023-2024 is being sent only through electronic mode to those members whose e-mail address is registered with the Company/ RTA/ DP.

The Register of Members & Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, September 24, 2024 to Monday, September 30, 2024 (both days inclusive) for the purpose of identification of members who shall be entitled to receive Annual report and attend Annual General Meeting of the Company.

The Notice is being sent to all the Members, whose names appear on the Register of Members/ List of Beneficial Owners as received from the Central Depository Services Limited (CDSL) as on Friday, August 23, 2024.

The members may also note that the Notice of the AGM and the Annual Report for the Financial Year 2023-2024 are uploaded and available on the website of the Company, Stock Exchanges and CDSL at [www.evotingindia.com](http://www.evotingindia.com), [www.bseindia.com](http://www.bseindia.com), [www.nseindia.com](http://www.nseindia.com) and [www.evotingindia.com](http://www.evotingindia.com) respectively. The copies of the documents will also be available for electronic inspection during normal business hours on working days, from the date of circulation of this Notice upto the date of AGM. For any communication, the members may also send requests on the e-mail id of the Company at [secretarial@ranasugars.com](mailto:secretarial@ranasugars.com).

**8. Mandatory furnishing of KYC details and nomination by holders of physical securities:**

The SEBI, vide its Master Circular for Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents dated May 17, 2023, has prescribed certain mandatory provisions with regard to "Common and Simplified Norms for processing investor's request by RTAs and norms for furnishing PAN, KYC details and Nomination", where the shares are held in physical mode. The said SEBI circular prescribes the following:

- I. Mandatory furnishing of PAN, KYC details and Nomination by holders of physical securities.
- II. Freezing of folios without valid PAN, KYC details and Nomination.
- III. Mode for providing documents/ details by investors for various service requests.
- IV. Standardized, simplified and common norms for processing any service request from the holder, pertaining to the captioned items, by the RTAs.
- V. Electronic interface for processing investor's queries, complaints and service request and
- VI. Compulsory linking of PAN and Aadhaar by all holders of physical securities.



**Members of the Company holding shares in physical form shall provide the following documents/ details to the RTA of the Company:**

- I. PAN.
- II. Nomination (for all eligible folios) in Form No. SH-13 or submit declaration to “Opt-Out” in Form No. ISR-3.  
*Note: Any cancellation or change in nomination shall be provided in Form No. SH-14.*
- III. Contact details including postal address with pin code, mobile number and e-mail address.
- IV. Bank account details including bank name, branch, bank account number and IFS code.
- V. Specimen signature.

**Please provide the above documents/ details to the RTA of the Company along with other basic details like name of the member, folio number, certificate number and distinctive numbers.**

As per the said SEBI circular, the Company has uploaded the following documents [along with the SEBI circulars and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) with respect to Investor Service Requests processed by RTA] on the website of the Company at [www.ranasugars.com](http://www.ranasugars.com) :

- I. Form No. ISR-1 - Request for registering PAN, KYC details or changes/ updation thereof.
- II. Form No. ISR-2 - Confirmation of signature of securities holder by the Banker.
- III. Form No. ISR-3 - Declaration form for opting-out of nomination by holders of physical securities in listed companies.
- IV. Form No. SH-13 - Nomination form.
- V. Form No. SH-14 - Cancellation or variation of nomination.

Further, the contact details of the Company and RTA are also available on the website of the Company at the above link.

**9. Issue of shares in dematerialized mode only:**

The SEBI, vide its notification dated January 24, 2022 amended certain provisions of the Listing Regulations inter-alia pertaining to issue of shares in dematerialized mode only. Further, the SEBI vide its circular No. SEBI/HO/MIRSD\_RTAMB/P/CIR/2022/8 dated January 25, 2022 issued operational guidelines for dematerialization of securities received for processing investor’s service request.

Dematerialization would facilitate paperless trading through state-of-the-art technology, quick transfer of corporate benefits to members and avoid inherent problems of bad deliveries, loss in postal transit, theft and mutilation of share certificate. It also substantially reduces the risk of fraud. Therefore, we request all those members who have still not dematerialized their shares to get their shares dematerialized at the earliest.

**10. Registration of email address and inspection of statutory registers:**

Members who have not registered their e-mail address so far are requested to register their e-mail address for receiving all communications electronically including Annual Report, Notices, Circulars, etc. from the Company.

The e-mail address can be registered with the DP in case the shares are held in dematerialized mode and with the RTA in case the shares are held in physical mode.

The Register of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel and their shareholding maintained under section 170 of the Act and the Register of Contracts or Arrangements in which the Directors are interested will be available for inspection by the members electronically during the AGM.

**11. E-Voting (voting through electronic means):**

- I. The businesses as set out in the Notice shall be transacted through electronic voting system. Pursuant to the provisions of section 108 of the Act read with rule 20 of The Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, standard 7.2 and 8 of Secretarial Standard-2 on General Meetings and in compliance with regulation 44 of the Listing Regulations and pursuant to MCA Circular for General Meetings and SEBI Circular for General Meetings, the Company is pleased to provide the facility of voting through electronic means, to all its members to enable them to cast their votes electronically. The Company has made necessary arrangements with CDSL to facilitate the members to cast their votes from a place other than venue of the AGM (“remote e-voting”). The facility for voting shall be made available at the AGM through electronic voting and the members attending the meeting who have not cast their vote by remote e-voting shall be able to exercise their right during the AGM. The facility of casting votes by a member using remote e-voting as well as e-voting at the meeting on the date of the AGM will be provided by CDSL.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 107 of the Act, as the Company is providing the facility of remote e-voting and e-voting during AGM to the members, there shall be no voting by show of hands at the AGM



- II. Pursuant to the MCA Circular for General Meetings and SEBI Circular for General Meetings, physical attendance of the members at the AGM venue is not required and AGM can be held through VC/ OAVM. Accordingly, members can attend and participate in the ensuing AGM through VC/ OAVM.
- III. The members can join the AGM through the VC/ OAVM mode 30 minutes before the scheduled time for AGM and within 15 minutes after the scheduled time of the commencement of the AGM by following the procedure mentioned in the Notice. The facility of participation at the AGM through VC/ OAVM will be made available for 1,000 (one thousand) members on first come first served basis. This will not include large members (holding 2.0% or more shareholding), Promoters, Institutional Investors, Directors, Key Managerial Personnel, the Chairpersons of the Audit Committee, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Stakeholders Relationship Committee and the Auditors etc. who are allowed to attend the AGM without restriction on account of first come first served basis.
- IV. The attendance of the members attending the AGM through VC/ OAVM will be counted for the purpose of reckoning the quorum under section 103 of the Act.
- V. A person whose name is recorded in the Register of Members/ List of Beneficial Owners maintained by the Depositories as on Monday, 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2024 (“cut-off date”), shall be entitled to avail the facility of remote e-voting or e-voting during the AGM. Persons who are not members as on the cut-off date should treat this notice for information purpose only.
- The members who have cast their vote by remote e-voting prior to AGM may also attend the AGM, but shall not be entitled to cast their vote again.
- The members whose name appear in the Register of Members/ List of Beneficial Owners as on cutoff date are entitled to vote on Resolutions set forth in the Notice of AGM. Eligible members who have acquired shares after sending the Notice electronically and holding shares as on the cutoff date may approach the Company for seeking assistance for issuance of the User id and Password for exercising their right to vote by electronic means.
- In compliance of provisions of Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 20 of the Companies (Management & Administration) Rules 2014, the Company is pleased to provide its members facility to exercise their votes by electronic means (remote e-voting) and the business may be transacted through e-voting as per the instructions below:
- Details of Scrutinizer: Mr. Ajay Arora, Company Secretary (M. No. FCS 2191 and C. P. No. 993), has been appointed as the Scrutinizer to scrutinize e-voting in a fair and transparent manner. The Scrutinizer shall, within a period not exceeding three working days from the conclusion of the e-voting period, unblock the votes in the presence of at least two witnesses (not in the employment of the Company) and make out a Scrutinizer’s Report of the votes cast in favour or against, if any, forthwith to the Chairman.
- VI. In line with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) Circular No. 17/2020 dated April 13, 2020, the Notice calling the AGM has been uploaded on the website of the Company at [www.ranasugars.com](http://www.ranasugars.com). The Notice can also be accessed from the websites of the Stock Exchanges i.e. BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited at [www.bseindia.com](http://www.bseindia.com) and [www.nseindia.com](http://www.nseindia.com) respectively. The AGM Notice is also disseminated on the website of CDSL (agency for providing the Remote e-Voting facility and e-voting system during the AGM) i.e. [www.evotingindia.com](http://www.evotingindia.com).
- VII. The AGM has been convened through VC/OAVM in compliance with applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with MCA Circular No. 14/2020 dated April 8, 2020 and MCA Circular No. 17/2020 dated April 13, 2020 and MCA Circular No. 20/2020 dated May 05, 2020.
- VIII. In continuation to this Ministry’s General Circular No. 20/2020 dated 05.05.2020, General Circular No. 02/2022 dated 05.05.2022 and General Circular No. 10/2022 dated 28.12.2022 and after due examination, it has been decided to allow companies whose AGMs are due in the Year 2023 or 2024, to conduct their AGMs through VC or OAVM on or before 30th September, 2024 in accordance with the requirements laid down in Para 3 and Para 4 of the General Circular No. 20/2020 dated 05.05.2020.
- IX. **Process for those members whose e-mail ID/ and mobile number are not registered with the Company/ RTA/ Depositories:**
1. The members holding shares in physical mode - please provide to the Company/ RTA, duly filled and signed Form No. ISR-1 and ISR-2, format of which is available on the website of the Company/ RTA.
  2. The members holding shares in dematerialized mode - please update e-mail id and mobile number with your respective DP.
  3. Individual members holding shares in demat mode - please update your e-mail id and mobile number with your respective DP which is mandatory for e-voting and joining the AGM through VC/ OAVM through Depository.



**X. Instructions for members for remote e-voting, e-voting during AGM and joining the AGM through VC/ OAVM are as under:**

1. The remote e-voting period commences at 9:00 a.m. (IST) on Friday, 27<sup>th</sup> September 2024 and ends at 5:00 p.m. (IST) on Sunday, 29<sup>th</sup> September 2024. During this period members of the Company, holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialized form, as on the cut-off date i.e. Monday, 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2024, may cast their vote electronically. The remote e-voting module shall be disabled by CDSL for voting thereafter.
2. The members who have already voted prior to the date of AGM would not be entitled to vote during the AGM
3. Pursuant to SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/FD/CMD/ CIR/P/2020/242 dated December 9, 2020, under regulation 44 of the Listing Regulations, listed companies are required to provide remote e-voting facility to its members in respect of all members' resolutions. However, it has been observed that the participation by the public non-institutional shareholders/retail shareholders is at a negligible level.

Currently there are multiple e-voting service providers (“ESPs”) providing e-voting facility to listed companies in India. This necessitates registration on various ESPs and maintenance of multiple user IDs and passwords by the members.

In order to increase the efficiency of the voting process, pursuant to a public consultation, it has been decided to enable e-voting to all the demat account holders by way of a single login credential, through their demat accounts/ website of Depositories/ DPs. Demat account holders would be able to cast their vote without having to register again with the ESPs, thereby, not only facilitating seamless authentication, but also enhancing ease and convenience of participating in e-voting process.

4. In view of the aforesaid SEBI Circular, individual members holding shares in dematerialized mode are allowed to vote through their demat account maintained with Depositories and DPs. Members are advised to update their mobile number and e-mail id in their demat account in order to access e-voting facility. Pursuant to the aforesaid SEBI Circular, login method for e-voting and joining virtual meeting for individual members holding shares in dematerialized mode is given below :-

Type of member	Login method
Individual members holding shares in dematerialized mode with CDSL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Users who have opted for CDSL's Easi / Easiest facility, can login through their existing user id and password. Option will be made available to reach e-voting page without any further authentication. The users to login to Easi / Easiest are requested to visit CDSL website <a href="http://www.cdslindia.com">www.cdslindia.com</a> and click on Login icon and New System Myeasi tab.</li> <li>2. After successful login the Easi / Easiest user will be able to see the e-Voting option for eligible companies where the e-voting is in progress as per the information provided by company. On clicking the e-voting option, the user will be able to see e-Voting page of the e-Voting service provider for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting &amp; voting during the meeting. Additionally, there is also links provided to access the system of all e-Voting Service Providers, so that the user can visit the e-Voting service providers' website directly.</li> <li>3. If the user is not registered for Easi/Easiest, option to register is available at cdsi website <a href="http://www.cdslindia.com">www.cdslindia.com</a> and click on login &amp; New System Myeasi Tab and then click on registration option.</li> <li>4. Alternatively, the user can directly access e-Voting page by providing Demat Account Number and PAN No. from a e-Voting link available on <a href="http://www.cdslindia.com">www.cdslindia.com</a> home page. The system will authenticate the user by sending OTP on registered Mobile &amp; Email as recorded in the Demat Account. After successful authentication, user will be able to see the e-Voting option where the e-voting is in progress and also able to directly access the system of all e-Voting Service Providers.</li> </ol>
Individual member holding shares in dematerialized mode with NSDL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If you are already registered for NSDL IDeAS facility, please visit the e-Services website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: <a href="https://eservices.nsdl.com">https://eservices.nsdl.com</a> either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Services is launched, click on the “Beneficial Owner” icon under “Login” which is available under ‘IDeAS’ section. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID and Password. After successful authentication, you will be able to</li> </ol>





	<p>2. see e-Voting services. Click on “Access to e-Voting” under e-Voting services and you will be able to see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be re-directed to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting &amp; voting during the meeting.</p> <p>3. If the user is not registered for IDeAS e-Services, option to register is available at <a href="https://eservices.nSDL.com">https://eservices.nSDL.com</a>. Select “Register Online for IDeAS “Portal or click at <a href="https://eservices.nSDL.com/SecureWeb/IdeasDirectReg.jsp">https://eservices.nSDL.com/SecureWeb/IdeasDirectReg.jsp</a></p> <p>4. Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: <a href="https://www.evoting.nSDL.com/">https://www.evoting.nSDL.com/</a> either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, click on the icon “Login” which is available under ‘Shareholder/Member’ section. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID (i.e. your sixteen digit demat account number hold with NSDL), Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to NSDL Depository site wherein you can see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be redirected to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting &amp; voting during the meeting.</p>
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Type of member	Login method
Individual member (holding shares in dematerialized mode) login through their DPs	You can also login using the login credentials of your demat account through your Depository Participant registered with NSDL/CDSL for e-Voting facility. After Successful login, you will be able to see e-Voting option. Once you click on e-Voting option, you will be redirected to NSDL/CDSL Depository site after successful authentication, wherein you can see e-Voting feature. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be redirected to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.

**Important note:** Members who are unable to retrieve User ID / Password are advised to use Forget User ID and Forget Password option available at above mentioned website.

**Helpdesk for individual members holding securities in demat mode for any technical issues related to login through Depository i.e. CDSL and NSDL**

Login type	Helpdesk details
Individual members holding securities in dematerialized mode with CDSL	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact CDSL helpdesk by sending a request at <a href="mailto:helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com">helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com</a> or call at toll free no.: 1800 21 09911.
Individual members holding securities in dematerialized mode with NSDL	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact NSDL helpdesk by sending a request at <a href="mailto:evoting@nSDL.co.in">evoting@nSDL.co.in</a> or call at 022 - 4886 7000 and 022 – 2499 7000.

**5. Login method for remote e-voting and joining AGM through VC/OAVM for members holding shares in Physical mode and other than individual members holding shares in Demat mode:**

1. The shareholders should log on to the e-voting website [www.evotingindia.com](http://www.evotingindia.com).
2. Click on “Shareholders module.
3. Now enter your User ID
  - a) For CDSL: 16 digits beneficiary ID,
  - b) For NSDL: 8 Character DP ID followed by 8 Digits Client ID,
  - c) Shareholders holding shares in Physical Form should enter Folio Number registered with the Company.
4. Next enter the Image Verification as displayed and Click on Login.
5. If you are holding shares in demat form and had logged on to [www.evotingindia.com](http://www.evotingindia.com) and voted on an earlier e-voting of any Company, then your existing password is to be used.



**6. If you are a first-time user follow the steps given below:**

<b>For Physical shareholders and other than individual shareholders holding shares in Demat</b>	
PAN	Enter your 10-digit alpha-numeric *PAN issued by Income Tax Department (Applicable for both demat shareholders as well as physical shareholders) *Shareholders who have not updated their PAN with the Company/Depository Participant are requested to use the sequence number sent by Company/RTA or contact Company/RTA.
Dividend Bank Details OR Date of Birth (DOB)	Enter the Dividend Bank Details or Date of Birth (in dd/mm/yyyy format) as recorded in your demat account or in the Company records in order to login. If both the details are not recorded with the depository or Company, please enter the member id / folio number in the Dividend Bank details field as mentioned in instruction (3).

7. After entering these details appropriately, click on “SUBMIT” tab.
8. Shareholders holding shares in physical form will then directly reach the Company selection screen. However, shareholders holding shares in demat form will now reach ‘Password Creation’ menu wherein they are required to mandatorily enter their login password in the new password field. Kindly note that this password is to be also used by the demat holders for voting for resolutions of any other company on which they are eligible to vote, provided that company opts for e-voting through CDSL platform. It is strongly recommended not to share your password with any other person and take utmost care to keep your password confidential.
9. For shareholders holding shares in physical form, the details can be used only for e-voting on the resolutions contained in this Notice.
10. Click on the EVSN for the relevant <**Rana Sugars Limited**> on which you choose to vote.
11. On the voting page, you will see “RESOLUTION DESCRIPTION” and against the same the option “YES/NO” for voting. Select the option YES or NO as desired. The option YES implies that you assent to the Resolution and option NO implies that you dissent to the Resolution.
12. Click on the “RESOLUTIONS FILE LINK” if you wish to view the entire Resolution details.
13. After selecting the resolution, you have decided to vote on, click on “SUBMIT”. A confirmation box will be displayed. If you wish to confirm your vote, click on “OK”, else to change your vote, click on “CANCEL” and accordingly modify your vote.
14. Once you “CONFIRM” your vote on the resolution, you will not be allowed to modify your vote.
15. You can also take a print of the votes cast by clicking on “Click here to print” option on the Voting page.
16. If a demat account holder has forgotten the login password then Enter the User ID and the image verification code and click on Forgot Password & enter the details as prompted by the system.
17. There is also an optional provision to upload BR/POA if any uploaded, which will be made available to scrutinizer for verification.
18. **Additional Facility for Non- Individual Shareholders and Custodians –For Remote Voting only.**
  - Non-Individual shareholders (i.e. other than Individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) and Custodians are required to log on to [www.evotingindia.com](http://www.evotingindia.com) and register themselves in the “Corporates” module.
  - A scanned copy of the Registration Form bearing the stamp and sign of the entity should be emailed to [helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com](mailto:helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com).
  - After receiving the login details a Compliance User should be created using the admin login and password. The Compliance User would be able to link the account(s) for which they wish to vote on.
  - The list of accounts linked in the login will be mapped automatically & can be delink in case of any wrong mapping.
  - It is Mandatory that, a scanned copy of the Board Resolution and Power of Attorney (POA) which they have issued in favour of the Custodian, if any, should be uploaded in PDF format in the system for the scrutinizer to verify the same.
  - Alternatively, Non Individual shareholders are required mandatory to send the relevant Board Resolution/ Authority letter etc. together with attested specimen signature of the duly authorized signatory who are authorized to vote, to



the Scrutinizer at [ajaykcs@gmail.com](mailto:ajaykcs@gmail.com) and to the Company at the email address viz; [secretarial@ranasugars.com](mailto:secretarial@ranasugars.com), if they have voted from individual tab & not uploaded same in the CDSL e-voting system for the scrutinizer to verify the same.

**XI. Instructions for members attending the AGM through VC/ OAVM and e-voting during AGM are as under:**

1. The procedure for attending meeting & e-Voting on the day of the AGM/ EGM is same as the instructions mentioned above for e-voting.
2. The link for VC/OAVM to attend meeting will be available where the EVSN of Company will be displayed after successful login as per the instructions mentioned above for e-voting.
3. Shareholders who have voted through Remote e-Voting will be eligible to attend the meeting. However, they will not be eligible to vote at the AGM.
4. Shareholders are encouraged to join the Meeting through Laptops / IPads for better experience.
5. Further shareholders will be required to allow Camera and use Internet with a good speed to avoid any disturbance during the meeting.
6. Please note that Participants Connecting from Mobile Devices or Tablets or through Laptop connecting via Mobile Hotspot may experience Audio/Video loss due to Fluctuation in their respective network. It is therefore recommended to use Stable Wi-Fi or LAN Connection to mitigate any kind of aforesaid glitches.
7. Shareholders who would like to express their views/ask questions during the meeting may register themselves as a speaker by sending their request in advance atleast 10 days prior to meeting i.e. closing hours of 20<sup>th</sup> September, 2024, mentioning their name, demat account number/folio number, email id, mobile number at [secretarial@ranasugars.com](mailto:secretarial@ranasugars.com). The shareholders who do not wish to speak during the AGM but have queries may send their queries in advance 10 days prior to meeting mentioning their name, demat account number/folio number, email id, mobile number at [secretarial@ranasugars.com](mailto:secretarial@ranasugars.com). These queries will be replied to by the company suitably by email.
8. Those shareholders who have registered themselves as a speaker will only be allowed to express their views/ask questions during the meeting.
9. Only those shareholders, who are present in the AGM through VC/OAVM facility and have not casted their vote on the Resolutions through remote e-Voting and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote through e-Voting system available during the AGM.
10. If any Votes are cast by the shareholders through the e-voting available during the AGM and if the same shareholders have not participated in the meeting through VC/OAVM facility, then the votes cast by such shareholders may be considered invalid as the facility of e-voting during the meeting is available only to the shareholders attending the meeting.

**XII. Process For Those Shareholders Whose Email/Mobile No. Are Not Registered With The Company/Depositories.**

1. For Physical shareholders- please provide necessary details like Folio No., Name of shareholder, scanned copy of the share certificate (front and back), PAN (self attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) by email to Company/RTA email id.
  2. For Demat shareholders -, Please update your email id & mobile no. with your respective Depository Participant (DP).
  3. For Individual Demat shareholders – Please update your email id & mobile no. with your respective Depository Participant (DP) which is mandatory while e-Voting & joining virtual meetings through Depository.
- 19.** If you have any queries or issues regarding attending AGM & e-Voting from the CDSL e-Voting System, you can write an email to [helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com](mailto:helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com) or contact at toll free no. 1800 21 09911.

All grievances connected with the facility for voting by electronic means may be addressed to Mr. Rakesh Dalvi, Sr. Manager, (CDSL) Central Depository Services (India) Limited, A Wing, 25th Floor, Marathon Futurex, Mafatlal Mill Compounds, N M Joshi Marg, Lower Parel (East), Mumbai - 400013 or send an email to [helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com](mailto:helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com) or call toll free no. 1800 21 09911.

The Company has appointed Mr. Ajay Arora, Practicing Company Secretary (Membership No. 2191), to act as the Scrutinizer for conducting the remote e-voting in a fair and transparent manner.



The Scrutinizer will submit his report to the Chairman after completion of the scrutiny. The results of the e-voting on the Resolutions at the AGM shall be announced by the Chairman or any other person authorised by him.

The results declared along with the Scrutinizer's report, will be posted on the website of the Company at [www.ranasugars.com](http://www.ranasugars.com) and on the website of CDSL at [www.cdslindia.com](http://www.cdslindia.com)

#### **REQUEST TO THE MEMBERS:**

The members desiring any relevant information on the Audited Financial Statements or any matter to be placed at the AGM are requested to write to the Company at the registered office of the Company or by sending an email at [secretarial@ranasugars.com](mailto:secretarial@ranasugars.com) atleast 10 (Ten) days prior to the AGM i.e. on or before 20<sup>th</sup> September, 2024. The same will be replied suitably by the Company.

## **ANNEXURE TO NOTICE**

### **EXPLANATORY STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 102 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013**

#### **ITEM NO.: 3**

M/s Khushwinder Kumar & Co., Cost Accountants (Firm Registration No. 100123), appointed as the Cost Auditors to conduct the audit of the cost records of the Company relating to Sugar (including Industrial Alcohol) and Electricity for the financial year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025 at a remuneration of Rs. 52,500/- (Rupees Fifty-Two Thousand Five Hundred Only) exclusive of travelling, boarding, lodging and out of pocket expenses plus GST. In accordance with the provisions of Section 148 of the Act read with the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors has to be approved by the members of the Company.

Accordingly, consent of the members is sought for passing an ordinary resolution as set out at Item No. 3 of the Notice for approval of the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors for the financial year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025.

The Board recommends the ordinary resolution for approval by the shareholders.

None of the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their relatives, in any way, are concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in the proposed resolution.

#### **ITEM NO.: 4**

As per the requirement of sections 196, 197, 203 and Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the prescribed rules of the Companies Rules, 2014, the Board has upon the recommendation of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee considering his contribution in the growth of the Company through his vast experience, approved change in Designation of Rana Veer Pratap Singh (DIN: 00076808) from Whole Time Director (WTD) to Managing Director (MD) at Board Meeting held on 10th April, 2024.

The director shall follow the code of conduct of the company and perform the duties as prescribed by the directors from time to time subject to the provisions of section 166 of the Companies act, 2013.

Further, the Board, on recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee considered increase in remuneration including terms and conditions as mentioned below, with powers to the Board to make such variation or increase therein as may be thought fit from time to time, but within the ceiling/s laid down in the Companies Act, 2013 or any statutory amendment or relaxation thereof:

#### **Salary:**

Fixed Pay: Rs. 25,00,000/- (INR Twenty-five Lakhs Only) per month with a provision of increment of 10% per annum in accordance with the employment policy of the Company with authority to the Board of Directors of the Company to grant such increments as it may determine from time to time.

Variable Pay: Performance Bonus linked to the achievement of targets, as may be decided by the Board from time to time.

#### **A. Perquisites:**

- i. Housing: Free furnished accommodation or HRA in lieu of Company provided accommodation.
- ii. Reimbursement of expenses on actual pertaining to electricity, gas, water, telephone and other reasonable expenses for the upkeep and maintenance in respect of such accommodation as per Company's policy.
- iii. Car : One car for use of Company's Business and permissible personal use.





- iv. Medical Expenses Reimbursement: Reimbursement of all expenses incurred for self and family at actuals (including domiciliary and medical expenses and insurance premium for medical and hospitalization policy as applicable), as per Company's policy.
  - v. Leave Travel Expenses: Leave Travel Expenses for self and family in accordance with the policy of the Company.
  - vi. Club fees: Fees of One Corporate Club in India (including admission and annual membership fee).
  - vii. Reimbursement of entertainment, travelling and all other expenses incurred for the business of the Company as per the policy of the Company.
  - viii. Leave and encashment of leave - as per the policy of the Company.
  - ix. Personal accident Insurance Premium - as per the policy of the Company.
  - x. Contribution towards Provident Fund and Superannuation Fund or Annuity Fund, National Pension Scheme - as per the policy of the Company.
  - xi. Gratuity and/or contribution to the Gratuity Fund of Company - as per the policy of the Company.
  - xii. Other Allowances/benefits, perquisites - any other allowances, benefits and perquisites as per the Rules applicable to the Senior Executives of the Company and/or which may become applicable in the future and/or any other allowance, perquisites as the Board may from time to time decide.
  - xiii. Any other one time/periodic retirement allowances/benefits as may be decided by the Board at the time of retirement.
  - xiv. Subject as aforesaid, the Managing Director shall be governed by such other Rules as are applicable to the Senior Executives of the Company from time to time.
- B.** Subject as aforesaid, the Managing Director shall be governed by such other Rules as are applicable to the Senior Executives of the Company from time to time.
- C.** For the purposes of Gratuity, Provident Fund, Superannuation and other like benefits, if any, the service of Rana Veer Pratap Singh, Managing Director will be considered as continuous service with the Company from the date of his joining.
- D.** The aggregate of the remuneration and perquisites as aforesaid in any financial year shall not exceed the limit from time to time under Section 197, Section 198 and other applicable provisions of the Act and Rules made thereunder, read with Schedule V of the said Act or any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force, or otherwise as may be permissible at law.
- E.** When in any financial year, the Company has no profits or its profits are inadequate, the remuneration including the perquisites as aforesaid will be paid to Rana Inder Pratap Singh in accordance with the applicable provisions of Schedule V of the Act.

In accordance with the Schedule V and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, on the recommendation made by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on April 10, 2024, have approved the payment of remuneration as detailed above except commission, subject to such other approvals as may be necessary, as minimum remuneration to Rana Veer Pratap Singh in absence or inadequacy of profits in any Financial Year(s) during three year as part of his tenure i.e. upto March 31, 2027.

The statement as required under Section II, Part II of the Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013 with reference to Special Resolution at Item No. 4 is annexed hereto as **Annexure- I**.

A statement containing his profile is given hereunder in the disclosure pursuant to Regulation 36 (3) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as **Annexure II**.

None of the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their relatives other than Rana Ranjit Singh, is in any way concerned or interested, financial or otherwise, in the said Resolution.

The Board of Directors recommends the Special Resolution set out at Item No. 4 of the Notice for approval by the Members.

#### **ITEM NO.: 5**

The Board of Directors had received mail, dated 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2024, from Mr. Basant Kumar Bajaj, wherein he informed the Board of Directors that he has been appointed as Additional Director on the Board M/s Infomerics Valuation and Rating Private Limited on 15<sup>th</sup> May, 2024. Further, as our Company is in the process of getting its rating from M/s Infomerics Valuation and Rating Private Limited, his above appointment lead to his not satisfying the conditions of Independence as specified in Sec 149(6) of the



Companies Act, 2013 in Rana Sugars Limited. Accordingly, his category was changed by the Board on the recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee, vide Circular Resolution passed on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2024 and subject to the approval of shareholders in their meeting, from Non-Executive Independent Director to Non-Executive Non-Independent Director for the sake of good governance practice and to keep it aligned with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 read with relevant rules and relevant regulations of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015.

Mr. Basant Kumar Bajaj was appointed as Non-Executive Independent Director of the company, w.e.f. August 12, 2022 for a period of 5 years.

Mr. Basant Kumar Bajaj is not disqualified for being appointed as a Non-Executive Director of the company in terms of section 164 of the Act and the Board of Directors is of the opinion that Mr. Basant Kumar Bajaj's expertise and experience will be beneficial to the company.

Mr. Basant Kumar Bajaj will not be receiving any remuneration from the company except sitting fees as approved by the Board of Directors, from time to time

A statement containing his profile is given hereunder in the disclosure pursuant to Regulation 36 (3) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as **Annexure II**.

Except Mr. Basant Kumar Bajaj himself, to whom the resolution relates, none of the Directors and Key Managerial Personnel and any of their relatives is deemed to be concerned or interested in the passing of this resolution.

The Board of Directors of the company recommends the resolution set forth at Item No. 5 of the accompanying notice, for the approval of the members as an Ordinary Resolution.

#### **ITEM NO.: 6**

Pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board, appointed Mr. Harneet Singh Oberoi (DIN: 10690443) as an Additional Director in the capacity of Independent Director of the Company for a first term of five (5) consecutive years with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2024 to 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2029 (both days inclusive) through Resolution by Circulation dated 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2024 and taken note of in its meeting dated 13<sup>th</sup> August, 2024, subject to the approval of the shareholders through special resolution.

The Company has received:

- i. consent in writing from Mr. Harneet Singh Oberoi to act as Director in Form DIR- 2 pursuant to Rule 8 of the Companies (Appointment & Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 ('Appointment Rules'),
- ii. intimation in Form DIR- 8 in terms of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 received from Mr. Harneet Singh Oberoi to the effect that he is not disqualified under sub-section (2) of Section 164 of the Act, and
- iii. a declaration to the effect that he meets the criteria of independence as provided in sub-section (6) of Section 149 of the Act and under LODR Regulations.
- iv. declaration pursuant to BSE Circular No. LIST/COMP/14/2018-19 dated June 20, 2018, and NSE Circular No. NSE/CML/2018/24 dated June 20, 2018 that he has not been debarred from holding office of a Director by virtue of any Order passed by the Securities and Exchange Board of India or any other such authority.

Notice under Section 160(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, by a member proposing candidature is not required as Mr. Harneet Singh Oberoi was proposed to be appointed as Independent Director. Further, Nomination and Remuneration Committee ("NRC") had previously finalized the desired attributes for the selection of the Independent Director(s) and based on those attributes, the NRC has recommended the candidature of Mr. Harneet Singh Oberoi.

In the opinion of the Board, Mr. Harneet Singh Oberoi fulfils the conditions for independence specified in the Act, the Rules made thereunder and the LODR Regulations and such other laws/ regulations for the time being in force, to the extent applicable to the Company. The Board noted that Mr. Harneet Singh Oberoi's skills, background and experience are aligned to the role and capabilities identified by the NRC and that Mr. Harneet Singh Oberoi is eligible for appointment as an Independent Director.

The Board was satisfied that the appointment of Mr. Harneet Singh Oberoi is justified due to the following reasons:

1. Mr. Harneet Singh Oberoi is a seasoned Advocate with a distinguished career spanning over a decade.
2. He is having specialization in criminal law, practices extensively in the High Court of Punjab and Haryana, along with other regional courts.



3. He has established himself as a trusted legal advisor, particularly noted for his expertise in handling complex cases involving white-collar crimes, homicide, narcotics offenses, financial fraud, corruption, cybercrimes, and domestic violence

Further, Mr. Harneet Singh Oberoi has confirmed that he is not aware of any circumstance or situation which exists or may be reasonably anticipated that could impair or impact his ability to discharge his duties as an Independent Director of the Company.

Mr. Harneet Singh Oberoi has confirmed that he is in compliance with Rules 6(1) and 6(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, with respect to his registration with the data bank of Independent Directors maintained by the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs. Further Mr. Harneet Singh Oberoi has confirmed that, he had not been a partner of a firm that had transactions during last three financial years with Rana Sugars Limited amounting to ten percent or more of its gross turnover.

A copy of the draft letter for the appointment of Mr. Harneet Singh Oberoi as an Independent Director setting out the terms and conditions is available for inspection without any fee by the members at the Company's registered office during normal business hours on working days up to Monday, September 30, 2024. The resolution seeks the approval of members for the appointment of Mr. Harneet Singh Oberoi as an Independent Director of the Company from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2024 to 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2029 (both days inclusive) pursuant to Sections 149, 152 and other applicable provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof) and he shall not be liable to retire by rotation.

All the material documents referred to in the Notice and Explanatory Statement such as the appointment letter, statutory forms etc. are available for inspection without any fee by the members at the Company's registered office during normal business hours on working days from the date of dispatch of the notice up to the last date of voting, i.e. Monday, September 30, 2024. The profile and specific areas of expertise of Mr. Harneet Singh Oberoi and other relevant information as required under SEBI LODR Regulations and SS-2 are provided as Annexure II. In compliance with the provisions of Section 149 read with Schedule IV to the Act and Regulation 17 of the LODR Regulations, the approval of the Members is sought for the appointment of Mr. Harneet Singh Oberoi as Independent Director of the Company, as a special resolution as set out above.

No director, key managerial personnel or their relatives except Mr. Harneet Singh Oberoi to whom the resolution relates is interested in or concerned with the resolution. The Board recommends the resolution set forth in this notice for the approval of Members.

By the order of the Board  
**For RANA SUGARS LIMITED**

**Date :** August 13, 2024  
**Place :** Chandigarh

**Sd/-**  
**Madhur Bain Singh**  
Company Secretary

**Registered Office:**  
Rana Sugars Limited  
SCO 49-50, Sector 8-C, Chandigarh – 160009  
CIN: L15322CH1991PLC011537  
Web.: [www.ranasugars.com](http://www.ranasugars.com)  
E-mail: [info@ranagroup.com](mailto:info@ranagroup.com)  
Tel: 0172-2540007/ 2549217/ 2541904/ 2779565/ 2773422



**THE STATEMENT CONTAINING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AS REQUIRED IN SCHEDULE V OF THE COMPANIES ACT,  
2013**

**RANA VEER PRATAP SINGH**

**I. GENERAL INFORMATION:**

- Nature of Industry: Manufacturers of sugar, power and allied products.
- Date or expected date of commencement of commercial production: The Company is in operation since 1993.
- In case of new companies, expected date of commencement of activities as per project approved by financial institutions appearing in the prospectus: **Not Applicable**.
- (a) Standalone Financial performance based on given indicators:

**(Rs. in Lakhs)**

<b>PARTICULARS</b>	<b>YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024</b>	<b>YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023</b>
Income from Operations and other Income	<b>1,61,052.51</b>	<b>1,65,088.52</b>
Profit Before Tax, Depreciation and Finance Cost and exceptional items	10,067.95	13,672.65
Profit/(Loss) before Tax	3,697.69	8,247.66
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	2,796.73	6,339.63

(Figures have been regrouped/recast wherever necessary)

- Foreign investments or collaborators, if any: the Company has no foreign collaborators and hence there is no equity participation by foreign collaborators in the Company.

**II. INFORMATION ABOUT RANA VEER PRATAP SINGH:**

**1. Background details:**

Rana Veer Pratap Singh, aged 42 years, is having over 22 years of experience in business, such as sugar, power, distillation and agriculture, with his hands-on approach. He was appointed as Director of Rana Sugars Limited on 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2002. Since then he has been a factor for growth of Rana Sugars Limited. His main motive has been to achieve efficiency both economically as well as technically. He has been looking after the Punjab Units of the Company involving sugar, power and distillation business, which has grown manifold since he joined the Company. His focus is in tandem with the management to make Rana Sugar an internationally reputed Sugar Manufacturer and power generator.

He is playing a vital role in formulating business strategies and effective implementation of the same with Rana Ranjit Singh. He is mainly responsible for the operations of Punjab units of the Company and is part of the overall management of the business of our Company.

**2. Past remuneration:**

<b>FINANCIAL YEARS</b>	<b>(Rs. IN LAKH)</b>
2021-22	60.00
2022-23	134.68
2023-24	191.46

**3. Recognition or Awards:** Nil

- Job Profile and his suitability:** Rana Veer Pratap Singh as Director is contributing through his vast experience towards the growth of the business of our Company.

- Remuneration proposed:** As stated in the Explanatory Statement at Item No. 4 of this Notice.

**6. Comparative remuneration profile with respect to industry, size of the company, profile of the position and person:**

The remuneration as proposed for Rana Veer Pratap Singh is comparable to that drawn by the peers in the similar capacity in the industry and is commensurate with the size of the Company.





**7. Pecuniary relationship directly or indirectly with the Company or relationship with the managerial personnel, if any:**

Besides the remuneration proposed, Rana Veer Pratap Singh does not have any pecuniary relationship with the Company. He belongs to the Promoter Group and holds 83,36,027 equity shares in the share capital of the Company.

**III. OTHER INFORMATION:**

**1. Reasons of loss or inadequacy of profits:**

The Company is passing a Special Resolution pursuant to the proviso to the sub-section (1) of Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 and as a matter of abundant precaution, as the profitability of the Company may be adversely impacted in future due to business environment during the period for which remuneration is payable to Rana Veer Pratap Singh i.e. till March 31, 2027.

**2. Steps taken or proposed to be taken for improvement:**

The Company has embarked on a series of strategic and operational measures that is expected to result in the improvement in the present position. The inherent strengths of the Company, especially its reputation as a premium manufacturer and powerful brands are also expected to enable the Company to position itself during adversities. The Company has also strategically planned to address the issue of productivity and increase profits and has put in place measures to reduce cost and improve the bottom-line.

**3. Expected increase in productivity and profits in measurable terms:**

The Company has taken various initiatives to maintain its leadership, improve market share and financial performance. It has been aggressively pursuing and implementing its strategies to improve financial performance.

**IV. DISCLOSURES:**

1. Remuneration package of the managerial person: Fully described in the explanatory statement as stated above.
2. Disclosures in the Board of Directors' report under the heading 'Corporate Governance' included in Annual Report 2023-24:  
The requisite details of remuneration etc. of Directors are included in the Corporate Governance Report, forming part of the Annual Report of FY 2023-24 of the Company.



## Annexure II

### DETAILS OF DIRECTORS SEEKING APPOINTMENT/ RE-APPOINTMENT IN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

[Pursuant to Regulation 36 (3) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015]

Name of the Director	Rana Veer Pratap Singh	Mr. Harneet Singh Oberoi	Mr. Basant Kumar Bajaj	Rana Ranjit Singh
Date of Birth	29 <sup>th</sup> April, 1982	26 <sup>th</sup> April, 1988	14 <sup>th</sup> November, 1957	26 <sup>th</sup> October, 1958
Nationality	Indian	Indian	Indian	Indian
Director since	31 <sup>st</sup> October, 2002	01 <sup>st</sup> July, 2024	12 <sup>th</sup> August, 2022	30 <sup>th</sup> July, 1991
Qualifications	B.B.A.	B.A.L.L.B. (Hons.); L.L.M. PGD Cyber Law and Intellectual Property Rights	B. Com	Diploma in Hotel Management.
Experience	He is one of the Promoter Directors. He has experience of 22 years in various business, such as sugar, textiles and agriculture and has been instrumental in the growth of the Rana Group.	He is a seasoned Advocate with a distinguished career spanning over a decade. Specializing in criminal law, he practices extensively in the High Court of Punjab and Haryana, along with other regional courts. He has established himself as a trusted legal advisor, particularly noted for his expertise in handling complex cases involving white-collar crimes, homicide, narcotics offenses, financial fraud, corruption, cybercrimes, and domestic violence.	Former General Manager - Chief Risk Officer (CRO) of Canara Bank. B.Com. (Hons) - Delhi University, CAIIB – Part I, having 38 Years unblemished Banking Service including 10 years in top management with excellent track record for implementing controls, increasing efficiency and effectiveness of the Credit Risk, Market Risk, Operation Risk Management, team management and relationship.	He has experience of 41 years in various business, such as sugar, textiles and agriculture and has been instrumental in the growth of the Rana Group.
Expertise	Finance and Strategy	Legal and Litigation	Banking and Finance	Finance and Strategy
Shareholding of Directors in company	83,36,027	NIL	NIL	100
Directorship held in other public companies excluding foreign & private companies	Rana Power Limited	NIL	NIL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rana Polycot Limited</li> <li>▪ Lakshmiji Sugar Mills Company Limited</li> </ul>
Chairmanship/ Memberships of committees*	Member of Stakeholders Relationship Committee of Rana Sugars Limited	NIL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Member of Audit Committee of Rana Sugars Limited</li> <li>▪ Member of Stakeholders Relationship Committee of Rana Sugars Limited</li> </ul>	Nil
Relationship between Directors inter-se	Rana Veer Pratap Singh is son of Rana Ranjit Singh, Chairman of the Company	No inter-se relation	No inter-se relation	Rana Ranjit Singh is father of Rana Veer Pratap Singh, Managing Director of the Company

\*Committee Membership or Chairmanship includes only Audit Committee and Stakeholders' Relationship Committee of Public Limited Companies (Whether listed or not)



# Boards' Report

Your Directors take pleasure in presenting their 32<sup>nd</sup> (Thirty-Second) Annual Report together with the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024.

## FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The financial position of the company for the financial year ended on March 31, 2024 {Refer Rule 8(5)(i) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014} is summarized below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	2023-24	2022-23
Revenue from Operations	1,59,262.59	1,62,748.23
Other Income	1,789.92	2,340.29
Total Revenue	<b>1,61,052.51</b>	<b>1,65,088.52</b>
Profit Before Tax, Depreciation and Finance Cost and extraordinary items	10,067.95	13,672.65
EBITDA/ Sales (%)	6.32	8.40
Finance Cost	2,836.34	2,291.04
Depreciation and Amortization expenses	3,533.92	3,133.95
Prior period expenses and exceptional items	-	-
Profit before tax	3,697.69	8,247.66
Tax Expenses	900.96	1,908.03
Profit after tax	2,796.73	6,339.63
<b>Earnings Per Share:</b>		
Basic	1.82	4.13
Diluted	1.82	4.13

## FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE COMPANY DURING 2023-24

Your Company has been consistently performing well over the past years. However, Revenue from operations during 2023-24 decreased by 2.14% as compared to the revenue during 2022-23 due to some scheduled modification in units of the Company like Unit at Belwara remained closed for maintenance and modification from molasses based to Grain based for almost 4 months and Laukha Unit remained closed for 1 month for maintenance, leading to no production during such period. In addition, few other reason were also prevalent during this financial year under review, firstly sugar crops in Uttar Pradesh were severely affected by the disease "Red Rot" leading to reduced crushing of sugar and less yield of sugar from sugar cane, Secondly the cane crop in Punjab was also severely impacted due to heavy floods during the rainy season and lastly the preventive action adopted by your Company, by storing the sugar, for fetching the benefit of high price of sugar which lead to lower the sales volume this year are the primarily reasons for slight decline in revenue from operation in the Financial Year 2023-24.

EBIDTA, during 2023-24 is Rs. 10,067.95 lakh as compared to EBIDTA of Rs. 13,672.65 lakh during the previous FY. Lower EBITDA as compared to the previous FY is on account of the reason already stated in above para.

Earning before tax is at Rs. 3,697.69 lakh when viewed in conjunction with that of the previous FY (Rs. 8,247.66 lakh). Earnings after tax (including Exceptional Item) at Rs. 2,796.73 lakh is as compared to the earnings after tax (including Exceptional Item) of the previous FY of Rs. 6,339.63 lakh and the reason is already stated above.

EPS is Rs. 1.82 per share as against a net profit of FY 2023-24 and Rs. 4.13 per share as against a net profit of the previous year.

## STATE OF COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

As per the provisions of Section 134(3)(i), it is to report that during the Year, there was substantial decline in Sugarcane and sugar beet crushing as that of the previous year by 18.49% and 43.24% respectively. This was mainly on account of the reasons as already mentioned in the point "Financial performance of the Company during 2023-24" above.



Overall Net Recovery of sugar from sugar cane rose to 10.19% as against recovery of 9.3% last FY and also there is miniscule change in the recovery of sugar from sugar beet to 8.70% as compared to the previous year. The increase in recovery was consequential to shifting the production to CHM instead of the use of juice/ syrup for manufacturing Ethanol during previous year.

### SEGMENTWISE PERFORMANCE

Distinguishing features of the crushing operations in your company are given in the succeeding paragraphs.

Metrics of sugarcane crushed, sugar produced and recovery achieved during the financial year is given hereunder:

#### Sugarcane and Sugar Beet crushed and sugar produced across all units (Financial Year 2023-24)

Particulars	Sugarcane		Sugar Beet	
	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
Crushing (lakh quintal)	185.43	227.51	21.07	37.12
Recovery % (Net)	10.19	9.30	8.70	8.35
Production (lakh quintal)	18.90	21.16	1.83	3.10

#### Performance of cogeneration division- Metrics of power sold

Unit	2023-24		2022-23	
	Power sold (Lakh units)	Amount (Rs. /Lakh)	Power sold (Lakh units)	Amount (Rs. /Lakh)
Punjab	265.69	1951.19	325.38	2,325.11
Uttar Pradesh	361.16	1303.68	551.15	1,926.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>626.85</b>	<b>3254.87</b>	<b>876.53</b>	<b>4,251.46</b>

The Power Sale in the U.P. decreased by 34% on account of break down of power turbine on one of the power unit. The Power Export in Punjab also decreased by 18% because the Company became self-reliant in fuel by saving on steam consumption in the process leading to surplus fuel for extended crushing season for Sugar Beet. Due to this the Company saved on external fuel cost.

#### Performance of Distillery:

Area of Operation	Production* (Lakh BL)		Sales* (Lakh BL)		Revenue** (Rs. In Lakh)	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Punjab	554.21	691.48	501.20	649.08	40,388.48	48,111.88
Uttar Pradesh	202.96	330.51	197.72	325.48	15592.33	20,994.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>757.17</b>	<b>1,021.99</b>	<b>698.92</b>	<b>974.56</b>	<b>55980.81</b>	<b>69,106.45</b>

\* Does not include products other than spirit/ Ethanol.

\*\* Including Sale of all products with inter segment transfers but does not includes sales related to trading items.

The performance in distillery segment was subtle on production as well as sale front as the plant in U.P. was shut for entire second quarter on the account of upgradation to equip the plant to manufacture ethanol from grain as well as compare to molasses only in earlier years. The plant in Punjab was also shut for 45 days due to scheduled maintenance. However, due to upward revision in prices of ethanol the impact on sale was disproportional.

### MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS REPORT

Pursuant to Regulation 34(2) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, Management Discussion & Analysis Report for the year under review, which also covers the performance of the company is presented in a separate section and forms a part of this Annual Report.

### PARTICULARS OF CONTRACT OR ARRANGEMENT WITH RELATED PARTIES

All Related Party Transactions entered during the financial year were in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length basis. There were no materially significant Related Party Transactions with the Company's Promoters, Directors, Management or





their relatives, which could have had a potential conflict with the interests of the Company. Transactions with related parties entered by the Company in the normal course of business are periodically placed before the Audit Committee for its omnibus approval and Form AOC-2 as required to be provided under Section 134(3)(h) of the Companies Act, 2013 is enclosed as **ANNEXURE 1**.

The Board of Directors of the Company has adopted a policy to regulate transactions between the Company and its Related Parties, in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the rules thereunder and the Listing Regulations, which is posted on Company's website i.e. <http://ranagroup.com/rsl/Policies of the Company/Policy on Related Party Transactions.pdf>

#### **CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS & OUTGO**

The information pertaining to conservation of energy, technology absorption, Foreign exchange Earnings and outgo as required under Section 134 (3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8(3) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is furnished in **ANNEXURE 2** and is attached to this report.

#### **DISCLOSURE PERTAINING TO MANAGERIAL REMUNERATION**

Disclosures pertaining to remuneration and other details as required under Section 197(12) of the Act read with Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 are provided as per **ANNEXURE 3**.

#### **CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

Your Company has undertaken various projects during the year in the field of promotion of Education, Sport and in promoting Health Care and Preventive Health Care and many more. The Company is evaluating and will take up more CSR activities in different areas. The CSR Policy of the Company is available on the website of the Company at <http://ranagroup.com/rsl/Policies of the Company/Corporate Social Responsibility Policy.pdf>. {Refer Sec 134(3)(o)}

Annual report on CSR activities undertaken during the financial year ended 31 March 2024 in accordance with Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) and Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof for the time being in force) is set out in "**ANNEXURE 4**" attached to this report.

#### **STATUTORY AUDITOR AND THEIR REPORT**

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 139(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made there under, M/s Ashwani K Gupta & Associates, Chartered Accountants, Panchkula (Firm Registration No. 003803N) were appointed as Statutory Auditors of the Company for the second consecutive term of five years, from the conclusion of 31st Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of the 36<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting to be held in the year 2028.

The Independent Auditors' Report is annexed herewith and is the integral part of this Annual Report. The comments of the auditor being self-explanatory require no further comments from the Directors. Further, there are no reservations, qualifications, adverse remarks or Modified opinion in the Audit Reports issued by them in respect of Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year 2023-24.

#### **SECRETARIAL AUDITOR AND THEIR REPORT**

The Board had appointed M/s A. Arora & Co., Practicing Company Secretary (Membership No.2191 and C.P. No.993), as Secretarial Auditor for five years from F.Y. 2021-22 to 2025-26, to conduct the secretarial audit of the company, pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Report of the Secretarial Auditor forms part of the Board's Report as **ANNEXURE 5**.

#### **EXPLANATION OR COMMENTS OF BOARD ON AUDITORS REPORTS**

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 134(3)(f) of the Companies Act, 2013, as the comments of the Statutory Auditor and Secretarial Auditor being self-explanatory require no further comments from the Directors. Further, there are no reservations, qualifications, adverse remarks or Modified opinion in the Audit Reports issued by them and thus no explanation or comment is required to be made by the Board of Directors.

#### **COST AUDITORS AND THEIR REPORT**

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made there under, the Board on the recommendation of the Audit Committee has re-appointed M/s Khushwinder Kumar & Co., Cost Accountants (Firm Reg. No. 100123), as Cost Auditors to conduct cost audits relating to sugar, electricity and industrial alcohol for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025 subject to ratification of their remuneration by the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The Board recommends the remuneration of the cost auditors for the FY 2024-25. Further, the Cost Accountants have confirmed that their appointment is within the limits of Section 141(3)(g) of the Act and free from any disqualifications specified under Section 141(3) and proviso to Section 148(3) read with Section 141(4) of the Companies Act, 2013.



Pursuant to Rule 8(5)(ix) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, it is stated that the company is required to maintain the Cost Records and the Cost Audit Report for the financial year 2023-24 was prepared and submitted to the Board of Directors and that it does not contain any qualification, reservation, adverse remark or disclaimer and the same will be filed with the Registrar of Companies within the prescribed timeline.

### **CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

As per Regulation 34 of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2015, a report on Corporate Governance together with the Auditors Certificate regarding compliance of the conditions of corporate governance is provided under **ANNEXURE 6**.

### **INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS**

Industrial relations and work atmosphere remained cordial throughout the year with sustained communication and engagement with workforce through various forums.

### **SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT**

The Company runs its operations with strict adherence to all Environment, Health & Safety (EHS) norms to provide clean, safe and healthy working conditions to our employees, and total protection to the communities around which we operate. The Company continues to demonstrate strong commitment to safety, health and environment which have been adopted as core organizational values. The Company assures safety and facilities in accordance with statutory and regulatory requirements. Employees are continuously made aware of hazards/ risks associated with their job and their knowledge and skills are updated through requisite training to meet any emergency. Medical and occupational check-ups of employees and eco-friendly activities are promoted.

### **BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL**

As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024, the company had the following directors and Key Managerial Personnel [Refer Rule 8(5)(iii) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014]:

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>DESIGNATION</b>	<b>DATE OF APPOINTMENT</b>
1.	Rana Ranjit Singh	Chairman & Non-Executive Director	30-07-1991
2.	Rana Inder Pratap Singh	Managing Director (KMP)	31-10-2002
3.	Rana Veer Pratap Singh	Whole-Time Director	31-10-2002
4.	Mr. Basant Kumar Bajaj	Non-Executive Independent Director (NEID)	12-08-2022
5.	Ms. Navpreet Kaur	Non-Executive Independent Director (NEID)	09-11-2018
6.	Mr. Surjeet Kaushal	Non-Executive Independent Director (NEID)	01-10-2023
7.	Mr. Gaurav Garg	Chief Financial Officer (KMP)	09-02-2021
8.	Mr. Madhur Bain Singh	Company Secretary (KMP)	27-04-2023

During the year under review and as on board report date, following changes are happened in the board:

- Rana Inder Pratap Singh resigned from the position of Compliance Officer of the Company on 27<sup>th</sup> April, 2023 and thereafter on 3<sup>rd</sup> April, 2024 he resigned from the position of Managing Directors pursuant to resignation letter dated 3<sup>rd</sup> April, 2024
- Mr. Tara Chand Meenia resigned from the position of Independent Director w.e.f. 20<sup>th</sup> July, 2023 and
- Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain joined the board w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2023. He subsequently resigned the position of Independent director w.e.f. 8<sup>th</sup> February, 2024
- Mr. Surjeet Kausal joined the board w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2023.
- Mr. Madhur Bain Singh joined the board in the capacity of Compliance Officer in place of Rana Inder Pratap Singh and as Company Secretary w.e.f. 27<sup>th</sup> April, 2023
- Mr. Harneet Singh joined the Board of Directors in the capacity of Non-Executive Independent Director w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2024.
- Designation of Mr. Basant Kumar Bajaj was changed from the Non-Executive Independent Director to Non-Executive Non-Independent Director w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2024 subject to confirmation by shareholders of the Company.

The Independent Directors are entitled to hold office for a term of 5 years and are not liable to retire by rotation.



Rana Ranjit Singh, Non-Executive Director and Chairman of the Company retires by rotation at the ensuing 32nd Annual General Meeting of the company and being eligible, offer himself for reappointment. Though, such determination of office by retirement and then re-appointment, if approved by the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting, would not constitute a break in the tenure of service as the Director of the Company.

None of the Directors of your Company is disqualified under the provisions of Section 164(2)(a) and (b) of the Companies Act, 2013. During the period under review, none of the Non- Executive Directors of the Company had any pecuniary relationship or transactions with the Company. Further, none of the Non-Executive Directors of the company have any shareholding in the company except Rana Ranjit Singh is having 100 equity shares in the Company.

The details of the Directors being recommended for appointment/ re-appointment/ Change in designation are contained in the Notice convening the forthcoming Annual General Meeting of the Company.

#### **DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE**

As per the provisions of Section 134 (3) (d), it is stated that all the Independent Directors have given declaration to the Company that they meet the criteria of 'Independence' set out in the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 and the Companies Act, 2013. The Board is of the opinion that the Independent Directors of the Company hold highest standards of integrity and possess requisite expertise and experience required to fulfil their duties as Independent Directors. {Refer Rule 8(5)(iii) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014}

#### **SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES**

There is no Subsidiary, Joint Venture or Associate Company during the year under review. [Refer Rule 8(5)(iv) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014]

#### **ANNUAL RETURN**

Pursuant to Section 92(3) read with Section 134(3)(a) of the Act, the Annual Return as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 is available on the Company's website at following link: <chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/http://ranagroup.com/rsl/Annual%20Report/Annual%20Return%202023-2024.pdf>

#### **NUMBER OF BOARD MEETINGS AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS**

As required under Section 134(3)(b), during the year under review, 5 (Five) Board meetings, 8 (Eight) Audit Committee meetings, 1 (One) Stakeholders Relationship Committee meetings, 2 (Two) Nomination & Remuneration Committee meetings, 1 (One) Corporate Social Responsibility Committee meeting and 13 (Thirteen) Finance and Investment Committee meetings were convened and held. Details and attendance of such Board & Committees meetings are mentioned in Corporate Governance Report.

Pursuant to clause VII (1) of Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013, the Independent Directors had a separate meeting on 30.03.2024.

#### **PROGRAMME FOR FAMILIARISATION OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS**

The details of programme for familiarization of independent directors of the Company, their roles, rights, responsibilities in the Company, nature of the industry in which the Company operates, business model of the Company and related matters are put up on the website of the Company's at <chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/http://ranagroup.com/rsl/Familiarisation%20Programme/Familiarisation%20programmes%20conducted%20for%20F.Y.%202023-24.pdf>

#### **PARTICULARS OF LOANS/ ADVANCES/ INVESTMENTS AND GUARANTEE MADE DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR**

Particulars of loans, guarantees, investments and securities provided during the financial year under review, covered under the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Section 134(3)(g), have been provided in the notes to the financial statements which forms part of the Annual Report.

#### **RESERVES**

Entire amount of Net Profit of Rs. 2796.73 Lakhs for the financial year 2023-24, has been retained for the growth of the Company, which appears under the head "Other Equity". No amount has been transferred to general reserves. (Refer Sec 134(3)(j))

#### **DIVIDEND**

Your Directors have decided to plough back the earnings in the growth of business and for this reason, have decided, not to recommend any dividend for the year under review. (Refer Sec 134(3)(k))



## **MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS IF ANY, AFFECTING FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY FROM THE END OF FINANCIAL YEAR AND TILL THE DATE OF THIS REPORT**

No material changes and commitments which could affect the Company's financial position have occurred since the close of the financial year on March 31, 2024 till the date of this Board's Report. (Refer Sec 134(3)(l))

### **SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVE**

Your Company is conscious of its responsibility towards preservation of natural resources and continuously takes initiatives to reduce consumption of electricity and water.

### **RISK MANAGEMENT**

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

Pursuant to Sec 134(3)(n) of the Companies Act, 2013 it is stated that in order to achieve the objective and for better governance, the Company has adopted a formal Risk Management Policy and also posted on the Company website at [http://ranagroup.com/rsl/Policies of the Company/Risk Management Policy.pdf](http://ranagroup.com/rsl/Policies%20of%20the%20Company/Risk%20Management%20Policy.pdf)

The Policy sets out key risk areas – Credit Risk, Foreign Exchange Risk, Financial and Liquidity Risk, Business Operational Risk, Legal and Political Risk, Geographic and Environmental Risk and Cyber Security Risk.

The Managing Director of the company identifies and proposes action in respect of all risks through his Management team as and when these are perceived or foreseen or inherent in operations; analyses these, and then recommend it to Audit Committee for its review and further mitigation measures.

### **CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS**

There has been no change in the nature of business of the Company during the year. {Refer Rule 8(5)(ii) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014}

### **SHARE CAPITAL**

The authorised share capital of the company at the end of the Financial Year 2023-24 was Rs. 2,20,00,00,000/- comprising of 16,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each and 6,00,00,000 preference shares of Rs. 10/- each and the paid up capital was Rs. 1,53,56,78,200/- divided into 15,35,67,820 equity shares and Rs. 41,09,34,240/- divided into 4,10,93,424 preference shares of Rs. 10/- each respectively. There were no changes in the share capital of the company during the financial year 2023-24. There was no bonus issue, right issue, ESOP, buy back of share or issue of shares with differential voting rights during the year.

### **HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE RELATIONS**

Your Company believes and considers its human resources as the most valuable asset. The management is committed to provide an empowered, performance oriented and stimulating work environment to its employees to enable them to realise their full potential. Industrial relations remained cordial and harmonious during the year. Further discussion on this subject is included in the Management Discussion and Analysis Report forming part of this report.

Employee strength as on March 31, 2024 was 1,302 as compared to 1,194 in the previous year.

### **DEPOSITS**

The Company has neither accepted nor renewed any fixed deposits from the public or the Members, within the meaning of Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Chapter V of the Companies Act, 2013 and the (Companies Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014, during the financial year 2023-24, and as such, no amount of principal or interest on deposits from public or the Members, was outstanding as of the Balance Sheet date. {Refer Rule 8(5)(v) & (vi) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014}

Further, Pursuant to the Rule 2(1)(c)(viii) and (xiii) of Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014, Company received and repaid the following amount from/ to Directors and promoters by way of unsecured loan in pursuance of the stipulation of any lending financial institution or a bank:

<b>Name of Promoter/ Director</b>	<b>Amount outstanding as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023</b>	<b>Amount received</b>	<b>Amount repaid</b>	<b>Interest Rate</b>	<b>Interest paid</b>	<b>Amount outstanding as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024</b>
Rana Inder Pratap Singh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rana Ranjit Singh	4,57,627	0	0	0	0	4,57,627
Rana Veer Pratap Singh	0	0	0	0	0	0



## **SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS OR TRIBUNAL DURING THE YEAR UNDER THE REPORT**

There are no significant and/or material orders passed by the Regulator(s) or Court(s) or Tribunal(s) impacting the going concern status of the Company and its business operations in near future. {Refer Rule 8(5)(vii) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014}

## **DISCLOSURE OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS**

Detailed internal financial controls are essential to safeguard assets, to prevent and detect frauds, to ensure completeness and accuracy of accounting records, to ensure robust financial reporting and statements and timely preparation of reliable financial information. These are achieved through Delegation of Authority, Policies and Procedures and other specifically designed controls, and their effectiveness is required to be measured regularly as per the appropriately laid out mechanism.

Pursuant to Rule 8(5)(viii) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, it is stated that your Company has in place adequate internal financial controls commensurate with its size, scale and operations. Such controls have been assessed during the year under review taking into consideration the essential components of 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. Based on the results of such assessments carried out by the management, no reportable or significant deficiencies, no material weakness in the design or operation of any control was observed. Nonetheless your Company recognizes that any internal control framework, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations and accordingly, regular audits and review processes ensure that such systems are re-enforced on an ongoing basis. The internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements are commensurate with the size and nature of business of the Company.

## **VIGIL MECHANISM CUM WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY**

The Company has established a vigil mechanism through Vigil Mechanism Cum Whistle Blower Policy and it oversees the genuine concerns expressed by the employees and other directors through the Audit Committee. The vigil mechanism also provides for adequate safeguards against victimization of employees and directors who may express their concerns pursuant to this policy. It has also provided direct access to the Chairperson of the Audit Committee in appropriate or exceptional cases. In terms of provisions of Section 178(9) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 the policy has been approved by the Board of Directors. Adequate safeguards are also being provided against victimization of whistle blowers availing of such mechanism.

Vigil Mechanism Cum Whistle Blower of the Company is posted on the website of the Company at following link: [http://ranagroup.com/rsl/Policies of the Company/Vigil Mechanism Cum Whistle Blower Policy.pdf](http://ranagroup.com/rsl/Policies%20of%20the%20Company/Vigil%20Mechanism%20Cum%20Whistle%20Blower%20Policy.pdf)

## **SECRETARIAL STANDARDS**

The Company has duly complied with the applicable Secretarial Standards on Meeting of Board of Directors (SS-1) and General Meetings (SS-2) issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI).

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

Pursuant to Rule 8(5)(x) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, and as per the requirement of The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013 and rules made there under, your Company has constituted Internal Complaints Committees (ICC), at all relevant locations across India to consider and resolve the complaints related to sexual harassment.

During the year under review, the Company has not received any complaint pertaining to sexual harassment.

## **ALTERATION OF MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION**

During the financial year under review, the company has not carried out any amendment to the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association of the company.

## **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT**

In terms of Section 134(3)(c) read with Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of Directors hereby confirms that:

- a. In the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;
- b. Such accounting policies have been selected and applied consistently and the Directors have made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024 and of the Profit and Loss of the Company for the year ended on that date;





- c. Proper and sufficient care has been taken for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- d. The annual accounts of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis;
- e. Internal financial controls have been laid down to be followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively;
- f. Proper systems have been devised to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

#### COMMITTEES OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of directors have the following statutory committees: -



Apart from above, there is one non-statutory committee namely "Finance and Investment Committee".

The Composition, terms of reference and number of meetings of the Committees during the period under review is covered in the enclosed Corporate Governance Report.

#### NOMINATION & REMUNERATION POLICY AND BOARD EVALUATION

Pursuant to the requirement of Section 134(3)(e) and Section 178(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board has on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, framed a policy on appointment of Directors including criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes, Independence of a Director and the policy on remuneration of Directors, KMP and other senior management. Remuneration policy in the Company is designed to create a high performance culture. It enables the Company to attract, retain and motivate employees to achieve results. Our Business Model promotes customer centricity and requires employee mobility to address project needs. The remuneration policy supports such mobility through pay models that are compliant to applicable rules and regulations.

The Company paid remuneration by way of salary, benefits, perquisites and allowances and commission, to its Managing Director and the Non- Executive Directors as mentioned below. The copy of the Nomination and Remuneration Policy of the company is attached as ANNEXURE 7

#### Managerial Remuneration:

##### a. Remuneration of Chairman, Managing Director and Directors

The details of remuneration paid to Chairman, Managing Director and Directors of the Company for the financial year 2023-24, In lakhs, are as under:



Name of the Director	Rana Inder Pratap Singh	Rana Veer Pratap Singh	Rana Ranjit Singh
Designation	Managing Director	Whole-time Director	Chairman
Salary	---	191.47	---
Contribution to PF & Other Funds	---	---	---
<b>Total</b>	---	191.47	---

**b. Non-Executive Independent Directors (NEIDs):**

During the year, the NEIDs were neither paid any remuneration nor granted any loans or advances. The Non-Executive Independent Directors were eligible for sitting fees for each meeting of the Board and Audit Committee attended by them, of such sum as may be approved by the Board of Directors within the overall limits prescribed under the Act and the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014. A Non-Executive Independent Director is also eligible for reimbursement of expenses incurred by him for attending the Board and/ or Committee meetings. There were no materially significant related party transactions, pecuniary transactions or relationships between the Company and its Directors except those disclosed in the financial statements for the year ended on March 31, 2024.

The details of sitting fees paid to the Non-Executive Directors during the financial year 2023-24 are given below:

S. No.	Name of the Non- Executive Director	Sitting Fees (in Rs. Lakhs)
1.	Mr. Tara Chand Meenia	0.75
2.	Ms. Navpreet Kaur	1.90
3.	Mr. Basant Kumar Bajaj	1.80
4.	Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain	0.20
5.	Mr. Surjeet Kaushal	0.80
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5.45</b>

**c. Details of shares of the Company held by the Directors as on March 31, 2024 are given below:**

S. No.	Name of the Director	No. of Equity Shares Held
1.	Rana Ranjit Singh	100
2.	Rana Inder Pratap Singh	100
3.	Rana Veer Pratap Singh	83,36,027
4.	Mr. Tara Chand Meenia	Nil
5.	Ms. Navpreet Kaur	Nil
6.	Mr. Basant Kumar Bajaj	Nil
7.	Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain	Nil
8.	Mr. Surjeet Kaushal	Nil

**REPORTING OF FRAUDS**

There have been no frauds reported by the Auditors, under sub section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (including amendments), during the financial year under review, to the Board of Directors and hence, there is nothing to report by the Board under Section 134(3) (ca) of the Companies Act, 2013.

**AMOUNTS DUE TO MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES**

As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024, there being an amount of Rs. 171.07 Lakhs outstanding for more than 45 days to MSME registered suppliers and was paid after complying with the provisions as contemplated in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006.

**FORMAL ANNUAL EVALUATION**

Pursuant to Sec 134(3)(p) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Listing Regulations, performance evaluation of the Board and its Committees and all the Directors has been carried out and the details are covered in the Corporate Governance Report.



## STATUS OF LITIGATION BY OR AGAINST THE COMPANY (OTHER THAN TAX RELATED MATTERS)

As on the reporting date, followings below mentioned litigations are initiated by the Company;

- RSL Vs. Shambhvi Associates, wherein the case pertains to purchase of steam header for sulphur furnace and the amount involved is Rs. 2.36 lac.
- RSL Vs. Milestones Switchgears, wherein the case pertains to recovery matter for an amount of Rs. 24.80 lac towards the delivery of switchgear.
- RSL Vs. Diamond Bottling, wherein the case pertains to recovery of cost of materials and non-receipt of payment against supply of grains, extra natural alcohol and the amount involved is Rs. 7.20 lac.
- RSL Vs. Basantar Bottlers, wherein the case pertains to recovery of money for material supplied by the company and the amount involved is Rs. 7.00 lac.
- RSL VS. State of Punjab (Sugarcane Cess), wherein the case pertains to writ filed against imposing of cess (50 paisa per quintal)
- Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has issued a show cause notice for under section 11(1), 11(4) & 11B of the SEBI Act, 1992 no. SEBI/HO/CFID/SEC-3/OWP/P/2023/32139/19 dtd 10.08.2023.
- RSL Vs. J.I. Beverages, wherein the case pertains to cheque bouncing case u/s 138 N.I.A for non-receipt of payment against supply of liquor and the amount involved is Rs. 7.00 lac.
- RSL & Anr Vs Securities and Exchange Board of India(SEBI) & Ors, wherein the company has filed appeal against order of SAT before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the matter pertains to GDR issue and is under section 11B of SEBI Act, 1992.
- RSL Vs. Magnifico Minerals Pvt. Ltd., wherein the case pertains to supply of imported steam coal and cheque bouncing case u/s 138 of N.I.A, However, the Company has filed Quashing petition vide CRL.M.C.2691/2023 & stay was granted vide order dated 18/04/2023.
- RSL Vs. Sunil Aggarwal, wherein the case pertains to cheque bouncing case U/S 138 of N.I.A for non- receipt of payment against supply of liquor and the amount involved is Rs. 7.77 lac.
- RSL Vs. Hindustan Epoxys, wherein the case pertains to recovery matter, material was not supplied even after receiving the advance and the amount involved is Rs. 1.20 lac.
- RSL Vs. N. K. Wines, wherein the case pertains to cheque bouncing case U/S 138 of N.I.A for non-receipt of payment against supply of liquor and the amount involved is Rs. 12.13 lac.
- ED has also issued summon no. FEMA/SUMMON/JLZD/2024/442 dated 19.01.2024 u/s 37(1) and (3) of FEMA, 1999 read with Sec 131(1) of Income Tax Act, 1961 and Sec 30 of CPC, 1908, which has been duly replied on 30<sup>th</sup> Jan, 2024.
- RSL Vs. N. K. Wines, wherein the case pertains to cheque bouncing case U/S 138 of N.I.A for non-receipt of payment against supply of liquor and the amount involved is Rs. 50.00 lac.
- RSL Vs. Aishwarya Chemicals, wherein the case pertains to supply of chemicals to various units of RSL, Appeal filed against Lower Court Order and the amount involved is Rs. 12.81 lac.
- RSL Vs. Rachitech, wherein the case pertains to an appeal against order of the lower court and the amount involved is Rs. 24.80 lac.
- Excellent Enterprise Vs. RSL, wherein the case pertains to cheque bouncing case U/S 138 of N.I.A for advance paid but material not received and the amount involved is Rs. 13.50 lac. Decree dated 19.10.2022 was passed in favour of RSL by the lower court.

As on the reporting date, followings below mentioned litigations are against the Company;

- Rachitech Vs. RSL, wherein the case pertains to execution filed by the decree holder and the amount involved is Rs. 24.80 lac.
- Maa Leelawati Liquor Vs. RSL, wherein the case pertains to recovery of alleged handling charges and the amount involved is Rs. 64.00 lac.
- Milestone Switchgear Vs. RSL, wherein the case pertains to pending payment against the supply of LT panels and the amount involved is Rs. 24.80 lac. However, the party has filed revision against the lower court order and stay was granted vide order dated 28.08.2023.
- Capt. Arun Sharma Vs. RSL, wherein the case pertains to recovery of consultation fees from the Company and the amount involved is Rs. 1.20 lac.
- Magnifico Minerals Pvt. Ltd. Vs. RSL, wherein the case pertains to supply of imported steam coal and the amount involved is Rs. 46.50 lac. However, the Company has filed Quashing petition vide CRL.M.C.2691/2023 & stay was granted vide order dated 18/04/2023.



### **DISCLOSURE OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER IBC REGULATIONS**

During the Financial Year 2023-24, no proceeding was initiated by and against the company in terms of the provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016. [Refer Rule 8(5)(xi) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014]

### **ONE TIME SETTLEMENT**

Pursuant to Rule 8(5)(xii) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, it is stated that during the Year under review, there was no instance of One Time Settlement with any Bank/ Financial Institution and thus no reporting is required in the said Rule.

### **TRANSFER OF UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND TO IEPF**

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 124 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 read with the relevant circulars and amendments thereto ('IEPF Rules'), the amount of dividend remaining unpaid or unclaimed for a period of seven years from the due date is required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF), constituted by the Central Government.

During the FY 2023-24, there is no such amount with respect to Unclaimed Dividend, which is required to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF).

### **TRANSFER OF SHARES TO IEPF**

Pursuant to the provisions of IEPF Rules, all shares in respect of which dividend has not been paid or claimed for seven consecutive years shall be transferred by the Company to the designated Demat Account of the IEPF Authority ('IEPF Account').

During FY 2023-24, there were no shares which are required to be transferred to IEPF Account.

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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

On behalf of the Board of Directors  
**For RANA SUGARS LIMITED**

Date : August 13, 2024  
Place : Chandigarh

**RANA RANJIT SINGH**  
Chairman  
DIN: 00076770

**RANA VEER PRATAP SINGH**  
Managing Director  
DIN: 00076808



## FORM No. AOC- 2

[Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014]

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts or arrangements entered into by the Company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arm's length transactions under fourth proviso thereto:

- i. **Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at Arm's length basis:** There were no contracts or arrangements or transactions entered into during the year ended March 31, 2024, which were not at arm's length basis.

SL. No.	Particulars	Details
a)	Name(s) of the related party & nature of relationship	N.A
b)	Nature of contracts/arrangements/transaction	N.A
c)	Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transaction	N.A
d)	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transaction including the value, if any	N.A
e)	Justification for entering into such contracts or arrangements or transactions'	N.A
f)	Date of approval by the Board	N.A
g)	Amount paid as advances, if any	N.A
h)	Date on which the special resolution was passed in General meeting as required under first proviso to section 188	N.A

- ii. **Details of contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis:** There were no material contracts or arrangements or transactions entered into during the year ended March 31, 2024.

SL. No.	Particulars	Details
a)	Name (s) of the related party & nature of relationship	N.A
b)	Nature of contracts/arrangements/transaction	N.A
c)	Duration of the contracts/ arrangements/ transaction	N.A
d)	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transaction including the value, if any	N.A
e)	Date of approval by the Board	N.A
f)	Amount paid as advances, if any	N.A

On behalf of the Board of Directors  
**For RANA SUGARS LIMITED**

Date : August 13, 2024  
Place : Chandigarh

**RANA RANJIT SINGH**  
Chairman  
DIN: 00076770

**RANA VEER PRATAP SINGH**  
Managing Director  
DIN: 00076808





## CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION & FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS & OUTGO

[Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8(3) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014]

### CONSERVATION OF ENERGY

#### [Disclosure of Particulars in Respect of Conservation of Energy]

Energy conservation is an on-going activity in the Company and the efforts to conserve energy through improved operational methods and other means are continuing.

#### The steps taken or impact on conservation of energy:

**The Company continues to take following initiatives to conserve energy during the year 2023-24:**

- 1) Zero Liquid discharge as per CPCB / NGT directions.
- 2) Introduction of VLJH to heat raw juice thereby reduction of loss of vapour to condenser.
- 3) Exhaust washing replaced by Q1 Vapour for Pan washing, cut over line heating & Molasses conditioning of AH & BH Molasses with 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> vapour.
- 4) Installed Sugar Engineering Device make auto system to reduce power consumption by reduction of Injection water consumption.
- 5) Cross cane carriers Dyno Drive replaced with VFD to increase energy saving.
- 6) Recovery of waste heat from Hot Water Condensate by using condensate Heater for Raw Juice Heating
- 7) Use of LED lights in place of simple bulb, tube light and Vapour Mercury lamp for lighting in colony and factory to reduce the power consumption. Is being done in phased manner.
- 8) Boiler efficiency increased due to less moisture, causing increase in bagasse saving.
- 9) Trough of ECC and IRC 1 modified with 12 mm SS plate to reduce wear and tear
- 10) Cooling tower installed for excess hot water cooling under water management program.
- 11) Use of Molasses Coolers to cool down Molasses before Storage.
- 12) Installation of CIGAR for use of flash Vapour in process for steam economy.
- 13) ACF & MGF installed for effluent treatment.
- 14) SA nozzle modified of Boilers for better combustion.
- 15) Modification of APH outlet duct to prevent frequently choking of Tubes.
- 16) Modification in distribution panel in power house to reduce heating of jaw contact of air circuit breaker
- 17) Use of Steam Traps in Steam Drains Lines
- 18) Recovery of waste heat, all steam/vapour pipe lines lagged.
- 19) Re-Cycling of sealing water of Vacuum Pump and cooling water of air compressors to Armec cooling tower and reuse to save water consumption

#### The steps taken by the Company for utilizing alternate sources of energy:

- 1) Use of DG sets for generating electricity has been kept to bare minimum.
- 2) Utilisation of agro waste/ biomass as boiler fuel increased from 92% to 95%.
- 3) Electricity is generated in Co-Generation Power Plant using Bagasse as fuel which is a renewable source of energy, Captive requirement of electricity is met out of this generation and the balance power is sold to the State Grid.

#### The capital investment on energy conservation equipment's

Company is doing investment in steam economy devices and equipment's are being installed in all three Sugar Plants to bring down the steam consumption.



## TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION

### [Disclosure of Particulars in Respect of Technology Absorption]

#### I. The efforts made towards technology absorption

Continuous efforts are made to absorb the new technology for which Research and Development work is also undertaken in the following areas:

- 1) Introduced quality machine guards known as 360-degree machine guard, platform railings and toe guards for safety of employees working at heights
- 2) Use of modern electrostatic precipitators
- 3) Use of preventive maintenance management tools for reduction of maintenance cost in all Mechanical, electrical switchgears and motors.
- 4) Installation of Pizzo-meter to check the groundwater level.
- 5) Usages of cold and hot water were regularly monitored for effective utilization.
- 6) Installed the O<sub>2</sub> Analyzer at both the boilers & Complete boiler automation with redundancy done, boiler operated on full auto mode.
- 7) Electric heating system installed for super-heated wash water.
- 8) Vibration monitoring done of major & critical equipment throughout season.
- 9) Construction of common collection pit with pumps to send the plant effluent to the Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) through underground HDPE lines with proper automation on its level and Sulphate removal plant as well as Sewage treatment plant.
- 10) VFD installed at one sulphured juice pump.
- 11) VFD installed for lime pump for better pH control.
- 12) Cane seed nurseries are maintained in the field.
- 13) Utilization of Filtrate / Melt / Syrup Clarification.
- 14) Installation of F.T.S.B. (Film Type Sulphur Burner).
- 15) Red rot disease was reported in Co 0238 variety from few pockets of our cane area. To combat the menace of this disease, soil as well as sets treatment has been recommended to farmers. For this Ankush/Sanjivni (Trichoderma sp) & Carbendazim, Thio phynate methyl chemicals were distributed among concerned farmers on subsidy 20%.
- 16) Emphasis on integrated nutrient management (I.N.M.) in order to minimize the use of chemical fertilizers in sugarcane and promote organic manuring.
- 17) Electronic Weighbridges were introduced in the year 2012-13 and they are running successfully at our centres for cane weighing.
- 18) Adoption of technology to treat water used in high pressure boilers in place of raw ground water
- 19) Installation of dense phase ash withdrawal system in boilers leading to responsible ash disposal.
- 20) Introduced Earth Leakage Circuit Breakers (ELCB) and Residual Current Circuit Breakers (RCCB) to facilitate employee and equipment safety
- 21) Installed steam economy devices to reduce steam consumption in Boiling house by 6%.

Owing to above efforts, higher yield of disease free cane is being made available to the Company's sugar mills resulting in higher return to cane growers as well as to the company. This has also contributed to higher recovery of cane. Mechanization of hoeing and earthing of sugar crop by using small tractors and sowing the cane at five feet gap resulting improvement in crop yield and sugar recovery.



**II. The Company has not imported any technology**

**III. Expenditure incurred on R&D**

S. No.	Particulars	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Capital	0.00
2.	Recurring	37.71
3.	Total	37.71
4.	Total R&D expenditure as percentage of total turnover	0.02%

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS & OUTGO**

**[Disclosure of Particulars with Respect to Foreign Exchange Earnings & Outgo]**

S. No.	Particulars	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
A.	CIF value of imports	379.71
B.	Expenditure in foreign currency (on accrual basis)	0.00
C.	Expenditure in foreign currency	0.00
	FOB value of export sales	0.00
	Other income	0.00

On behalf of the Board of Directors  
**For RANA SUGARS LIMITED**

Date : August 13, 2024  
Place : Chandigarh

**RANA RANJIT SINGH**  
Chairman  
DIN: 00076770

**RANA VEER PRATAP SINGH**  
Managing Director  
DIN: 00076808



**Statement of Disclosure of Remuneration under Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014**

**A) a) Details of the ratio of the remuneration of each director to the median employee's remuneration and other details as required pursuant to Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 is given below:**

Name of Director	Designation	Ratio
Rana Ranjit Singh	Chairman & Non-Executive Director	N.A.
Rana Inder Pratap Singh	Managing Director	N.A.
Rana Veer Pratap Singh	Whole-time Director	54.86
Ms. Navpreet Kaur	Non- Executive Independent Director	N.A.
Mr. Tara Chand Meenia	Non- Executive Independent Director	N.A.
Mr. Basant Kumar Bajaj	Non- Executive Independent Director	N.A.
Mr. Surjeet Kaushal (Appointed w.e.f. 01 <sup>st</sup> October 2023)	Non- Executive Independent Director	N.A.
Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain (Resigned w.e.f. 08 <sup>th</sup> February 2024)	Non- Executive Independent Director	N.A.

Remuneration includes all remuneration excluding exempt allowances under Income Tax Act & Company's Contribution to PF & PF administration & EDLI charges.

**b) Percentage increase in remuneration of each Director, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Executive Officer and Company Secretary in the financial year 2023-24:**

Name of Director and KMP	Designation	Ratio
Rana Ranjit Singh*	Chairman & Non-Executive Director	N.A.
Rana Inder Pratap Singh*	Managing Director	N.A.
Rana Veer Pratap Singh	Whole-time Director	10%
Ms. Navpreet Kaur**	Non- Executive Independent Director	N.A.
Mr. Tara Chand Meenia****	Non- Executive Independent Director	N.A.
Mr. Basant Kumar Bajaj**	Non- Executive Independent Director	N.A.
Mr. Surjeet Kaushal (Appointed w.e.f. 01 <sup>st</sup> October 2023)**	Non- Executive Independent Director	N.A.
Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain (Resigned w.e.f. 08 <sup>th</sup> February 2024)**	Non- Executive Independent Director	N.A.
Mr. Gaurav Garg	Chief Financial Officer	1.99%
Mr. Madhur Bain Singh (Appointed w.e.f. 27 <sup>th</sup> April 2023)***	Company Secretary & Compliance Officer	N.A.

\* Rana Ranjit Singh and Rana Inder Pratap Singh are not drawing remuneration or commission from the Company. Further, they are not getting sitting fees for attending Board meetings or any other meeting as per prior approved board resolution.

\*\* Apart from sitting fees of Rs. 20,000/-, Rs. 10,000/- and Rs. 5,000/- per meeting for attending Board, Audit Committee and Nomination & Remuneration Committee respectively, Independent Directors are not getting any other monetary benefits.

\*\*\* Appointed w.e.f. 27<sup>th</sup> April 2023 as Company Secretary & Compliance Officer of the Company, remuneration is only for part of the year, the percentage increase in remuneration is not comparable and hence, not stated.

\*\*\*\* Mr. Tara Chand Meenia ceased to be Independent Director of the Company w.e.f. July 20,2023.



- c) **The percentage increase in the median remuneration of employees in the financial year:** There is increase of 1.49% in median remuneration of employee during the current accounting year of 12 months over the previous accounting period consisting of 12 months. The increase is considered to be reasonable.
- d) **Permanent employees:** As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024, the Company has on its payroll 1,302 permanent employees.
- e) **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:** There has been an average increase of 10.67% in the remuneration of employees excluding KMPs and average increase of 1.99% in the remuneration of KMPs except Rana Inder Pratap Singh and Rana Veer Pratap Singh.
- f) **Affirmation that the remuneration is as per the remuneration policy of the Company:** The Company's Remuneration Policy is driven by the success and performance of the individual employees and the Company. The Company affirms that the Remuneration is as per the Remuneration policy of the Company.

**B) Details as per Section 197 and Rule 5(2) and 5(3) of the Act:**

1. During the financial year 2023-24, names of the top ten employees in terms of remuneration drawn and the name of every employee of the Company, who received remuneration of one crore and two lakh rupees or more per annum while working for the whole year or at the rate of eight lakh and fifty thousand rupees per month while working for a part of the year:

Employee name	Designation	Educational qualification	Age	Experience (in years)	Date of joining	Location	Remuneration in fiscal 2023-24 (In INR)	Previous employment and designation
Rana Veer Pratap Singh	Whole Time Director	B.B.A	42	22	31 <sup>st</sup> October 2002	Chandigarh	19,146,755	N.A.

2. During the financial year 2023-24 or part thereof, no employee of the Company received remuneration in excess of the remuneration drawn by Managing Director or Whole-Time Director or Manager and no employee of the Company (by himself or along with his spouse and dependent children), was holding two percent or more of the equity shares of the Company.
3. During the financial year 2023-24, no employee of the Company, resident in India, posted and working in a country outside India, not being Directors or their relatives, had drawn more than sixty lakh rupees per year or five lakh rupees per month.

On behalf of the Board of Directors  
**For RANA SUGARS LIMITED**

Date : August 13, 2024  
Place : Chandigarh

**RANA RANJIT SINGH**  
Chairman  
DIN: 00076770

**RANA VEER PRATAP SINGH**  
Managing Director  
DIN: 00076808





## Corporate Social Responsibility (“CSR”) Report

### 1. Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company:

Rana Sugars Limited (‘RSL’) is committed to operate and grow its business in a socially responsible way, while reducing the environmental impact of its operations and increasing its positive social impact. It aims to achieve growth in a responsible way by encouraging people to take action every day that will have big difference in the long run. This CSR Policy is guided by the following principles:

- It conducts its operations with integrity and responsibility, keeping in view the interest of all its stakeholders.
- It believes that growth and environment should go hand and in hand.
- It looks for formal collaboration with different stakeholders including Governments, NGOs, IGOs, Suppliers, Farmers and Distributors to tackle the challenges faced by the society.

The activities undertaken/ to be undertaken by the company as CSR activities are not expected to lead to any additional surplus beyond what would accrue to the company during the course of its normal operations.

In accordance with Section 135 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013, the company is committed to spend at least 2% of the average net profit made during the three immediately preceding financial years, in areas listed out in the Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

The company has a structured governance procedure to monitor its CSR activities, for which purpose, it has constituted a CSR Committee.

The Board of Directors (Board) adopted the CSR Policy which is available on the Company’s website. The company has been doing innumerable works for social cause in the sphere of education, health and other charitable activities even before this clause had come into force. The vision is to empower the community through socio- economic development of under-privileged and weaker sections.

### 2. The composition of the CSR Committee:

During the year, the committee meet on 20th March 2024.

Sr. No.	Name of Director	Category	Designation	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
1.	Rana Inder Pratap Singh	Managing Director	Member	1	1
2.	Rana Veer Pratap Singh	Whole-time Director	Member	1	1
3.	Mr. Tara Chand Meenia*	Non- Executive Independent Director	Member	0	0
4.	Mr. Surjeet Kaushal**	Non- Executive Independent Director	Member	1	1

\* Mr. Tara Chand Meenia ceased to be a member of CSR Committee w.e.f. 20.07.2023

\*\*Mr. Surjeet Kaushal appoint as member of CSR Committee w.e.f. 01.10.2023

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

The Composition, Policy & CSR Projects of the Company has been disclosed on the website of the Company [http://ranagroup.com/rsl/investor\\_2022.htm](http://ranagroup.com/rsl/investor_2022.htm)

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



5. Details of the amount available for set off in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 7 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and amount required for set off for the financial year, if any:

S. No.	Financial Year	Amount available for set-off from preceding financial years (Rs. in lakh)	Amount required to be set- off for the financial year, if any (Rs. in lakh)
1.	2020-21	Nil	Nil
2.	2021-22	Nil	Nil
3.	2022-23	Nil	Nil
<b>Total</b>		<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>

6. Average net profit of the company as per section 135(5): Rs. 11635.42 Lakhs.

7. (a) Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5): Rs. 232.71 Lakhs.

(b) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years: Nil

(c) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any: Nil

(d) Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7a+7b-7c): Rs. 232.71 Lakhs.

(a) CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year:

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year (in Rs. Lakhs)	Amount Unspent (in Rs. Lakhs)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6)		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5)		
	Amount	Date of transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of transfer
250.32	0.00	--	--	--	--

(b) Details of CSR amount spent against ongoing projects for the financial year:

S. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/No)	Location of the project		Project Duration
				State	District	
1	2	3	4	5		6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Amount allocated for the project (in Rs. Lakhs)	Amount spent in the current financial Year (in Rs. Lakhs)	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (in Rs. lakhs)	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				Name	CSR Registration number
7	8	9	10	11	
-	-	-	-	-	-

(d) Details of CSR amount spent against other than ongoing projects for the financial year:



S. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/No)	Location of the project		Amount spent for the project (in Rs. lakh)
				State	District	
1	2	3	4	5		6
1.	Livelihood enhancement	II	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	2.72
2.	For the benefit of armed forces	VI	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	0.33
3.	Disaster management	XII	Yes	Punjab	Kapurthala	146.15
4.	Disaster management	XII	Yes	Punjab	Kapurthala	38.25
5.	Promoting education	II	Yes	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	0.61
6.	Preventive health Care and sanitation	I	Yes	Punjab	Kapurthala	5.00
7.	Animal welfare	IV	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	5.63
8.	Empowering women	III	Yes	Punjab	Amritsar	0.21
9.	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition promoting healthcare	I	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad, Rampur	5.72
10.	Promote education	II	Yes	Punjab	Kapurthala	1.34
11.	Promote education	II	Yes	Uttrakhand	Bazpur	0.16
12.	Training to promote sports	VII	Yes	Punjab	Mohali, Kapurthala	8.65
13.	Setting up old age home day care center	III	Yes	Punjab	Amritsar, Kapurthala	6.96
14.	Animal welfare	IV	Yes	Punjab	Bathinda, Amritsar	26.22
15.	Rural development Projects	X	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	0.07
16.	Rural development Projects	X	Yes	Punjab	Amritsar	1.30
17.	Promote education	II	Yes	Punjab	Jalandhar	1.00
<b>Total</b>						<b>250.32</b>

Mode of implementation - Direct (Yes/ No)	Mode of implementation - Through implementing agency.	
	Name	CSR registration number
7	8	
Yes	--	--
Yes	--	--
Yes	--	--
No	Rana Sugar Foundation	CSR00066666
Yes	--	--
Yes	--	--
Yes	--	--
Yes	--	--
Yes	--	--



Yes	--	--
Yes	--	--
Yes	--	--
Yes	--	--
Yes	--	--
Yes	--	--
Yes	--	--
No	Shri Madhav Rao Mullay Sewa Trust	CSR00054800

**(d) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads: Nil**

**(e) Amount spent on Impact Assessment: Not Applicable**

**(f) Total amount spent for the Financial Year (8b+8c+8d+8e): Rs. 250.32 Lakhs**

**(g) Excess amount for set off, if any: Rs.17.61 Lakhs**

S. No.	Particular	Amount (in Rs. Lakhs)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per Section 135(5)	232.71
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	250.33
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	17.62
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or program or activities of the previous financial years, if any	Nil
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years[(iii)-(iv)]	17.62

**8. (a) Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years:**

S. No.	Preceding Financial Year	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under section 135 (6) (in Rs. Lakhs)	Amount spent in the reporting Financial Year (in Rs. Lakhs)	Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per section 135(6), if any			Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years. (in Rs. Lakhs)
				Name of the Fund	Amount (in Rs. Lakhs)	Date of transfer	
1	2	3	4	5			6
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**(b) Details of CSR amount spent in the financial year for ongoing projects of the preceding financial year(s):**

S. No	Project ID	Name of the Project	Financial Year in which the project was commenced	Project Duration	Total amount allocated for the project (in Rs. Lakhs)	Amount spent on the project in the reporting Financial Year (in Rs. Lakhs)	Cumulative amount spent at the end of reporting Financial Year (in Rs. Lakhs)	Status of the project Completed /Ongoing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



9. In case of creation or acquisition of capital asset, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year (asset-wise details):
- Date of creation or acquisition of the capital asset(s): Nil
  - Amount of CSR spent for creation or acquisition of capital asset: Nil
  - Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name such capital asset is registered, their address etc.: Nil
  - Provide details of the capital asset(s) created or acquired (including complete address and location of the capital asset): Nil
10. Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5): Not applicable.

On behalf of the Board of Directors  
For RANA SUGARS LIMITED

Date : August 13, 2024  
Place : Chandigarh

**RANA RANJIT SINGH**  
Chairman  
DIN: 00076770

**RANA VEER PRATAP SINGH**  
Managing Director  
DIN: 00076808





## FORM NO. MR-3

**SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT**

For the financial year ended on 31.03.2024

[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,  
Rana Sugars Limited,  
SCO 49-50, Sector 8-C,  
Madhya Marg, Chandigarh.

I have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by RANA SUGARS LIMITED (hereinafter called “the Company”). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of the RANA SUGARS LIMITED’S books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, I hereby report that in my opinion, the company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on March 31, 2024 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

I have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by RANA SUGARS LIMITED (“the Company”) for the financial year ended on March 31, 2024, according to the provisions of:

- (i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;
- (ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (‘SCRA’) and the rules made thereunder;
- (iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;
- (iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;
- (v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (‘SEBI Act’):
  - a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011.
  - b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015.
  - c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021-Not Applicable to the company during the financial year under review.
  - d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018- Not Applicable to the company during the financial year under review.
  - e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018: Not Applicable as there was no instance of Buy-Back during the financial year.
  - f) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non- Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021: Not applicable during the financial year under review.
  - g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client- Not applicable as the company is not registered as Registrar to an Issue and Share Transfer Agent during the financial year under review.
  - h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021- Not applicable as the company has not delisted any securities from any stock exchange during the financial year under review
- (vi) The major provisions and requirements have also been complied with as prescribed under all applicable Labour laws viz. The Factories Act, 1948, The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, The Payment of Bonus Act,



1965, Industrial Dispute Act, 1947, The Employee's Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

- (vii) Environment Protection Act, 1986 and other environmental laws.
- (viii) Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 and the Amendments Rules, 2003.
- (ix) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- (x) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

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

- a) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.
- b) The SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 being listed on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited;

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

Based on our examination and the information received and records maintained, I further report that:

1. The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Director, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the year, were carried out in compliance with the applicable Act and Regulations.
2. Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent well 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.
3. All decisions are carried through majority, while the dissenting members' views, if any, are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.
4. The company has proper board processes.

Based on the compliance mechanism established by the company and on the basis of the compliance certificate(s) issued by the Company Secretary/ Officers and taken on record by the board of directors in their meeting(s), I am of an opinion that:

1. 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.
2. On examination of the relevant documents and records, on test check basis, the company has complied with the following laws specifically applicable to the company:
  - a. The Boilers Act, 1923
  - b. Sugar Cess Act, 1982

I further report that, during the audit period under review there were no instances of

- (i) Public/ Rights/ Preferential issue of shares/ debentures/ sweat equity
- (ii) Merger/ amalgamation/ reconstruction etc.
- (iii) Major decisions by the members under Section 180 of the Companies Act, 2013
- (iv) Redemption/ Buy-back of Securities
- (v) Foreign technical collaborations.

Date: 30.07.2024  
Place: Chandigarh  
UDIN: F002191F000857562

For **A. ARORA & COMPANY**  
**Company Secretaries**

AJAY K. ARORA  
(Proprietor)  
FCS No. 2191  
C P No.: 993

Peer Review Cert No. 2120/2022



This report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as “Annexure A” and forms an integral part of this report.

“Annexure-A”

To,  
The Members,  
Rana Sugars Limited,  
S.C.O. 49-50, Sector 8-C,  
Madhya Marg, Chandigarh.

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

1. Maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of the management of the company. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records, based on the audit.
2. I have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that the correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. I believe that the processes and practices, I followed, provide a reasonable basis for my opinion.
3. I have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and books of accounts of the company.
4. Wherever required, I have obtained the management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
5. The compliance of the provisions of corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of the management. My examination was limited to the extent of verification of procedures on test basis.
6. The secretarial audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the company.

Date: 30.07.2024  
Place: Chandigarh  
UDIN: F002191F000857562

For **A. ARORA & COMPANY**  
**Company Secretaries**

AJAY K. ARORA  
(Proprietor)  
FCS No. 2191  
C P No.: 993

Peer Review Cert No. 2120/2022



## Corporate Governance Report

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

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

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

### COMPANY’S PHILOSOPHY ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The principles of Corporate Governance are based on transparency, accountability and focus on the sustainable success of the Company over the long-term. At RSL, we feel proud to belong to a Company whose visionary founders laid the foundation stone for good governance since incorporation and made it an integral principle of the business.

Responsible corporate conduct is integral to the way we do our business. Our actions are governed by our values and principles, which are reinforced at all levels within the Company. At RSL, we are committed in doing things the right way, which means taking business decisions and acting in a way that is ethical and in compliance with applicable legislation. Our Code of Business Conduct is an extension of our values and reflects our continued commitment to ethical business practices across our operations. We acknowledge our individual and collective responsibilities to manage our business activities with integrity. Our Code inspires us to set standards which not only meet applicable legislation but go beyond in many areas of our functioning.

To succeed, we believe, requires highest standards of corporate behavior towards everyone we work with, the communities we touch and the environment on which we have an impact. This is our road to consistent, competitive, profitable and responsible growth and creating long-term value for our shareholders, our people and our business partners. The above principles have been the guiding force for whatever we do and shall continue to be so in the years to come.

The Board of Directors (‘the Board’) are responsible and committed to sound principles of Corporate Governance in the Company. The Board plays a crucial role in overseeing how the management serves the short and long-term interests of shareholders and other stakeholders. This belief is reflected in our governance practices, under which we strive to maintain an effective, informed and independent Board. We keep our governance practices under continuous review and benchmark ourselves to best practices across the globe.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS & BOARD MEETINGS

- i. The Board of Directors of the Company (‘Board’) has an optimum combination of Executive, Non- executive & Independent Directors including one women Director. As on March 31, 2024, the Board comprises Two Executive Director (Managing Director and Whole-time Director), One Non-Executive Non-Independent Director as Chairperson of the Company and Three Non-Executive Independent Directors.

The composition of the Board is in conformity with the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 {hereinafter referred to as SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015}. All the Executive and Non-Executive Directors are liable to retire by rotation. Independent Directors of the Company are not liable to retire by rotation.

The composition of the Board represents an optimal mix of professionalism, knowledge and experience and enables the Board to discharge its responsibilities and provide effective leadership to business.



(As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024)

Particulars	Number of Directors	Percentage of composition
Executive Directors	2	33.33%
Non-Executive Directors	1 (Chairman)	16.67%
Independent Directors (including one woman director)	3	50.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

S. No.	Name of Directors	DIN	Position
<b>Executive &amp; Non-Executive Directors</b>			
1.	Rana Ranjit Singh	00076770	Chairman & Non- Executive Director (Promoter)
2.	Rana Inder Pratap Singh	00075107	Managing Director (Promoter)
3.	Rana Veer Pratap Singh	00076808	Whole-time Director (Promoter)
<b>Independent Directors</b>			
1.	Ms. Navpreet Kaur	07144566	Non-Executive Independent Director
2.	Mr. Basant Kumar Bajaj	07291050	Non-Executive Independent Director
3.	Mr. Surjeet Kaushal	10337612	Non-Executive Independent Director

During the financial year 2023-24, Five (5) Board Meetings were held on the following dates:

S. No.	DATES	
1.	208 <sup>th</sup> Board Meeting,	Thursday, April 27, 2023
2.	209 <sup>th</sup> Board Meeting,	Tuesday, May 30, 2023
3.	210 <sup>th</sup> Board Meeting,	Friday, August 11, 2023
4.	211 <sup>th</sup> Board Meeting,	Tuesday, November 14, 2023
5.	212 <sup>th</sup> Board Meeting,	Wednesday, February 14, 2024

The table below contains the information on the Board of Directors i.e. Board Meetings and Annual General Meeting attendance, Composition of the Board and Directorships in other Companies, Committee positions in other Companies and Other relevant details during the year under report i.e. 2023-2024

Name of Director	Category	Board Meetings during 2023-24		Attendance at the AGM held on 29.09.2023	Directorships in other companies		No. of Committee positions in companies *	
		Number of meetings entitled to attend	Board Meetings attended		Public	Private	Chairman	Member
Rana Ranjit Singh	Chairman, Non-Executive Director	5	1	Yes	2	2	Nil	Nil
Rana Inder Pratap Singh	Managing Director	5	5	Yes	1	3	Nil	2
Rana Veer Pratap Singh	Whole-time Director	5	5	Yes	1	1	0	1
Ms. Navpreet Kaur	Non-Executive Independent Director	5	5	Yes	1	0	0	0
Mr. Tara Chand Meenia**	Non-Executive Independent Director	2	2	N.A.	1	0	-	-
Mr. Basant Kumar Bajaj	Non-Executive Independent Director	5	5	Yes	0	0	-	-





Mr. Surjeet Kaushal**	Non-Executive Independent Director	2	2	No	0	0	-	-
Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain**	Non-Executive Independent Director	1	1	No	2	1	-	-

\* Only Audit Committee and Stakeholders Relationship Committee of Indian Public Companies have been considered for Committee positions.

\*\* Mr. Tara Chand Meenia ceased to be a Director of the Company w.e.f. July 20, 2023. Mr. Surjeet Kaushal and Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain has joined the Board as Independent Directors on October 01, 2023. Further, Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain resigned from the post of directorship of the company w.e.f. February 08, 2024 due to personal reasons and other professional commitments.

As on March 31, 2024, none of the Directors of the Company is having directorships in other listed company

b. In terms of requirements of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, the Board of Directors, based on the recommendations of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee, have identified the core skills/ expertise / competencies of Directors as required in the context of the Company's business and sector(s) for it to function effectively and the same is tabulated below:

**The table below highlights the core skills/ expertise/ competencies available with each Director:**

Core Skills/ Expertise/ Competencies identified by the board	Rana Ranjit Singh	Rana Inder Pratap Singh	Rana Veer Pratap Singh	Mr. Surjeet Kaushal	Ms. Navpreet Kaur	Mr. Basant Kumar Bajaj
Knowledge of the industry in which the Company operates	√	√	√	√	--	√
Knowledge on Company's businesses & major risks	√	√	√	√	--	√
Behavioural skills - attributes & competencies to use their knowledge and skills to contribute effectively to the growth of the Company	√	√	√	√	√	√
Understanding of socio-political, economic and Legal & Regulatory environment	√	√	√	√	√	√
Corporate Social Responsibility	√	√	√	√	√	√
Business Strategy, Sales & Marketing	√	√	√	--	--	--
Corporate Governance, Administration	√	√	√	√	√	√
Financial Control, Risk Management	√	√	√	√	√	√
Multiple Expertise	√	√	√	√	√	√

c. None of the Non-Executive Directors of the company have any shareholding in the company except Rana Ranjit Singh is having 100 equity shares in the Company as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024.

d. The Company familiarizes its Independent Directors about their roles, rights, responsibilities in the Company, nature of the industry in which the Company operates, business model of the Company, etc., through various programmes. These include presentations made by the functional heads on the developments in their respective department vis-à-vis the industry as whole. They are also updated on the changes in the policies, laws, etc. and their impact on the company as a whole on a continuing basis, their roles, rights, responsibilities towards the Company, the business operations of the Company etc. The details are provided on Company's website i.e. <http://ranagroup.com/rsl/Familiarisation%20Programme.htm>

Pursuant to Regulation 34(3) and Schedule V Para C clause (10)(i) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company has obtained a certificate dated 30<sup>th</sup> July, 2024 from M/s A. Arora & Co, Practising Company Secretaries, confirming 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 SEBI/ Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such statutory authority.



Further, based on the confirmations/ disclosures received from the Independent Directors in terms of Regulation 25(9) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, the Board of Directors is of the opinion that the Independent Directors fulfil the criteria or conditions specified under the Act and under the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 and are independent from the management.

### RESIGNATION OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

Mr. Tara Chand Meenia (DIN: 09293108) ceased to be an Independent Director of the Company w.e.f. July 20, 2023 due to pre-occupancy in his current engagements and some other pre-existing commitments. Further, Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain (DIN: 05103064) resigned as an Independent Director of the Company, due to personal reasons and other professional commitments as mentioned in his resignation letter dated 8<sup>th</sup> February, 2024. Also, in compliance with clause 7B (ii) of Part A of Schedule B of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, Mr. Tara Chand Meenia & Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain have confirmed that there have been no other material reasons other than those provided in their respective resignation letters.

### DISCLOSURE OF RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN DIRECTORS INTER-SE

NAME OF THE DIRECTOR	DESIGNATION OF DIRECTOR	RELATIONSHIPS INTER- SE
Rana Ranjit Singh	Chairman Non-Executive Director	Father of Rana Veer Pratap Singh
Rana Inder Pratap Singh	Managing Director	No relationship with other Directors on Board
Rana Veer Pratap Singh	Executive Director	Son of Rana Ranjit Singh
Ms. Navpreet Kaur	Non-Executive Independent Director	No relationship with other Directors on Board
Mr. Basant Kumar Bajaj	Non-Executive Independent Director	No relationship with other Directors on Board
Mr. Tara Chand Meenia*	Non-Executive Independent Director	No relationship with other Directors on Board
Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain**	Non-Executive Independent Director	No relationship with other Directors on Board
Mr. Surjeet Kaushal***	Non-Executive Independent Director	No relationship with other Directors on Board

\* Mr. Tara Chand Meenia resigned from the post of Independent Director of the Company w.e.f. July 20, 2023.

\*\*Mr. Surjeet Kaushal and Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain were appointed as the Independent Directors of the company for a total period of five (5) consecutive years w.e.f. October 01, 2023.

\*\*\* Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain resigned from the post of Independent Director of the Company w.e.f. 08<sup>th</sup> February, 2024.

### COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

There are five committees of the Board of Directors, which have been delegated adequate powers to discharge their respective functions. These Committees are- (i) Audit Committee (ii) Nomination & Remuneration Committee (iii) Stakeholders' Relationship Committee (iv) Corporate Social Responsibility Committee and (v) Finance and Investment Committee. The Company Secretary is the Secretary for all the Committees of the Company.

#### 1. Audit Committee

The company has constituted an Audit Committee as per the applicable provisions of the Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 18 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015. The composition of the Audit Committee as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 is as under:

Name of the Member	Status in Committee	Nature of Directorship	No. of meetings attended
Ms. Navpreet Kaur	Chairperson	Non-Executive Independent Director	8
Mr. Basant Kumar Bajaj	Member	Non-Executive Independent Director	7
Mr. Surjeet Kaushal*	Member	Non-Executive Independent Director	4
Mr. Tara Chand Meenia*	Member	Non-Executive Independent Director	3

\* Mr. Tara Chand Meenia ceased to be a member of the committee w.e.f. July 20, 2023 and Mr. Surjeet Kaushal has joined the Board and the Committee on 01<sup>st</sup> October, 2023. During the year under review, the quorum was present in all the meetings.

The Company Secretary of the Company, acts as a Secretary to the Audit Committee. The Committee met eight (8) times in the Financial Year 2023-24 i.e. April 27, 2023; May 30, 2023; July 06, 2023; August 11, 2023; November 14, 2023; December 27, 2023; February 14, 2024 & March 30, 2024. The relevant quorum in terms of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 was present for all the meetings. The scope and function of the Audit Committee and its terms of reference includes the following:



- A. Tenure:** The Audit Committee shall continue to be in function as a committee of the Board until otherwise dissolved by the Board, to carry out the functions of the Audit Committee as approved by the Board.
- B. Meetings of the Committee:** The committee shall meet at least four times in a year and not more than 120 days shall lapse between any two meetings. The quorum for the meeting shall be either two members or one third of the members of the committee, whichever is higher but there shall be presence of minimum two Independent Directors at each meeting.
- C. Role and Powers:** The Role of Audit Committee together with its powers as per Part C of Schedule II of SEBI SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, and Companies Act, 2013 shall be as under:
1. Oversight of the listed entity's financial reporting process and the disclosure of its financial information to ensure that the financial statement is correct, sufficient and credible;
  2. Recommendation for appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of auditors of the listed entity;
  3. Approval of payment to statutory auditors for any other services rendered by the statutory auditors;
  4. Reviewing, with the management, the annual financial statements and auditors' report thereon before submission to the board for approval;
    - matters required to be included in the director's responsibility statement to be included in the board's report in terms of clause (c) of sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013;
    - changes, if any, in accounting policies and practices and reasons for the same;
    - major accounting entries involving estimates based on the exercise of judgment by management;
    - significant adjustments made in the financial statements arising out of audit findings;
    - compliance with listing and other legal requirements relating to financial statements;
    - disclosure of any related party transactions;
    - modified opinion(s) in the draft audit report;
  5. Reviewing, with the management, the quarterly financial statements before submission to the board for approval;
  6. Reviewing, with the management, the statement of uses/ application of funds raised through an issue (public issue, rights issue, preferential issue, etc.), the statement of funds utilized for purposes other than those stated in the offer document/ prospectus/ notice and the report submitted by the monitoring agency monitoring the utilization of proceeds of a public or rights issue and making appropriate recommendations to the board to take up steps in this matter;
  7. Reviewing and monitoring the auditors' independence and performance and effectiveness of audit process;
  8. Approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the listed entity with related parties;
  9. Scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments;
  10. Valuation of undertakings or assets of the listed entity, wherever it is necessary;
  11. Evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems;
  12. Reviewing, with the management, performance of statutory and internal auditors, adequacy of the internal control systems;
  13. Reviewing the adequacy of internal audit function, if any, including the structure of the internal audit department, staffing and seniority of the official heading the department, reporting structure coverage and frequency of internal audit;
  14. Discussion with internal auditors of any significant findings and follow up there on;
  15. Reviewing the findings of any internal investigations by the internal auditors into matters where there is suspected fraud or irregularity or a failure of internal control systems of a material nature and reporting the matter to the board;
  16. Discussion with the statutory auditors before the audit commences, about the nature and scope of audit as well as post-audit discussion to ascertain any area of concern;



17. To look into the reasons for substantial defaults in the payment to the depositors, debenture holders, shareholders (in case of non-payment of declared dividends) and creditors;
18. To review the functioning of the whistle blower mechanism;
19. Approving the appointment of the Chief Financial Officer after assessing the qualifications, experience and background, etc., of the candidate; and;
20. Carrying out any other function as is mentioned in the terms of reference of the audit committee;
21. Reviewing the utilization of loans and/ or advances from/investment by the holding company in the subsidiary exceeding rupees 100 crore or 10% of the asset size of the subsidiary, whichever is lower including existing loans / advances / investments existing as on the date of coming into force of this provision;
22. Consider and comment on rationale, cost-benefits and impact of schemes involving merger, demerger, amalgamation etc., on the listed entity and its shareholders

**Further, the Audit Committee shall mandatorily review the following:**

- a) Management discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations.
- b) Management letters / letters of internal control weaknesses issued by the statutory auditors;
- c) Internal audit reports relating to internal control weaknesses; and
- d) The appointment, removal and terms of remuneration of the chief internal auditor shall be subject to review by the audit committee.
- e) Statement of deviations:
  - Quarterly statement of deviation(s) including report of monitoring agency, if applicable, submitted to stock exchange(s) in terms of Regulation 32(1).
  - Annual statement of funds utilized for purposes other than those stated in the offer document/prospectus/notice in terms of Regulation 32(7).

## 2. Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Company has constituted the Nomination and Remuneration Committee as per Regulation 19 of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 and Section 178 of Companies Act, 2013. The composition of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 is as under:

Name of the Member	Status	Nature of Directorship	No of meetings attended
Ms. Navpreet Kaur	Chairperson	Non-Executive Independent Director	2
Mr. Basant Kumar Bajaj	Member	Non-Executive Independent Director	2
Mr. Tara Chand Meenia*	Member	Non-Executive Independent Director	1
Mr. Surjeet Kaushal**	Member	Non-Executive Independent Director	NA

\* Mr. Tara Chand Meenia ceased to be a member of the committee w.e.f. July 20, 2023;

\*\*Mr. Surjeet Kaushal has joined the Board and the Committee on 01<sup>st</sup> October, 2023. During the year under review, the quorum was present in all the meetings.

The Company Secretary of the Company acts as a Secretary to the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The Committee met two (2) times in the Financial Year 2023-24 i.e. April 27, 2023 & August 11, 2023. The relevant quorum in terms of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 was present for both the meetings. The scope and function of the Committee and its terms of reference includes the following:

- A. Tenure:** The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall continue to be in function as a committee of the Board until otherwise dissolved by the Board.
- B. Meetings:** The committee shall meet as and when the need arises for review of Managerial Remuneration. The quorum for the meeting shall be one third of the total strength of the committee or two members, whichever is higher. The Chairperson of the nomination and remuneration committee may be present at the annual general meeting, to answer the shareholders queries; however, it shall be up to the chairperson to decide who shall answer the queries.



### C. Role of Terms of Reference:

- Identify persons who are qualified to become directors and may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down, recommend to the Board their appointment and removal;
- Formulate the criteria for determining the qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommend to the Board a policy relating to the remuneration for directors, KMPs and other employees;

For every appointment of an independent director, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall evaluate the balance of skills, knowledge and experience on the Board and on the basis of such evaluation, prepare a description of the role and capabilities required of an independent director. The person recommended to the Board for appointment as an independent director shall have the capabilities identified in such description. For the purpose of identifying suitable candidates, the Committee may:

- a. Use the services of an external agencies, if required;
- b. Consider candidates from a wide range of backgrounds, having due regard to diversity; and
- c. Consider the time commitments of the candidates.
  - Formulation of criteria for evaluation of performance of independent directors and the board of directors;
  - Devising a policy on diversity of board of directors;
  - Whether to extend or continue the term of appointment of the independent director, on the basis of the report of performance evaluation of independent directors;
  - Recommend to the board, all remuneration, in whatever form, payable to senior management;

### Nomination and Remuneration Policy:

Nomination and Remuneration Policy is in place for Directors, KMPs and other employees, in accordance with the provisions of the Act and SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015. The policy is part of Boards' Report and also available on website of the Company at: [http://ranagroup.com/rsl/Policies\\_of\\_the\\_Company.htm](http://ranagroup.com/rsl/Policies_of_the_Company.htm).

The criteria for performance evaluation of the Directors is covered in Nomination and Remuneration Policy of the Company.

### 3. Stakeholders Relationship Committee

The Company has formed the Stakeholders Relationship Committee as per Regulation 20 of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015. The composition of Stakeholders Relationship Committee as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 is as under:

Name of the Member	Status in Committee	Nature of Directorship	No. of meetings attended
Mr. Surjeet Kaushal*	Chairman	Non-Executive Independent Director	1
Rana Veer Pratap Singh	Member	Executive Director	1
Mr. Basant Kumar Bajaj	Member	Non-Executive Independent Director	1

\* Mr. Tara Chand Meenia ceased to be the member of the committee w.e.f. July 20, 2023 and Mr. Surjeet Kaushal has joined the Board and the Committee on 01<sup>st</sup> October, 2023. During the year under review, the quorum was present in all the meetings.

The Company Secretary of the Company acts as a Secretary to the Stakeholders Relationship Committee. Mr. Madhur Bain Singh, Company Secretary of the company is the Compliance Officer in terms of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015. The Committee met one (1) time in the Financial Year 2023-24 i.e. February 07, 2024. The Committee also reviews the functioning of the Registrar and Transfer Agent to render effective and quality services to the investors. The scope and function of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee and its terms of reference shall include the following:

- A. **Tenure:** The Stakeholders Relationship Committee shall continue to be in function as a committee of the Board until otherwise dissolved by the Board, to carry out the functions of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee as approved by the Board.
- B. **Meetings:** The Stakeholders Relationship Committee shall meet at least once in a year. The quorum shall be two members present.





**C. Terms of Reference:** Redressal of shareholders' and investors' complaints, including and in respect of:

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

**Status of Shareholders/Investors Grievances**

The Company has been attending to all investor grievances/complaints expeditiously and promptly to the satisfaction of stakeholder(s). The status of Shareholders/ Investors Grievances pursuant to Regulation 13(3) of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 for the financial year 2023-24, is as follows:

Particulars	Number of Complaints
Pending at the beginning of the financial year	Nil
Received during the financial year	Nil
Disposed during the financial year	Nil
Remaining unresolved as on March 31, 2024	Nil

**4. Corporate Social Responsibility Committee**

The Company has formed Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee pursuant to the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. The composition of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 is as under:

Name of the Member	Status in Committee	Nature of Directorship	No. of meetings attended
Rana Inder Pratap Singh	Member	Managing Director	1
Rana Veer Pratap Singh	Member	Whole-Time Director	1
Mr. Surjeet Kaushal*	Member	Non-Executive Independent Director	1

\* Mr. Tara Chand Meenia ceased to be the member of the committee w.e.f. July 20, 2023 and Mr. Surjeet Kaushal has joined the Board and the Committee on 01<sup>st</sup> October, 2023. During the year under review, the quorum was present in all the meetings.

The Company Secretary of the Company acts as a Secretary to the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee. The Committee met 1 (One) time on March 20, 2024 in the Financial Year 2023-24. The scope and function of the Committee and its terms of reference shall include the following:

- a. To formulate and recommend to the Board, a CSR policy which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken by the Company as per the Companies Act, 2013;
- b. To review and recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the activities to be undertaken by the company;
- c. To monitor the CSR policy of the Company from time to time;
- d. Any other matter as the CSR Committee may deem appropriate after approval of the Board of Directors or as may be directed by the Board of Directors from time to time.

**5. Finance and Investment Committee**

The Company has formed the Finance and Investment Committee pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The composition of the Finance and Investment Committee as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 is as under:



Name of the Member	Status in Committee	Nature of Directorship	No. of meetings attended
Rana Ranjit Singh	Member	Chairman and Non- Executive Director	13
Rana Inder Pratap Singh	Member	Managing Director	13
Rana Veer Pratap Singh	Member	Whole-time Director	13

The Company Secretary of the Company acts as a Secretary to the Finance and Investment Committee. The Committee met Thirteen (13) times in the Financial Year 2023-24 i.e. April 28, 2023; June 09, 2023; June 15, 2023; August 04, 2023; August 18, 2023; September 22, 2023; October 09, 2023; December 04, 2023; December 22, 2023; January 10, 2024; February 09, 2024; February 23, 2024 & March 30, 2024. The scope and function of the Finance and Investment Committee and its terms of reference shall include the following:

- A. Tenure:** The Finance and Investment Committee shall continue to be in function as a committee of the Board until otherwise dissolved by the Board.
- B. Meetings:** The committee shall meet as and when the need arises for the matters related to finance and investment by the Company. The quorum for the meeting shall be one third of the total strength of the committee or two members, whichever is higher.
- C. Role of Terms of Reference:**
- Identify the suitable investment options/ plan for the growth of the Company which can provide the maximum benefit for the Company and also analysis risk associated with it.
  - Recommend to the Board about the future investment plans;
  - Formulate the criteria for determining the price, returns, dispose-off and tenure in the investment.
  - Review the Company's financial policies, risk assessment and minimization procedures, strategies and capital structure, working capital and cash flow management and make such reports and recommendations to the Board with respect thereto as it may deem advisable.
  - Review banking arrangements and cash management.
  - Exercise all powers to borrow monies (otherwise than by issue of debentures) within the limits approved by the Board and taking necessary actions connected therewith including refinancing for optimization of borrowing costs.
  - Giving of guarantees/issuing letters of comfort/ providing securities within the limits approved by the Board.
  - Borrow monies by way of loan for the purpose of refinancing the existing debt, capital expenditure, general corporate purposes including working capital requirements and possible strategic investments within the limits approved by the Board.
  - Provide corporate guarantee/performance guarantee by the Company within the limits approved by the Board.
  - Carry out any other function as is mandated by the Board from time to time and/or enforced by any statutory notification, amendment or modification as may be applicable.
  - Other transactions or financial issues that the Board may desire to have them reviewed by the Finance and Investment Committee.
  - Delegate authorities from time to time to the executives/authorized persons to implement the decisions of the Committee.
  - Regularly review and make recommendations about changes to the charter of the Committee.

### REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

Remuneration paid to directors is decided by the Board on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and approved by the shareholders at Annual General Meeting.

Rana Veer Pratap Singh has been paid remuneration during the year under review as per the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board of Directors and approval of the shareholders in its 30<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting held on 30.09.2022.

Apart from the above stated, there have been no other material pecuniary relationships or transactions by the Company with directors during the year.



## Following are the details of Directors remuneration paid in 2023-24

### Executive & Non-Executive Directors

(Rs. in Lacs)

Name of Director	Designation	Salary (Basic & DA & Special Allowance)	Allowances (including HRA, Leave Travel )	Commission for the FY 2023-24	Contribution to Provident and other Funds	Stock Option	Total	Service Contract (Tenure)*
Rana Ranjit Singh	Chairman	--	--	--	--	--	--	Continuous
Rana Inder Pratap Singh	Managing Director	--	--	--	--	--	--	5 Years
Rana Veer Pratap Singh	Whole-time Director	224.470	--	--	--	--	224.470	3 years

### Non-Executive Independent Directors

Name of Director	Sitting Fees	Commission	Total	Service Contract (Tenure)*
Mr. Tara Chand Meenia*	75,000	--	75,000	5 years
Ms. Navpreet Kaur**	1,90,000	--	1,90,000	5 years
Mr. Basant Kumar Bajaj***	1,80,000	--	1,80,000	5 years
Mr. Surjeet Kaushal****	80,000	--	80,000	5 years
Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain****	20,000	--	20,000	5 years

\* Mr. Tara Chand Meenia ceased to be an Independent Director of the company w.e.f. July 20, 2023;

\*\* Ms. Navpreet Kaur was re-appointed as an Independent Director of the Company for a second term of 5 (five) consecutive years w.e.f. November 9, 2023, pursuant to the member approval dated September 29, 2023;

\*\*\* Mr. Basant Kumar Bajaj was appointed for a period up to five (5) years w.e.f. 12.08.2022;

\*\*\*\* Mr. Surjeet Kaushal and Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain were appointed as the Independent Directors of the company for a total period of five (5) consecutive years w.e.f. October 01, 2023. Afterwards, Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain resigned from the post of directorship w.e.f. February 08, 2024.

#### Notes:

1. There is no notice period for Directors of the Company.
2. No stock options have been granted to any directors of the Company.
3. Severance fees is nil.
4. For Executive Directors of the Company, Performance Pay is the only component of remuneration that is performance-linked. All other components are fixed.

### PARTICULARS OF SENIOR MANAGEMENT

SEBI vide its Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CFD-PoD1/P/CIR/2023/123 dated July 13, 2023, amended Part C of Schedule V of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015. This amendment necessitates listed companies to disclose details regarding their Senior Management Personnel, excluding directors, and any changes therein since the previous financial year.

As per the "Code of conduct for Directors and Senior Management" available on our website [http://ranagroup.com/rsl/Policies\\_of\\_the\\_Company.htm](http://ranagroup.com/rsl/Policies_of_the_Company.htm), Senior Management Personnel (SMP) is defined as follows:

*"Senior Management Personnel shall mean all Officers (other than Directors) and Personnel of the Company who are part of the core management team and include all Unit Heads, and employees who are designated as Deputy General Manager (DGM) and above in the Company."*

Accordingly, the status of Senior Management Personnel (excluding Directors) as on 31.03.2024 and the changes pursuant to amendment in "Code of conduct for Directors and Senior Management" is tabulated as follows. This categorization has been restructured to align with the guidelines specified in the aforementioned code.



Sr. No.	Name of Senior Management Personnel	Designation	Department	Plant/Location
<b>SMP as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024</b>				
1	Gaurav Garg	Chief Financial Officer	Finance	Head Office
2	Madhur Bain Singh	Company Secretary	Secretarial	Head Office
3	Kirandeep Kaur	Head	Administration	Head Office
4	Parmod Sharma	President	Taxation	Head Office
5	Harbir Singh	Vice President	General Administration	Shahbad
6	Arvind Kumar Singh	Vice President	Mechanical	Belwara
7	Bhupinder Singh Thakur	Vice President	Sales	Head Office
8	Dhan Singh	Vice President	General Administration	Belwara
9	Santokh Singh	Vice President	General Administration	Buttar
10	Krishan Pratap Singh	Chief General Manager	Cane Development	Shahbad
11	Jaswinder Singh	Chief General Manager	Engineering	Head Office
12	Jaswant Singh Bajba	Senior General Manager	Mechanical	Belwara
13	Ram Singh Maan	Senior General Manager	General Administration	Loukha
14	Pritam Singh	Senior General Manager	Production	Shahbad
15	Prince Pratap	Senior Manager	Accounts	Shahbad
16	Mahendra Kumar Agrawal*	General Manager	Boiler	Belwara
17	Jaswant Singh	General Manager	Cane Development	Loukha
18	Partap Singh	General Manager	Cane Development	Buttar
19	Uttam Kumar	General Manager	Production	Belwara
20	Ram Nath Sharma	General Manager	Human Resource	Buttar
21	Roop Chand Sharma	General Manager	Accounts	Head Office
22	Anurag Mehrotra	General Manager	Accounts	Belwara
23	Indrajeet Kushwaha	General Manager	Purchase	Head Office
24	Ajay Agnihotri	General Manager	Accounts	Head Office
25	Gurpreet Singh	General Manager	Accounts	Head Office
26	Raj Pal Singh*	General Manager	Cane Procurement	Belwara
27	Amit Kumar Mishra	Deputy General Manager	Bottling	Loukha
28	Dig Pal Singh Sirohi	Deputy General Manager	Cane Development	Shahbad
29	Parivartan Singh	Deputy General Manager	Instrumentation	Shahbad
30	Harendra Kumar Singh	Deputy General Manager	Accounts	Buttar
31	Rajinder Kumar Verma	Deputy General Manager	Mechanical	Buttar
32	Santosh Kumar Jha	Deputy General Manager	Accounts	Loukha
33	Deepak Jindal	Deputy General Manager	Accounts	Head Office
34	Rohit Kumar*	Deputy General Manager	Mechanical	Loukha
35	Maninder Singh*	Deputy General Manager	Mechanical	Buttar
36	Siddharth Tyagi	Deputy General Manager	Human Resource	Loukha
<b>Added pursuant to amendment in “Code of conduct for Directors and Senior Management”</b>				
37	Rajeev Aggarwal	Vice President	Human Resource	Head Office
38	Randhir Singh	Vice President	Cane Development	Shahbad



In the absence of a qualified Company Secretary (CS), Rana Inder Pratap Singh, Managing Director of the company was additionally designated as Compliance Officer of the Company for the period starting from 17<sup>th</sup> November, 2022 to 27<sup>th</sup> April, 2023.

\*The Senior Management Personnel, who left the company after 31.03.2024 are as follows:

1. Raj Pal Singh – General Manager
2. Mahendra Kumar Agrawal – General Manager
3. Rohit Kumar – Deputy General Manager
4. Maninder Singh – Deputy General Manager

### **ORDERLY SUCCESSION TO BOARD AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT**

The Board of the Company has satisfied itself that plans are in place for orderly succession for appointments to the Board and to Senior Management.

### **CODE OF CONDUCT FOR BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT**

The Company has adopted a Code of Conduct for Board of Directors and Senior Management (referred to as the 'Code'). The Code has been communicated to the Directors and the members of Senior Management. The Code has also been posted on the Company's website at [www.ranasugars.com](http://www.ranasugars.com). All Board members and senior management have confirmed compliance with the code for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024. The Annual Report contains a declaration to this effect signed by the Managing Director of the Company. The code has been revised by the Board of Directors in its meeting held on 29<sup>th</sup> May, 2024.

### **CEO/ CFO CERTIFICATION**

Pursuant to the provisions specified in Part B of Schedule II and in terms of Regulation 17(8) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, a certificate on the Financial Statements from Managing Director and the CFO is issued and forms part of the Annual Report.

### **INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS**

The Independent Directors have made disclosures confirming that there is no material, financial and/or commercial transactions between Independent Directors and the Company, which could have potential conflict of interest with the Company at large. As per the provisions of Regulation 25 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, as on March 31, 2024, none of the Independent Directors of the company served as an Independent Director in more than seven listed entities and as per Regulation 26 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, none of Directors is a member of more than ten committees or acting as Chairperson of more than five committees of the companies in which he/she is a Director. The necessary disclosures regarding Committee positions have been made by the Directors. Also the maximum tenure of Independent Directors is in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 25(2) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015.

The Company issues a formal letter of appointment to Independent Directors in the manner as provided in the Companies Act, 2013. As per Regulation 46(2) of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, the terms and conditions of appointment of independent directors are placed on the Company's website.

No Non-Executive Independent Director holds any shares and convertible instruments in the Company.

Based on the disclosure received from the Independent Directors, and also in the opinion of the Board of Directors, Mr. Surjeet Kaushal, Ms. Navpreet Kaur, Mr. Tara Chand Meenia, Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain and Mr. Basant Kumar Bajaj, fulfil the conditions specified in the Companies Act, 2013, the Rules made thereunder and SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 for appointment as Independent Directors and that they are independent of the management of the Company.

During the Financial Year, Mr. Tara Chand Meenia & Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain, Independent Directors has resigned from the company effective from July 20, 2024 & February 08, 2024 respectively.

### **MEETING OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS**

The separate meetings of Independent Directors of the Company, without the attendance of Non-Independent Directors and members of management, was held on April 20, 2023 & March 30, 2024 as required under Schedule IV to the Companies Act, 2013 (Code for Independent Directors) and Regulation 25 (3) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015. At the Meeting, the Independent Directors:

- Reviewed the performance of Non-Independent Directors and the Board as a whole;
- Reviewed the performance of the Chairperson of the Company, taking into account the views of the other Executive and Non-Executive Directors; and





- Assessed the quality, content and timeliness of flow of information between the management and the Board that is necessary for the Board to effectively and reasonably perform its duties.

All Independent Directors of the Company attended the Meeting of Independent Directors.

### PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Pursuant to provisions of the Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 17(10) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, the Board has carried out the annual evaluation of its own performance, as well as the performance of its Audit Committee, Nomination & Remuneration Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee and Stakeholders' Relationship Committee.

The performance evaluation of the Board including the Independent Directors and the Committees was done on the basis of parameters/ criteria such as Composition and Quality, Diversity and Experience, Effectiveness of Board/Committee, process and functioning, contribution of the Members, Board culture and dynamics, fulfilment of key responsibilities, ethics and compliance, attendance, acquaintance with business, communication inter se between board members, effective participation, domain knowledge, compliance with code of conduct, vision and strategy, benchmarks established by other peers etc., which is in compliance with applicable laws, regulations and guidelines. A structured questionnaire was prepared covering the above areas of competencies and feedback was sought on the same. The criteria mentioned are based on the criteria mentioned in the SEBI circular dated January 5, 2017, which provides further clarity on the process of board evaluation.

An evaluation of performance of individual Directors was also carried out on the basis of parameters such as contribution of the individual director to the Board and Committee meetings, preparedness on the issues to be discussed, constructive contribution and inputs in meetings, understanding and knowledge of the Company and industry, participation and attendance at the meetings, etc. The Independent Directors and Executive Directors also carried out performance evaluation of the Chairperson of the Company. The Directors being evaluated did not participate in his/her own evaluation process.

All the responses were evaluated by the Nomination & Remuneration Committee as well as by the Board of Directors and the results reflected high satisfactory performance.

### MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

The Company has complied with all the mandatory requirements specified in Regulations 17 to 27 and clauses(b) to (i) of sub-regulation (2) of Regulation 46 and all other applicable regulation of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015. As per Clause (10)(d) of Schedule V of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, we confirm that our Company endeavors to adopt non-mandatory requirements, including those related to corporate governance practices, wherever deemed expedient. Furthermore, we confirm that our Corporate Governance Report for the financial year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024, is in compliance with the applicable provisions of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, ensuring transparency and adherence to best practices. This commitment underscores our dedication to maintaining high standards of governance and accountability for the benefit of all stakeholders.

## DISCLOSURE

### DETAILS OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS

Year	Date	Time	Deemed Venue*	Special Resolutions Passed
2020-21	30-09-2021	03.00 p.m.	SCO 49 - 50, Madhya Marg, Sector 8-C, Chandigarh-160009	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>To adopt new set of Articles of Association</li><li>To adopt new set of Memorandum of Association</li><li>Payment of Remuneration to Rana Inder Pratap Singh, Managing Director</li><li>Payment of Remuneration to Rana Veer Pratap Singh, Non-Executive Director</li><li>To appoint Tara Chand Meenia as an Independent Director</li><li>Approval of loans, investments, guarantee or security under section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013</li></ol>
2021-22	30-09-2022	03.00 p.m.	SCO 49 - 50, Madhya Marg, Sector 8-C, Chandigarh-160009	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>To consider and approve the change in designation and payment of remuneration to Rana Veer Pratap Singh</li><li>Appointment of Mr. Basant Kumar Bajaj as an Independent Director of the Company</li></ol>



				3. Approval of loans, investments, guarantee or security under section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013
2022-23	29-09-2023	03.00 p.m.	SCO 49 - 50, Madhya Marg, Sector 8-C, Chandigarh-160009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Re-appointment of Ms. Navpreet Kaur (DIN: 07144566) as an Independent Director of the Company</li> </ul>

\*The AGMs for the year 2020-21, 2021-22 & 2022-23 were held through Video Conferencing (“VC”)/ Other Audio Visual Means (“OAVM”).

### POSTAL BALLOT

- Detail of Special Resolutions passed through Postal Ballot: The Company had sought the approval of the shareholders by way of a Special Resolution through notice of postal ballot dated 28<sup>th</sup> November, 2023 for:
  - Appointment of Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain (DIN: 05103064) as an Independent Director of the Company; and
  - Appointment of Mr. Surjeet Kaushal (DIN: 10337612) as an Independent Director of the Company.
 All the aforesaid resolutions were duly passed and the results of which were announced on December 29, 2023.
- Person who conducted the Postal Ballot: Mr. Ajay Arora, Practicing Company Secretary (M. No. FCS 2191 and C. P. No. 993) of M/s A Arora & Co., SCO 64-65, Sector 17 A, Chandigarh, was appointed as the Scrutinizer to scrutinize the postal ballot process by voting through electronic means only (remote e-voting) in a fair and transparent manner., details of the voting pattern and procedure of postal ballot:
- Detail of the voting pattern is tabulated below:

Resolution passed through postal ballot	Votes in favour of the resolution			Votes against the resolution			Invalid Votes	
	No. of Members voted	No. of valid votes cast (shares)	Percentage of total number of valid votes cast (%)	No. of Members voted	No. of valid votes cast (shares)	Percentage of total number of valid votes cast (%)	Total number of members whose votes were declared invalid	Total number of invalid votes cast (shares)
Appointment of Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain (DIN: 05103064) as an Independent Director of the Company	208	34957212	99.82	28	61575	0.18	-	-
Appointment of Mr. Surjeet Kaushal (DIN: 10337612) as an Independent Director of the Company	199	34947910	99.80	34	70774	0.20	-	-

- Procedure of Postal Ballot: The procedure adopted for Postal Ballot was in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, as well as the guidelines set forth by SEBI.

### EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

During the financial year 2023-24, no Extra Ordinary General Meeting was convened.

### RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

There were no materially significant transactions with the related parties during the financial year that may have potential conflict with interest of the Company at large.



All transaction entered into with the Related Parties as defined under the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 23 of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 during the Financial Year 2023-24 were on arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of the company's business, and do not attract provisions of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013.

During the year 2023-24, as required under section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 23 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, all RPTs were placed before Audit Committee for prior approval.

The Company has formulated a policy on dealing with related party transactions which has been uploaded on the website of the Company at the following link: [http://ranagroup.com/rsl/Policies\\_of\\_the\\_Company.htm](http://ranagroup.com/rsl/Policies_of_the_Company.htm).

#### **DETAILS OF NON-COMPLIANCE, PENALTIES, STRUCTURES IMPOSED ON THE COMPANY BY STOCK EXCHANGE(S) OR SEBI OR ANY STATUTORY AUTHORITY, ON ANY MATTER RELATED TO CAPITAL MARKETS, DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS**

To the best of our knowledge and belief, there has been no non-compliance during the period under review and no penalties and structures have been imposed on the Company by Stock Exchanges or SEBI or any statutory authority, on any matter related to capital markets, during the period under review.

#### **MATERIAL SUBSIDIARIES**

As per Regulation 16(1)(c) of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, "Material Subsidiary" is defined as a subsidiary, whose income or net worth exceeds ten percent of the consolidated income or net worth respectively, of the listed entity and its subsidiaries in the immediately preceding accounting year. In terms of Regulation 34(3) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, the Board of Directors of the Company has adopted a policy with regard to determination of material subsidiaries. The policy is placed on the Company's website: [http://ranagroup.com/rsl/Policies\\_of\\_the\\_Company.htm](http://ranagroup.com/rsl/Policies_of_the_Company.htm). Further, it is informed that our company does not have any material unlisted subsidiary company as on the date of the report.

#### **PROCEEDS FROM PUBLIC ISSUE, RIGHTS ISSUE, PREFERENTIAL ISSUE, ETC**

During the year, the Company has not issued any shares.

#### **UTILIZATION OF FUNDS RAISED THROUGH PREFERENTIAL ALLOTMENT**

During the year under review, the Company has not raised funds through preferential allotment. Hence, Not Applicable.

#### **DISCLOSURE OF MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS BY SENIOR MANAGEMENT**

Under regulation 26(5) of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, Senior Management has made periodical disclosures to the Board relating to all material financial and commercial transactions, where they had (or were deemed to have had) personal interest that might have been in potential conflict with the interest of the Company. The same was NIL during the Financial Year 2023-24.

#### **DISCLOSURE REGARDING INSTANCES WHERE THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF A COMPANY HAS NOT ACCEPTED ANY RECOMMENDATION OF A COMMITTEE THAT IS MANDATED**

In compliance with SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, the Board of Directors during the Financial Year 2023-24 did not encounter any instance where it did not accept any recommendation of any committee of the Board which is mandatorily required.

#### **PREVENTION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT AT WORKPLACE**

Your Company has zero tolerance policy in case of sexual harassment at workplace and is committed to provide a healthy environment to each and every employee of the Company. The Company has in place 'Policy for Prevention and Redressal of Sexual Harassment' in line with the requirements of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred "as the said act") and Rules made there under. As per the provisions of Section 4 of the said Act, the Board of Directors have constituted the Internal Complaints Committee ('ICC') at the Registered Office, to deal with the Complaints received by the Company as provided under the said Act.

Further, as per the provisions of Section 21 & 22 of the said Act, the Report on the details of the number of cases filed under Sexual Harassment and their disposal for the financial year under review, is as under:

Sr. No.	No. of complaints filed during the financial year.	No. of complaints disposed of during the financial year.	No. of complaints pending as on the end of the financial year.
NIL			



## DISCLOSURE OF ACCOUNTING TREATMENT AND DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

In the preparation of financial statements, the company has followed the Accounting standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India to the extent applicable. The Board has also affirmed that the Annual Accounts have been prepared as per applicable Accounting Standards and Policies and that sufficient care has been taken for maintaining adequate accounting records.

## VIGIL MECHANISM/WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY

The Company has in place a duly approved Vigil Mechanism/Whistle Blower Policy, in terms of provisions of Section 178(9) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 and Regulation 22 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015. The policy has been revised by the Board of Directors in its meeting held on 29th May, 2024. The Company's personnel have direct access to the Chairperson of the Audit Committee to report concerns about unethical behaviour (actual or suspected), frauds and other grievances. No personnel of the Company have been denied access to the Audit Committee. Adequate safeguards are being provided against victimization of whistle blowers availing of such mechanism. The Company has appointed Sh. Gaurav Garg as the Vigilance and Ethics Officer. It is his responsibility to oversee the implementation of the Vigil Mechanism/Whistle Blower Policy and ensure its effectiveness. The Officer plays a pivotal role in receiving, investigating, and facilitating timely resolution of complaints received under the policy.

Vigil Mechanism/Whistle Blower Policy of the Company is hosted on the website of the Company at the following weblink: [http://ranagroup.com/rsl/Policies\\_of\\_the\\_Company.htm](http://ranagroup.com/rsl/Policies_of_the_Company.htm).

## CREDIT RATING

We are pleased to inform our stakeholders that "Infomercials Valuation and Rating Private Limited" has given the credit rating of IVR BBB-/ Stable (IVR Triple B Minus with Stable Outlook) for Long-Term Bank facilities & IVR A3 (IVR A Three) for Short-Term Bank Facilities of the Company. The details of Credit Rating are available on the website of the Company at [http://ranagroup.com/rsl/Credit\\_Rating\\_2023.htm](http://ranagroup.com/rsl/Credit_Rating_2023.htm). This rating underscores our ability to meet financial obligations promptly and maintain favorable relationships with creditors. Further, it is informed that the Company has neither issued any debt instruments nor undertaken any fixed deposit programme or any scheme or proposal involving mobilisation of funds, whether in India or abroad.

## MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

### (a) Financial Calendar:

The Company's financial year begins on April 01 and ends on March 31. Our tentative calendar for declaration of results for the financial year 2024-25 is as given below:

Quarter Ending on	Proposed Schedule
June 30, 2024	On or before 14 <sup>th</sup> August, 2024
September 30, 2024	On or before 14 <sup>th</sup> November, 2024
December 31, 2024	On or before 14 <sup>th</sup> February, 2025
March 31, 2025	On or before 30 <sup>th</sup> May, 2025

### (b) Annual Reports and Annual General Meetings:

The Annual Reports are e-mailed to Members whose e-mail address have been registered with our RTA (Registrar and Transfer Agent) i.e. M/s Alankit Assignments Limited and others entitled to receive them. The Annual Report is also available on the Company's website at [www.ranasugars.com](http://www.ranasugars.com) in a user friendly downloadable form. Physical copy of the annual report is sent to the member of the Company on demand through the permissible modes.

### (d) eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL):

XBRL is a standardized and structured way of communicating business and financial data in an electronic form. XBRL provides a language containing various definitions (tags) which uniquely represent the contents of each piece of financial statements or other kinds of compliance and business reports. BSE and NSE provides XBRL based compliance reporting featuring identical and homogeneous compliance data structures between Stock Exchanges and Ministry of Corporate Affairs. The XBRL filings are done on the BSE and NSE online portal.



**(e) SEBI Complaints Redressal System (SCORES):**

A centralized web-based complaints redressal system which serves as a centralized database of all complaints received, enables uploading of Action Taken Reports by the concerned company and online viewing by the investors of actions taken on the complaint and its current status. The Company is duly monitoring the complaints received on the SCORES portal, if any.

**(f) SEBI Smart ODR Mechanism:**

As per SEBI Circular SEBI/HO/OIAE/OIAE\_IAD-1/P/CIR/2023/145 dated July 31, 2023, in case of any grievances, the Shareholders are advised to first approach the Company or its RTA. If the response is not received/not satisfactory, Shareholders can raise a complaint on SCORES/with Stock Exchanges, as detailed in the Escalation Matrix for Investor grievance available on the website of the Company. After exhausting all the above available options for resolution of the grievance, if the Shareholder is still not satisfied with the outcome, they can initiate dispute resolution through the ODR Portal at <https://smartodr.in/> login.

During the year, there were no complaints filed under the SEBI Smart ODR Mechanism in case of our company. As mentioned above, for effective use of the ODR process, shareholders are requested to initiate the Smart ODR process as the last resort after exhausting all available options for grievance redressal. The ODR serves as a platform for resolution of long pending disputes, which are otherwise difficult to be taken to a logical end.

**(g) Publication of results:**

Quarterly, half yearly and annual financial results of the Company are published in widely circulated national newspapers such as the Business Standard (Hindi and English) as required under Regulation 47 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015.

**(h) Website and News Releases:**

The Company's website [www.ranasugars.com](http://www.ranasugars.com) displays the information, prescribed to be made available on website of the Company under the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, which inter alia includes- details of business of the Company, composition of Board committees, policies adopted by the Company, Annual Reports, quarterly and Annual Financial results, contact for investor grievances, etc. The link to important content is filed/submitted with the BSE/NSE in Corporate Governance Report filed with them.

**(i) Stock Exchanges:**

After the date of its listing, the Company makes timely disclosures of necessary information to BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited, where the Company's shares are listed, in terms of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 and other Rules and regulations issued by SEBI, electronically through at its web-based portals. The link to important content is filed/submitted with the BSE/NSE in Corporate Governance Report filed with them.

**MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORT**

Management Discussion & Analysis Report for the year under review, which also covers the performance of the company, is presented in a separate section and forms a part of this Annual Report.

**GENERAL SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION**

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING			
Day and Date	Monday, 30 <sup>th</sup> September, 2024		
Time	03:00 P.M.		
Venue	Annual General Meeting through Video Conferencing/ Other Audio Visual Means facility (Deemed Venue for Meeting: Registered Office: SCO 49-50, Sector 8-C, Madhya Marg, Chandigarh- 160009)		
Financial Year	1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2023 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2024		
Cut-off date for e-voting	23 <sup>rd</sup> September, 2024		
Dividend payable date	The Board of Directors has not recommended any dividend during the year.		
Listing on Stock Exchanges	Name of the Stock Exchange	Stock Code	ISIN (International Securities Identification Number)





	BSE Limited, Mumbai (Physical & Demat)	507490	INE625B01014
	National Stock Exchange of India Limited, Mumbai (Physical & Demat)	RANASUG	INE625B01014
In case the securities are suspended from trading, the directors report shall explain the reasons thereof	N/A. The securities of the Company have never been suspended from trading.		
Registrar and Share Transfer Agents	Alankit Assignments Limited, 205-208, Anarkali Complex, Jhandewala Extension, New Delhi- 110055 Tel. No.: 011 - 42541234, 23541234 Fax No.: 011 - 23552001 Email: info@alankit.com, rta@alankit.com Website: www.alankit.com		
Share Transfer System	All share transfer and other communications regarding share certificates, change of address, dividends, etc. should be addressed to Registrar and Transfer Agents. The shares of the Company are traded in dematerialized form only. Transfer of shares in dematerialized form is done through the depositories without any involvement of the Company. Grievances received from Members and other miscellaneous correspondence on change of address, mandates etc. are processed by the Registrar within 15 days. Stakeholders' Relationship Committee also looks into the Investors Grievances, if there is any.		
Plant Locations	Works 1	Village Buttar Seviyan, Teh. Baba Bakala, Distt. Amritsar, Punjab.	
	Works 2	Village Belwara, Teh. & Distt. Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh.	
	Works 3	Village Karimganj, Teh. Shahabad, Distt. Rampur, Uttar Pradesh.	
	Works 4	Village Lauhka, Teh. Patti, Distt. Tarn Taran, Punjab.	
Address for Correspondence	SCO 49-50, Sector 8-C, Madhya Marg, Chandigarh – 160009		
Listing and Custodial Fees	The Company has paid the requisite Annual Listing and Custodial Fees to the Stock Exchanges i.e. BSE Limited & National Stock Exchange of India Limited and Depositories i.e. Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL) & National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL), respectively for the financial years 2022-23, 2023-24 & 2024-25.		
Designated Email-Id	secretarial@ranasugars.com		

#### **DISCLOSURES WITH RESPECT TO THE DEMAT SUSPENSE ACCOUNT/ UNCLAIMED SUSPENSE ACCOUNT**

As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024, no shares were lying under the Demat Suspense Account/ Unclaimed Suspense Account.

#### **OUTSTANDING ADR/ GDR/ WARRANTS OR CONVERTIBLE INSTRUMENTS**

There are no outstanding GDRs/ ADRs/ Warrants or any convertible instruments as at March 31, 2024.

#### **TOTAL FEES FOR ALL SERVICES PAID BY THE COMPANY TO THE STATUTORY AUDITORS**

Total fees of Rs. 10.28 lakhs (inclusive of taxes and other expenses) for financial year 2023-24, for all services, was paid by the Company, on a consolidated basis, to the Statutory Auditors.

#### **COMMODITY PRICE RISK OR FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK & HEDGING ACTIVITIES**

The Company does not have any exposure hedged through commodity derivatives and foreign exchange risk.

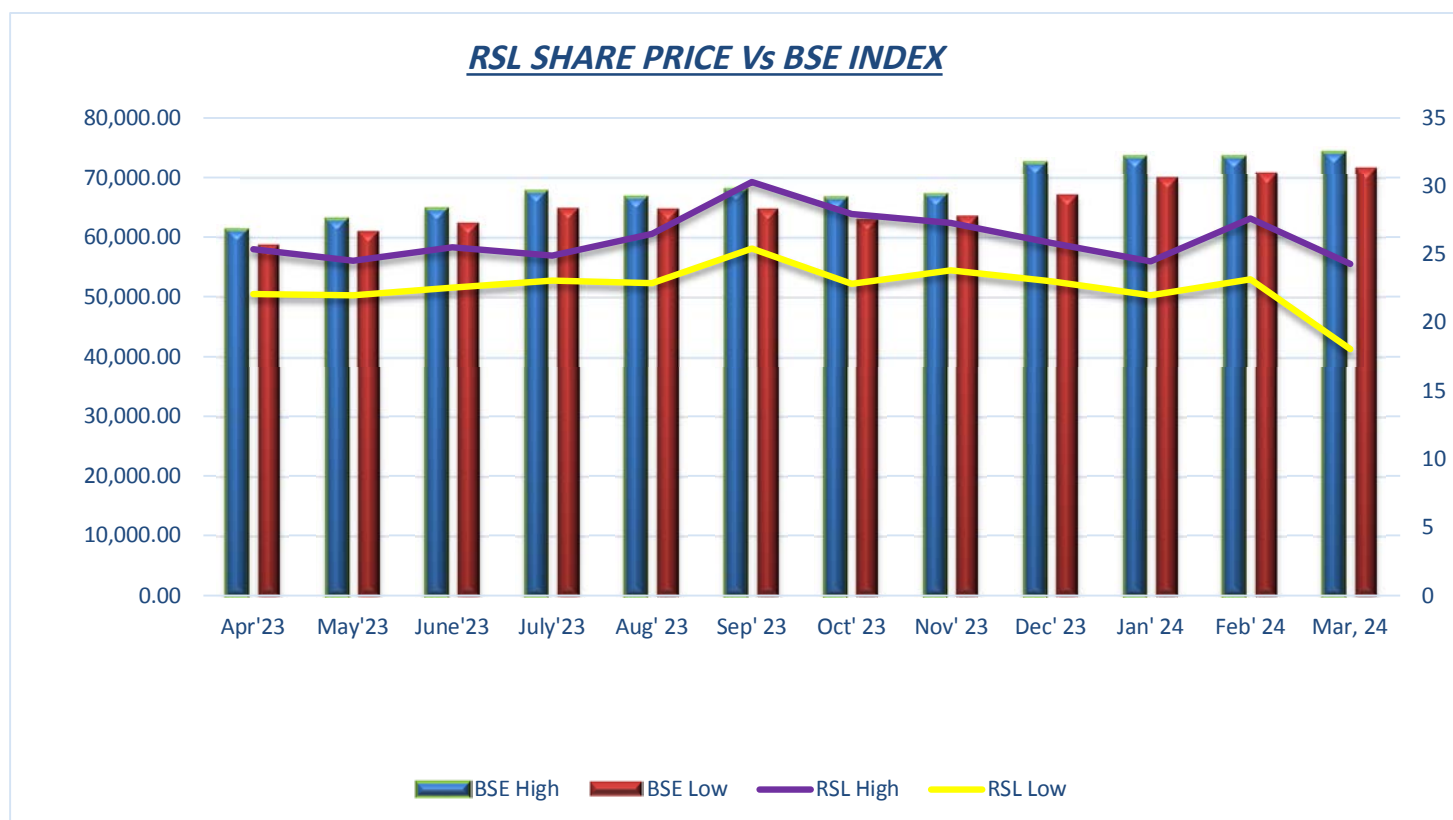
#### **MARKET PRICE DATA FOR THE YEAR 2023-24**

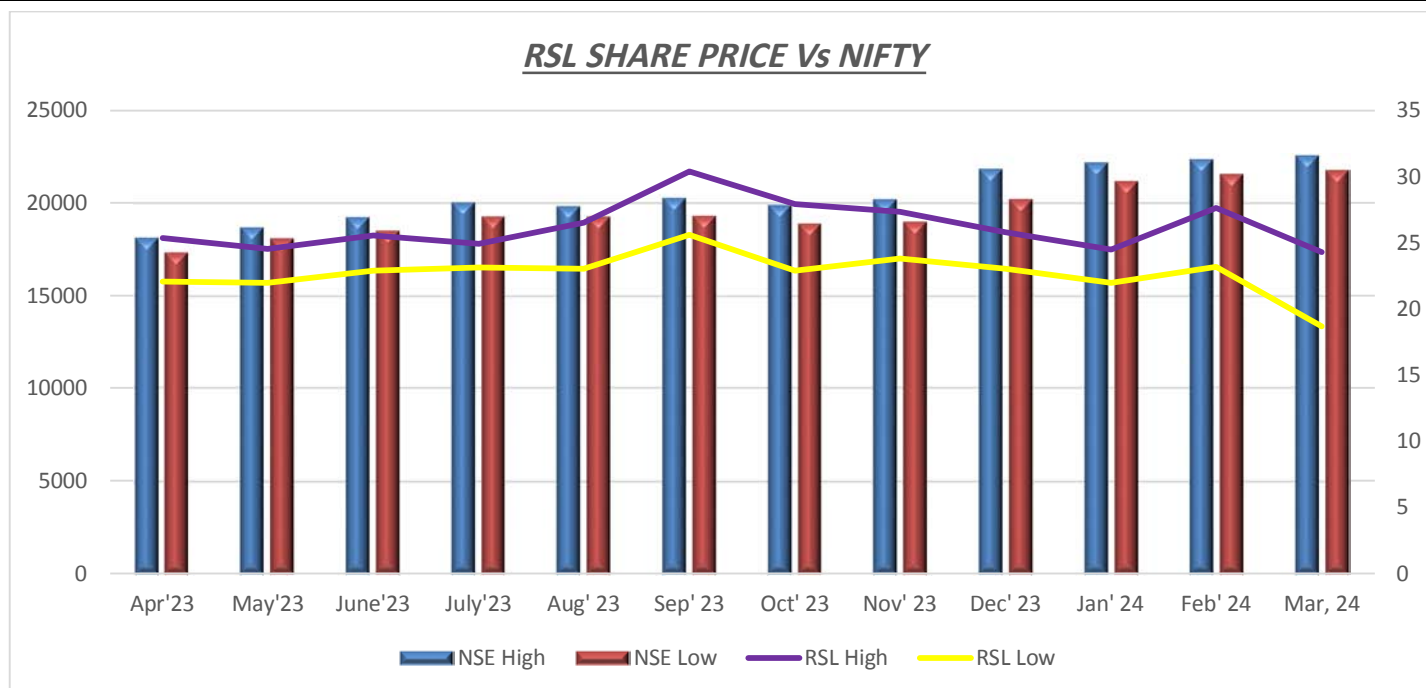
Monthly high/low of market price of the Company's equity shares traded on the Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. (BSE) and National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (NSE) during the financial year was as under:



MONTH	BSE				NSE			
	BSE High	BSE Low	RSL High	RSL Low	NSE High	NSE Low	RSL High	RSL Low
April, 2023	61,209.46	58793.08	25.38	22.06	18089.15	17312.75	25.35	22.05
May, 2023	63036.12	61002.17	24.50	21.99	18662.45	18042.40	24.50	21.95
June, 2023	64768.58	62359.14	25.49	22.55	19201.70	18464.55	25.50	22.85
July, 2023	67619.17	64836.16	24.89	23.05	19991.85	19234.40	24.90	23.10
August, 2023	66658.12	64723.63	26.48	22.87	19795.60	19223.65	26.50	23.00
September, 2023	67927.23	64818.37	30.29	25.41	20222.45	19255.70	30.40	25.60
October, 2023	66592.16	63092.98	27.94	22.82	19849.75	18837.85	27.90	22.85
November, 2023	67069.89	63550.46	27.26	23.81	20158.70	18973.70	27.30	23.80
December, 2023	72484.34	67149.07	25.84	23.00	21801.45	20183.70	25.75	23.00
January, 2024	73427.59	70001.60	24.45	22.00	22124.15	21137.20	24.45	21.95
February, 2024	73413.93	70809.84	27.60	23.15	22297.50	21530.20	27.60	23.15
March, 2024	74245.17	71674.42	24.30	18.05	22526.60	21710.20	24.30	18.70

***RSL SHARE PRICE Vs BSE INDEX***





#### DETAILS OF EQUITY SHARES IN DEMATERIALIZED AND PHYSICAL FORM AS ON 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH 2024

The Company has signed an agreement with the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) and Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL). As intimated by SEBI, trading in the shares of the company is compulsorily to be in the dematerialised form for all the investors. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024, 97.16% of the total shares of the Company have been dematerialised.

Particulars	Number of shares	% of total number of shares
Dematerialised form		
NSDL (a)	8,19,70,643	53.38
CDSL (b)	6,72,32,822	43.78
<b>Sub Total (c)= (a)+(b)</b>	<b>14,92,03,465</b>	<b>97.16</b>
Physical form (d)	43,64,355	2.84
<b>Grand total (e)= (c)+(d)</b>	<b>15,35,67,820</b>	<b>100</b>

#### LOANS AND ADVANCES IN THE NATURE OF LOANS TO FIRMS/COMPANIES IN WHICH DIRECTORS ARE INTERESTED

The Company is having outstanding amount of loan and advances given to the following below mentioned Companies as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 in which directors are interested :

(Amt. in Rs. Lakhs)

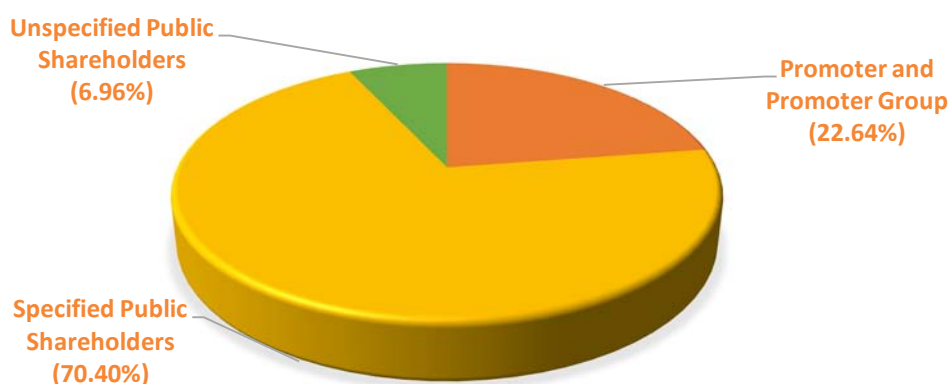
Name of the Company	Amount of Loan	Name of Directors Interested
M/s Buttar Biofuels Private Limited	447.47	Rana Inder Pratap Singh, Rana Ranjit Singh & Rana Veer Pratap Singh
M/s ETH Biofuels Private Limited	980.44	Rana Inder Pratap Singh, Rana Ranjit Singh & Rana Veer Pratap Singh
M/s Superior Biofuels Private Limited	202.00	Rana Inder Pratap Singh, Rana Ranjit Singh & Rana Veer Pratap Singh
M/s Erbir Ventures Private Limited	598.88	Rana Inder Pratap Singh & Rana Ranjit Singh
M/s Karimganj Biofuels Private Limited	2342.12	Rana Inder Pratap Singh, Rana Ranjit Singh & Rana Veer Pratap Singh



## SHAREHOLDING PATTERN AS ON 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH 2024

Category of Shareholders	Number of Shares	% of Total Shares
<b>Promoter and Promoter Group (A)</b>	<b>34766079</b>	<b>22.64</b>
<b>Specified Public Shareholding (B) (i)</b>		
Mutual Funds	100	0.00
Financial Institutions/Banks	366	0
Central Government/State Government	2550000	1.66
Foreign Portfolio Investor (Category I)	52705	0.03
Individuals	105502481	68.71
<b>Total Specified Public Shareholding</b>	<b>108105652</b>	<b>70.40</b>
<b>Any Other (comprises of following categories) (B) (ii)</b>		
- Trust	1	0
- Hindu Undivided Family (HUF)	4223326	2.75
- Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)	2587602	1.68
- Overseas Body Corporate	600	0
- Clearing Member	142687	0.09
- Bodies Corporate	3741873	2.44
<b>Total Unspecified Public Shareholding</b>	<b>10696089</b>	<b>6.96</b>
<b>Total Public (Specified(B)(i)+Unspecified) Shareholding (B)(ii)</b>	<b>118801741</b>	<b>77.36</b>
<b>Total Shareholding (A+B)</b>	<b>153567820</b>	<b>100</b>

### SHAREHOLDING PATTERN



\*Specified Public Shareholders comprises of Mutual Funds, Alternate Investment Funds, Financial Institutions/Banks, Central Government/State Government, Foreign Portfolio Investor & Individuals.

\*Unspecified Public Shareholders comprises of Trust, HUF, NRIs, Overseas Body Corporate, Clearing Member & Bodies Corporate.



## DISTRIBUTION OF SHAREHOLDING AS ON 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2024

Nominal Value of Each Share: Rs. 10/-

Shareholding Range	No. of Shareholders	% age to Total shareholders	Shares held	% age of total shares
1-500 shares	95780	78.60	13244454	8.62
500 To 1000 shares	11778	9.67	10006592	6.52
1000 To 2000 shares	6471	5.31	10171080	6.62
2001 To 3000 shares	2446	2.01	6373600	4.15
3001 To 4000 shares	1253	1.03	4573735	2.98
4001 To 5000 shares	1139	0.93	5447328	3.55
5001 To 10000 shares	1675	1.37	12709648	8.28
10001 shares and above	1321	1.08	91041383	59.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>121863</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>153567820</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### DECLARATION

The Company has made adequate disclosures as required under Regulations 17 to 27 and Clause (b) to (i) of Sub-Regulation (2) of Regulation 46 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015.

On behalf of the Board of Directors  
**For RANA SUGARS LIMITED**

Date : 13<sup>th</sup> August, 2024  
Place : Chandigarh

**RANA RANJIT SINGH**  
Chairman  
DIN: 00076770

**RANA VEER PRATAP SINGH**  
Managing Director  
DIN: 00076808





## Salient Features of Nomination, Remuneration & Board Diversity Policy

The Board of Rana Sugars Limited has adopted the Policy for Nomination and Remuneration of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel, Senior Management and Other Employees and Policy on Board Diversity.

### POLICY OBJECTIVE

- a) To lay down criteria for identifying persons who are qualified to become directors and who may be appointed in Senior Management of the Company in accordance with the criteria laid down.
- b) To lay down criteria for determining qualification, positive attributes and Independence of a Director.
- c) To lay down criteria, relating to remuneration of directors, key managerial personnel, Senior Management and Other Employees.

### CONSTITUTION

The Board shall determine the membership of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee which shall comprise of at least three non- executive directors, out of which not less than one-half shall be Independent Directors. Chairman of the Committee shall be an Independent Director.

Provided that the Chairperson of the Company (whether executive or non-executive) may be appointed as a member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee but shall not chair such Committee.

### QUORUM

The quorum for a meeting of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall be either two members or one third of the members of the committee, whichever is greater, including at least one independent director in attendance.

### POLICY

This policy is divided into three parts: (a) Appointment & Removal ; (b) Remuneration (c) Diversity

### ORDERLY SUCCESSION FOR APPOINTMENTS TO THE BOARD AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

- a) Board Level Appointment: The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company shall identify the suitable person from among the existing top management or from the outside to fill up the vacancy at the Board level. The appointment of the person at the Board level shall be in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with terms of Corporate Governance as may be amended from time to time.
- b) Sr. Management Level Appointment: The vacancy at Senior Management i.e. all members of management one level below the executive directors, including all functional heads (CEO/ CFO/ CS/ General Manager) shall be filled up by the Managing Director in line with the internal policy adopted by the management, keeping in view the organization's mission, vision, values, goals and objectives.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall review and monitor from time to time the implementation of this Policy to ensure its effectiveness and may also recommend changes, if any, to the Board for ensuing effective succession planning.

This Policy and criteria of making payments to non-executive directors shall be disclosed on its website and a web link thereto shall be provided in the Annual Report. The Board may review or amend this Policy, in whole or in part, from time to time, after taking into account amendments made by regulatory authorities in applicable laws, rules and regulations etc. and the recommendations from the Nomination & Remuneration Committee. The Policy was last reviewed and amended on 29<sup>th</sup> May, 2024.

The Complete Policy is available on our website at [www.ranasugars.com](http://www.ranasugars.com)



## CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO) AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER (CFO) CERTIFICATION

To,

### The Board of Directors

Rana Sugars Limited

We, the undersigned, in our respective capacities as Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer of Rana Sugars Limited (“the Company”), to the best of our knowledge and belief, certify that:

- (a) We have reviewed the financial statements and the cash flow statement for the year ended on March 31, 2024 and based on our knowledge and belief, we state that:
- (i) These statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain any 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, applicable laws, and regulations.
- (b) We further state that to the best of our knowledge and belief, there are no transactions entered into by the Company during the year, which are fraudulent, illegal, or violative of the Company’s code of conduct.
- (c) We accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining internal controls for financial reporting and that we have evaluated the effectiveness of internal control systems of the company pertaining to financial reporting and we have disclosed to the auditors and the Audit committee, deficiencies in the design or operation of such internal controls, if any, of which we are aware and the steps we have taken or propose to take to rectify these deficiencies.
- (d) We have indicated, based on our most recent evaluation, wherever applicable, to the Auditors and Audit Committee:
- i) Significant changes, if any, in the internal control over financial reporting during the year;
  - ii) Significant changes, if any, in the accounting policies made during the year and that the same has been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements: and
  - iii) Instances of significant fraud of which we have become aware and the involvement therein, if any, of the management or an employee having significant role in the Company’s internal control system over financial reporting.

Place : Chandigarh  
Date : May 29, 2024

**RANA VEER PRATAP SINGH**  
Managing Director  
DIN: 00076808

**GAURAV GARG**  
Chief Financial Officer

## DECLARATION

Pursuant to the requirements of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, I, hereby certify that the Board Members and the Senior Management Personnel have affirmed compliance with the Rules of Code of Conduct for the financial year ended 31<sup>st</sup> of March, 2024.

For and on behalf of  
**For RANA SUGARS LIMITED**

Place : Chandigarh  
Date : May 29, 2024

**RANA VEER PRATAP SINGH**  
Managing Director  
DIN: 00076808



## 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

**Rana Sugars Limited,**

SCO 49-50, Sector 8-C,

Madhya Marg, Chandigarh.

We have examined the relevant registers, records, forms, returns and disclosures received from the Directors of Rana Sugars Limited having CIN: L15322CH1991PLC011537 and having registered office at SCO 49-50, Sector 8-C, Madhya Marg, Chandigarh (hereinafter referred to as 'the Company'), produced before us by the Company for the purpose of issuing this Certificate, in accordance with Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V Para-C Sub clause 10(i) of the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the verifications (including Directors Identification Number (DIN) status at the portal [www.mca.gov.in](http://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 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024, except in the manner as stated hereunder, 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 the Director	DIN	Date of appointment in the company
1.	Rana Inder Pratap Singh	00075107	31.10.2002
2.	Rana Ranjit Singh	00076770	28.12.2006
3.	Rana Veer Pratap Singh	00076808	28.12.2006
4.	Ms. Navpreet Kaur	07144566	09.11.2018
5.	Mr. Basant Kumar Bajaj	07291050	12.08.2022
6.	Mr. Surjeet Kaushal	10337612	01.10.2023

Ensuring the eligibility for the appointment/ continuity of every Director on the Board is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these based on our verification. This certificate is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

**For A. ARORA & COMPANY**

Date : July 30, 2024

Place : Chandigarh

**AJAY K. ARORA**

(Proprietor)

UDIN : F002191F000857232

FCS No. 2191

C P No. 993

Peer Review Cert. No. 2120/2022



## CERTIFICATE ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

To  
The Members of  
**Rana Sugars Limited**

We have examined the compliance of the conditions of Corporate Governance by Rana Sugars Limited (“the Company”) for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2024, as per the relevant provisions of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

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

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and the representations made by the Directors and the Management, we certify that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as mentioned in the above mentioned Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as applicable.

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

### **Assumptions & Limitation of scope and Review:**

1. Compliance of the applicable laws and ensuring the authenticity of documents and information furnished, are the responsibilities of the management of the listed entity.
2. Our responsibility is to certify based upon our examination of relevant documents and information. This is neither an audit nor an expression of opinion.
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial Records and Books of Accounts of the listed entity.
4. This Report is solely for the intended purpose of compliance in terms of Regulation 34 read with Schedule V of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the listed entity nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the listed entity.

Place : Chandigarh  
Date : July 30, 2024

**Ajay K Arora**  
Company Secretary  
UDIN : F002191F000857518  
M. No. 2191  
C. P. No. 993  
Peer Review Cert. No. 2120/2022



# Management Discussion & Analysis (“MDA”) Report

## GLOBAL ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

The baseline forecast is for the world economy to continue growing at 3.2 percent during 2024 and 2025, at the same pace as in 2023. A slight acceleration for advanced economies—where growth is expected to rise from 1.6 percent in 2023 to 1.7 percent in 2024 and 1.8 percent in 2025—will be offset by a modest slowdown in emerging market and developing economies from 4.3 percent in 2023 to 4.2 percent in both 2024 and 2025. The forecast for global growth five years from now—at 3.1 percent—is at its lowest in decades. Global inflation is expected to decline steadily, from 6.8 percent in 2023 to 5.9 percent in 2024 and 4.5 percent in 2025, with advanced economies returning to their inflation targets sooner than emerging market and developing economies. Core inflation is generally projected to decline more gradually.

The global economy has been surprisingly resilient, despite significant central bank interest rate hikes to restore price stability. Changes in mortgage and housing markets over the pre-pandemic decade of low interest rates moderated the near-term impact of policy rate hikes. Under medium-term prospects, the lower predicted growth in output per person stems, notably, from persistent structural frictions preventing capital and labor from moving to productive firms. The Global scenario also indicates how dimmer prospects for growth in China and other large emerging market economies will weigh on trading partners.

International Sugar prices for both raw and white sugar have touched high of last 11 years due to lower crop not only in India but also Thailand with only silver lining from Brazil achieving record sugar production during the year 2023-24. It has been seen that whenever Indian Sugar is not in global market or India is importing sugar, International Sugar prices takes cognizance of it and remains bullish. Brazil has achieved record sugar production during the year and most of global sugar requirement is fed by Brazil. Brazil during the year 2023-24 (April – March) exported a quantity of 35.2 million MT of Sugar which is higher by almost 26.8% as compared to last year.

World Economic Outlook Growth Projections			
(Real GDP, annual percent change)	PROJECTIONS		
	2023	2024	2025
<b>World Output</b>	3.2	3.2	3.2
<b>Advanced Economies</b>	1.6	1.7	1.8
United States	2.5	2.7	1.9
Euro Area	0.4	0.8	1.5
Germany	-0.3	0.2	1.3
France	0.9	0.7	1.4
Italy	0.9	0.7	0.7
Spain	2.5	1.9	2.1
Japan	1.9	0.9	1.0
United Kingdom	0.1	0.5	1.5
Canada	1.1	1.2	2.3
Other Advanced Economies	1.8	2.0	2.4
<b>Emerging Market and Developing Economies</b>	4.3	4.2	4.2
Emerging and Developing Asia	5.6	5.2	4.9
China	5.2	4.6	4.1
India	7.8	6.8	6.5
Emerging and Developing Europe	3.2	3.1	2.8
Russia	3.6	3.2	1.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.3	2.0	2.5
Brazil	2.9	2.2	2.1
Mexico	3.2	2.4	1.4
Middle East and Central Asia	2.0	2.8	4.2
Saudi Arabia	-0.8	2.6	6.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.4	3.8	4.0
Nigeria	2.9	3.3	3.0
South Africa	0.6	0.9	1.2
<b>Memorandum</b>			
Emerging Market and Middle-Income Economies	4.4	4.1	4.1
Low-Income Developing Countries	4.0	4.7	5.2

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook, April 2024

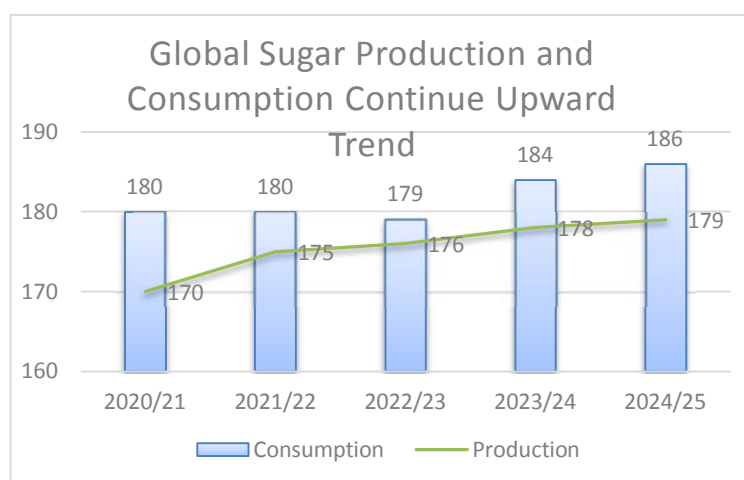
Note: For India, data and forecasts are presented on a fiscal year basis, with FY 2023/24 (starting in April 2023) shown in the 2023 column; India's growth projections are 6.9 percent in 2024 and 6.5 percent in 2025 based on calendar year.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND IMF.org

## 2023/24 Sugar Overview

Global sugar production is expected to forecast up 2.5 million tons to 186.0 million with lower production in Brazil expected to more than offset higher production in Thailand, India, China, and Mexico. Consumption is anticipated to rise to a new record with growth in markets such as India and Pakistan. Exports are expected to decline due to reduced shipments from Brazil, India, and Thailand. Stocks are forecast lower as reduced stocks in Thailand are projected to more than offset a rise in stocks in India.

U.S. production is expected to go up marginally to 8.4 million tons. Imports are forecast down based on projected quota programs set at minimum levels consistent with World Trade Organization and free trade agreement obligations, and on projected imports from Mexico, re-exports, and high-tier tariff imports. Consumption is practically unchanged while stocks are reduced due to lower imports.







Brazil production is forecast 1.5 million tons lower but still the second highest on record at 44.0 million tons as less sugarcane is forecast to be available for crushing due to unfavorably dry weather. The sugar/ethanol production mix is expected to favor sugar relative to the previous season going from 49 percent to 51 percent for sugar and from 51 percent to 49 percent for ethanol. Consumption and exports are both forecast unchanged.

European Union production is forecast flat at 15.0 million tons as sugarbeet area is expected to be up slightly with lower yields. Consumption, imports, and exports are forecast unchanged while stocks are expected to rise with the higher beginning stocks.

(Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook April 2024, USDA)

## INDIAN ECONOMIC REVIEW

As per the report of S&P Global Ratings, India will remain the fastest growing economy among Asia Pacific nations. It has pegged a growth of 6 per cent previously in March and retained the same. India is likely to grow at 6.7 per cent for the next three years, retaining its tag as the fastest-growing major economy. The report stated that Asia's emerging economies will remain the fastest-growing ones and India, along with Vietnam and Philippines will lead in growth outlook through 2026.

India, Vietnam, and the Philippines continue to lead, with average growth of 6.7%, 6.6%, and 6.1%, respectively, in 2023-2026. In India, they forecast growth of 6% in fiscal 2024 as reopening momentum gradually fades and tighter monetary policy restrains activity. Private consumer demand is slowing against this backdrop, with urban consumers faring better than rural. Agriculture and construction activity has shown resilient growth, though agriculture performance in the coming fiscal year will be affected by El Nino conditions. Beyond this fiscal year, the growth is close to 7% on strong investment and domestic consumer demand. Retail inflation is expected to soften to 5 per cent this fiscal from 6.7 per cent.

### India all set to overtake Japan as 4th largest economy by 2025

It has been projected that the country is all set to overtake Japan as 4<sup>th</sup> largest economy in the world by 2025.

The size of India's GDP is currently ranked 5<sup>th</sup>, after the US, China, Germany, and Japan. It overtook the UK in 2022. Just a decade ago, Indian GDP was the eleventh largest in the world. Currently, India's GDP is estimated to be around USD 3.7 trillion.

### Indian Economic Outlook

India is expected to grow between 7.6% and 7.8% in fiscal 2024, followed by 6.6% and 6.75% over the next two years respectively as per report of Deloitte Insights.

Regional wars remain contained without having major implications for global supply chains and economy. Growth in the United States and the European Union likely rebound later in 2024. There is political stability after the elections in India and other major industrial nations such as the United States.

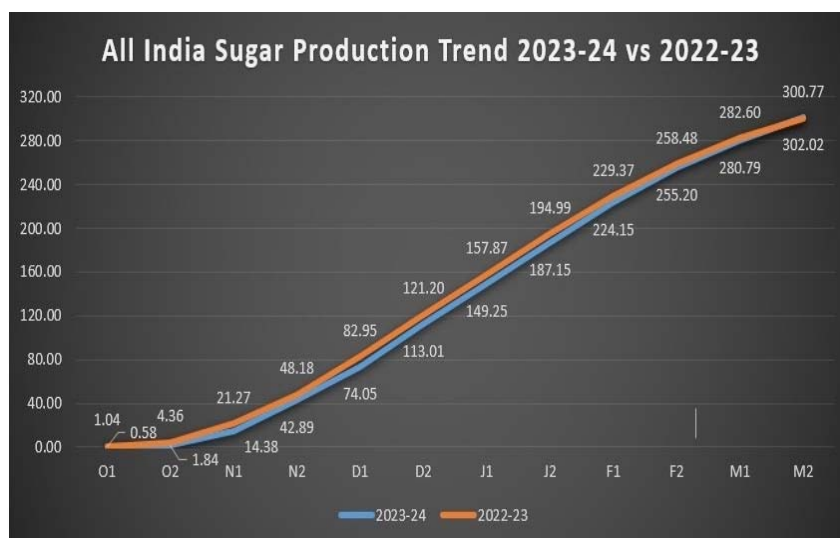
As India races to clinch the third spot in terms of GDP, the consumer market is also set to become the world's third-largest by 2027. By 2030, close to one in two households will belong to either high- or upper-middle-income categories with growing disposable incomes.

### Indian Sugar Industry Outlook

The sugarcane crushing season 2023-24 in India has entered its last leg as a large number of sugar mills have started ending operations.

According to data released by Indian Sugar & Bio-energy Manufacturers Association (ISMA), sugar production till 31st March, 2024 in the current 2023-24 Sugar Season reached 302.02 lakh tons, against 300.77 lakh tons produced last year on the corresponding date.

Overall, 322 factories have closed their crushing operations across the country against 346 closed last year, as of end of March i.e. number of operating factories were higher at 210 this year against 187 mills which were operating last year on the corresponding date.





## State Wise Factories Operations and Sugar Production Data: -

YTD	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2024				31 <sup>st</sup> March 2023			
	Number of Factories			Sugar Production (Lac Tons)	Number of Factories			Sugar Production (Lac Tons)
ZONE	Started	Closed	Operating		Started	Closed	Operating	
U.P	121	46	75	97.20	117	20	97	88.98
Maharashtra	207	140	67	107.32	211	200	11	104.96
Karnataka	76	72	4	49.50	75	71	4	54.90
Gujarat	17	14	3	9.17	16	8	8	9.64
Tamil Nadu	29	2	27	7.87	29	1	28	9.16
Others	82	48	34	30.96	85	46	39	33.13
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>302.02</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>300.77</b>

*For Punjab, the above data is not available for 2023-24 form the Source*

ISMA had earlier in mid – March revised its net sugar production estimate for the season 2023-24 to be 320 lakh tons. Domestic consumption needs are expected to be 285 lakh tons.

As per ISMA, with the above production and consumption figures, a healthy closing stock of 91 lakh tons can be anticipated by the end of the season.

Weather forecasting agencies have predicted a normal to above-normal South West monsoon for the year 2024. Consequently, a moderate crushing season is expected for 2024-25.

ISMA has requested the Government to permit the export of 10 lakh tons of sugar in the current season. The request for export suggests a careful balance between meeting domestic consumption needs, sustaining Ethanol Blending Program (EBP) and leveraging surplus for export opportunities.

As per ISMA, an apex trade body, Indian sugar production is projected to increase by 4 million tonnes (MT) to 36 MT in the 2023-24 season (October 2023-September 2024), the US Department of Agriculture has said. But, India is likely to produce 32.8 MT of sugar in the 2022-23 marketing year, down 3.5 per cent from the previous forecast, as sugarcane yields in major producing States fell due to **erratic weather conditions**.

Going forward, ethanol is set to become the money spinner for most of the sugar mills. Ethanol is a biofuel produced naturally through the fermentation of sugars by yeast. It is used in the production of drugs, plastics, polishes and cosmetics and also as an alternative fuel source. It is the latter that is going to bring a windfall for the sugar makers.

The large integrated sugar mills means that they have huge capacity to “supply ethanol to the three oil marketing companies at very profitable prices. These integrated sugar mills have de-risked their business model and today, the profitability from the ethanol business – which constitutes 25-30 per cent of revenues – is much higher than the sugar business.”

Additionally, the government will likely come out with a policy on flex-fuel cars. Although widespread use of such vehicles will take longer, a moderate adoption is enough to drive up ethanol consumption even after 2025.

*(Source: Economic Times, ISMA, Hindu Business Line, Chinimandi, Deloitte Insights)*

### **Sugar Production and Diversion to Ethanol**

For the 2024-25 season, experts anticipate India’s gross sugar production will be 34.5 million metric tonnes (MMT) and 4 MMT will go for ethanol production.

As per the production forecast, it is expected that India’s sucrose production for the 2024-25 season to be 34.5 MMT, and sugar diversion of 4 MMT for ethanol production.”

Regarding outlook for the Indian sugarcane crop (2025 and beyond), it is expected that with good rainfall and a very high FRP, the country will see the area expanding to 6.0 million hectares. Maharashtra and Karnataka should have a great crop for the 2025-26 season, probably a record, and India shall achieve its objective of 20 per cent blending and some export possibility.

Without sugarcane contribution, achieving the ethanol blending target of 20 percent will be tough. India should be able to meet its domestic market and ethanol blending needs and will have some surplus to export from the 2025-26 season and beyond.



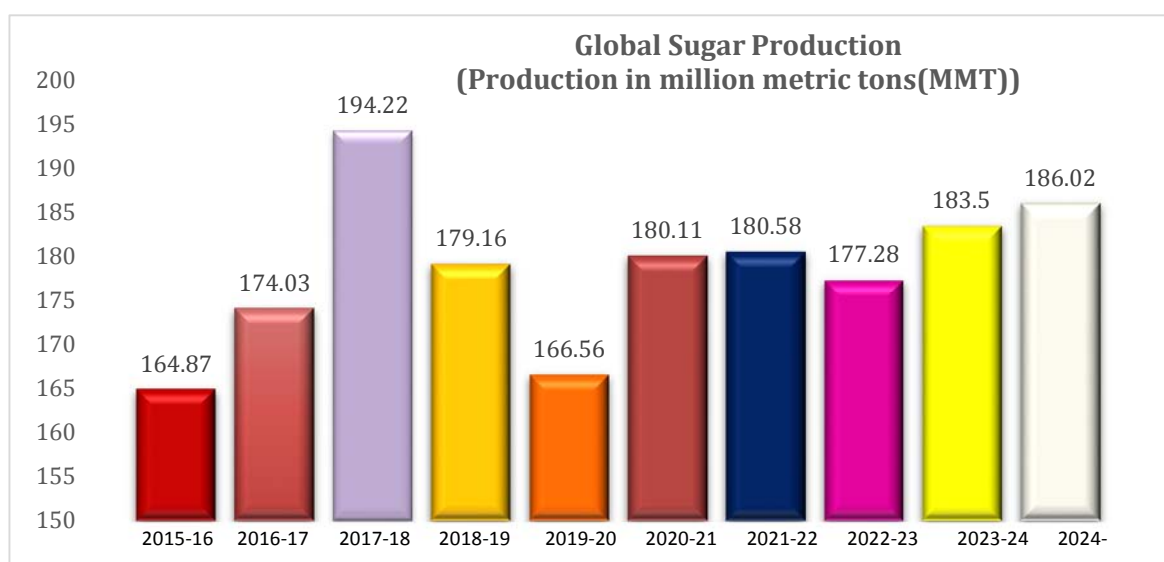
The Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare has recently released the progress of area coverage under kharif crops as of July 8, 2024. Data showed that sugarcane sowing reached 56.88 lakh hectares this year, compared to 55.45 lakh hectares in 2023.

The government is also optimistic that India is on track to achieve 20 percent ethanol blending by 2025. According to the Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell (PPAC) Monthly Ready Reckoner report, ethanol blending with petrol was 15.4% during May 2024, and cumulative ethanol blending during November 2023-May 2024 was 12.6%.

(Source : [www.Chinimandi.com](http://www.Chinimandi.com))

## GLOBAL SUGAR SECTOR OVERVIEW

Global production in 2023/24 was seen at 179.7 million tons, down from a previous projection of 179.9 million tonnes, with a modest upward revision to consumption expectations to 180.4 million tons from 180.2 million tonnes. Global consumption will continue to rise to 189 million tonnes in 2023/24 from 188 million tonnes in 2022/23, leaving the world market with an estimated surplus of 5 million tonnes for 2023/24.



### High yields and oversupply in the EU beet sugar market

Recent protests by French and German farmers are due to what they see as unfair competition from countries like Ukraine that are not subject to the same regulations as farmers in EU countries. The 2023-24 sugar beet harvest in the EU, which began in early September, is now complete. After a delayed beet sowing last spring, rain during the summer and autumn resulted in high beet yields.

The campaign of lifting the beets saw yet more wet weather across northern Europe, followed by frost and mild weather at the end of the campaign. The sugar content of the beets was lower compared to this time last year, except in Poland, which has experienced a record crop. Overall estimates for EU beet sugar production for 2023-24 is 16.4 million tonnes, compared with the 14.8 million tonnes produced in 2022-23 and 17.0 million tonnes produced in 2021-22.

### High sugar pricing leads to greater investment in Brazil's sugar industry

A record cane crop, which began in April last year, is being realised, despite the area under cane being at its lowest for 12 years. Rain meant a slow start to the cane crush, and concerns over heavy rainfall accelerated the cane crush. The harvest ended in March, with total cane sugar production estimated at 45 million tonnes for 2023-24, compared to the 38.7 million tonnes produced in 2022-23.

Rain is needed to aid cane development for the 2024-25 crop, as drier than normal conditions in December and January affected the soil's moisture. Recent high global sugar pricing alongside reduced diesel and fertiliser prices have increased sugar mill profits. This has led to more investment in Brazil's sugar industry, resulting in greater efficiencies in the production process and a record volume of sugar produced since November. In December, January and February, bulk raw sugar left the ports on time and in full, surpassing all previous records, due to the dry weather. Ethanol production from sugarcane has more than doubled



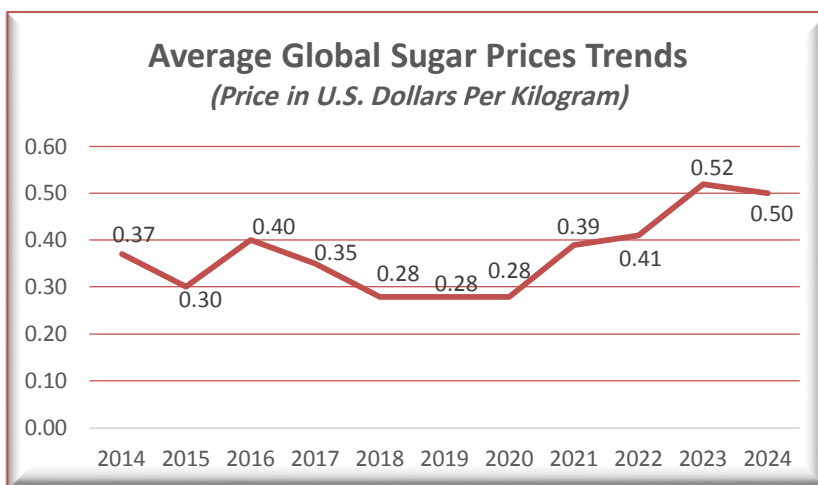
compared to this time last year, but global prices for crude oil have seen imported oil as a cheaper energy source. With domestic ethanol prices falling, sugar mills have increased the production of sugar as a sweetener to 51.4%.

(Source: Global sugar market report April 2024 | Ragus)

### GLOBAL SUGAR PRICE TRENDS

The FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) Sugar Price Index plunged 7.5% to 117.1 points in May 2024, a third consecutive monthly decline, and the lowest level since January 2023, mainly driven by the good start of the new harvest season in Brazil, which was bolstered by conducive weather conditions contributing to an improved global supply outlook. Larger export availabilities from Brazil and lower international crude oil prices exerted further downward pressure on sugar prices.

In 2024, the global sugar price is forecast to decrease by more than ten percent, as compared to 2023. In general, the total sugar consumption worldwide has gradually increased during the last 12 years. In 2010-11, the global consumption of sugar amounted to about 156 million metric tons. By 2022-2023, it had increased to about 176 million metric tons. However, the market value of the global sugar industry has fluctuated over the years. In 2012, the global sugar manufacturing industry was valued at over 113 billion U.S. dollars, compared to just under 78 billion U.S. dollars in 2022. Total global sugar exports amount to more than 66 million metric tons per year. The leading sugar-exporting country worldwide is Brazil. The South American country is the world's largest sugar producer and accounts for about half of the entire global sugar exports. Thailand and India are the countries with the second and third most sugar exports worldwide. Those two countries export about 11 and six million metric tons of sugar per year, respectively. The main importer of sugar worldwide is Indonesia. The Southeast Asian country imports approximately 5.8 million metric tons of sugar. The United States ranks in third place, with sugar imports of about 3.1 million metric tonnes of sugar annually.

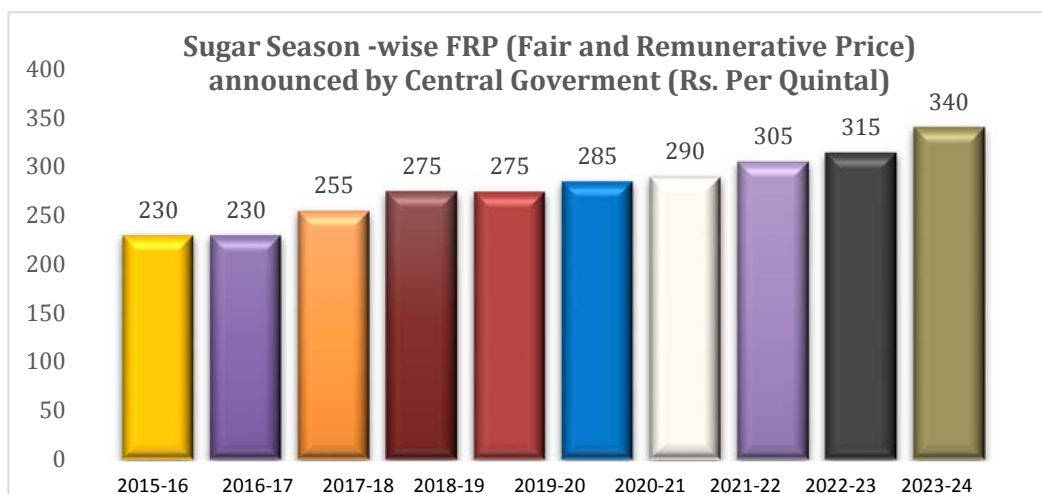


(Source: tradingeconimincs.com, statista, Ragus)

### INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

Sugar Industry is an important Agro-based industry that impacts rural livelihood of about 5 crore sugarcane farmers & their families & around 5 lakh workers directly employed in sugar mills & other ancillary activities.

Sugar production in India had been cyclic in nature. Every 2-3 years of high sugar production, were followed by low sugar production. However, from the sugar season 2017-18 and onwards, the country has produced surplus sugar than the domestic requirement of about 250-265 Lakh Metric Tonnes.





India's sugar consumption this year is poised to hit a record high as demand during the peak summer season gets a boost from heat waves and the mobilisation of millions for elections in the scorching temperatures. Higher consumption would lift local prices and boost margins of sugar producers.

Consumption of cold drinks and ice cream, and as a result demand for sugar, rises in India during the summer months roughly from mid-March to mid-June.

As per some reports, India's sugar consumption in during April-June could rise to 7.5 million tons, up 5% from a year ago. This year's unusual rise in consumption is temporary, with demand growth returning to a normal pace next year.

But right now the industry is experiencing an unusual boost in demand. This is expected to lift total consumption. India's sugar consumption in the 2022-23 marketing year, which ended on Sept. 30, stood at 27.85 million tons. Higher demand has already begun lifting sugar prices, which have risen nearly 3% in a fortnight. India was a consistent sugar exporter in the last four seasons. However, lower carry-over stocks and weather anomaly have pushed country's next two sugar seasons to take a break on exporting sugar out of the country. Govt. of India had announced export restrictions on sugar beyond October 31, 2023 until further notice by DGFT

Domestic Sugar consumption keeps on increasing year after year and it is evident with the domestic quota releases so far. The consumption for 2023-24 is estimated to the 28.7 million tonnes, Entire domestic quota/ releases which shall be given by the government will get consumed in the country itself.

India has been the largest consumer and second largest producer of sugar in the world. With about 15% share in global sugar consumption and about 20% production of sugar, Indian sugar trends affects the global markets profusely. This leading position makes India as the most suitable nation to lead International Sugar Organisation (ISO) which is the apex international body on sugar and relating products having about 90 countries as members.

#### **DRIVERS OF SUGAR DEMAND IN INDIA**

**Population Growth:** India's population is growing at a rate of 0.81% and has reached 1.43 billion in 2023, the highest global population increment. The country is the most populous country in the world in terms of population and has surpassed China in Mid-June, 2023 to become the most populous country, catalyzing sugar demand.

*(Source: macrotrends.net)*

**Growing confectionery sales:** By 2025, the sugar confectionery market in India is estimated to reach 4.06 billion US\$ (in retail prices), growing at a CAGR of 7.45% per annum for the period 2020-2024, driving sugar demand.

*(Source: market research.com)*

**Robust soft drinks consumption:** Soft drinks industry in India is expected to grow annually by 9% between 2021 and 2025, strengthening the offtake of sugar. *(Source: Economic Times)*

#### **Punjab Sugar Industry Overview**

Punjab has increased the per hectare yield from 340 quintals per hectares in 1960-61 to 838.41 quintals per hectares last year. This year, the total area under the crop was 88,000 hectares (2,17,360 acres) and the average yield per hectare was 835.92 quintals (338.42 quintals per acre), which is second highest in the history of the state. 24 sugar mills of the state, including nine in cooperative sector and seven in private, have crushed 596.7 lakh quintals of cane and produced 54.5 lakh quintals of sugar by getting 9.31% sugar per quintal against 9.02% last year.

Punjab Sugar Industry is currently going through difficult times just like the sugar industries of several other states in India. Financial and infrastructural problems are believed to be the main reasons behind the problems plaguing Punjab's sugar industry.

The situation is going to improve with the new methods of production. In order to make the sugar industry have sustainable growth, it is important to have an easy access to adequate amounts of basic ingredients at a competitive price structure in order to compete along with the other low cost sugar manufacturing countries such as Australia, Thailand, and Brazil. The cost of the sugarcane has to be economical to lower the production cost of sugar.

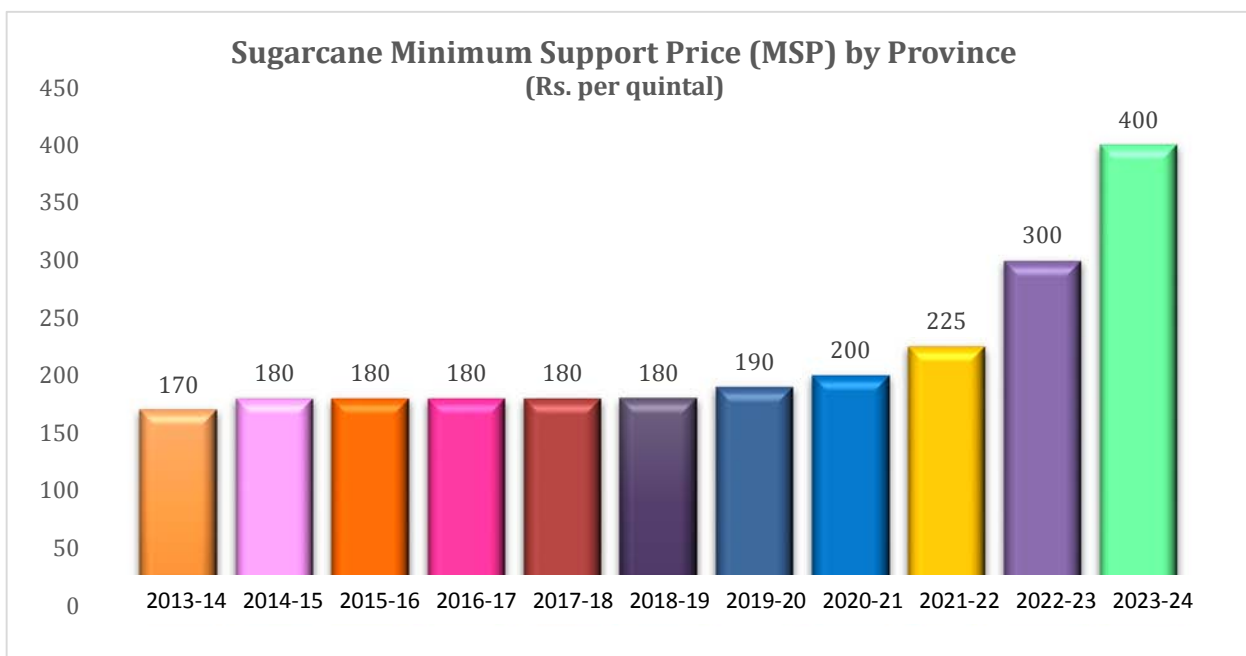
Mechanized Pit Planning is a new kind of agricultural method which uses the latest techniques to boost the yield or the harvest by the means of organic techniques of agriculture.

In 2023/24, the Punjab government set the minimum support price (MSP) at 400 rupees/40 kg (\$35.8/ton), which is 33 percent higher than 2022/23. The Sindh government announced 425 rupees (\$38/ton). The Sindh rate is traditionally higher because of





higher sugar recovery in Sindh's sugarcane. The 2023/24 crushing season was very smooth, without the traditional delays in purchases from millers.



(Source: [www.business.mapsofindia.com](http://www.business.mapsofindia.com), USDA, Czapp,)

### Uttar Pradesh Sugar Industry Overview

Uttar Pradesh Sugar Industry is one of the largest sugar industries in the Indian economy. The lavish measures in form of new promotional policies for the Uttar Pradesh sugar industry by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh was introduced at a time when it was much needed to further boost the growth of the Uttar Pradesh sugar industry. The improvements in the plant capacity and the introduction of new techniques which enables the optimization of the existing plant capacities has the further made the growth definite.

With the new promotional policies of the Uttar Pradesh sugar industry, the investors have already starting eyeing the future prospects. Uttar Pradesh is the second state with the highest sugar mills. There are 120 sugar mills operating in 45 districts of Uttar Pradesh. The existing companies under the Uttar Pradesh sugar industry are planning an investment pertaining to expansion of about Rs 4,000 crore. A batch of Brownfield and Greenfield expansion projects has already started their activities of crushing cane. The increase in the capacity would help the Uttar Pradesh sugar industry to churn out an extra 140,000 tons of crushed cane every day to the existing 2.5 million tons of sugar produced within a few years' time. The total sugar production under the Uttar Pradesh sugar industry would lead to 7.5 million tons, making Uttar Pradesh the biggest manufacturer of sugar in India.

The Uttar Pradesh sugar industry has a bright future as one of the prospective players in the global sugar market. The demand for sugar across the world has been growing exponentially. The Uttar Pradesh sugar industry with its capacity can cater to this international demand. The advantages of the Uttar Pradesh sugar industry are that the cost of production is quite low and the climatic conditions and the conditions of the soil are favorable to the sugarcane production. The region of India where the state of Uttar Pradesh lies is one of the most fertile lands in India called the 'doab'. This is an extremely fertile belt of lands between the rivers Ganges and Jamuna. To boost the production of the Uttar Pradesh sugar industry, the government of Uttar Pradesh is likely to set up a research and development unit which would develop better quality sugarcane plants to have better yield and diseases-resistant crops to ensure that the industry has a sustainable growth. The geographical position of the state of Uttar Pradesh is one of the key advantages as it is very easy to access. With all these developments the Uttar Pradesh sugar industry can meet the increasing domestic demands in India, which due to the improvements in the economic conditions and the rise in the general income level. The present consumption of sugar is nearly 19 MT annually and it may go up to 24 MT on a yearly basis.

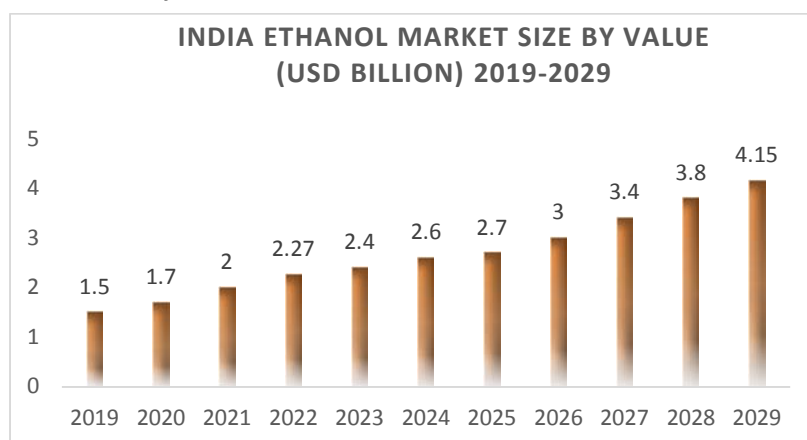
(Source: [www.business.mapsofindia.com](http://www.business.mapsofindia.com), UPSMA)



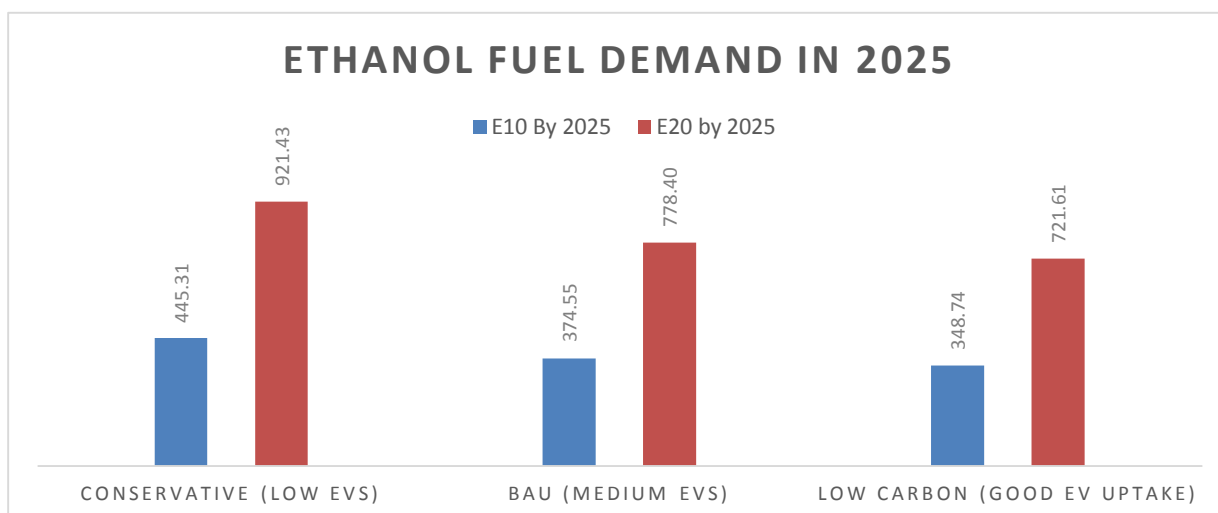
## INDIAN ETHANOL SECTOR OVERVIEW

The India ethanol market attained a valuation of \$6,512.27 million in 2023 and is poised for robust growth in the forecast period. The valuation on a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) basis is predicted to grow at the rate of 8.84 percent through 2029 and could reach \$10456.98 million by 2029. The rising demand for biofuels is expected to lead to growth in the India ethanol market. The country is gradually embracing the usage of ethanol-based fuels and electric cars, which will fuel market expansion in India. A major trend in the nation is the expansion of the agricultural sector and the use of feedstock for the production of ethanol. To increase output and support the schemes and plans that will lead to the expansion of the India ethanol market During the forecast period, the government is actively investing in the sector.

The automobile industry worldwide is swiftly moving towards an all-electric future, and just a few years ago, India proposed a 100% EV objective by 2030. Nevertheless, that has now been revised to a more realistic 2040. Surprisingly, despite the EV aim, ethanol flex-fuel cars are being seriously considered, and India's minister for road transport and highways is actively lobbying for the cause. Ethanol-blended gasoline is not new to India; for over a decade, Petrol has been combined with ethanol, albeit at trace amounts of 2-3%. As modest quantities of ethanol - approximately 10% - have no negative impact on modern internal combustion engines (ICEs), ethanol blending was used to reduce India's heavy burden due to humongous crude oil import bill. OMCs (Oil Marketing Companies) achieved the target of 10% ethanol blending in petrol in June 2022, recently, with the government aiming to raise it to 20% by 2025.



According to projections of petrol use and a 20% ethanol mix, India will require 1,016 crore liters of ethanol by 2025, much less than India's expected supply of 1,500 crore liters. The public sector oil marketing corporations under the administrative jurisdiction of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas are also investing Rs. 14,000 core in the construction of 12 second generation (2G) bio-refineries. Besides bagasse, which is sugarcane waste left behind after juice extraction, 2G ethanol is made from agricultural leftovers, such as rice and wheat straw, maize cobs, and even empty fruit branches. As a result, the proposed 2G ethanol facilities are expected to enhance ethanol output using agricultural waste.





Based on source, India ethanol market is divided into Sugar & Molasses-based, Grain-based, and Second Generation segments. In terms of volume, the grain-based segment dominates market. Ample availability of corn and maize and development of efficient technologies across the nation have encouraged the category growth. Grain-based ethanol is predominantly created via the dry milling technique and 1 bushel of corn may produce 2.86 gallons of denatured ethanol. As producers address issues related to yields and demand saturation. One of the main methods for producing ethanol nationwide is presently sugar mills. National acceptance of molasses-derived ethanol is growing, and developing nations are setting the pace.

Based on purity, India ethanol market is split into Denatured and Un-denatured segments. The denatured ethanol segment is expected to be a faster-growing segment in terms of volume, owing to rising demand from the fuel and household chemicals industries. To achieve the desired properties, it can be combined with other chemicals. It is primarily used in cleaning and sanitizing formulations for indoor and outdoor environments. Denatured alcohol is derived primarily from natural sources such as corn starch and grains, making it suitable for household use. Other major growth drivers include increased awareness of indoor hygiene and the harmful effects of synthetic ingredients.

Based on purity, India ethanol market is divided into Industrial Solvents, Fuel & Fuel Additives, Beverages, Disinfectant, Personal Care, and other segments. The fuel and fuel additives segment leads the India ethanol market by application. Rising demand for automotive fuel and changing regulations aimed at reducing air pollution is driving up demand for the product, which is used in the production of gasoline additives to improve fuel efficiency.

As it is widely used in major end-use industries, industrial solvent is one of the steadily growing applications. Rising demand from the pharmaceutical and paints and coatings industries is expected to boost overall demand. The application segment's future growth is heavily reliant on macroeconomic factors such as government policies and federal bank provisions.

The National Policy on Biofuel (NPB) – 2018 provides an indicative target of 20% ethanol blending in petrol by 2030. As a step in this direction, OMCs are to procure ethanol derived from C heavy molasses, B heavy molasses, sugarcane Juice, sugar, sugar syrup, damaged food grains unfit for human consumption, surplus food grains as decided by National Biofuel Coordination Committee (NBCC) under the ambit of NPB-2018, including fruit and vegetable wastes. Under the EBP Programme, OMCs procure and blend up to 10% ethanol in petrol.

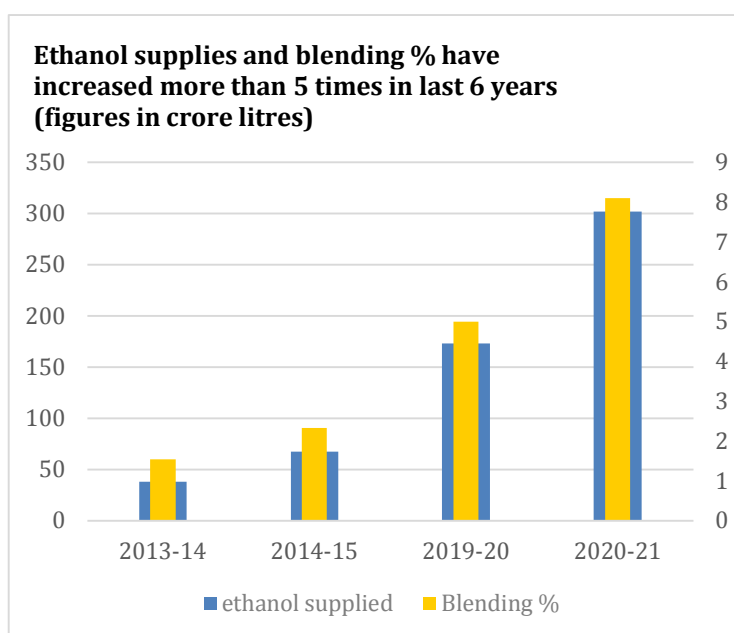
To summarize, annual ethanol procurement quantity (i.e. off take assurance) is worked out by the OMCs along with ethanol procurement price derived from damaged and surplus food grains (if applicable), whereas, ethanol procurement price derived from sugarcane based raw materials is fixed by the Government taking into account sugar sector scenario. Government directs OMCs to accord prioritization of raw material for ethanol procurement, guidance on transportation rate (which is fixed by OMCs), payment of GST and other administrative requirements to take forward the EBP Programme.

Ethanol is an agro-based product, mainly produced from a by-product of the sugar industry, namely molasses. In years of surplus production of sugarcane, when prices are depressed, the sugar industry is unable to make timely payment of cane price to farmers. The Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP) seeks to achieve blending of Ethanol with motor spirit with a view to reducing pollution, conserve foreign exchange and increase value addition in the sugar industry enabling them to clear cane price arrears of farmers.

The Central Government proposed a gradual rollout of ethanol-blended fuel to achieve E10 fuel supply by April 2022 and a phased rollout of E20 from April 2023 to April 2025.

### Roadmap for Ethanol Blending in India 2020-25

The NITI Aayog released a report on 'Roadmap for Ethanol Blending in India 2020-25 in June 2021. The report suggests: (i) an annual roadmap for production and supply of ethanol till 2025-26, and (ii) systems for country wide marketing of ethanol. Note that the National Policy on Biofuels, 2018 was notified in June 2018, which aimed at achieving 20% blending of ethanol in petrol by 2030. In December 2020, the deadline to achieve the ethanol blending target was revised to 2025. Key observations and recommendations include:





- **Fuel ethanol demand projection:** The report estimates that India's requirement of ethanol for petrol blending will increase from 173 crore litres in 2019-20 to 1,016 crore litres in 2025-26. To meet this demand, the ethanol production capacity will have to be increased from 684 crore litres in 2019-20 to 1,500 crore litres in 2025-26. This includes production capacity of: (i) 740 crore litres of grain-based ethanol, and (ii) 760 crore sugar based ethanol. The report recommended that to enable roll out across India, ethanol may be supplied from surplus to deficit states based on the requirements. This will ensure uniform availability of ethanol blends in the country.
- **Ethanol blending roadmap:** The report recommends that the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas should notify a plan for availability of E10 fuel (blend of 10% ethanol and 90% petrol) by April 2022. Further, the Ministry should notify a plan for continued availability of the fuel for older vehicles. Fuel blended with 20% ethanol (E20) should be launched in phased manner from April 2023 to ensure availability of E20 by 2025. The roll out of higher ethanol blends may be done in phased manner, starting with the states with surplus production of ethanol.
- **Expediting regulatory clearances:** Ethanol production plants need environmental clearances for new projects and expansion of existing projects. The report recommends certain measures to expedite regulatory clearances for ethanol production such as expediting the issuing of consent to establish distilleries by state governments. Further, a single window system may be formulated by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade to accord speedy clearances. This would facilitate speedy clearances for new projects and expansion of current projects for ethanol production.
- **Ethanol pricing and environmental impact:** In 2018-19, the government introduced a differential pricing policy wherein higher rates were offered to sugar mills for ethanol production from B-heavy molasses (an intermediate product) and sugarcane juice. This incentivizes sugarcane-based ethanol production. One litre of ethanol from sugar requires about 2,860 litres of water. In view of the need for water conservation, the report recommended that suitable incentives should be used to (i) source ethanol from less water intensive crops, and (ii) promote production from maize and second-generation sources.
- **Ethanol compatible vehicles:** The Committee highlights that in order to use higher ethanol blends, vehicles need to be designed holistically to prevent engine failure and low fuel economy. Flex Fuel vehicles, though proven, would cost more than normal petrol vehicles. To ensure production of ethanol blended petrol compatible vehicles in the future, the Committee recommended that: (i) E20 material compliant and E10 engine tuned vehicles may be rolled out across the country from April 2023, and (ii) vehicles with E20 tuned engines can be rolled out from April 2025.
- **Unrestricted movement of denatured ethanol:** The report noted that ethanol used for blending purpose is denatured ethanol (unfit for human consumption). It further noted that state governments are empowered to legislate, control, and levy taxes and duties on liquor meant for human consumption. The report recommended that movement of denatured ethanol across India should not be under control of states. It may be controlled only by the central government to ensure unrestricted movement across India. *(Source: PRS legislative research report of NITI Aayog)*
- **Financial Assistance to Sugar Mills for Augmentation of Ethanol Production Capacity:**

In order to increase production of ethanol and its supply under Ethanol Blended with Petrol (EBP) Programme, especially in the surplus season and thereby improve the liquidity position of the sugar mills, enabling them to clear cane price arrears of the farmers, the Central Government has notified the following schemes:

- Scheme for extending Financial Assistance to Sugar Mills for Enhancement and Augmentation of Ethanol Production Capacity-2018-19;
- Schemes for extending Financial Assistance to Sugar mills & Molasses Based standalone distilleries for enhancement and augmentation of ethanol production capacity – 2018-19;
- Scheme for extending financial assistance to project proponents for enhancement of their ethanol distillation capacity or to set up distilleries for producing 1st Generation (1G) ethanol from feed stocks such as cereals (rice, wheat, barley, corn & sorghum), sugarcane, sugar beet, etc. – 2021

Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs and Food & Public Distribution is the nodal Department for the above-mentioned Schemes. NABARD has been appointed as the Nodal Agency for channelizing interest subvention under these flagship programme.

Interest Subvention is provided @ 6% per annum or 50% of the rate of interest, whichever is lower is borne by the Government of India for five years only, including one year moratorium period, on the loans extended by the Financial Institutions.



DFPD has accorded in-principle approval to 1141 Sugar mills out of which NABARD has received claims of 258 sugar mills/distilleries. Claims amounting Rs.1051.94 Cr. has been released.

The cumulative position of interest subvention released as at the end of each year since inception, is given in table:

Year	No. of units (In Quarters)	Interest subvention released (Rs.cr.)
2020-21	194	65.9
2021-22	315	132.39
2022-23	743	240.35
2023-24	917	492.18
2024-25	200	116.56
Total	2373	1051.94

- **Exemption of custom duty on Industrial Alcohol:** In financial year 23-24 budget, Government has exempted custom duty earlier applicable @ 5% plus cess of 10% on duty, on Denatured Ethyl Alcohol used in chemical Industry which is in support of the Ethanol Blending Program and facilitate Government's endeavor for energy transition.
- **Start of 20% blending:** Oil companies has started 20% blending at number of retail outlets across the country. From 1st April 2023, all new petrol vehicles are E 20 (20 Ethanol blended petrol) material compliant. Very soon, Government will launch FFV's which can take higher percentage Ethanol blend and will aid in increasing Ethanol demand.

According to the Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell (PPAC) Monthly Ready Reckoner report, ethanol blending with Petrol was 15.4% during May 2024 and cumulative ethanol blending during November 2023- May 2024 was 12.6%. As on 01-06-2024, 14,611 PSU outlets out of 81,698 total PSU Retail Outlets are dispensing E20 Ethanol Blended MS.

## INDIAN CO-GENERATION SECTOR OVERVIEW

Biomass-based power generation emerged as a stable anchor as India surpassed 100 GW installed capacity and almost reached its NDC goal of 40% non-fossil installed capacity. The country achieved its 10 GW energy generation target from biomass, mainly on account of a substantial agro-waste availability round the year useful scalable technologies and easy integration into the mainstream.

Over the last 10 years, biomass power generation achieved its annual target of new capacity addition on a number of occasions. The Central Government invested more than Rs. 4.6 billion in setting up biomass power and waste to energy systems in the previous decade.

According to Ministry of New & Renewable Energy, non-signing of the power purchase agreements by DISCOMs (power distribution companies), lack of working capital and biomass non-availability remain key issues faced by the sector. A MNRE study indicated that biomass availability in India could reach a potential 28 GW and 14 GW power could be produced from bagasse-based cogeneration across the country's 550 sugar mills. The biomass contribution could remain at 10 GW by 2030 on account of seasonal fuel availability.

Central financial initiatives could encourage plants using biomass like bagasse, agro-based industrial residue, crop residue, wood produced through energy plantations, weeds, wood waste produced in industrial operations etc. (Source: Mongabay)

## FINANCIAL ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONAL SNAPSHOT

### FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

(Rs. in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	2023-24	2022-23
Revenue from Operations	159262.59	162748.23
Other Income	1789.92	2340.29
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>161052.51</b>	<b>165088.52</b>
EBITDA	10067.95	13672.65
EBITDA/ Sales (%)	6.32	8.40
Profit before tax	3697.69	8247.66





Tax Expenses	900.96	1908.03
Profit after tax	2796.73	6339.63

## OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

Sugarcane and Sugar Beet crushed and sugar produced across all units (Financial Year 2022-23)

Particulars	Sugarcane		Sugar Beet	
	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
Crushing (lakh quintal)	185.43	227.51	21.07	37.12
Recovery % (Net)	10.19	9.30	8.70	8.34
Production (lakh quintal)	18.90	21.16	1.83	3.10

### Performance of cogeneration division- Metrics of power sold:

Unit	2023-24		2022-23	
	Power sold (Lakh units)	Amount (Rs. /Lakh)	Power sold (Lakh units)	Amount (Rs. /Lakh)
Punjab	265.69	1951.19	325.38	2325.11
Uttar Pradesh	361.16	1303.68	551.15	1926.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>626.85</b>	<b>3254.87</b>	<b>974.61</b>	<b>4251.47</b>

The Power Sale in the U.P. decreased by 34% on account of break down of power turbine on one of the power unit. The Power Export in Punjab also decreased by 18% because the Company became self-reliant in fuel by saving on steam consumption in the process leading to surplus fuel for extended crushing season for Sugar Beet. Due to this the Company saved on external fuel cost.

### Performance of Distillery:

Area of Operation	Production* (Lakh BL)		Sales*(Lakh BL)		Revenue** (Rs. In Lakh)	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Punjab	570.13	708.79	564.32	650.74	40388.48	48111.88
Uttar Pradesh	202.96	330.51	197.72	325.80	16422.90	20994.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>773.09</b>	<b>1039.30</b>	<b>762.04</b>	<b>976.57</b>	<b>56811.38</b>	<b>69106.48</b>

\* Does not include products other than spirit/ Ethanol.

\*\* Including Sale of all products with inter segment transfers.

The performance in distillery segment was subtle on production as well as sale front as the plant in U.P. was shut for entire second quarter on the account of upgradation to equip the plant to manufacture ethanol from grain as well as compare to molasses only in earlier years. The plant in Punjab was also shut for 45 days due to scheduled maintenance. However, due to upward revision in prices of ethanol the impact on sale was disproportional.

### Accounting policies

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in compliance with the requirements Section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Indian Accounting Standards (IND-AS) issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. The accounting policies followed by the Company form an integral part of the annual report.



## Strength

- Fully Integrated Plants.
- Augumentation of Ethanol Capacities.
- Geographical Dispersion.
- Manufacturing of Sugar from Sugar Beet, which helps in extensioin of crushing period and absorption of fixed cost.
- Efficient Steam Consumption leading to saving in fuel.
- Low Employee Turnover.
- Long Term Power Purchase agreements with State Electricity Boards in U.P. and Punjab.

## Weakness

- Shortage of Working Capital though mitigated to certain extent.
- History of losses and settlement with Banks.
- Rising Production costs.

# SWOT

## Opportunity

- Spurt in Sugar Prices due to global conditions.
- Various Incentive Schemes announced by the Govt. of India.
- Shifting of capacities to Ethanol leading to balancing of surplus stock positions and upward trend of sugar and auxiliary products prices.
- Sugar demand is increasing in India due to growth of food & beverage industry as well as demand from pharmaceutical industry apart from ever staying demand from varios socio economic groups.
- There is a large headroom to produce considerably more ethanol. The sugar industry is among India's largest agricultural employers.
- Growing demand for sustainable and organic sugar product.
- Investing in innovation and technology to improve efficiency and reduce costs.

## Threats

- The country may be affected by lower priced sugar imports.
- The excessive dependence on rainfall and transportation costs could affect sugarcane growing.
- Higher production without exports can cause glut in the domestic sugar market.
- Global demand for India's plantation white sugar is relatively low.
- The country is mostly reliant on monsoon rainfall.
- Diseases in crops.
- Developing of New Verity.



# Business Segment Review

## SUGAR OVERVIEW

Rana Sugars Limited has 4 manufacturing facilities with an aggregate cane crushing capacity of 20,500 tonnes per day. The group has geographically diverse sugar manufacturing facilities with one unit each in Moradabad & Rampur districts of Uttar Pradesh and one unit in Amritsar district of Punjab and one unit in Tarn Taran districts of Punjab. The sugar units of the Company are FSSAI certified and supplies good quality crystal sugar to a diverse customer base.

Over the years, Rana Sugars Limited has invested in various initiatives to improve cane yield, enhance recovery and optimise costs. These initiatives comprise of tight cane inventory management, engagement with farmers through seminars and the increased use of technology in cane supply chain. The initiatives have played a large role in improving process transparency.

The Company pioneered manufacturing of sugar from sugar beet in India. It has set up India's first sugar beet processing facility at the Amritsar facility. Over the years, the Company has been making efforts to increase area under sugar beet by educating farmers and assuring them of offtake of the crop with enhanced revenue over other crops.

The Company strives to achieve its manufacturing facilities optimally to achieve tandem in Cost & economy which paves the way for better margins. Over the years, Company's focused sugarcane development programme, with almost 100% high-yielding and high-sugared variety sugarcane, has helped the farmers achieve higher returns as a result of enhanced farm productivity. Sugar Beet crushing of 21.07Lakh Qtls (PY 37.12 Lakh Qtls) with total Sugar Beet and cane crushing of 206.50 Lakhs Qtls in the FY 2023-24.

### Challenges and responses

- Excessive dependence on single variety. The company and the industry needs to reduce its dependence on **CO 0238** variety. In case of failure of the variety for any reason, large scale substitution with another variety will be a challenge.
- Your company is trying to propagate other early varieties to mitigate this challenge. Above variety is also prone to attack of red-rot pest. Your company is taking all precautionary measures and educating farmers on dealing with this disease. Your company is also introducing CO 118 variety as a substitute to CO 0238 variety.
- Recovery of the company is closer to the saturation level. Company is not only enhancing plant efficiencies but also working on incubation & development of other high recovery yielding varieties.

### Future Roadmap

Government's positive interventions in propelling the sugar sector bode well for the Company. The company will engage deeper with farmers, operate plants at optimal capacity and strengthen its financial performance. The company will also introduce high sugar yielding varieties released by various sugarcane breeding institutes in the country.

With increased focus on ethanol, contribution from sugar segment will moderate in the times to come. This will help the company beat the cyclical nature of business that the sugar industry has traditionally been associated with.

<b>1189.54</b>	<b>1090.41</b>
Revenues earned during 2022-23 (Rs. crore)	Revenues earned during 2023-24 (Rs. crore)
<b>32.58</b>	<b>50.73</b>
EBITDA earned during 2022-23 (Rs. crore)	EBITDA earned during 2023-24 (Rs. crore)
<b>21.16</b>	<b>18.90</b>
Total production during 2022-23 (lakh quintals)	Total production during 2023-24 (lakh quintals)
<b>9.30</b>	<b>10.19</b>
Recovery rate during 2022-23 (%)	Recovery rate during 2023-24 (%)
<b>56.10</b>	<b>57.42</b>
Contribution to total revenues during 2022-23 (%)	Contribution to total revenues during 2023-24 (%)
<b>20500 (Sugar)</b>	<b>20500 (Sugar)</b>
<b>5000 (Sugar Beet)</b>	<b>5000 (Sugar Beet)</b>
Crushing Capacity during 2022-23 (TCD)	Crushing Capacity during 2023-24 (TCD)



## DISTILLERY OVERVIEW

Rana Sugars Limited has total distillation capacity of 325 KLPD as at end of FY 23-24. During the year, your company modified the plant to achieve better efficiency and balanced the same at 100 KLPD.

The company uses B heavy molasses to produce ethanol that allows the company to further reduce its dependence on crystal sugar. The Company has installed best-in-class equipment's to take this business ahead.

Our pullulating growth in the Alcohol business is powered by our focus on being an active partner in India's self-reliance journey, and is driven by our passion for premium quality production at all our manufacturing facilities. The distillery plant at Punjab also has the flexibility to also produce Extra Neutral Alcohol (ENA). The distillery at Punjab is capable of being operated on molasses/ sugarcane juice/ syrup and grains.

<b>700.87</b>	<b>593.60</b>
Revenues earned during 2022-23 (Rs. crore)	Revenues earned during 2023-24 (Rs. crore)
<b>79.27</b>	<b>25.50</b>
EBITDA earned during 2022-23 (Rs. crore)	EBITDA earned during 2023-24 (Rs. crore)
<b>1019.42</b>	<b>704.88</b>
Industrial alcohol sold during 2022-23 (lakh Bulk litres)	Industrial alcohol sold during 2023-24 (lakh Bulk litres)
<b>33.05</b>	<b>31.26</b>
Contribution to total revenues during 2022-23 (%)	Contribution to total revenues during 2023-24 (%)

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

## POWER SEGMENT OVERVIEW

During the year for its Punjab Unit, Company decided to operate moderately to save on the fuel for crushing beet root on account of rising fuel prices of the category. In case of U.P. units the Company decided to sell the bagasse rather than using the same for power generation as the prices of the bagasse firmed up and there was no feasibility in exporting power at the prevailing prices, though during the crushing season the Company exported the surplus power after meeting captive requirement. However, the capacity utilization was less than the earlier years.

<b>230.02</b>	<b>214.98</b>
Revenues earned during 2022-23 (Rs. crore)	Revenues earned during 2023-24 (Rs. crore)
<b>24.86</b>	<b>24.43</b>
EBITDA earned during 2022-23 (Rs. crore)	EBITDA earned during 2023-24 (Rs. crore)
<b>2062.00</b>	<b>1557.23</b>
Total production during 2022-23 (lakh units)	Total production during 2023-24 (lakh units)
<b>10.85</b>	<b>11.32</b>
Contribution to total revenues during 2022-23 (%)	Contribution to total revenues during 2023-24 (%)



# Risk Management

## OUR BUSINESS DIVISIONS AND RISK PROBABILITY

DIVISIONS	RISK PROBABILITIES	REASONS
Sugar	High-moderate	Competitive and Regulated market
Distillery	Moderate-low	Government Support and Subsidies
Power	High-moderate	Regulated market & Sole buyer addressed

Our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) function enables the achievement of the Company's strategic objectives by identifying, analyzing, assessing, mitigating, monitoring and governing any risk or potential threat to these objectives.

While this is the key driver, our values, culture and commitment to stakeholders – employees, customers, investors, regulatory bodies, partners and the community around us – are the foundation for our ERM framework.

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

The systematic and proactive identification of risks, and mitigation thereof, enables our organization to boost performance with effective and timely decision-making. Strategic decisions are taken after careful consideration of primary risks, secondary risks, consequential risks and residual risks. The ERM function also enables effective resource allocation through structured qualitative and quantitative risk impact assessment and prioritization based on our risk appetite. Our ERM framework also enables the identification of underlying opportunities during risk assessment, which are then further evaluated and actionized by the business. Our ERM framework encompasses all of the Company's risks, such as strategic, operational, and legal & compliance risks. Any of these categories can have internal or external dimensions. Hence, appropriate risk indicators are used to identify these risks proactively. We take cognizance of risks faced by our key stakeholders

Since the Company is engaged in diversified businesses having completely different risk profiles, Risk Management Framework for each business has been devised considering its complexity and uniqueness. Sugar business (including distillery) of the Company is agro-based and largely dependent on uncontrollable climatic factors and Government regulations and policies, whereas the Power Segment is dependent on the economic growth of the country. The Distillery business is comparatively less regulated as compared to the other two business segments of the Company however, it faces other challenges.

### TYPE OF RISKS INVOLVED

**Regulated Market:** Sugarcane pricing, export policy, monthly sales quota, Ethanol Pricing, State Liquor Prices are all regulated by the Government and are outside the control of the Company which makes the Sugar Business vulnerable to external factors.

**Mitigation:** These risks are external to the Company and uncontrollable, hence may impact the profitability. The Government has been taking rational policy decisions balancing the interests of all the stakeholders, which has substantially helped the sugar industry. The government is expected to increase MSP of Sugar as well as prices of Ethanol due to corresponding rise in the prices of the cane to mitigate the impact of increase in Sugarcane prices on Sugar Industry. Further, the Company always stresses on improvement of recoveries as these lead to low cost of production of sugar and enables the sugar mills to beat market variation in sugar prices and make the sugar operation viable. The recoveries of our Company have consistently been improving over the last few years.

**Climate/ Crop Disease:** Monsoon, flood, drought and crop diseases impact the yield and sugar recovery from cane.

**Mitigation:** The impact of climatic factors is moderate in Uttar Pradesh, though during last year due to disease the yield was affected. However, the cane staff of the Company pro-actively monitors the growth of sugarcane and disease infestation, so that timely action could be taken to avoid or minimize the damage. Further, the Company is focusing on better yield variety to overcome this risk.





**Farmer relationships risk:** Disturbed relationships with farmers could affect procurement quantum and quality.

**Mitigation:** The Company remunerates farmers fairly and timely. The Company undertakes proactive measures to educate farmers and provides seeds and insecticides at subsidized rates, laying the foundation for enduring farmer relationships.

**Demand-supply risk:** Rising sugar inventories could threaten sugar prices and affect realizations.

**Mitigation:** Rana sugar's focus lies in servicing customers with superior quality lab-tested sugar. Owing to a consistent product quality and superior inventory management, the Company reported consistent demand through the year. Further GOI policy initiative to allow usage of syrup & B-HM for manufacturing of Ethanol and export policy of the Government has helped in stabilizing the surplus inventory levels.

**Working capital risk:** In an industry marked by high inventory, optimal capital availability is necessary.

**Mitigation:** Rana sugar operates in a volatile sugar segment, complemented by ethanol and cogeneration divisions. Quota regulated sales and rising cane prices leads to enhanced WC requirements. Adequate working capital is required to make timely cane price payment and to maintain inventories. Further, it is imperative to keep cost of funds in check to rationalise finance costs. The ethanol and co-generation segments help the Company manage liquidity to certain extent.

### Internal control systems and their adequacy

The Company is responsible for the identification of material sustainability topics, establishing and maintaining appropriate performance management and internal control systems, and derivation of performance data reported. The Company possesses a robust internal control system to review performance, track operations and gauge liquidity.

### Human Resource Management

The Rana Sugars Limited comprises 1302 full-time permanent employees and their dependents besides seasonal employees. Our professionals are our most important assets. We are committed to hiring and retaining the best talent. For this, we focus on promoting a collaborative, transparent and participative organization culture, and rewarding merit and sustained high performance. Our human resource management focuses on allowing our employees to develop their skills, grow in their career and navigate their next. The Human resource department of the Company focuses on establishing healthy linkages to continuous improvement in productivity, quality, cost competitiveness and efficiency. They also carry out continuous improvements in all areas of work to increase competitiveness and retain customer focus.

Empowering and motivating the employees to do their best through decentralised operations, providing opportunities of employment for all irrespective of caste, religion, region or any other criteria, Rewards and recognition based on meritocracy and achievement of pre-stated targets are a continuous process in the Organization.

### DETAILS OF CHANGES IN KEY FINANCIAL RATIOS

PARTICULARS	2024	2023	CHANGE
Debtors turnover ratio	11.92	13.83	-13.81%
Inventory turnover ratio	2.71	2.96	-8.63%
Interest coverage ratio	3.55	5.97	-40.54%
Current ratio	1.07	1.10	-3.33%
Debt equity ratio	0.24	0.27	-12.45%
Operating Profit Margin (%)	6.32	8.40	-24.76%
Net profit margin (%)	1.76	3.90	-54.92%
Return on Net worth (%)	5.31	13.19	-59.72%





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### CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

The statements in the management discussion and analysis section with regard to projections, estimates and expectations have been made in good faith. The achievement of results is subject to risks, uncertainties and even less than accurate assumptions. Market data and information are gathered from various published and unpublished reports. Their accuracy, reliability and completeness cannot be assured.

On behalf of the Board of Directors  
**For RANA SUGARS LIMITED**

Date : 13<sup>th</sup> August, 2024  
Place : Chandigarh

**RANA RANJIT SINGH**  
Chairman  
DIN: 00076770

**RANA VEER PRATAP SINGH**  
Managing Director  
DIN: 00076808



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# AUDITORS' REPORT & FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF RANA SUGARS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

## Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of RANA SUGARS LIMITED (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date and a summary of material 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 Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024 and its profit, total 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 ("SA"s) 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") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules 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 obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

## Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have considered the matters described below to be the key audit matters for incorporation in our report.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
<b>1. Inventory Valuation of Finished Goods, By-Products and Work in Progress</b>	
As on March 31, 2024, the Company has an inventory of Finished Goods, By-Products and Work in Progress with a carrying value of Rs. 592.15 Crores. We considered the value of the inventory of Finished Goods, By-Products and Work in Progress as a key audit matter given the relative value of inventory in the financial statements and significant judgement involved in the calculation of Cost of Production and other factors such as minimum sale price, monthly quota, and fluctuation in domestic and international selling prices, in the valuation. The determination of these assumptions and estimates requires careful evaluation by management and could lead to a material impact on the financial position and the results of the Company and therefore has been considered as a key audit matter.	Principal Audit Procedures We performed the following procedures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obtained an understanding of the valuation methodologies used and assessed the reasonableness and consistency of the significant assumptions used in the valuation by the Company.</li> <li>Evaluated and tested on a sample basis the design and operating effectiveness of key controls around inventory valuation operating within the Company.</li> <li>Assessed the basis, reasonableness and accuracy of adjustments made to cost calculation. Tested the arithmetical accuracy and consistency of application of the valuation approaches and models over the years. Compared the cost of the finished goods of Sugar with the net realisable value and checked if the finished goods were recorded at the net realisable value where</li> </ul>



	<p>the cost was higher than the net realizable value. We tested the cost of production and net realizable value of the 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 &amp; monthly quota, selling price for contracted sugar export and initiatives taken by the Government with respect to the sugar industry as a whole.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tested the appropriateness of the disclosure in the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.</li> </ul> <p>Based on the above procedures performed, the management's determination of the inventory valuation of Finished Goods, By-Products and Work in Progress as at the year-end is considered to be reasonable.</p>
<b>2. Contingent Liabilities- Contingencies related to Regulatory, Direct and Indirect tax matters</b>	
<p>The Company has a number of litigations pending at various forums and management's judgement is required for estimating the amount to be disclosed as a contingent liability. This is identified as Key Audit Matter because the company have a number of litigations and uncertain positions including matters under dispute which involve significant estimates and degree of management judgement in interpreting the cases and it may be subject to management bias.</p>	<p>Principal Audit Procedures We performed the following procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understood and tested the design and operating effectiveness of controls as established by the management for obtaining all relevant information for pending litigation cases;</li> <li>• Holding discussions with management for any material developments and the latest status of legal matters.</li> <li>• Examining management's judgements and assessments of whether provisions are required considering the management's assessment of those matters that are not disclosed as the probability of material outflow is considered to be remote.</li> <li>• Verified the adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements in this respect.</li> </ul> <p>Based on the above procedures performed, the management's determination of the amounts and disclosure of contingent liability as at the year-end is considered to be reasonable.</p>

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

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



## **Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone**

### **Financial Statements**

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

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

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

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 financial 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 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 the 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 financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the standalone financial statements.



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

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

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

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

#### **1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:**

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act.

- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
  - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements.
  - ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.
  - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
  - iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified





in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

- (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. No dividend has been declared or proposed to be declared during the year. Accordingly, the clause is not applicable.
- vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts for the financial year ended March 31,2024 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all the relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules,2014 is applicable from April 1, 2024, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules,2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

2. **As required by the Companies (Auditor’s Report) Order, 2020 (the “Order”) issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in “Annexure B” a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.**

**For Ashwani K. Gupta and Associates**  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm’s Registration No. 003803N)

**Munish Goel**  
Partner  
(Membership No. 553043)  
UDIN: 23553043BKABNB7173

Place: Chandigarh  
Date: May 29, 2024



## **ANNEXURE “A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT**

**(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report to the Members of Rana Sugars Limited of even date)**

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of RANA SUGARS LIMITED (the “Company”) as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

#### **Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

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

#### **Auditor’s Responsibility**

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

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls system with reference to Standalone Financial Statements.

#### **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements**

A company’s internal financial control with reference to Standalone Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal financial control 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 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 financial statements.



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

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

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to Standalone Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to Standalone Financial Statements 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 ICAI.

**For Ashwani K. Gupta and Associates**  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm's Registration No.003803N)

**Munish Goel**  
Partner  
(Membership No. 553043)  
UDIN: 23553043BKABNB7173

Place: Chandigarh  
Date: May 29, 2024



## ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Rana Sugars Limited of even date)**

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

- i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:
- (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets and Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.
- (B) The Company has no Intangible Assets. Hence, reporting under this sub-clause is not applicable to the company.
- (b) The Company has a program of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment, right-of-use assets and Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations so to cover all the assets once in every three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were due for verification during the year and were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) Based on our examination of the registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed provided to us, we report that, the title in respect of self constructed buildings and title deeds of all other immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), disclosed in the financial statements and included under Property, Plant and Equipment are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
- (d) The Company has not revalued during the year any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right- of-use assets) and intangible assets. Hence, reporting under this sub-clause is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanation given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- ii. (a) The inventory has been physically verified at regular intervals during the year as explained to us. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable. No material discrepancy was noticed on such physical verification.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company and external reports, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion, the quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with such banks are in agreement with the books of account of the Company and there is no material discrepancy noted as per our professional judgment.
- iii. (a) (i) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, during the year, the company has neither made any investments in nor provided any security to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties.
- (ii) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not have any subsidiary, Joint Ventures or Associate company. However, during the year the company has granted loans and provided guarantees to Various Companies and Parties as below:

(Rs. In lakhs)

	Guarantees	Loans
<b>Aggregate amount granted / provided during the year</b>		
- Subsidiary/ Joint Ventures/ Associate Companies	-	-
- Others	-	655.08
<b>Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases</b>		
- Subsidiary/ Joint Ventures/ Associate Companies	-	-
- Others	9956.00	4582.02



- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, we are of the opinion that the terms and conditions of the loan given are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- (c) & (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, in case of the loans given, the repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated. Hence, reporting under clause (f) is also not applicable. Furthermore, nothing was due for repayment during the year, so reporting regarding regularity & Overdue of payments is also not applicable.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the tenure of the loan given to one of the Company falling due during the year has been extended. The Detail of the same is as tabulated below: -

Name of the parties	Aggregate amount of loans or advances in nature of loans granted during the year	Aggregate overdue Amount settled by extension	Percentage of the aggregate to the total loans or advances in the nature of loans granted during the year.
Karimganj Biofuels Private	Nil	260.24	NA

- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year under consideration, the Company has entered into transaction to which provisions of Section 185 of the act applies. Further, the company is engaged in the business of providing infrastructural facilities in terms of Schedule VI of the Act which is covered under exceptions as provided u/s 186(11) of the Companies Act, 2013 thus the provisions of Section 186 do not apply to the Company.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company, pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government U/s 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- (vii) In respect of statutory dues:
- a. In our opinion, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.
- There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, duty of Custom, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable except the following:

Name of the Statutory Due	Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)
Cess on Sugar Cane	293.07
Drug Eradication Cess	58.61
Sales Tax	1417.46

- b. Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2024 on account of disputes are given below:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount	Period to which the amount relates F.Y.	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	9.77	2011-12	CIT (A) Gurugram
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	141.46	2015-16	CIT (A) Gurugram
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	2011.95	2016-17	CIT (A) Gurugram



Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	497.99	2017-18	CIT (A) Gurugram
UP Tax on Entry of Goods Act	Entry Tax	867.42	2011-12 to 2017-18	Hon'ble Supreme Court
Punjab VAT Act, 2005	VAT & CST	348.47	2013-14	DETC (Appeals) Amritsar
Punjab VAT Act, 2005	VAT & CST	19.32	2016-17	DETC (Appeals) Amritsar
Central Excise Duty, 1944	Excise Duty	204.61	2010-11	CESTAT, Allahabad
Goods and Services Tax, 2017	GST	12.19	2017-18 & 2018-19	Goods and Services Tax Appellant Authority

- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- (ix) (a) According to the information available and explanations given to us, the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings including any interest thereof, to any lender as at Balance sheet date.  
 (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.  
 (c) The terms loans were applied for the purpose for which it was obtained.  
 (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short- term basis have, prima facie, not been used for long-term purposes by the Company.  
 (e) & (f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, Joint Ventures and Associate Company. Hence reporting under this sub-clause (e) & (f) is not applicable to the company.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.  
 (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.  
 (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.  
 (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year under consideration, the company has not received any whistle blower complaints. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the order is not applicable.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable 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) (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.  
 (b) We have considered, the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.
- (xv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.





- (b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year or the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year. Accordingly, this clause of the order is not applicable.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

**For Ashwani K. Gupta and Associates**  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm's Registration No. 003803N)

**Munish Goel**  
Partner  
(Membership No.553043)  
UDIN: 23553043BKABNB7173

Place: Chandigarh  
Date: May 29, 2024



### Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024

All amounts in INR in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

	Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2024 Audited	March 31, 2023 Audited
<b>(1)</b>	<b>ASSETS</b>			
	<b>NON CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
a	Property, Plant and Equipment		57,822.48	51,992.27
b	Capital Work-in-Progress	3	644.84	1,425.94
c	Investment Property		29.35	155.86
d	Goodwill		-	-
e	Other Intangible assets		-	-
f	Intangible assets under development		-	-
g	Biological Assets other than bearer plants		-	-
h	<i>Financial Assets</i>		-	-
	(i) Investments		-	-
	(ii) Loans	4	3,763.93	5,225.08
	(iii) Trade Receivables	5	-	-
	(iv) Others	6	1,231.53	911.10
i	Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	7	-	-
j	Other Non Current Assets	8	530.15	542.21
	<b>TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS (A)</b>		<b>64,022.28</b>	<b>60,252.46</b>
<b>(2)</b>	<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
a	Inventories	9	59,215.33	58,533.50
b	Financial Assets			
	(i) Investments		-	-
	(ii) Trade Receivables	5	13,911.13	12,803.75
	(iii) Cash & Cash Equivalents		1,243.72	1,157.45
	(iv) Bank Balance other than (iii) above	10	1,935.60	1,880.01
	(v) Loans	4	818.09	2,163.61
	(vi) Others	6	1,812.35	1,664.54
c	Current Tax Assets (Net)		-	24.41
d	Other Current Assets	8	7,312.92	7,683.68
	<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS (B)</b>		<b>86,249.14</b>	<b>85,910.95</b>
	<b>ASSETS HELD FOR SALE (C)</b>		26.82	26.82
	<b>Total Assets (A+B+C)</b>		<b>150,298.24</b>	<b>146,190.23</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
	<b>EQUITY</b>			
a	Equity Share capital	11	15,353.95	15,353.95
b	Instruments entirely equity in nature			
c	<b>Other Equity</b>			
	(i) Equity Component of Compound Financial Instrument	11	2,811.16	2,811.16
	(ii) Reserve & Surplus		25,282.00	22,487.67
	(iii) Other Reserves	12	10,599.55	10,587.91
	<b>TOTAL EQUITY (D)</b>		<b>54,046.66</b>	<b>51,240.68</b>
	<b>LIABILITIES</b>			



	<b>NON CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
a	Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings		9,790.99	11,516.41
	(i) (a) Lease Liabilities	13	710.73	668.97
	(ii) Trade Payables	14		
	(A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprise and small enterprises		-	-
	(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprise and small enterprises		-	-
	(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	15	501.04	783.50
b	Provisions	16	508.45	491.81
c	Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	7	3,685.96	3,352.13
d	Other Non-Current Liabilities	17	176.26	256.15
	<b>TOTAL NON CURRENT LIABILITIES (E)</b>		<b>15,373.43</b>	<b>17,068.98</b>
<b>(2)</b>	<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
a	Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings		30,496.80	25,884.16
	(i) (a) Lease Liabilities	13	457.43	279.84
	(ii) Trade Payables	14		
	(A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprise and small enterprises		171.07	183.64
	(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprise and small enterprises		43,573.70	42,731.15
	(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	15	282.47	297.89
b	Other Current Liabilities	17	5,495.60	8,258.25
c	Provisions	16	252.74	245.65
d	Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		148.34	-
	<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES (F)</b>		<b>80,878.15</b>	<b>77,880.58</b>
	<b>Liabilities classified as held for Sale (G)</b>		-	-
	<b>Total Equity &amp; Liabilities (D+E+F+G)</b>		<b>150,298.24</b>	<b>146,190.23</b>
	<b>Significant Accounting Policies</b>	2	The above financial statements should be read in conjunction with the basis of preparation and Significant accounting policies appearing in Note of Notes to the Financial Statements.	
	<b>Notes to Accounts</b>	26-41		

**Rana Veer Pratap Singh**  
Managing Director  
(DIN 00076808)

**Rana Ranjit Singh**  
Director  
(DIN 00076770)

**Gaurav Garg**  
Chief Financial Officer

**Madhur Bain Singh**  
Company Secretary

As per our report of even date attached  
**FOR ASHWANI K. GUPTA & ASSOCIATES**  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

**(CA. MUNISH GOEL)**

**Partner**

**Membership No. : 553043**  
**FRN : 003803N**

**Place : Chandigarh**  
**Dated : May 29, 2024**  
**UDIN : 23553043BKABNB7173**



### Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024

All amounts in INR in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Revenue from Operations	18	159,262.59	162,748.23
Other Income	19	1,789.92	2,340.28
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>161,052.51</b>	<b>165,088.52</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Cost of Raw Material and Components Consumed	20	120,053.62	127,948.49
Purchase of Stock-in-trade		2,537.87	1,345.52
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work in progress		3,210.95	(6,814.39)
Employee Benefits Expense	21	6,720.95	6,422.30
Finance Costs	22	2,836.34	2,291.04
Depreciaton and Amortization Expense	24	3,533.92	3,133.95
Other Expenses	23	18,461.17	22,513.96
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>157,354.82</b>	<b>156,840.86</b>
<b>Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax</b>		<b>3,697.69</b>	<b>8,247.66</b>
Exceptional Items		-	-
<b>Profit/(Loss) before tax</b>		<b>3,697.69</b>	<b>8,247.66</b>
<b>Tax expense</b>		<b>900.96</b>	<b>1,908.03</b>
(1) Current tax		402.55	960.43
(2) Deferred tax	7	330.72	947.60
(3) Previous year tax		167.69	
<b>Profit/(Loss) for the period from continuing operations</b>		<b>2,796.73</b>	<b>6,339.63</b>
<b>Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations</b>		-	-
<b>Tax expense of discontinued operations</b>		-	-
<b>Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations (after tax)</b>		-	-
<b>Profit/(Loss) for the period</b>		<b>2,796.73</b>	<b>6,339.63</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
A (i) Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		12.35	3.40
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(3.11)	(0.86)
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
<b>Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period</b>		<b>9.24</b>	<b>2.54</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax attributable to :</b>		<b>2,805.97</b>	<b>6,342.17</b>



<b>Earnings per equity share (Nominal Value of Share INR 10 per share)</b>			
Basic earning per share	25	1.82	4.13
Diluted earning per share	25	1.82	4.13
<b>Significant Accounting Policies</b>	2	The above financial statements should be read in conjunction with the basis of preparation and Significant accounting policies appearing in Note of Notes to the Financial Statements	
<b>Notes to Accounts</b>	26-41		

**Rana Veer Pratap Singh**  
Managing Director  
(DIN 00076808)

**Rana Ranjit Singh**  
Director  
(DIN 00076770)

**Gaurav Garg**  
Chief Financial Officer

**Madhur Bain Singh**  
Company Secretary

As per our report of even date attached  
**FOR ASHWANI K. GUPTA & ASSOCIATES**  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

**Place :** Chandigarh  
**Dated :** May 29, 2024  
**UDIN :** 23553043BKABNB7173

**(CA. MUNISH GOEL)**  
**Partner**  
**Membership No. :** 553043  
**FRN :** 003803N



### Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2024

All amounts in INR in Lakhs , unless otherwise stated

	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>A</b>	<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
<b>1</b>	<b>Profit/(Loss) before tax</b>	<b>3,697.69</b>	<b>8,247.66</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:</b>		
	Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	3,533.92	3,133.95
	Interest income	(530.88)	(443.23)
	(Profit)/ loss on sale/discard of property, plant & equipment	6.90	(877.46)
	Bad Debts written off	90.99	-
	Other Non Cash items including interest component of CFI (Net)	(461.04)	220.28
	Finance costs	2,429.99	1,755.80
		<b>5,069.88</b>	<b>3,789.34</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Operating profit before working capital adjustments (1+2)</b>	<b>8,767.57</b>	<b>12,036.99</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Working capital adjustments:</b>		
	(Increase)/Decrease Trade and Other Receivables and Prepayments	(1,299.75)	(3,300.19)
	(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(681.83)	(7,122.39)
	Increase/(Decrease) Trade and Other Payables and Provisions	(1,976.49)	(9,052.10)
	Interest Income of Fixed Deposits (Margin Money)	-	43.78
		<b>(3,958.07)</b>	<b>(19,430.90)</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Cash generated from operations (3+4)</b>	<b>4,809.50</b>	<b>(7,393.91)</b>
<b>6</b>	Taxes (paid) /refund	(381.54)	(984.81)
<b>7</b>	<b>Net cash flows from operating activities (5-6)</b>	<b>4,427.96</b>	<b>(8,378.72)</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Cash flow from Investing activities:</b>		
	Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)	(8,495.57)	(6,303.73)
	Proceeds from disposal of PPE	32.19	474.71
	Proceeds from disposal of Assets held for sale	-	930.75
	(Purchase)/Sale of Equity shares	-	-
	Loans & Advances (Given/Received back)	2,806.67	(5,315.68)
	Interest received	530.88	399.45
	<b>Net cash used in investing activities:</b>	<b>(5,125.83)</b>	<b>(9,814.49)</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Cash flow from financing activities:</b>		
	Proceeds/(Repayments) of Long Term Borrowings including Lease liability (Net)	368.94	(202.77)
	Proceeds/(Repayments) of Short Term Borrowings (Net)	4,170.77	18,470.54
	Increase/(Decrease) in Unsecured Loans	(1,269.99)	467.23
	Interest paid	(2,429.99)	(1,755.80)
	<b>Net cash used in financing activities:</b>	<b>839.74</b>	<b>16,979.21</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Net change in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>141.87</b>	<b>(1,214.00)</b>
<b>E - 1</b>	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	3,037.45	4,251.45





<b>E - 2</b>	<b>Cash and cash equivalents at year end</b>	<b>3,179.33</b>	<b>3,037.45</b>
	<b>Components of cash and cash equivalents</b>		
	Balances with banks		
	In current accounts	759.99	711.57
	In deposit accounts	1,935.60	1,880.01
	Cheques on hand	434.74	388.58
	Cash on hand	48.99	57.30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,179.32</b>	<b>3,037.46</b>

**Rana Veer Pratap Singh**  
Managing Director  
(DIN 00076808)

**Rana Ranjit Singh**  
Director  
(DIN 00076770)

**Gaurav Garg**  
Chief Financial Officer

**Madhur Bain Singh**  
Company Secretary

As per our report of even date attached  
**FOR ASHWANI K. GUPTA & ASSOCIATES**  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

**Place :** Chandigarh  
**Dated :** May 29, 2024  
**UDIN :** 23553043BKABNB7173

**(CA. MUNISH GOEL)**  
**Partner**  
**Membership No. :** 553043  
**FRN :** 003803N



**Statement of Change in equity for the year ended March 31, 2024**

All amounts in INR in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

**A. Equity Share Capital:**

**(1) At March 31, 2024**

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

	Balance as at 01/04/2023	Changes in Equity Share Capital Due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance as at 31/03/2024
No. in lakhs	1,535.68	-	-	-	1,535.68
INR in lakhs	15,353.95	-	-	-	15,353.95

**(2) At March 31, 2023**

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

	Balance as at 01/04/2022	Changes in Equity Share Capital Due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance as at 31/03/2023
No. in lakhs	1,535.68	-	-	-	1,535.68
INR in lakhs	15,353.95	-	-	-	15,353.95

**b. Other Equity**

**(1) At March 31, 2024**

Particulars	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Reserves and Surplus					Total
		Capital Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Securities Premium	Molasses Storage Fund	Retained Earning	
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	2,811.16	132.25	2,054.67	8,315.02	85.97	22,487.67	35,886.74
Change in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	2,811.16	132.25	2,054.67	8,315.02	85.97	22,487.67	35,886.74
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year	-	-	-	-	-	2,805.97	2,805.97
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any other change (to be specified)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation for Molasses Storage Fund	-	-	-	-	11.64	(11.64)	-
Balance at the end of the current reporting period	2,811.16	132.25	2,054.67	8,315.02	97.61	25,282.00	38,692.71



(2) At March 31, 2023							
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	2,811.16	132.25	2,054.67	8,315.02	165.11	16,066.34	29,544.55
Change in accounting policy or prior period errors			-			-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	2,811.16	132.25	2,054.67	8,315.02	165.11	16,066.34	29,544.55
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year	-	-	-	-	-	6,342.18	6,342.18
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any other change (to be specified)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation for Molasses Storage Fund	-	-	-		(79.15)	79.15	-0.00
Balance at the end of the current reporting period	2,811.16	132.25	2,054.67	8,315.02	85.97	22,487.67	35,886.74

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As per our report of even date attached  
**FOR ASHWANI K. GUPTA & ASSOCIATES**  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place : Chandigarh  
Dated : May 29, 2024  
UDIN : 23553043BKABNB7173

**(CA. MUNISH GOEL)**  
Partner  
Membership No. : 553043  
FRN : 003803N



## 1. Corporate Information

Rana Sugars Limited (The Company) is a public limited company domiciled in India. Its shares are listed on two recognized stock exchanges in India i.e., BSE & NSE. The registered office of the company is located at S.C.O. 49-50 Sector 8 – C Chandigarh. The CIN of the Company is L15322CH1991PLC011537

The Company is having its operations in the State of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh and is principally engaged in the manufacturing of Sugar, Distillery and co-generation of power. Power is used captively as well as exported to the State Grids of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh respectively.

The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution by the Board of Directors of the Company on May 29, 2024.

## 2. Significant Accounting Policies

### 2.1 Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as “Ind AS”) as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.

### 2.2 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- a. Plan assets under defined benefit plans.
- b. Certain financial assets and liabilities.

Historical cost is generally based on fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The financial information is presented in Indian Rupees (INR) and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs, except where otherwise indicated.

### 2.3 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

#### *Judgments*

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

#### *Estimates and assumptions*

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

#### a. *Taxes*

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of business relationships and the long term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and



expense already recorded. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective domicile of the companies.

**b. Defined benefit plans**

The cost of defined benefit plans (i.e. Gratuity benefit) is determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions which may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of long term government bonds with extrapolated maturity corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

**c. Fair value measurement of financial instrument**

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) 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.

**d. Useful lives of PPE:**

The Company reviews the useful life of PPE at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

**2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:**

**2.4.1 Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE):**

Property, Plant and equipment including capital work in progress are initially measured at cost. The Company has chosen to adopt cost model for subsequent measurement after initial recognition i.e. cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises of purchase price, taxes, duties, freight and other incidental expenses directly attributable and related to acquisition and installation of the concerned assets and are further adjusted by the amount of GST credit availed wherever applicable. Cost includes borrowing cost for long term construction projects if recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their respective useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

The company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset.

Capital work- in- progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation / under development as at the balance sheet date.

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

In respect of others assets, depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management and in the manner prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013. The useful life is as follows:



Sr. No.	Nature of Asset	Useful Life (Years)
1.	Buildings	30
2.	Plant & Machinery	25
3.	Other Equipments	3 to 5
4.	Vehicles	8
5.	Furniture/ Fittings	10

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

#### 2.4.2 Current versus Non-Current Classification:

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

#### 2.4.3 Non-current assets held for sale

Recognised Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Any impairment loss on initial classification and subsequent measurement is recognised as an expense. Any subsequent increase in fair value less costs to sell (not exceeding the accumulated impairment loss that has been previously recognised) is recognised in profit or loss.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are presented separately from other assets in the balance sheet. The non-current assets after being classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortized.

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) that ceases to be classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of its carrying amount before the asset (or disposal group) was classified as held for sale adjusted for any depreciation, amortization or revaluations that would have been recognised had the asset (or disposal group) not been classified as held for sale and its recoverable amount at the date of subsequent decision not to sell. Any adjustment to the carrying amount of the non-current asset that ceases to be classified as held for sale is charged to Statement of Profit or loss in the year in which there is a change in plan to sell the asset.





## 2.4.4 Investment Properties

Investment Properties is a property (land or a building- or a part of a building- or both) held (by the owner or by the lessee as a right-of-use asset) to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for:

- a) Use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes, or
- b) sale in the ordinary course of business.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. The Company transfers a property to, or from, investment property when, and only when, there is a change in use and the property meets or ceases to meet the definition of investment property and there is an evidence of the change in use.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

## 2.4.5 Taxes:

### 2.4.5.1 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 in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961 (as amended) and Income Computation and Disclosure Standards (ICDS) enacted in India by using the tax rates and tax laws that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in India where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

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

### 2.4.5.2 Deferred Tax:

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

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

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction related to OCI & Equity either in OCI or directly in equity.



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

#### **Goods & Service Tax (GST) on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses:**

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of other current assets or other current liabilities in the balance sheet.

#### **2.4.6 Inventories**

Inventories (other than by-products) are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials/ Stores & Spares: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.
- Traded goods: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.
- By-products and scraps are valued at net realizable value.

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

#### **2.4.7 Investments in Associates**

The Company's investments in its associates are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in associates is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Company's share of net assets of the associate since the acquisition date. If the Company's share of the net fair value of the investee's identifiable assets and liabilities exceeds the cost of the investment, any excess is recognised directly in Equity as capital reserve in the period in which the investment is acquired. Goodwill, if any, relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment.

#### **2.4.8 Intangible assets**

- a. Purchased Intangible assets are measured at cost as at the date of acquisition, less accumulated amortization and impairment losses if any.

For this purpose, cost includes deemed cost on the date of transition and acquisition price, license fees, non-refundable taxes and costs of implementation/system integration services and any directly attributable expenses, wherever applicable for bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

- b. Amortization methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis (without keeping any residual value) over its estimated useful lives of five years from the date they are available for use.

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

- c. The cost and related accumulated amortization are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss

#### **2.4.9 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:

The Company classified its financial assets in the following measurement categories:



- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit & loss)
- Those measured at amortized cost

**Initial recognition and measurement:**

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

**Subsequent measurement:**

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

- Debt instruments at amortized cost  
A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:
  - a. Business model test: The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realise its fair value changes), and
  - b. Cash flow characteristics test: Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized 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. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets. When calculating the effective interest rate the Company estimates the expected cash flow by considering all contractual terms of the financial instruments. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments 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 amortized cost or FVTOCI (Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income), is classified as at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a Debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVTPL and is not a part of a hedging relationship is recognized in statement of profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains or losses in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these Debt instruments is included in other income.

**Derecognition:**

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when:

- a. the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- b. the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass through" arrangement and either:
  - I. the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets or
  - II. the Company has retained the contractual right to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the Company has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the financial assets. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognized. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the financial assets, the financial asset is not derecognized.



Where the Company has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognized to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

**Impairment of financial assets:**

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

Financial assets measured at amortised cost e.g. Loans, security deposits, trade receivable, bank balance.

The Company follows “simplified approach” for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. Under the simplified approach, the Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analyzed.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in 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 Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12- months ECL.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

**Reclassification of financial assets:**

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

**b. Financial Liabilities:**

**Initial recognition and measurement:**

Financial liabilities are classified at initial recognition as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company financial liabilities include loans and borrowings including bank overdraft, trade payable, trade deposits and other payables.

**Subsequent measurement:**

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

**Trade Payables:**

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 0-180 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using EIR method.



### **Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit & loss:**

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IND AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk is recognised in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to profit and loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

### **Loans & Borrowings:**

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction cost incurred. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR (Effective Interest Rate) method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortization 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 amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

### **Derecognition:**

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

### **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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

#### **2.4.10 Cash & Cash Equivalents:**

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks; cash in hand, other short term deposits with original maturities of three months or less which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

#### **2.4.11 Mandatorily Redeemable Preference Shares:**

A mandatorily redeemable preference shares with dividends paid at the issuer's discretion, which effectively comprises: a financial liability (the issuer's obligation to redeem the shares in cash); and an equity instrument (the holder's right to receive dividends if declared). Such preference shares are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract.

On issuance of the mandatorily redeemable preference shares with dividends declared at the issuer's discretion, the present value of the redeemable amount is calculated using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at a mortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on redemption. The unwinding of the discount on this component is recognised in profit or loss and classified as interest expense.

The remainder of the proceeds is recognised and included in equity as per Ind AS 32. Transaction costs are deducted from equity, net of associated income tax. The carrying amount of the equity component is not remeasured in subsequent years.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of such preference shares based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognised.

#### **2.4.12 Provisions:**

Provisions are recognised 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. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be



reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the best estimate.

### ***Contingent Liabilities***

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases, where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

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

## **2.4.13 Employee Benefits:**

### ***2.4.13.1 Short term obligations:***

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employee's service up to the end of reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligation in the balance sheet.

### ***2.4.13.2 Other Long term employee benefit obligations:***

The liabilities for earned leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured based on the actuarial valuation using projected unit credit method at the year end. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the term of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in profit or loss.

### ***2.4.13.3 Post-employment obligations: The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:***

#### ***2.4.13.3.1 Defined benefit plans such as gratuity; and***

#### ***2.4.13.3.2 Defined contribution plans such as provident fund.***

### ***Gratuity Obligations:***

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year. The Company has also made contribution to Life Insurance Corporation(LIC) and SBI Life Insurance Company Limited towards a policy to cover the gratuity liability of the employees to an extent. The difference between the actuarial valuation of the gratuity of employees at the year-end and the balance of funds with LIC is provided for as liability in the books.

Remeasurements, (refer note no. 28D) comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognized immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit (liabilities/assets). The Company recognized the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under employee benefit expenses in statement of profit and loss

- i. Service cost comprising current service cost, past service cost, gain & loss on curtailments and non-routine settlements.
- ii. Net interest expenses or income





#### **2.4.14 Revenue Recognition:**

The Company earns revenue primarily from sales of sugar, ethanol and power.

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

Contract assets are recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts.

Contract assets are classified as unbilled receivables (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms.

Unearned and deferred revenue (“contract liability”) is recognised when there is a billing in excess of revenues.

Contracts are subject to modification to account for changes in contract specification and requirements. The Company reviews modification to contract in conjunction with the original contract, basis which the transaction price could be allocated to a new performance obligation, or transaction price of an existing obligation could undergo a change. In the event transaction price is revised for existing obligation, a cumulative adjustment is accounted for.

#### **Interest income:**

For all debt instruments measured either at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

#### **Use of significant judgments in revenue recognition**

- The Company’s contracts with customers could include promises to transfer multiple products to a customer. The Company assesses the products promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligation involves judgement to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables.
- Judgement is also required to determine the transaction price for the contract. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of customer consideration or variable consideration with elements such as volume discounts, price concessions and incentives. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effects of the time value of money if the contract includes a significant financing component. Any consideration payable to the customer is adjusted to the transaction price, unless it is a payment for a distinct product or service from the customer. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period. The Company allocates the elements of variable considerations to all the performance obligations of the contract unless there is observable evidence that they pertain to one or more distinct performance obligations
- The Company uses judgement to determine an appropriate standalone selling price for a performance obligation. The Group allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct product promised in the contract. Where standalone selling price is not observable, the Company uses the expected cost plus margin approach to allocate the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation.
- The Company exercises judgement in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company considers indicators such as who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such product, transfer of significant risks and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer, etc.



## 2.4.15 Leases

### Company as a Lessee

The Company, as a lessee, recognises a right-of-use of asset and a lease liability for its leasing arrangements, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset. The contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, if it involves the use of an identified asset and the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and has right to direct the use of the identified asset. The cost of the right-of-use asset 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 plus any initial direct costs incurred. 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 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 short-term and low value leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### Company as a Lessor

Lease income from operating lease where the Company is a lessor is recognized in income on a straight line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate the lessor for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their respective nature.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables as the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

## 2.4.16 Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives 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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a. Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- b. Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable



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

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

The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring and non-recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments measured at fair value.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and financial assets and significant liabilities. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management. The management decided, after discussions with the Company's external valuers which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies.

The management in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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

#### **2.4.17 Borrowing Costs:**

Borrowing cost includes interest expense as per effective interest rate [EIR]. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset until such time that the asset are substantially ready for their intended use. Where funds are borrowed specifically to finance a project, the amount capitalized represents the actual borrowing incurred. Where surplus funds are available out of money borrowed specifically to finance project, the income generated from such current investments is deducted from the total capitalized borrowing cost. Where funds used to finance a project form part of general borrowings, the amount capitalized is calculated using a weighted average of rate applicable to relevant general borrowing of the Company during the year. Capitalisation of borrowing cost is suspended and charged to profit and loss during the extended periods when the active development on the qualifying project is interrupted. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

#### **2.4.18 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets:**

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company basis its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not



exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses of operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

After impairment depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining economic life.

An assessment is made in respect of assets at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### **2.4.19 Government Grants:**

Government grants are recognized 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 recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset. However, if any export obligation is attached to the grant related to an asset, it is recognized as income on the basis of accomplishment of the export obligation.

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amount and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual installments.

#### **2.4.20 Earnings per share**

Basic and diluted earnings per Equity Share are computed in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 33 'Earnings per Share', notified accounting standard by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules of 2015 (as amended). Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holder of company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a right issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss; for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

#### **2.4.21 Segment Reporting:**

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM).

The Board of Directors (BoD) of the Company has appointed an executive committee which assesses the financial performance and the position of the Company, and makes strategic decisions. The executive committee, which has been identified as being the CODM, consists of the Managing Director, Director and Chief Financial Officer for corporate planning.



**Note: 3 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)**

Particulars	Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant & Machinery	Furniture, Fitting & Equipments/ Installations	Vehicles	Others Equipments	Total	Investment Property	Capital Work-in-progress
	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs
<b>Year ended March 31, 2023</b>									
As at April 01, 2022	2,120.89	7,701.13	55,776.39	1,873.54	2,183.18	243.82	69,898.96	29.35	5,721.31
Additions	-	491.23	9,653.94	348.15	55.55	50.24	10,599.11	-	6,307.04
Disposals	-	(87.23)	(808.31)	-	(24.10)	-	(919.64)	-	(10,602.44)
Reclassified as Investment property	(126.51)						(126.51)	126.51	-
Assets Held for Sale	-						-	-	-
<b>Total Cost as at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>1,994.38</b>	<b>8,105.13</b>	<b>64,622.02</b>	<b>2,221.69</b>	<b>2,214.63</b>	<b>294.06</b>	<b>79,451.91</b>	<b>155.86</b>	<b>1,425.94</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>									
As at March 31, 2022	-	1,731.97	20,861.16	806.80	1,224.78	124.40	24,749.12	-	-
Depreciation charge during the year	-	431.59	2,401.40	129.14	129.34	42.47	3,133.95	-	-
Disposals	-	(45.17)	(355.40)	-	(22.90)	-	(423.47)	-	-
<b>Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,118.40</b>	<b>22,907.16</b>	<b>935.94</b>	<b>1,331.23</b>	<b>166.87</b>	<b>27,459.60</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>W.D.V. As at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>1,994.38</b>	<b>5,986.73</b>	<b>41,714.86</b>	<b>1,285.75</b>	<b>883.41</b>	<b>127.18</b>	<b>51,992.31</b>	<b>155.86</b>	<b>1,425.94</b>

<b>Year ended March 31, 2024</b>									
As at April 01, 2023	1,994.38	8,105.13	64,622.02	2,221.69	2,214.63	294.06	79,451.91	155.86	1,425.94
Additions		394.50	8,798.53	74.82	10.64	1.61	9,280.10	-	7,726.67
Investment Property reclassified as Freehold Land	126.51						126.51	(126.51)	
Disposals	-	(17.70)	(150.34)	-	(2.15)	(0.62)	(170.81)	-	(8,507.77)
Reclassified as Investment property	-						-	-	-
Assets Held for Sale	-						-	-	-
<b>Total Cost as at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>2,120.89</b>	<b>8,481.93</b>	<b>73,270.21</b>	<b>2,296.51</b>	<b>2,223.12</b>	<b>295.05</b>	<b>88,687.71</b>	<b>29.35</b>	<b>644.84</b>



Depreciation									
As at March 31, 2023	-	2,118.40	22,907.16	935.94	1,331.23	166.87	27,459.60	-	-
Depreciation charge during the year	-	346.61	2,935.19	148.11	81.87	22.14	3,533.92	-	-
Disposals	-	(17.70)	(107.94)	-	(2.04)	(0.62)	(128.29)	-	-
<b>Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2024</b>	-	<b>2,447.31</b>	<b>25,734.42</b>	<b>1,084.05</b>	<b>1,411.05</b>	<b>188.39</b>	<b>30,865.23</b>	-	-
<b>W.D.V. As at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>2,120.89</b>	<b>6,034.62</b>	<b>47,535.79</b>	<b>1,212.46</b>	<b>812.07</b>	<b>106.66</b>	<b>57,822.48</b>	<b>29.35</b>	<b>644.84</b>
Net Book Value									
At March 31, 2024	2,120.89	6,034.62	47,535.79	1,212.46	812.07	106.66	57,822.48	29.35	644.84
At March 31, 2023	1,994.38	5,986.73	41,714.86	1,285.75	883.41	127.18	51,992.31	155.86	1,425.94

Borrowing cost are capitalized on Asset under construction. Financial Year March 31, 2024 - INR 33.27 Lakhs, March 31, 2023 - INR 132.91 Lakhs

#### Charge on PPE

Entire PPE (except Vehicles) is subject to First Charge to secure terms loans from IRDEA Limited and UCO Bank. Respective vehicles are also subject to charge to secure the loan availed to acquire the same.

(Refer to Note no. 14)

The details of the Line Items in PPE including Right-of-use Assets is as follows:-

INR Lakhs

Particulars	Opening WDV as on April 1, 2023	Net Additions for the year	Depreciation for the Year	Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2024
<b>Leasehold</b>				
Buildings	109.15	-	78.68	30.47
Plant & Machinery		1,208.77	42.25	1,166.52
Vehicles	480.52	-	61.52	419.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>589.68</b>	<b>1,208.77</b>	<b>182.45</b>	<b>1,616.00</b>

CWIP aging schedule as on 31.03.2024	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 -2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
<b>Projects in progress</b>					
a) Freehold Buildings	260.91	4.84	-	-	265.75
b) Plant & Machinery	115.84	67.98	-	-	183.82
c) Intangible Asset	73.03	-	-	-	73.03
<b>Projects temporarily suspended</b>					
a) Freehold Buildings	-	10.03	-	112.21	122.24
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>449.78</b>	<b>82.85</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>112.21</b>	<b>644.84</b>





CWIP aging schedule as on 31.03.2023	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 -2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
<b>CWIP</b>					
<b>Projects in progress</b>					
a) Freehold Buildings	106.54	81.10	0.43	32.19	<b>220.26</b>
b) Plant & Machinery	498.34	1.25	3.26	19.21	<b>522.06</b>
c) Others Equipments	0.65	14.80	-	-	<b>15.45</b>
d) ROU Assets	545.94				<b>545.94</b>
<b>Projects temporarily suspended</b>					
a) Freehold Buildings	10.03	-	1.31	110.90	<b>122.24</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,161.50</b>	<b>97.15</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>162.30</b>	<b>1,425.95</b>

4. Loans	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)	<b>INR Lakhs</b>	<b>INR Lakhs</b>
- Related Parties	4,582.02	7,388.69
- Others	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,582.02</b>	<b>7,388.69</b>
Current	818.09	2,163.61
Non-Current	3,763.93	5,225.08

5. Trade receivables	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	<b>INR Lakhs</b>	<b>INR Lakhs</b>
Trade receivables - Considered Good Unsecured	13,911.13	12,803.75
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	-	-
Trade receivables - Debts due by private companies in which any director is a director or a member.	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,911.13</b>	<b>12,803.75</b>

Trade receivables ageing schedule	(Outstanding for following periods from transaction date of payment)					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 -2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
<b>As on 31.03.2024</b>						
<b>Undisputed Trade Receivables</b>						
(i) Considered Good	11,475.17	841.89	190.17	1,307.88	44.19	<b>13,859.30</b>
(ii) Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Disputed Trade Receivables</b>						
(iv) Considered good	-	-	0.63	9.08	42.12	<b>51.83</b>



(v) Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,475.17</b>	<b>841.89</b>	<b>190.80</b>	<b>1,316.96</b>	<b>86.31</b>	<b>13,911.13</b>
<b>As on 31.03.2023</b>						
<b>Undisputed Trade Receivables</b>						
(i) Considered Good	10,347.34	413.81	1,692.85	276.99	24.98	<b>12,755.97</b>
(ii) Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Disputed Trade Receivables</b>						
(iv) Considered good	-	-	-	5.66	42.12	<b>47.78</b>
(v) Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,347.33</b>	<b>413.81</b>	<b>1,692.85</b>	<b>282.65</b>	<b>67.10</b>	<b>12,803.75</b>

6. Other Financial Assets (Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs
Security Deposits	2,556.56	2,187.78
Bank Deposits with more than 12 months maturity	487.32	387.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,043.88</b>	<b>2,575.64</b>
Current	1,812.35	1,664.54
Non-Current	1,231.53	911.10

7. Deferred Tax Assets/Liabilities (Net)	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs
Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability)	(3,685.96)	(3,352.13)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(3,685.96)</b>	<b>(3,352.13)</b>
Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2024:	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs
Accounting profit excluding profit on sale of Land before income tax	3,697.69	7,390.80
Accounting profit on sale of Land before income tax	-	856.86
<b>Accounting profit before income tax</b>	<b>3,697.69</b>	<b>8,247.66</b>
<b>Tax Liability</b>		
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.168% (31st March 2023 - 25.168%) on profits excluding profit on sale of Land	930.64	1,860.12



At India's statutory income tax rate of 22.88% (31st March 2023 - 22.88%) on profit on sale of Land	-	196.05
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years	-	-
Adjustments in respect of Statutory Dues (Net)	(6.35)	12.33
Depreciation (Net)	(519.49)	(459.23)
Adjustment in respect of Other Temporary Differences	46.92	
Adjustments in respect of Capital gain tax (Net)	-	(72.82)
<b>Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes:</b>		
Employee Benefits (Net)	5.97	1.78
Others permanent differences (Net)	(55.14)	148.04
Current year unabsorbed tax losses/(Unabsorbed Business Loss Adjusted)	-	(725.83)
<b>Income tax expenses charged to the statement of Profit &amp; Loss A/c</b>	402.55	960.43
<b>Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities (net):</b>	<b>March 31, 2024</b>	<b>March 31, 2023</b>
	<b>INR Lakhs</b>	<b>INR Lakhs</b>
Opening balance as of 1 April	3,352.13	2,403.67
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in profit or loss	330.72	947.60
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in OCI	3.11	0.86
<b>Closing balance as at 31 March</b>	3,685.96	3,352.13

Deferred tax related to the following:	Balance Sheet		Profit & Loss	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs
Accelerated deprecation for tax purposes	(4363.06)	(3800.25)	(562.81)	(489.18)
Right of use assets	(406.71)	(148.41)	(258.30)	(26.99)
Deferred Income (Net)	77.87	112.94	(35.07)	95.67
Provision for doubtful debts and employee benefits	191.58	185.60	5.98	(22.13)
Debt Component of Compound financial instrument	0.00	(406.68)	406.68	72.20
Other Liabilities	739.26	690.40	48.86	134.14
Other Non Current Assets	28.19	14.27	13.92	14.27
Unabsorbed Depreciation	0.00	0.00	0.00	(726.42)
MSME's Disallowed	46.92	0.00	46.92	0.00
Tax during the period recognized in OCI	0.00	0.00	3.11	0.86
<b>Deferred Tax Expense/(Income)</b>	0.00	0.00	(330.72)	(947.58)
<b>Net Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)</b>	(3685.96)	(3352.13)	0.00	0.00



8. Other Non Current/Current Assets	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs
<b>Capital Advances (Unsecured, considered good)</b>	281.20	384.60
<b>Other Advances (Unsecured, considered good)</b>		
- Related Party	1,408.11	1,510.34
- Others	3,941.46	4,188.16
Deferred Loan Processing Fees	26.65	39.86
Prepaid Expenses	794.95	681.39
Interest and other Receivable	328.95	402.62
Balance with Revenue Authorities	545.28	503.66
Taxes deposited under protest/appeal	516.47	515.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,843.07</b>	<b>8,225.89</b>
Current	7,312.92	7,683.68
Non-Current	530.15	542.21

9. Inventories	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs
(a) Raw Materials (at Cost)	4,117.57	1,861.84
(b) Work-in-progress (including appropriate overhead)	1,041.53	1,255.21
(c) Finished Goods (at lower of cost and net realisable value)	47,900.37	50,897.63
(d) Stores and spares (at Cost)	6,155.86	4,518.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,215.33</b>	<b>58,533.50</b>

10. Cash and cash equivalent	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs
(A) Balances with Banks		
(I) Bank balances held as margin money or as security against:		
(i) Guarantees	23.20	7.10
(ii) Other commitments	1,912.40	1,872.91
(II) On Current Accounts	759.99	711.57
(B) Cheques, drafts on hand	434.74	388.58
(C) Cash on hand	48.99	57.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,179.32</b>	<b>3,037.46</b>
Cash & Cash Equivalents	1,243.72	1,157.45
Bank Balance other than above	1,935.60	1,880.01



11. Share Capital	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	No. in Lakhs	INR Lakhs
<b>Authorised Share Capital</b>		
<b>Equity Shares</b>		
At March 31, 2023	1,600.00	16,000.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
<b>At March 31, 2024</b>	<b>1,600.00</b>	<b>16,000.00</b>

#### Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

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

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

8% Non Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares	No. in Lakhs	INR Lakhs
At March 31, 2023	600.00	6,000.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
<b>At March 31, 2024</b>	<b>600.00</b>	<b>6,000.00</b>

#### Terms/ rights attached to preference shares

The Preference shares issued by the company are non-convertible. Preference shares will be redeemed on April 29, 2027 at the price of INR 10/- per share. The Preference shares carry a dividend of 8% per annum payable at the discretion of the company and subject to approval of the lenders. The dividend rights are non-cumulative. The preference shares rank ahead of the equity shares in event of liquidation. The presentation of liability and equity portion of these shares is explained in the summary of significant accounting policy.

Issued Share Capital		
Equity Shares	No. in Lakhs	INR Lakhs
At March 31, 2023	1,535.68	15,356.78
Issued during the year	-	-
<b>At March 31, 2024</b>	<b>1,535.68</b>	<b>15,356.78</b>
Equity component of redemebale preference shares of INR 10 each issued and fully paid	No. in Lakhs	INR Lakhs
At March 31, 2023	410.93	2,811.16
Issued during the year	-	-
<b>At March 31, 2024</b>	<b>410.93</b>	<b>2,811.16</b>

This note covers the equity component of the issued convertible preference shares. The liability component is reflected in financial liabilities.

Subscribed Share Capital		
Equity Shares of INR 10 each	No. in Lakhs	INR in Lakhs
At March 31, 2024		
Subscribed & Fully Paid	1,535.11	15,351.11
Subscribed but not Fully Paid	0.57	2.84
	<b>1,535.68</b>	<b>15,353.95</b>



	No. in Lakhs	INR in Lakhs
<b>At March 31, 2023</b>		
Subscribed & Fully Paid	1,535.11	15,351.11
Subscribed but not Fully Paid	0.57	2.84
	<b>1,535.68</b>	<b>15,353.95</b>
<b>Equity component of redemebale preference shares of INR 10 each issued and fully paid</b>	<b>No. in Lakhs</b>	<b>INR in Lakhs</b>
<b>At March 31, 2024</b>	410.93	2,811.16
Subscribed & Fully Paid	-	-
Subscribed but not Fully Paid	<b>410.93</b>	<b>2,811.16</b>
	<b>No. in Lakhs</b>	<b>INR in Lakhs</b>
<b>At March 31, 2023</b>	410.93	2,811.16
Subscribed & Fully Paid	-	-
Subscribed but not Fully Paid	<b>410.93</b>	<b>2,811.16</b>

<b>Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company</b>		
<b>Name of the shareholder</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>	
	<b>No. of shares in Lakhs</b>	<b>% holding in the class</b>
<b>Equity Shares of INR 10 each</b>		
1. Mrs. Manminder Rana	179.30	11.68%
2. Mrs. Sukhjinder Kaur	85.00	5.54%
3. Mr. Rana Veer Pratap Singh	83.36	5.43%
<b>Name of the shareholder</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>	
	<b>No. of shares in Lakhs</b>	<b>% holding in the class</b>
1. Mrs. Manminder Rana	179.30	11.68%
2. Mrs. Sukhjinder Kaur	85.00	5.54%
3. Mr. Rana Veer Pratap Singh	83.36	5.43%

#### Shares held by Promoters

<b>Promoter Name</b>	<b>March 31, 2024</b>		<b>March 31, 2023</b>		<b>% Change during the year</b>
	<b>No. of Shares</b>	<b>% of total shares</b>	<b>No. of Shares</b>	<b>% of total shares</b>	
Mr. Rana Inder Pratap Singh	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
Mrs. Manminder Rana	17929852	11.68%	17929852	11.68%	0.00%
Mrs. Sukhjinder Kaur	8500000	5.54%	8500000	5.54%	0.00%
Mr. Rana Veer Pratap Singh	8336027	5.43%	8336027	5.43%	0.00%
Mr. Rana Ranjit Singh	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34766079</b>	<b>22.65%</b>	<b>34766079</b>	<b>22.65%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>





12. Other Equity	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs
a. Capital Reserve	132.25	132.25
b. Securities Premium	8,315.02	8,315.02
c. Capital Redemption Reserve	2,054.67	2,054.67
d. Molasses Storage Fund	97.61	85.97
e. Retained Earnings	25,282.00	22,487.67
	<b>35,881.55</b>	<b>33,075.57</b>
Reserves and Surplus	25,282.00	22,487.67
Other Reserve	10,599.55	10,587.91

a. Capital Reserve	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs
Opening Balance	132.25	132.25
Appropriations during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	<b>132.25</b>	<b>132.25</b>

b. Securities Premium	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs
Opening Balance	8,315.02	8,315.02
Appropriations during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	<b>8,315.02</b>	<b>8,315.02</b>

**Note:** Securities premium is used to record the premium received on issue of shares. This amount shall be utilized in accordance with Act.

c. Capital Redemption Reserve	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs
Opening Balance	2,054.67	2,054.67
Appropriations during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	<b>2,054.67</b>	<b>2,054.67</b>

**Note:** Capital Redemption Reserve is created in lieu of redemption of preference capital out of profits. This reserve shall be utilized in accordance with Act.

d. Molasses Storage Fund	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs
Opening Balance	85.97	165.11
Appropriations during the year	11.64	21.21
Less: utilized during the year	-	(100.36)
Closing Balance	<b>97.61</b>	<b>85.97</b>

**Note:** The molasses storage fund has been created to fund the construction cost for molasses storage tank as required under Uttar Pradesh Sheera Niyantaran (Sansodhan) Adesh, 1974. During the year ended 31st March 2024 no amount was utilized from



the fund and hence no amount was credited in statement of P&L during the year. The said storage fund is represented by investment in the form of fixed deposits with banks amounting to INR 97.61 Lakhs (Previous year 85.97 Lakhs)

<b>e. Retained Earnings</b>	<b>March 31, 2024</b>	<b>March 31, 2023</b>
	<b>INR Lakhs</b>	<b>INR Lakhs</b>
Opening balance	22,487.67	16,066.34
Net profit for the period	2,796.73	6,339.63
<i>Appropriation from :</i>		
Molasses Storage Fund	(11.64)	79.15
<b>Items of OCI recognised directly in retained earnings</b>		
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefits plan (net of tax)	9.24	2.54
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>25,282.00</b>	<b>22,487.67</b>

<b>13. Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>March 31, 2024</b>	<b>March 31, 2023</b>
	<b>INR Lakhs</b>	<b>INR Lakhs</b>
<b>13 (i) Non-Current Borrowings</b>		
<b>Term Loan From Banks/NBFC &amp; Financial Institution</b>		
<b>Secured</b>		
(i) IREDA Limited	4,793.52	5,597.88
(ii) Zila Sahakari Bank Limited. Ghaziabad	2,989.15	2,028.62
(iii) Kotak Mahindra Prime Limited - Vehicle Loan	51.06	66.86
(iv) Union Bank of India - Vehicle loan	9.20	-
<b>Total Secured Term Loans</b>	<b>7,842.94</b>	<b>7,693.35</b>
Less: Current maturities of Term Loan	1,879.50	1,437.63
<b>Long Term maturities of Term Loan (A)</b>	<b>5,963.44</b>	<b>6,255.72</b>
<b>Unsecured loans</b>		
- From Directors	4.58	4.58
- From Intercompany	1,042.64	2,762.63
<b>Liability Component of compound financial instrument (Refer Note 1 Below)</b>		
- 8% Non Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares	2,780.34	2,493.48
<b>Total Unsecured loans (B)</b>	<b>3,827.55</b>	<b>5,260.69</b>
<b>Total borrowings (A+B)</b>	<b>9,790.99</b>	<b>11,516.41</b>
<b>Lease obligation</b>		
Total Lease obligation	1,168.16	948.81
Less: Current maturities of lease obligation	457.43	279.84
<b>Long term maturities of lease obligation</b>	<b>710.73</b>	<b>668.97</b>

**Note 1 :** At March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, there were 4,10,93,424 no. of redeemable preference shares in issue. Each share has a par value of INR 10. Preference shares will be redeemed on April 29, 2027 at par value. The preference shares carry a



dividend of 8% per annum, payable yearly in arrears as on 31 March. The dividend rights are non-cumulative. The preference shares rank ahead of the equity shares in the event of a liquidation. The presentation of the liability and equity portions of these shares is explained in the summary of significant accounting policies.

<b>13. (ii) Current borrowings</b>	<b>March 31, 2024</b>	<b>March 31, 2023</b>
<b>(A) Loans repayable on demand from Banks</b>	<b>INR Lakhs</b>	<b>INR Lakhs</b>
<b>Secured</b>		
Zila Sahakari Bank Ltd. Ghaziabad	11,934.43	11,944.42
UCO Bank	984.75	1,026.31
Union Bank of India	66.30	145.17
Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Bank Ltd.	15,443.83	11,330.63
ICICI Bank Ltd.	188.00	-
<b>(B) Current maturities of Term Loans</b>		
<b>Secured</b>		
IREDA Limited	1,003.40	804.36
Zila Sahakari Bank Limited. Ghaziabad	858.52	617.96
Kotak Mahindra Prime Limited	16.58	15.31
Union Bank of India	1.00	-
<b>(C) Current maturities of lease obligation</b>		
Current maturities of lease obligation	457.43	279.84
<b>Total Current borrowings</b>	<b>30,954.24</b>	<b>26,164.00</b>

**Note: Nature of Securities for the aforesaid secured loans repayable on demand**

**(a) Zila Sahakari Bank Limited Ghaziabad - For Units in Uttar Pradesh**

Working Capital loans from Zila Sahakari Bank Ltd. Ghaziabad are secured by pledge of crystal sugar and hypothecation of all other current assets at Sugar Units in District Moradabad and Rampur (UP) respectively.

**(b) UCO Bank - For Units in District Amritsar & Tarantaran**

Working Capital Loans from UCO Bank are secured by hypothecation of stocks of raw materials, Stock in process and finished goods lying in the borrower's godowns, factory situated at Punjab Units, Stock-in-transit and Stock lying at other places with prior permission of the bank. The limits are further secured by hypothecation of Trade receivables

**(c) Union Bank of India - For Units in District Amritsar & Tarantaran**

Overdraft limit from Union bank of India is secured against fixed deposit exclusively in favour of bank.

**(d) Uttar Pradesh Co-op. bank Limited, Lucknow - For Units in Uttar Pradesh**

Working capital limits from Uttar Pradesh Co-op. bank Limited, Lucknow are secured by pledge of sugar stock at sugar units in district Moradabad and Rampur respectively and stock of Finished Goods & Raw Material related to Ethanol lying at Distillery unit in district Moradabad. The limits are also secured by hypothecation of current assets of the company on first pari-passu charge basis with IREDA, UCO Bank and Zila Sahakari Bank Limited, Ghaziabad except for trade receivables of Power relating to Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited which are charged exclusively in favour of IREDA and sugar stock pledged to Zila Sahakari Bank Limited, Ghaziabad.

**(e) Overdraft limit from ICICI Bank is secured against fixed deposit exclusively in favour of bank.**

**(f) Working Capital Loans from Banks are further secured by personal guarantee of promoters / directors.**



Sr. No.	Name of Lender	Outstanding as on 31.03.2024	Repayment Tenure	ROI as at 31/03/2024 (%)	Security
1	IREDA Ltd.	256,227,000.00	30 <sup>th</sup> June 2021 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2029	9.75%	Term Loans From IREDA are secured by 1 <sup>st</sup> Pari paasu charge on all the Property, Plant & Equipment (Movable & Immovable), both present (Sugar Unit, Co-generation Power Plant, distillery unit at Amritsar, Moradabad and Rampur Units) and future ranking pari - passu with other term lenders of the company. The loan is further secured by obtaining personal guarantee of the promoters)
2	IREDA Ltd.	182,975,000.00	30 <sup>th</sup> September 2020 to 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2028	9.75%	
3	IREDA Ltd.	17,000,000.00	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2021 to 30 <sup>th</sup> September 2026	10.75%	
4	IREDA Ltd.	23,150,000.00	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2021 to 30 <sup>th</sup> September 2026	10.75%	
5	Zila Sahakari Bank Limited, Ghaziabad	140,460,574.00	30 <sup>th</sup> June 2021 to 01 <sup>st</sup> March 2026	11.00%	Term Loans from Zila Sahakari Bank Limited, Ghaziabad Are secured by 1 <sup>st</sup> Charge by way of mortgage/ hypothecation on all fixed assets of the company, on pari-paaru basis with other lenders. Furthermore, it is secured by Unconditional and irrevocable personal guarantee of promoters.
6	Zila Sahakari Bank Limited, Ghaziabad	88,589,932.00	21 <sup>st</sup> September 2023 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2029	11.00%	
7	Zila Sahakari Bank Limited, Ghaziabad	69,864,941.00	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2023 to 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2029	11.00%	
8	Kotak Mahindra Prime Limited	853,381.00	27 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2022 to 05 <sup>th</sup> January 2027	7.54%	Vehicle Loans from Kotak Mahindra Prime Ltd. are secured by way of hypothecation of Underlying Vehicle.
9	Kotak Mahindra Prime Limited	853,381.00	27 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2022 to 05 <sup>th</sup> January 2027	7.54%	
10	Kotak Mahindra Prime Limited	1,123,899.00	28 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2022 to 05 <sup>th</sup> January 2027	7.55%	
11	Kotak Mahindra Prime Limited	1,066,194.00	20 <sup>th</sup> July 2022 to 05 <sup>th</sup> July 2027	8.66%	
12	Kotak Mahindra Prime Limited	1,209,028.00	30 <sup>th</sup> November 2022 to 05 <sup>th</sup> December 2026	8.70%	
13	Union Bank of India	920,310	11 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2024 to 10 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2031	9.75%	



UNIT	Bank	Sanction Limit (INR. in Lakhs)	Outstanding as on 31-03-2024 (INR. in Lakhs)	ROI	Repayment Start Date	Repayment End Date	Remarks
<b>Cash Credit</b>							
(A) Punjab Unit	UCO Bank	950.00	627.92	11.85%	ON DEMAND	ON DEMAND	
	UCO Bank	480.00	356.82	11.85%	ON DEMAND	ON DEMAND	
(B) UP Units	Zila Sahkari Bank Ltd. Ghaziabad	7,000.00	6,988.05	9.50%	ON DEMAND	ON DEMAND	
	Zila Sahkari Bank Ltd. Ghaziabad	5,000.00	4,946.38	9.50%	ON DEMAND	ON DEMAND	
	Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Bank	7,130.00	7,065.70	9.50%	ON DEMAND	ON DEMAND	
	Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Bank	6,475.00	6,470.76	9.50%	ON DEMAND	ON DEMAND	
	Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Bank	2,000.00	1,907.37	9.50%	ON DEMAND	ON DEMAND	
(C) Head Office	Union Bank of India-OD against FD	175.00	66.30	7.30%	ON DEMAND	ON DEMAND	
(D) Head Office	ICICI Bank - OD against FD	190.95	188.00	7.65%	ON DEMAND	ON DEMAND	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29,400.95</b>	<b>28,617.30</b>				

14. Trade Payables	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs
Trade Payables - Micro & Small Enterprises	171.07	183.64
Trade Payables - Raw Material	33,089.89	33,573.87
Trade Payables - Capital	707.28	848.18
Trade Payables - Others	9,776.53	8,309.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,744.77</b>	<b>42,914.79</b>

Based on and to the extent of information available with the Company under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act), the relevant particulars as at reporting date are furnished below:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Principal amount due to suppliers under MSMED Act, as at the end of the year	171.07	183.64
Interest accrued and due to suppliers under MSMED Act on the above amount as at the end of the year	-	-
Payment made to suppliers (other than interest) beyond the appointed day, during the year	-	-
Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act (other than Section 16)	-	-
Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act (under Section 16)	-	-
Interest due and payable to suppliers under MSMED Act, for payments already made	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year to suppliers under MSMED Act (ii) + (vi)	-	-

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management.



Trade payable ageing schedule Particulars	(Outstanding for following periods from transaction date of payment)				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 -2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
<b>As on 31.03.2024</b>					
(i) MSME					
(A) Micro & Small enterprises	171.07				<b>171.07</b>
(ii) Others	41,046.64	861.88	636.27	992.91	<b>43,537.70</b>
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	36.00	<b>36.00</b>
<b>As on 31.03.2023</b>					
(i) MSME					
(A) Micro & Small enterprises	171.49	1.80	9.49	0.85	<b>183.64</b>
(ii) Others	40,527.82	951.46	280.49	857.26	<b>42,617.03</b>
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	114.12	<b>114.12</b>

15. Other financial liabilities	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs
Financial Guarantee Liability Contract	783.51	1,081.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>783.51</b>	<b>1,081.39</b>
Current	282.47	297.89
Non-Current	501.04	783.50

16. Provisions	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs
Provision for employee benefits	761.19	737.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>761.19</b>	<b>737.46</b>
Current	252.74	245.65
Non-Current	508.45	491.81

17. Other Liabilities	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs
Statutory Dues Payables	2,035.14	2,540.18
Revenue received in advance	1,198.04	1,177.24
Other liabilities and payables	2,011.50	4,165.08
Security Received	171.03	259.54
Deferred Income on account of Government Grant	256.15	372.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,671.86</b>	<b>8,514.41</b>
Current	5,495.60	8,258.25
Non-Current	176.26	256.15





18. Revenue from Operations	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs
Sale of products	155,398.07	159,846.07
Sale of goods	2,679.53	1,367.59
<b>Total Sale of Products</b>	<b>158,077.60</b>	<b>161,213.66</b>
Other Operating Revenues	1,184.99	1,534.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>159,262.59</b>	<b>162,748.23</b>

19. Other Income	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs
<i>Other non-operating income</i>		
Government grant	15.84	19.94
Interest Income	530.88	443.23
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	26.02	877.46
Other Non-Operating Income (Net of Expenses directly attributable to such income)	1,217.18	999.66
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,789.92</b>	<b>2,340.28</b>

20. Cost of Raw Material and Packing Material Consumed	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs
<b>a. Raw material</b>		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	1,861.84	1,930.48
Add: Purchase	121,072.04	123,926.72
	122,933.88	125,857.20
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	5,776.40	1,861.84
<b>Cost of raw material consumed</b>	<b>117,157.48</b>	<b>123,995.36</b>
<b>b. Packing Material</b>		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	1,009.12	818.85
Add: Purchase	2,692.61	4,143.39
	3,701.73	4,962.24
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	805.59	1,009.12
<b>Cost of packing material consumed</b>	<b>2,896.14</b>	<b>3,953.12</b>
<b>Cost of Raw Material and Packing Material Consumed</b>	<b>120,053.62</b>	<b>127,948.49</b>
<b>Cost of traded goods</b>		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Purchase	2,537.87	1,345.52
	2,537.87	1,345.52
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	-	-
<b>Cost of traded goods</b>	<b>2,537.87</b>	<b>1,345.52</b>



21. Employee Benefits Expense	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs
Salaries, wages and bonus	6,184.55	5,886.54
Contribution to provident and other funds	222.94	214.68
Gratuity expense	106.61	100.12
Staff welfare expense	206.85	220.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,720.95</b>	<b>6,422.30</b>

22. Finance Costs	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs
Interest on Term Loan	829.57	745.67
Interest on Working Capital Loans	1,462.66	857.35
Interest on Lease Liabilities	104.05	36.15
Other borrowing cost	440.06	651.87
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,836.34</b>	<b>2,291.04</b>

23. Other Expenses	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs
Consumption of stores		
Process chemicals	2,918.61	3,794.82
Processing charges	1,120.65	831.13
Power and Fuel	6,075.75	9,793.12
Rent	618.43	523.30
Rates and taxes	575.07	643.07
Insurance	372.84	271.55
<i>Repairs and maintenance</i>		
Plant and machinery	3,370.38	2,924.90
Buildings	254.26	274.90
Others Repair	86.48	69.21
CSR Expenditure	250.34	404.32
Vehicle Running & Maintenance	850.78	870.21
Donations - Others	10.55	4.40
Advertising and sales promotion	68.18	94.41
Other Selling expenses	287.10	472.88
Travelling and conveyance	524.65	398.05



Office Expenses	359.87	370.55
Legal and professional fees	213.60	203.29
Directors' sitting fees	5.45	2.45
Payment to auditor	10.00	9.79
Exchange difference (net)	-	-
Bad Debts/ advances written off	90.99	290.00
Loss on sale of fixed assets	33.40	-
Miscellaneous expenses	363.79	267.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,461.17</b>	<b>22,513.96</b>

<b>Payment to Auditors</b>	<b>March 31, 2024</b>	<b>March 31, 2023</b>
	<b>INR Lakhs</b>	<b>INR Lakhs</b>
As auditor:		
Audit fee, Tax audit fee and Limited Review	9.15	8.94
In other capacity:		
Taxation matters	0.85	0.85
Company law matters	-	-
Other services (certification fees)	-	-
	10.00	9.79

<b>24. Depreciation and amortisation expense</b>	<b>March 31, 2024</b>	<b>March 31, 2023</b>
	<b>INR Lakhs</b>	<b>INR Lakhs</b>
Depreciation and amortisation of property, plant and equipment	3,533.92	3,133.95
Amortisation of intangible assets	-	-
	3,533.92	3,133.95

<b>25. Earnings per Equity Share</b>	<b>March 31, 2024</b>	<b>March 31, 2023</b>
	<b>INR Lakhs</b>	<b>INR Lakhs</b>
Net attributable profit to Equity Shareholders	2,796.73	6,339.63
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares	1,535.68	1,535.68
<b>Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>4.13</b>
Face Value per Share	10.00	10.00



## Notes to the Financial

### Statements for the year ended March 31,2024:

#### 26. Contingent Liabilities, Commitments and Contingencies (to the extent not provided for)

##### A) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt

Liabilities in respect of Income Tax and Sales Tax have been accounted for on the basis of respective returns filed with the relevant authorities. Additional demand, if any, arising at the time of assessment shall be accounted for in the year in which the assessment is completed. The status of completed assessments is as under: -

- a) **Income Tax assessments** have been completed up to the assessment year **2022-23**. The Followings demands have been raised by the Income Tax Department for which the Company has preferred an appeal which are pending with Different Forums: -

Sr. No.	Assessment year	Disputed demand (INR in Lakhs)	Amount deposited/adjusted (Refer note 8) (INR in Lakhs)	Status
1	2016-17	141.46	307.39	Appeal pending with CIT(A), Gurugram
2	2017-18	2011.95		
3	2018-19	497.99	130.83	Appeal pending with CIT(A), Gurugram
4	2020-21	286.33	27.13	Demand raised by CPC Bengaluru

##### b) Sales Tax Assessments

Sr. No.	Unit	Completed upto assessment year		
		CST	VAT	Demand (INR in Lakhs)
1	Sugar Units, Uttar Pradesh	2017-18	2017-18	NIL
2	Sugar Unit, Amritsar	2016-17	2016-17	NIL
3	Distillery Unit, Tarn Taran	2016-17	2016-17	VAT 0.10 and CST 19.22

- i) In respect of Sugar Units in Uttar Pradesh, the Excise & Taxation department has raised demand on account of VAT on molasses for INR 35.41 Lakhs, 201.31 lakhs, 103.99 lakhs, 178.90 lakhs, 122.52 Lakhs, 191.09 Lakhs and 34.20 Lakhs for the Financial years 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively. However, as per the order of the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court dated 30 March, 2010 the said VAT has not been deposited with the Excise & Taxation Department. The Excise & Taxation Department, Uttar Pradesh has filed an appeal with Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against such order of the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad.
- ii) In respect of Distillery unit in Punjab, the office of Excise & Taxation Commissioner, Punjab raised a demand of INR 348.47 lakhs (INR 55.69 lakhs for VAT and INR 292.78 lakhs for CST) vide its order dated 30 April, 2015 for FY 13-14 against which the Company has filed appeal with DETC (Appeals) Amritsar
- c) In respect of its Sugar unit at Moradabad, the company has deposited INR 49.89 Lakhs in FY 2010-11 on account of Excise Duty under protest against alleged demand of Excise duty amounting to INR 204.61 lakhs and the same has been shown under the head Payments of Taxes under protest/appeal under Other Assets (Refer note no 8). The Company has filed an appeal with CESTAT (Central Excise & Service Tax Appellant Tribunal) against the order of Commissioner Central Excise.
- d) In respect of its Sugar unit at Moradabad, the company has deposited INR 1.21 Lakhs on account of Gst demand amounting to INR 12.19 lakhs and the same has been shown under the head Payments of Taxes under protest/appeal under Other Assets (Refer note no 8). The Company has filed an appeal with Appellant authority.
- e) **Financial Guarantees**

The Company has given guarantees for term loan availed by the Company in which relative of the Directors are interested to a maximum amount of INR 9956 Lakhs (P.Y. INR 9956 Lakhs). The carrying amount of the related financial guarantees contract were INR 783.51 Lakhs at 31 March 2024. (P.Y. INR 1081.39 Lakhs).



## B. Commitments

- a) Bank Guarantees/LC's issued INR 466.87 Lakhs (Previous Year INR 424.87 Lakhs) are secured by pledge of FDRs of INR 127.33 Lakhs (Previous Year INR 100.22 Lakhs) given by the Company.
- b) The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for-

(INR in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
(i)	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	642.86	3779.16
(ii)	Advance paid against above	281.20	384.60

## 27. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

As per provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has to incur at least 2% of average net profits of the preceding three financial years towards Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR"). Accordingly, a CSR committee has been formed for carrying out CSR activities as per the Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. Details are as under:-

Average net profit of the company as per section 135(5): INR 11635.42 Lakhs

Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5) : INR 232.71 Lakhs

### (a) CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year:

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year (INR in Lakhs)	Amount Unspent (INR in Lakhs)	
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6)	
	INR in Lakhs	Date of transfer
250.34	Nil	Nil

### (b) Details of CSR amount spent against ongoing projects for the financial year

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/ No)	Location of the project	Project duration	CSR Obligation for the Financial Year	Amount allocated for the project (INR in Lakhs)	Amount spent in the current financial Year (INR in Lakhs)	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

### (c) Details of CSR amount spent against other than ongoing projects for the financial year

Sl. No.	Activity on which amount has been spent	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/ No)	Location	Amount spent in the current financial Year (INR in Lakhs)	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of implementation - Through implementing agency	
							Name	CSR Registration Number
1	Livelihood enhancement	II	YES	UTTAR PRADESH	2.72	YES		
2	For the benefit of armed forces	VI	YES	UTTAR PRADESH	0.33	YES		
3	Disaster management	XII	YES	PUNJAB	146.15	YES		



4	Disaster management	XII	YES	PUNJAB	38.25	NO	RANA SUGAR FOUNDATION	CSR00066666
5	Promoting education	II	YES	CHANDIGARH	0.61	YES		
6	Preventive health Care and sanitation	I	YES	PUNJAB	5.00	YES		
7	Animal welfare	IV	YES	UTTAR PRADESH	5.63	YES		
8	Empowering women	III	YES	PUNJAB	0.21	YES		
9	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition promoting healthcare	I	YES	UTTAR PRADESH	5.72	YES		
10	Promote education	II	YES	PUNJAB	1.34	YES		
11	Promote education	II	YES	UTTRAKHAND	0.16	YES		
12	Training to promote sports	VII	YES	PUNJAB	8.65	YES		
13	Setting up old age home day care center	III	YES	PUNJAB	6.96	YES		-
14	Animal welfare	IV	YES	PUNJAB	26.22	YES		
15	Rural development Projects	X	YES	UTTAR PRADESH	0.07	YES		
15	Rural development Projects	X	YES	PUNJAB	1.30	YES		
16	Promote education	II	YES	PUNJAB	1.00	NO	SHRI MADHAV RAO MULLAY SEWA TRUST	CSR00054800
<b>Total</b>					<b>250.34</b>			

## 28. EXPENDITURE ON EMPLOYEES:

There was no employee employed for full or part of the year who was getting remuneration in excess of the limits specified in Section 197 read with schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013.





## 29. RELATED PARTY /PARTIES:

Name of the related parties and description of relationship: -

### (i) Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence:

- a) Rana Polycot Ltd.
- b) Rana Informatics Ltd.
- c) RSL Distilleries Pvt. Ltd.
- d) Rana Power Ltd.
- e) Lakshmiji Sugars Mills Company Ltd.
- f) Superior Foods Grains Pvt. Ltd.
- g) Rana Logistics & Transport Pvt. Ltd.
- h) Karimganj Biofuels Pvt. Ltd.
- i) Buttar Biofuels Pvt. Ltd.
- j) Superior Biofuels Pvt. Ltd.
- k) Ajudhia Biofuels Pvt. Ltd.
- l) Erbir Ventures Pvt. Ltd.
- m) Rana Energy Pvt.Limited
- n) Rana Green Power Pvt. Limited
- o) RSLD Biofuels Pvt. Limited
- p) Rana Infrastructures Pvt. Ltd.
- q) ETH Biofuels Pvt. Limited
- r) Rana Sugars Foundation

### (ii) Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)

- a) Rana Inder Pratap Singh –Resigned as Managing Director on 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2024
- b) Rana Veer Pratap Singh –Appointed as Managing Director from 10<sup>th</sup> April 2024.
- c) Gaurav Garg – Chief Financial Officer
- d) Madhur Bain Singh – Appointed as Company Secretary from 27<sup>th</sup> April 2023.

### (iii) Director & Relatives of Directors

- a) Rana Ranjit Singh- Director
- b) Rana Gurjeet Singh- Relative of Director
- c) Rana Preet Inder Singh-Relative of Director
- d) Rana Karan Pratap Singh-Relative of Director
- e) Kirandeep Kaur- Relative of Director
- f) Sukhjinder Kaur- Relative of Director
- g) Shri Basant Kumar Bajaj - Independent Director
- h) Navpreet Kaur- Independent Director
- i) Surjeet Kaushal- Independent Director
- j) Suresh Kumar Jain – Appointed as Independent director on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2023 & Resigned on 8<sup>th</sup> February 2024


**RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:**

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars		Sales	Purchases / Service	Loans/ Advance	Interest Income	Amounts owed by	Amounts owed to
<b>a) Entity in which the Directors are interested</b>							
Rana Polycot Ltd.	31-Mar-24	606.79	-	-	-	290.57	-
	31-Mar-23	-	620.12	-	-	42.36	-
Rana Informatics Ltd.	31-Mar-24	-	146.17	-	-	214.48	-
	31-Mar-23	-	110.72	-	-	-	61.20
RSL Distilleries Pvt. Ltd.	31-Mar-24	27.08	188.84	-	-	-	87.98
	31-Mar-23	0.29	37.77	-	-	9.67	-
Rana Power Ltd.	31-Mar-24	5.88	-	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-23	12.95	-	-	-	6.20	-
Lakshmi Sugars Mills Company Ltd.	31-Mar-24	211.93	53.34	-	-	674.85	-
	31-Mar-23	117.27	1463.21	-	-	1082.89	-
Superior Foods Grains Pvt. Ltd.	31-Mar-24	2.59	16.61	-	-	308.56	-
	31-Mar-23	1.10	2722.18	-	-	281.71	-
Rana Logistics & Transport Pvt. Ltd.	31-Mar-24	51.65	864.18	-	-	196.76	-
	31-Mar-23	-	1468.31	-	-	-	81.22
Superior Biofuels Pvt. Ltd.	31-Mar-24	-	-	-	13.46	226.58	-
	31-Mar-23	0.03	-	-	12.33	213.12	-
Buttar Biofuels Pvt. Ltd.	31-Mar-24	6023.89	15.73	-	95.90	894.53	-
	31-Mar-23	2023.93	-	-	84.10	2874.79	-
Karimganj Biofuels Pvt. Ltd.	31-Mar-24	5378.08	462.89	-	171.23	3629.60	-
	31-Mar-23	3186.42	488.05	-	118.21	3534.00	-
Erbir Ventures Pvt Ltd.	31-Mar-24	129.49	-	493.87	46.62	683.01	-
	31-Mar-23	-	-	-	65.78	1092.75	-
ETH Biofuels Pvt. Ltd.	31-Mar-24	1518.20	610.67	-	89.52	1726.70	-
	31-Mar-23	657.65	-	-	82.22	2222.48	-

Particulars		Sales	Purchases / Service	Interest Income	Amounts owed by	Amounts owed to
<b>b) Directors</b>						
Rana Inder Pratap Singh	31-Mar-24	-	279.13	-	-	101.84
	31-Mar-23	-	312.80	-	-	232.03
Rana Veer Pratap Singh	31-Mar-24	-	405.22	-	-	59.85
	31-Mar-23	-	352.80	-	-	124.46
Rana Ranjit Singh	31-Mar-24	-	236.70	-	-	5.50
	31-Mar-23	-	228.41	-	-	171.64



Particulars		Term	Short Term Employee Benefits	Post-Employment Benefits	Sitting Fees	Advance Given
<b>c) Independent Director</b>						
Shri Basant Kumar Bajaj	Director	2023-24	-	-	1.80	-
		2022-23	-	-	0.50	-
Navpreet Kaur	Director	2023-24	-	-	1.90	-
		2022-23	-	-	0.80	-
Suresh Kumar Jain	Director	01.10.2023 to 08.02.2024	-	-	0.20	-
Surjeet Kaushal	Director	01.10.2023 to 31.03.2024	-	-	0.80	-
Tara Chand Meenia		01.04.2023 to 20.07.2023	-	-	0.75	-
		2022-23	-	-	1.15	-

Particulars		Sales	Purchases/ Service	Interest Income	Amounts owed by	Amounts owed to
<b>d) Relatives of Directors</b>						
Rana Gurjeet Singh	31-Mar-24	-	267.57	-	-	196.96
	31-Mar-23	-	258.76	-	-	196.09
Rana Preet Inder Singh	31-Mar-24	-	243.18	-	-	143.26
	31-Mar-23	-	278.04	-	-	106.90
Rana Karan Pratap Singh	31-03-2024	-	110.26	-	-	3.09
	31-03-2023	-	229.17	-	-	164.54
Kirandeep Kaur	31-03-2024	-	48.67	-	11.25	-
	31-03-2023	-	28.80	-	-	1.40

(INR in Lakhs)

Key management Personnel		Term	Short Term Employee Benefits	Post-Employment Benefits	Sitting Fees	Advance Given
INR In Lakhs						
Rana Inder Pratap Singh	Managing Director	2023-24	-	-	-	-
		2022-23	-	-	-	-
Rana Veer Pratap Singh	Whole time Director	2023-24	191.46	-	-	-
		2022-23	134.68	-	-	-
Gaurav Garg	Chief Financial Officer	2023-24	32.45	-	-	1.11
		2022-23	22.60	-	-	2.35
Madhur Bain Singh	Company Secretary	2023-24	19.87	-	-	-
Gaurav Kapoor		28-06-2022 to 26-10-22	4.02	-	-	-
Suresh Kumar		01-04-2022 to 30-06-22	4.07	3.65	-	-



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**Note:**

- Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain was appointed as Independent Director w.e.f 1<sup>st</sup> October 2023 and has resigned w.e.f 8<sup>th</sup> Feb 2024.
- Mr. Surjeet Kaushal was appointed as Independent Director w.e.f 1<sup>st</sup> October 2023.
- Mr. Tara Chand Meenia has resigned w.e.f 20<sup>th</sup> July 2023 as Independent Director.
- Mr. Madhur Bain Singh was appointed as Company Secretary w.e.f 27<sup>th</sup> April 2023.

The amounts disclosed in the table relating to employee benefits are the amounts recognised as an expense during the reporting period related to key management personnel. The remuneration to the Key Management Personnel does not include the provision for gratuity and leave benefits, as they are determined on an actuarial basis for the Company as a whole.

**Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties**

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (March 31, 2023: INR Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

**30. Deferred Tax:**

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

The Company has Unabsorbed Depreciation- NIL (PY-INR NIL Lakhs).

During the year the Company has recognized Deferred tax liability of INR 330.72 Lakhs.

**31. Employee Benefits**

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Under Gratuity Plan, every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days of last drawn salary for each completed year of service.

The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age. The Company has purchased insurance policy, which is basically a year-on-year cash accumulation plan in which the interest rate is declared on yearly basis and is guaranteed for a period of one year. The insurance Company, as part of the policy rules, makes payment of all gratuity outgoes happening during the year (subject to sufficiency of funds under the policy). The policy, thus, mitigates the liquidity risk. However, being a cash accumulation plan, the duration of assets is shorter compared to the duration of liabilities. Thus, the Company is exposed to movement in interest rate (in particular, the significant fall in interest rates, which should result in a increase in liability without corresponding increase in the asset).

**Description of Risk Exposures**

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such company is exposed to various risks as follow:

- i) Salary Increases- Actual salary increases will increase the Plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.
- ii) Discount Rate : Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability.
- iii) Mortality & disability – Actual deaths & disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.
- iv) Investment Risk – If Plan is funded then assets liabilities mismatch & actual investment return on assets lower than the discount rate assumed at the last valuation date can impact the liability



#### A. Defined Contribution Plan

Contribution to defined contribution plan, recognized as expense for the year is as under:

INR in Lakhs

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Employer's contribution towards Provident Fund	222.94	214.68

#### B. Defined Benefit Plan

General description of the plan:

Gratuity	Leave Encashment
Funded	Unfunded

#### C. Method of valuation: Projected unit Credit Method

#### D. Changes in the Present Value of Obligation:

Item	Gratuity		Leave	
	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
Present Value of Obligation as at the beginning	600.55	565.73	160.42	182.73
Current Service Cost	72.94	68.81	33.84	44.27
Interest Expense or Cost	44.83	39.57	11.97	12.78
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) /loss arising from:				
- Change in financial assumptions	12.04	(17.47)	3.06	(4.52)
- Experience Variance (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	(16.03)	9.57	32.10	30.79
Benefits Paid	(53.08)	(65.65)	(77.37)	(105.63)
Present Value of Obligation as at the end	661.26	600.55	164.04	160.42

#### E. Changes in the Fair Value of Plan Assets:

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave	
	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
FV of plan assets at the beginning of the period	149.61	118.11	-	-
Investment Income	11.16	8.26	-	-
Contributions paid by the employer	42.00	30.24	-	-
Benefits paid	(27.02)	(2.50)	-	-
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognized in net interest expense	8.36	(4.50)	-	-
FV of plan assets at the end of the period	184.12	149.61	-	-

#### F. Amount recognized in the balance sheet:

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave	
	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
Present value of Obligation	661.26	600.55	164.04	160.42
FV of plan assets	184.12	149.61	-	-
Surplus / (Deficit)	(477.14)	(450.94)	(164.04)	(160.42)
Net Liability/(Asset) recognized in Balance Sheet	(477.14)	(450.94)	(164.04)	(160.42)



### G. Expense Recognized in Profit or Loss Statement

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave	
	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
Current Service Cost	72.94	68.81	33.84	44.27
Net Interest Cost / (Income) on the Net Defined Benefit Liability / (Asset)	33.66	31.31	11.97	12.78
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain)/loss arising from :	-	-	-	-
-change in financial assumptions	-	-	3.06	(4.52)
-experience variance (i.e. actual experience vs assumptions)	-	-	32.10	30.79
<b>Total Expense Recognized in Profit or Loss Statement</b>	<b>106.60</b>	<b>100.12</b>	<b>80.99</b>	<b>83.32</b>

### H. Amount Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave	
	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on obligations- Due to change in Financial Assumptions	12.04	(17.47)	-	-
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss - Due to experience variance	(16.03)	9.57	-	-
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognized in net interest expense	(8.36)	4.50	-	-
<b>Net (Income)/Expense for the period recognized in Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>(12.35)</b>	<b>(3.40)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

### I. Valuation Assumptions (Financial)-Gratuity

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Discount Rate	7.15%	7.45%
Salary growth rate (per annum)	6.00%	6.00%

### Valuation Assumptions (Financial)-Earned Leave

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Discount Rate	7.15%	7.45%
Salary growth rate (per annum)	6.00%	6.00%

### (Demographic)-Gratuity

Particulars	As on	
	2023-24	2022-23
Mortality rate	100 % of IALM 2012-14	100 % of IALM 2012-14
Normal retirement age	58 Years	58 Years
Attrition /Withdrawal rate (per annum)	5.00 %	5.00 %





### (Demographic)-Earned Leave

Particulars	As on	
	2023-24	2022-23
Mortality rate	100 % of IALM 2012-14	100 % of IALM 2012-14
Normal retirement age	58 Years	58 Years
Attrition /Withdrawal rate (per annum)	5.00 %	5.00 %
Proportion of Leave Availment	20%	20%
Proportion of Leave Encashment	0%	0%

### Sensitivity Analysis – Gratuity

Particulars	31-03-24	31-03-23
Defined Benefit Obligation (Base)	<b>661.26</b>	<b>600.55</b>

PARTICULARS	31-03-24		31-03-23	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount Rate (- / + 1%) (% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	704.67 6.6%	622.82 -5.8%	640.62 6.7%	564.98 -5.9%
Salary Growth Rate (- / + 1%) (% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	622.52 -5.9%	704.16 6.5%	564.26 -6.0%	604.34 6.6%
Attrition Rate (- / + 50% of attrition rates) (% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	656.22 -0.8%	664.45 0.5%	594.00 -1.1%	605.04 0.7%
Mortality Rate (- / + 10% of mortality rates) (% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	661.16 0.0%	661.37 0.0%	600.43 0.0%	600.67 0.0%

### Sensitivity Analysis – Leave Encashment

Particulars	31-03-24	31-03-2023
Present Value of Obligation (Base)	<b>164.04</b>	<b>160.42</b>

PARTICULARS	31-03-24		31-03-23	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount Rate (- / + 1%) (% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	175.13 6.8%	154.26 -6.0%	170.83 6.5%	151.21 -5.7%
Salary Growth Rate (- / + 1%) (% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	154.07 -6.1%	175.15 6.8%	151.01 -5.9%	170.87 6.5%
Attrition Rate (- / + 50% of attrition rates) (% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	165.06 0.6%	163.19 -0.5%	160.69 0.2%	160.15 -0.2%
Mortality Rate (- / + 10% of mortality rates) (% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	164.05 0.0%	164.02 0.0%	160.43 0.0%	160.41 0.0%



## 32. Segment Information:

### A. Description of the segments and principal activities:

The Company's executive committee examines the Company's performance from a product and geographic perspective and has identified three reportable segments of its business:

#### a. Sugar Manufacturing: (India – Punjab and Uttar Pradesh)

This part of the business manufactures and sells sugar, molasses and bagasse. Whereas sugar is main product; others are the bye products and are produced at various stages of the production of the sugar. The Company has sugar manufacturing facilities at three locations in India viz. Buttar (Punjab), Moradabad and Rampur (Uttar Pradesh). The committee monitors the performance in the respective region separately. While the committee receives separate reports for each region, the facilities have been aggregated in to one reportable segment as they have similar average gross margins and similar expected growth rates.

#### b. Ethanol/ENA Manufacturing: (India – Punjab and Uttar Pradesh)

This part of business manufactures Ethanol & Liquor. The basic raw material for Ethanol & Liquor is molasses and grain. At present the company has two manufacturing facilities in India viz. Laukha (Punjab), Belwara (Uttar Pradesh). At Laukha, Punjab location the company is manufacturing Ethanol as well as liquor where as at Belwara Uttar Pradesh manufacturing facility the company is manufacturing Ethanol only.

#### c. Power Generation: (India – Punjab and Uttar Pradesh)

This part of the business consumes the bye product bagasse from sugar process and co generates the power. The segment also procures fuel from outside to generate power. After meeting the captive requirements of the respective sugar unit the power is exported the respective State Grids under long term Power Purchase Agreements (PPA).

### Segment reporting for the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Sugar	Power	Distillery	Total Segments	Adjustments & eliminations	Consolidated
<b>Revenue from operation</b>						
External Customers	91,393.39	8,508.04	59,361.16	<b>1,59,262.59</b>	-	<b>1,59,262.59</b>
Inter-segment	17,647.89	12,990.02	-	<b>30,637.91</b>	30,637.91	-
<b>Total Revenue from operations</b>	<b>1,09,041.28</b>	<b>21,498.06</b>	<b>59,361.16</b>	<b>1,89,900.50</b>	<b>30,637.91</b>	<b>1,59,262.59</b>
Other Income	1,209.89	98.23	481.80	<b>1,789.92</b>	-	<b>1,789.92</b>
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>1,10,251.17</b>	<b>21,596.29</b>	<b>59,842.96</b>	<b>1,91,690.42</b>	<b>30,637.91</b>	<b>1,61,052.51</b>
Operating Expenses	1,05,189.72	19,153.02	57,292.07	<b>1,81,634.81</b>	-	<b>1,50,996.90</b>
<b>EBITDA</b>	<b>5,061.44</b>	<b>2,443.27</b>	<b>2,550.89</b>	<b>10,055.60</b>	-	<b>10,055.60</b>
Depreciation & amortization	(1,990.82)	(549.36)	(993.74)	<b>(3,533.92)</b>	-	<b>(3,533.92)</b>
Finance Cost	(1,683.52)	(816.27)	(336.55)	<b>(2,836.34)</b>	-	<b>(2,836.34)</b>
<b>Segment Profit/(Loss)</b>	<b>1,387.11</b>	<b>1,077.64</b>	<b>1,220.60</b>	<b>3,685.34</b>	-	<b>3,685.34</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>92,306.55</b>	<b>11,159.24</b>	<b>46,832.45</b>	<b>1,50,298.24</b>	-	<b>1,50,298.24</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>60,526.22</b>	<b>3,727.50</b>	<b>14,689.73</b>	<b>78,943.45</b>	-	<b>78,943.45</b>



## Segment reporting for the year ended March 31, 2023

INR in lakhs

Particulars	Sugar	Power	Distillery	Total Segments	Adjustments & eliminations	Consolidated
<b>Revenue from operation</b>						
External customers	86,841.91	5,916.78	69,989.55	1,62,748.23	-	1,62,748.23
Inter-segment	32,111.71	17,085.35	97.68	49,294.74	49,294.74	-
<b>Total Revenue from operations</b>	<b>1,18,953.62</b>	<b>23,002.13</b>	<b>70,087.23</b>	<b>2,12,042.98</b>	<b>49,294.74</b>	<b>1,62,748.23</b>
Other Income	1,849.33	47.61	443.35	2,340.29	-	2,340.29
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>1,20,802.95</b>	<b>23,049.73</b>	<b>70,530.58</b>	<b>2,14,383.26</b>	<b>49,294.74</b>	<b>1,65,088.52</b>
Operating Expenses	1,17,544.37	20,563.35	62,602.91	2,00,710.63	-	1,51,415.89
<b>EBITDA</b>	<b>3,258.58</b>	<b>2,486.38</b>	<b>7,927.67</b>	<b>13,672.63</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,672.63</b>
Depreciation and amortization	(1,852.22)	(491.97)	(789.76)	(3,133.95)	-	(3,133.95)
Finance Cost	(1,218.19)	(918.30)	(154.55)	(2,291.04)	-	(2,291.04)
<b>Segment Profit/(Loss)</b>	<b>188.17</b>	<b>1,076.11</b>	<b>6,983.36</b>	<b>8,247.64</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,247.64</b>
Total Assets	95,616.06	9,481.55	41,092.62	1,46,190.23	-	1,46,190.23
Total Liabilities	67,581.44	1,735.18	7,296.57	76,613.19	-	76,613.19

### 33. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The comparison of carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories that are not measured at fair value are as follows:

The management assessed that trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, loans and advances to related parties, interest receivable, trade payables, capital creditors, other current financial assets and liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

INR in lakhs

Category	Note No.	Carrying Value			Fair Value	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	
<b>Financial assets at amortized cost</b>						
Investments			-			-
Loans	4	4,582.02	7,388.69	4,582.02		7,388.69
Trade Receivables	5	13,911.13	12,803.75	13,911.13		12,803.75
Others	6	3,043.88	2,575.64	3,043.88		2,575.64
Cash & Cash Equivalents	10	1,243.72	1,157.45	1,243.72		1,157.45
Bank Balance	10	1,935.60	1,880.01	1,935.60		1,880.01
<b>Total</b>		<b>24,716.35</b>	<b>25,805.54</b>	<b>24,716.35</b>		<b>25,805.54</b>
<b>Financial liabilities at amortized cost</b>						
Borrowings	13	41,455.95	38,349.38	41,455.95		38,349.38
Trade Payable	14	43,744.77	42,914.79	43,744.77		42,914.79
<b>Total</b>		<b>85,200.72</b>	<b>81,264.17</b>	<b>85,200.72</b>		<b>81,264.17</b>



### Fair Value hierarchy

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

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

Level 2: Other techniques for which all inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: Techniques that use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

(i) Quantitative disclosure of fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets

INR in lakhs

Particulars	Carrying value	Fair Value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Loans and security deposits (refer note no.4 &amp; 6)</b>				
March 31, 2024	7,138.58	-	7,138.58	-
March 31, 2023	9,576.47	-	9,576.47	-

(ii) Quantitative disclosure of fair value measurement hierarchy for financial liabilities

INR in lakhs

Particulars	Carrying value	Fair Value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Non-Current borrowings including current maturities (refer note no 13)</b>				
March 31, 2024	12,838.66		12,838.66	-
March 31, 2023	13,902.85	-	13,902.85	-
<b>Current borrowings (refer note no 13)</b>				
March 31, 2024	28,617.30	-	28,617.30	-
March 31, 2023	24,446.53	-	24,446.53	-

### 34. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company has instituted an overall risk management programme which also focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. Financial risk management is carried out by Finance department under policies approved by the Board of Directors from time to time. The Finance department, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the various stakeholders. The Board of Directors approves written principles for overall financial risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. These risks are managed pro-actively by the Senior Management of the Company, duly supported by various Groups and Committees.

#### (a) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company employs prudent liquidity risk management practices which inter alia means maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. Given the nature of the underlying businesses, the corporate finance maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines and this way liquidity risk is mitigated by the availability of funds to cover future commitments. Cash flow forecasts are



prepared and the utilized borrowing facilities are monitored on a daily basis and there is adequate focus on good management practices whereby the collections are managed efficiently. The Company while borrowing funds for large capital project, negotiates the repayment schedule in such a manner that these match with the generation of cash on such investment. Longer term cash flow forecasts are updated from time to time and reviewed by the Senior management of the Company.

The table below represents the maturity profile of Company's financial liabilities at the end March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 based on contractual undiscounted payments: -

INR in lakhs

March 31, 2024	0-1 Years	1-5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
Interest bearing borrowings:				
Working Capital Limits	28,617.30	-	-	28,617.30
Term Loan	1,879.50	8,697.20	46.58	10623.28
Lease Liability including Finance Charge	530.32	880.75	-	1,411.07
Non-Interest bearing borrowings:				
Trade and Other payable (refer note no. 14)	43,744.77	-	-	43,744.77
Financial Guarantee Contract Liabilities (refer note no. 15)	282.47	501.03	-	783.50
<b>% to Total</b>	<b>88.11%</b>	<b>11.83%</b>	<b>0.06%</b>	<b>100%</b>
March 31, 2023	0-1 Years	1-5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
Interest bearing borrowings				
Working Capital Limits	24,446.53	-	-	24,446.53
Term Loan	1,437.63	5599.83	3149.36	10,186.82
Lease Liability including Finance Charge	315.38	813.86	-	1129.24
Non-Interest bearing borrowings:				
Trade and Other payable (refer note no. 14)	42,914.79	-	-	42,914.79
Other financial liabilities (refer Note no. 15)	297.89	783.50	-	1,081.39
<b>% to Total</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### Reconciliation of Interest bearing borrowings

INR in lakhs

	Schedule no	As at	As at
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non-Current borrowings	13	10,501.72	12,185.38
Adjustment for Non-Interest bearing Unsecured Loans		(1047.22)	(2,767.21)
Adjustment for Interest accrued and due		-	-
Short-term borrowings	13	30,954.24	26,164.00
		<b>40,408.74</b>	<b>35,582.17</b>

#### (b) Credit Risk

Credit Risk is the risk that the counter party will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) including deposits with banks, foreign exchange transactions and other financial assets.



### (i) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Management evaluate credit risk relating to customers on an ongoing basis. Receivable control management team assess the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on group\category basis. The calculation is based on exchange losses, historical data and available facts as on date of evaluation. Trade receivables comprise a customer base including Sugar dealers, state electricity board, oil manufacturing companies apart from related to distillery. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

### (ii) Financial instruments and cash deposit

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's Finance department team in accordance with the Company's policy. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counter party's potential failure to make payments. Credit limits of all authorities are reviewed by the management on regular basis. All balances with banks and financial institutions is subject to low credit risk due to good credit ratings assigned to the Company.

### (c) 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 risks comprises three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risks include loans and borrowings. The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023. The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on; the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations; provisions; and the non-financial assets and liabilities. The sensitivity of the relevant Profit and Loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held as of at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

### (d) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue, expense or capital expenditure is denominated in foreign currency). The company is not exposed to material foreign currency risk.

### (e) Interest rate risk

Interest rate 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 debt obligation at floating interest rates which is not material.

### (f) Commodity price risk

The Company is affected by the price volatility of certain commodities. Its operating activities require the ongoing purchase of raw material and therefore requires a continues supply. The Company operations may impact due to changes in prices of those raw materials.

Commodity price sensitivity of Raw material		(Rs in lakhs)
Nature	Change in year-end price	Effect on profit before tax
For the year ended March 31, 2024	10%	(12005.36)
For the year ended March 31, 2024	-10%	12005.36
For the year ended March 31, 2023	10%	(12794.84)
For the year ended March 31, 2023	-10%	12794.84





### 35. Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company, Liability Component of compound financial instrument (CFI), security premium and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is that it maintains an efficient capital structure and maximize the shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances.

(INR. in Lakhs)

	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Borrowings other than Redeemable Preference Share	38,675.62	35,855.90
Less: Cash and Cash equivalents	(1,243.72)	(1,157.45)
<b>Net Debt (A)</b>	<b>37,431.90</b>	<b>34,698.45</b>
Equity share capital	15,353.95	15,353.95
Other equity	38,692.70	35,886.73
Redeemable Preference Share	2,780.34	2,493.48
<b>Total Equity (B)</b>	<b>56,826.99</b>	<b>53,734.16</b>
<b>Total Capital and net debt (C=A+B)</b>	<b>94,258.89</b>	<b>88,432.61</b>
<b>Gearing ratio (Times) (A/C)</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.39</b>

36. In respect of Sugar Unit in Punjab, the Department has raised the demand for Purchase Tax on cane for INR 140.40 lakhs, 297.22 lakhs, 347.25 lakhs, 227.62 lakhs, 90.52 lakhs and 381.98 lakhs for the Financial years 2005-06, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2013-14 respectively. Out of which 22.62 lakhs for the F.Y-2011-12 and 44.00 lakhs for the F.Y-2013-14 has been paid respectively. The Company has preferred appeals against such orders with the appellate authorities.

### 37. Company as a Lessee

As required by Ind AS 116 'Lease' the company has recognised "right of use" assets which have been amortized over the term of lease. Further, finance cost in respect of corresponding lease liabilities has been measured and considered in these financial statement

The Company's lease asset class primarily consist of leases for building & vehicles.

The Company applied the exemption not to recognize Right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application.

Depreciation charge for Right-of-use assets is included under depreciation and amortization expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Further, to above, the Company has certain lease arrangement on short term basis, expenditure on which has been recognised under line item "Rent" under Other expenses. The effect of adoption of Ind AS 116 'Leases' is not material on the profit before tax, profit for the year and earnings per share.



### Movement in lease liabilities:

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Balance as at 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2023	948.81	464.82
Addition to lease liabilities	589.82	652.85
Cash Payment for Principal Portion of Lease Liabilities	370.47	168.86
Balance as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2024	1168.17	948.81
- Non -Current	710.73	668.97
- Current	457.43	279.84
Cash Payment for Interest portion of Lease Liabilities	104.05	36.15
Short Term Lease Payments/ Payments for Leases of Low Value Assets	618.43	523.30

### Company as a Lessor

The Assets given on Lease by the Company primarily consists of Vehicles

Particulars	Finance Lease		Operating Lease	
	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
Selling Profit/(Loss)	-	-	-	-
Finance Income on Net Investment in Lease	-	-	-	-
Income relating to Variable Lease Payments (VLP) not included in measurement of Net Investment in Lease	-	-	-	-
Lease Income	-	-	7.14	11.99
Income Relating to VLP that don't depend on Index or a rate	-	-	-	-

38. Finance Cost Paid in Statement of Cash Flows includes Interest on Term Loan & Lease Liabilities, Interest on Working Capital Facilities & Bank Charges.

39. During the Current year, Company transferred INR Nil (Previous year INR Nil) to Capital Redemption Reserve

40. Other Borrowing Costs Includes Financial Guarantee Commission Liability Expense of INR 117.34 Lakhs

### 41. Investment Property

#### (i) Amount Recognised in Profit or Loss for Investment Properties

(INR in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Rental Income	6.50	6.50
Direct Operating Expenses relating to Investment Properties Generating Income	-	-
Direct Operating Expenses relating to Investment Properties Not Generating Income	-	-
Profit arising from Investment Properties before depreciation & Indirect Expenses	6.50	6.50
Less : Depreciation	-	-
Profit arising from Investment Properties before indirect expenses	6.50	6.50

#### (ii) Fair Value

(INR in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Investment Property	29.35	155.86



**Note:** The Fair Value is based on the valuation by an independent valuer who holds a recognized and relevant professional qualification.

### (iii) Asset Held for Sale

The Company has decided to monetize its Unused Land at Various Locations by selling the same.

<b>Description of the Non- Current Asset</b>	Land	
<b>Timing of that Disposal</b>	Within 12 Months from the Date of the Financial Statements	
<b>Gain or Loss Recognised</b>	Nil	
	Distillery Segment	Rs. 26.82 Lakhs
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 26.82 Lakhs</b>

### (iv) CIF Value of Imports & Remittance in Foreign Currency

(INR in Lakhs)

S. N.	Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
1.	Raw Material	6.12	432.13
2.	Packing Material	93.70	409.71
3.	Capital Goods, Store & Spares and Other Services.	279.88	481.09
	<b>Total Amount</b>	<b>379.71</b>	<b>1322.94</b>

(v) Previous year figures have been recasted/regrouped/rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable with that of current year.

### (vi) Additional Regulatory Information

- Title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than the properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the company. Further, the company does not hold any immovable property jointly with others.
- The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment during the financial year 2023-24. Therefore, the disclosure as to whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a registered valuer as defined under rule 2 of the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017 is not required.
- The company is not granted any Loan or Advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and related parties (as defined under the companies Act 2013) either severally or jointly with any other person, that are Repayable on demand or are Without specifying any terms or period of repayment.
- No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- The company has borrowed working capital facilities from Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Bank Ltd and Zila Sahakari Bank Ltd, Ghaziabad and UCO Bank on the basis of security of current assets and the quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed with the said banks are in agreement with the books of accounts.
- The company is not declared by any bank or financial institutions or other lender as a willful defaulter.
- The company has not entered into any transaction with the companies stuck off under section 248 of the companies Act, 2013.
- The company has filed registration of charges or satisfaction with the registrar of companies within the statutory period as per the companies Act, 2013.
- The company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.
- Key Ratio



Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	2023-24	2022-23	Variance	Reason for variance where variance is above 25%
Current Ratio	Current Asset	Current Liabilities	1.07	1.10	-3.33%	-
Debt-Equity Ratio	Interest bearing loan term debt (Including Current Maturity) + Other Fixed Payments including lease both short term and long term	Shareholder's Equity	0.24	0.27	-12.45%	-
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service (Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating exp. + Interest on long term debt including interest on lease liabilities + Other adjustment like loss on sale of asset etc)	Debt Service (Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments)	1.98	5.35	-63.05%	Earnings available for debt service declined due to reduced operating efficiency on account of inferior cane quality, low crushing levels leading to under capacity utilization
Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Net Profit after taxes- Preferences Dividend	Average Shareholders' Equity	5.31%	13.19%	-59.72%	The bottom line is affected due to lower capacity utilization on account of less arrival of cane because of prevalent decrease in crop, untimely rains destroying the crop & lower yield as well as lower input output ratio. All these factors leading to lower realizations leading to lesser profitability for the year.
Inventory turnover ratio (Times)	Cost of Goods Sold OR Sales	Average Inventory	2.71	2.96	-8.63%	
Trade Receivable turnover ratio (Times)	Net Credit Sale	Average Accounts Receivable	11.92	13.83	-13.80%	
Trade Payable turnover ratio (Times)	Net Credit Purchase	Average Trade Payables	3.21	3.07	4.57%	



Net Capital turnover ratio (Times)	Net Sales	Net Working Capital	29.65	20.27	46.31%	Due to under capacity utilization the sales of the Co. declined in spite of the better price realization. Further, the Co. resorted to inventory buildup on account of availability of working capital limits. This led to increase in WC tending to Bringing down of ratios.
Net Profit Ratio (%)	Net Profit	Net Sales	1.76%	3.90%	-54.92%	As explained in point Number 4
Return on Capital Employed (%)	Earnings before Interest and Taxes	Capital Employed (Tangible Net Worth+ Total Debt+ Deferred Tax Liability )	9.16%	15.15%	-39.54%	Due to reduced operating efficiency on account of inferior cane quality, low crushing levels leading to under capacity utilization, There has been substantial decrease in earnings leading to low Return on Capital Employed.

**Rana Veer Pratap Singh**  
Managing Director  
(DIN 00076808)

**Rana Ranjit Singh**  
Director  
(DIN 00076770)

**Gaurav Garg**  
Chief Financial Officer

**Madhur Bain Singh**  
Company Secretary

As per our report of even date attached  
**FOR ASHWANI K. GUPTA & ASSOCIATES**  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

**Place :** Chandigarh  
**Dated :** May 29, 2024  
**UDIN :** 23553043BKABNB7173

**(CA. MUNISH GOEL)**  
**Partner**  
**Membership No. :** 553043  
**FRN :** 003803N





# **RANA SUGARS LIMITED**

**Regd. Office :** SCO 49-50, Sector 8-C, Chandigarh - 160009



## **Works Location 1 :**

Village Buttar Seviyan, Teh. Baba Bakala,  
Distt. Amritsar, Punjab.



## **Works Location 2 :**

Village Belwara, Teh. & Distt. Moradabad,  
Uttar Pradesh.



## **Works Location 3 :**

Village Karimganj, Teh. Shahabad,  
Distt. Rampur, Uttar Pardesh.



## **Works Location 4 :**

Village Lauhka, Teh. Patti,  
Distt. Tarn Taran, Punjab.