Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of
Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of **TRIVENI ENGINEERING & INDUSTRIES LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020, and the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2020, and profit (including other comprehensive loss), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matters	Auditor's Response
1	**Recognition of Subsidies:** We identified recognition of subsidies as a key audit matter as it involves significant management judgement. The area of management judgement includes management risk assessment with respect to recognition of subsidies based on substantive compliance of the conditions and reasonable certainty of receipt of subsidy. (Refer Note no. 2(a)(iii) & 43 of the standalone financial statements)	Our audit procedures included the following: • Obtaining policy from the Company defining the management perspective and basis for recognition of Government subsidies in the books of accounts; • Obtaining an understanding of internal controls over recognition and recoverability of subsidy claims and testing, on a sample basis, their design, implementation and operating effectiveness; • Considered the relevant circulars/notifications issued by various authorities; and • Evaluated the management's assessment regarding the reasonable certainty for complying with the relevant conditions as specified in circulars/notifications issued by various authorities.

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matters	Auditor's Response
2	**Appropriateness of cost to complete the project:** The Company recognizes revenue from construction contracts on percentage of completion method as specified in Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 115- Revenue from Contract with Customers. (Refer Accounting policy Note no. 1(b)(iii)) We identified this matter as a key audit matter as it involves significant judgement by the management in estimation of cost to complete the project and any variation may have consequential impact on revenue.	Our audit procedures included the following: • Obtaining an understanding of internal controls over estimation of cost of completion of projects and testing, on a sample basis, their design, implementation and operating effectiveness; • Agreed the total project revenue estimates to contracts with customers; • Obtained computation of estimated costs to complete and the percentage of project completion and verified the same against the contracts on sample basis and also checked arithmetic accuracy of the same; • Performed the walkthrough procedure and verified the invoices, purchase orders etc. for actual cost incurred till the year end; and • Compared the management estimates revised during the year with the estimate made in earlier years and obtained reasons/ approval for such revision.

Information other than the Standalone financial statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the 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.

Management's Responsibility for Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the standalone financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

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

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

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

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2020 on its financial position in its standalone financial statements – Refer Note no. 46 to the standalone financial statements.

ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, on long-term contracts including long term 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.

For **S.S. KOTHARI MEHTA & COMPANY**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000756N

Yogesh K. Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 093214
UDIN: 20093214AAAABA2558

Place: Faridabad (Haryana)
Date: June 17, 2020

"Annexure A" to the Independent Auditors' Report

The Annexure **as referred in paragraph (1) 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements'** of our Independent Auditors' Report to the members of **TRIVENI ENGINEERING & INDUSTRIES LIMITED** on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020. We report that:

i. (a) The Company has generally maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The Company has a regular program of physical verification of its fixed assets which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its fixed assets. In accordance with this program, all major items of fixed assets were physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification as compared to the books of accounts.

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of examination of title deeds / sale deeds / transfer deeds / conveyance deeds / possession letters / allotment letters and other relevant records evidencing title/ possession provided and legal opinion obtained by the Company, we report that the title deeds of the immovable properties are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date except for 3 cases having gross book value of Rs. 13.13 lakhs in respect of freehold land as disclosed in Note no. 3 on Property, Plant & Equipment and 15 cases having gross book value of Rs. 96.54 lakhs in respect of freehold land, disclosed in Note no. 4 on Investment Property, to the standalone financial statements, where the title deeds are not held in the name of the Company.

ii. The physical verification of the inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management during the year. As far as we could ascertain and according to information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed between the physical stock and the book records.

iii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has granted loans to two body corporates, covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act, in respect of which:

(a) In our opinion, the rate of interest and other terms and conditions on which the loans had been granted to body corporates covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act were not, prima facie, prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(b) In respect of aforesaid loans, repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated in the agreements entered with the respective body corporates. In respect of one of the loans, principal is not due for repayment and payment of interest have been regular as per stipulations, while in the other case, principal due for repayment amounting to Rs. 291.53 lacs along with the interest due thereon has been rolled over twice as a fresh loan on similar stipulation regarding interest, for aggregate periods of ten months.

(c) There is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the year-end.

iv. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or securities to parties which are covered under section 185 of the Act. The Company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.

v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

vi. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Central Government of India for the maintenance of cost records under sub-section 1 of section 148 of the Act and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed records and accounts have been made and maintained. However, we have not carried out a detailed examination of such records with a view to determining whether they are accurate or complete.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of examination of the records of the Company, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and services tax, cess and other material statutory dues with the appropriate authorities to the extent applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of examination of the records of the Company there are no undisputed aforesaid statutory dues payable as at 31 March 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) According to the records and information and explanations given to us, there are no dues in respect of income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, goods and services tax, duty of customs, duty of excise or value added tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute except as given below:

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Period (F.Y.) to which the amount relates	Amount Demanded (Excluding interest) (₹ in Lakhs)	Amount paid (₹ in Lakhs)	Forum where dispute is pending
The Central Excise Act,1944	Excise Duty	1998 to 2004-05, 2006-07 to 2012-13	116.11	13.82	High Court
The Central Excise Act,1944	Penalty	1998 to 2004-05, 2006-07 to 2012-13	269.30	266.00	High Court
The Central Excise Act,1944	Excise Duty	1995-96 to 1996-97, 2010-11	1.61	1.61	Custom, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
The Central Excise Act,1944	Penalty	1995-96 to 1996-97, 2010-11	0.07	0.07	Custom, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
The Finance Act, 1994 (Service Tax)	Service Tax	2012-13 and 2013-14 (Q1)	23.37	-	High Court
The Custom Act, 1962	Penalty	2004-05	19.93	6.19	Custom, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
The Custom Act, 1962	Penalty	2004-05	2.00	2.00	Commissioner (Appeal)
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 & State VAT Act	Sales Tax	1993-94 & 2010-11 to 2011-12	28.23	1.82	High Court
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 & State VAT Act	Sales Tax	1998-99 to 2000-01, 2012-13 to 2013-14	259.71	96.48	Tribunal
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 & State VAT Act	Sales Tax	2009-10, 2014-15 to 2017-18 (Q1)	213.13	22.89	Addl/ Joint Commissioner
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 & State VAT Act	Penalty	2009-10, 2014-15 to 2017-18 (Q1)	16.21	-	Addl/ Joint Commissioner
Goods and Service Tax	GST	2018-19 to 2019-20	0.29	0.29	Commissioner (Appeal)
Goods and Service Tax	Penalty	2018-19 to 2019-20	0.29	0.29	Commissioner (Appeal)
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	2002-03, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2007-08 & 2010-11	2765.94	1069.20	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
The UP Sugarcane (Purchase Tax) Act, 1961	Purchase Tax	2016-17 to 2017-18 (Q1)	482.80	-	High Court
Delhi Sales Tax Act,1975	Sales Tax	1993-94	74.17	64.00	Addl. Commissioner I, Sales Tax Delhi
Delhi Sales Tax Act,1975	Sales Tax	1994-95	90.08	50.00	Addl. Commissioner I, Sales Tax Delhi

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Period (F.Y.) to which the amount relates	Amount Demanded (Excluding interest) (₹ in Lakhs)	Amount paid (₹ in Lakhs)	Forum where dispute is pending
Delhi Sales Tax Act,1975	Sales Tax	2002-03	12.46	1.53	Dy Comm II Sales Tax Delhi
Orissa Sales Tax Act,1947	Sales Tax	1991-95	9.21	2.00	Assistant Commissioner Sales Tax Range 2 Cuttack Orissa
Orissa Sales Tax Act,1947	Sales Tax	1987-88	0.44	0.32	Sales Tax Tribunal-Orissa Cuttack

viii. In our opinion, on the basis of audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to any banks, financial institutions or government during the year. The Company has not issued any debentures.

ix. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. The term loans have been applied for the purpose for which they were raised.

x. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, we have neither come across any instance of fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees being noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of such case by the management.

xi. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified under section 133 of the Act.

xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable.

For **S.S. KOTHARI MEHTA & COMPANY**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000756N

Yogesh K. Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 093214
UDIN: 20093214AAAABA2558

Place: Faridabad (Haryana)
Date: June 17, 2020

"Annexure B" to the Independent Auditor's Report

of even date on the Standalone Financial Statements of TRIVENI ENGINEERING & INDUSTRIES LIMITED

REPORT ON THE INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS UNDER CLAUSE (I) OF SUB-SECTION 3 OF SECTION 143 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ("THE ACT") AS REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 2(F) OF 'REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS'

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **TRIVENI ENGINEERING & INDUSTRIES LIMITED** ("the Company") as of 31 March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS WITH REFERENCE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

INHERENT LIMITATIONS OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS WITH REFERENCE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

OPINION

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **S.S. KOTHARI MEHTA & COMPANY**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000756N

Yogesh K. Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 093214
UDIN: 20093214AAAABA2558

Place: Faridabad (Haryana)
Date: June 17, 2020

Standalone Balance Sheet

as at March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Note No.	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	107393.34	82992.00
Capital work-in-progress	3	2615.84	20477.27
Investment property	4	538.58	821.14
Intangible assets	5	93.12	47.71
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	6 (a)	6977.36	4987.36
Financial assets			
i. Investments	6 (b)	333.47	415.18
ii. Trade receivables	7	29.73	59.77
iii. Loans	8	1511.82	81.35
iv. Other financial assets	9	917.92	956.87
Income tax assets (net)	22	4336.79	5006.62
Other non-current assets	10	700.51	887.51
Total non-current assets		**125448.48**	**116732.78**
Current assets			
Inventories	11	191212.69	211865.90
Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	7	29501.79	23737.62
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	12 (a)	3058.30	1367.60
iii. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	12 (b)	80.85	18.17
iv. Loans	8	337.96	312.94
v. Other financial assets	9	208.08	206.24
Other current assets	10	43751.14	19144.38
		268150.81	**256652.85**
Assets classified as held for sale	13	3.05	-
Total current assets		**268153.86**	**256652.85**
Total assets		**393602.34**	**373385.63**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	2479.47	2579.47
Other equity	15	124585.87	105249.33
Total equity		**127065.34**	**107828.80**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	16	44359.64	37349.54
ii. Other financial liabilities	17	1221.63	-
Provisions	18	4793.34	4323.69
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	23	4949.03	3238.67
Other non-current liabilities	19	1821.52	2946.77
Total non-current liabilities		**57145.16**	**47858.67**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	20	94343.87	123540.95
ii. Trade payables	21		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		6.73	92.00
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		75633.30	63669.21
iii. Other financial liabilities	17	20079.20	12608.90
Other current liabilities	19	15355.95	13544.03
Provisions	18	3182.95	3227.16
Income tax liabilities (net)	22	789.84	1015.91
Total current liabilities		**209391.84**	**217698.16**
Total liabilities		**266537.00**	**265556.83**
Total equity and liabilities		**393602.34**	**373385.63**

The accompanying notes 1 to 51 form an integral part of these standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S S Kothari Mehta & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number : 000756N

Yogesh K. Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 093214

Place : Faridabad (Haryana)

Date : June 17, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited

Dhruv M. Sawhney
Chairman & Managing Director
Place : New Delhi

Homai A. Daruwalla
Director & Chairperson Audit Committee
Place : Mumbai

Suresh Taneja
Group CFO
Place : Delhi

Geeta Bhalla
Group Vice President & Company Secretary
Place : Delhi

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Note No.	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Revenue from operations	24	442357.18	315156.34
Other income	25	4006.70	6763.71
Total income		**446363.88**	**321920.05**
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	26	301067.82	275190.34
Purchases of stock-in-trade	27	2229.42	1924.82
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	28	21882.64	(53981.66)
Employee benefits expense	29	25497.80	22386.65
Finance costs	30	7931.70	6798.78
Depreciation and amortisation expense	31	7489.12	5695.14
Impairment loss on financial assets (including reversals of impairment losses)	32	861.47	16.62
Other expenses	33	37541.42	38715.21
Total expenses		**404501.39**	**296745.90**
Profit before exceptional items and tax		**41862.49**	**25174.15**
Exceptional items	34	282.04	2034.85
Profit before tax		**42144.53**	**27209.00**
Tax expense:			
- Current tax	35	7633.98	6011.97
- Deferred tax	35	1762.03	(859.32)
Total tax expense		**9396.01**	**5152.65**
Profit for the year		**32748.52**	**22056.35**
Other comprehensive income			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	38	(147.86)	(211.11)
		(147.86)	**(211.11)**
A (ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	35	(51.67)	(73.77)
		(96.19)	**(137.34)**
B (i) Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
B (ii) Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	35	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**(96.19)**	**(137.34)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**32652.33**	**21919.01**
Earnings per equity share (face value ₹ 1 each)			
Basic	36	13.01	8.55
Diluted	36	13.01	8.55

The accompanying notes 1 to 51 form an integral part of these standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S S Kothari Mehta & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number : 000756N

Yogesh K. Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 093214

Place : Faridabad (Haryana)

Date : June 17, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited

Dhruv M. Sawhney
Chairman & Managing Director
Place : New Delhi

Homai A. Daruwalla
Director & Chairperson Audit Committee
Place : Mumbai

Suresh Taneja
Group CFO
Place : Delhi

Geeta Bhalla
Group Vice President & Company Secretary
Place : Delhi

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Equity shares of ₹ 1 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up (including paid up value of ₹ 0.02 lakhs pertaining to forfeited shares)

As at 31 March 2018	**2579.47**
Changes during the year	-
As at 31 March 2019	**2579.47**
Extinguishment of shares upon buy-back [refer note 14 (iv)]	(100.00)
As at 31 March 2020	**2479.47**

B. OTHER EQUITY

	Reserves and surplus							
	Capital redemption reserve	Capital reserve	Securities premium	Amalgamation reserve	General reserve	Molasses storage fund reserve	Retained earnings	Total other equity
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**397.40**	**2855.85**	**26546.93**	**926.34**	**49212.72**	**196.28**	**5371.58**	**85507.10**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	22056.35	22056.35
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	(137.34)	(137.34)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**21919.01**	**21919.01**
Transferred to molasses storage fund reserve	-	-	-	-	-	35.76	(35.76)	-
Withdrawal from molasses storage fund reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(15.68)	15.68	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners								
- Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1805.63)	(1805.63)
- Dividend distribution tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	(371.15)	(371.15)
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**397.40**	**2855.85**	**26546.93**	**926.34**	**49212.72**	**216.36**	**25093.73**	**105249.33**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	32748.52	32748.52
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	(96.19)	(96.19)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**32652.33**	**32652.33**
Transferred from retained earnings to molasses storage fund reserve	-	-	-	-	-	21.60	(21.60)	-
Withdrawal from molasses storage fund reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(97.25)	97.25	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:								
- Amount utilised for buy-back of equity shares [refer note 14(iv)]	-	-	(9900.00)	-	-	-	-	(9900.00)
- Transferred from securities premium to capital redemption reserve on buy-back of equity shares [refer note 14(iv)]	100.00	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-
- Transaction costs related to buy-back of equity shares [refer note 14(iv)]	-	-	(127.76)	-	-	-	-	(127.76)
- Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2727.40)	(2727.40)
- Dividend distribution tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	(560.63)	(560.63)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**497.40**	**2855.85**	**16419.17**	**926.34**	**49212.72**	**140.71**	**54533.68**	**124585.87**

The accompanying notes 1 to 51 form an integral part of these standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S S Kothari Mehta & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number : 000756N

Yogesh K. Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 093214

Place : Faridabad (Haryana)

Date : June 17, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited

Dhruv M. Sawhney
Chairman & Managing Director
Place : New Delhi

Homai A. Daruwalla
Director & Chairperson Audit Committee
Place : Mumbai

Suresh Taneja
Group CFO
Place : Delhi

Geeta Bhalla
Group Vice President & Company Secretary
Place : Delhi

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	**42144.53**	**27209.00**
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	7489.12	5695.14
Bad debts written off - trade receivables carried at amortised cost	315.06	501.56
Bad debts written off - other financial assets carried at amortised cost	-	2.98
Impairment loss allowance on trade receivables and other financial assets (net of reversals)	546.41	(487.92)
Bad debts written off - non financial assets	17.36	69.59
Impairment loss allowance on non financial assets (net of reversals)	(8.65)	(41.53)
Provision for non moving / obsolete inventory (net of reversals)	(74.29)	97.79
Loss on sale /write off of inventory	200.44	27.03
Net fair value (gains)/losses on investments	61.77	(17.79)
Mark-to-market losses / (gains) on derivatives	2.19	(65.10)
Credit balances written back	(208.16)	(187.05)
Exceptional items - profit on disposal of investments	(282.04)	(2034.85)
Unrealised losses / (gains) from changes in foreign exchange rates	(19.69)	6.37
Loss on sale / write off / impairment of property, plant and equipment	19.86	53.31
Net (profit)/loss on sale / redemption of investments	(0.10)	0.32
Interest income	(253.30)	(377.95)
Dividend income	(356.00)	(399.03)
Finance costs	7931.70	6798.78
Working capital adjustments:		
Change in inventories	20527.06	(54072.08)
Change in trade receivables	(6597.20)	7381.97
Change in other financial assets	(4.55)	168.95
Change in other assets	(24600.10)	(10526.95)
Change in trade payables	12067.08	1056.90
Change in other financial liabilities	105.30	376.23
Change in other liabilities	2033.74	4454.27
Change in provisions	277.59	1438.17
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	**61335.13**	**(12871.89)**
Income tax (paid)/ refund (net)	(7075.51)	(4412.10)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	**54259.62**	**(17283.99)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(11691.61)	(23888.08)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	87.73	66.29
Advance given against purchase of investments	(160.00)	-
Advance received against assets held for sale	10.00	-
Purchase of investments in subsidiaries	(1990.00)	(0.30)
Proceeds from disposal of investments in associate	-	2048.57
Proceeds from sale of investment property	561.55	-
Proceeds from disposal / redemption of investments (other than subsidiaries and associate)	20.72	58.52
Loans to subsidiary and associate	(1430.00)	(347.06)
Decrease / (increase) in deposits with banks	24.79	169.84
Interest received	205.79	366.78
Dividend received	356.00	399.03
Net cash outflow from investing activities	**(14005.03)**	**(21126.41)**

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	21354.87	45666.79
Repayment of long term borrowings	(8932.63)	(13195.09)
Increase / (decrease) in short term borrowings	(29197.08)	15893.72
Interest paid (other than on lease liabilities)	(7728.18)	(6747.85)
Payment of lease liabilities (interest portion)	(180.75)	-
Payment of lease liabilities (principal portion)	(467.59)	-
Buy-back of equity shares	(10000.00)	-
Buy-back costs	(127.76)	-
Dividend paid to Company's shareholders	(2727.40)	(1805.63)
Dividend distribution tax	(560.63)	(371.15)
Increase / (decrease) in unclaimed dividends	3.26	(1.49)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities	**(38563.89)**	**39439.30**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1690.70	1028.90
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year [refer note 12 (a)]	1367.60	338.70
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year [refer note 12 (a)]	**3058.30**	**1367.60**

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities:

	Non-current borrowings (including current maturities and deferred grant related to borrowings)	Current borrowings	Interest payable (other than on lease liabilities)	Lease liabilities	Buy-back of equity shares (including buy-back costs)	Dividend paid to Company's shareholders (including DDT)	Unpaid dividends
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**16577.74**	**107647.23**	**96.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3.48**
Cash flows	32471.70	15893.72	(6747.85)	-	-	(2176.78)	(1.49)
Finance costs accruals (including interest capitalised)	-	-	6821.54	-	-	-	-
Dividend distributions (including DDT) accruals	-	-	-	-	-	2,176.78	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**49049.44**	**123540.95**	**169.69**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.99**
Cash flows	12422.24	(29197.08)	(7728.18)	(648.34)	(10127.76)	(3288.03)	3.26
Finance costs accruals (including interest capitalised)	-	-	7795.97	185.93	-	-	-
Lease liabilities accruals	-	-	-	2228.91	-	-	-
Buy-back of equity shares (including buy-back costs) accruals	-	-	-	-	10127.76	-	-
Dividend distributions (including DDT) accruals	-	-	-	-	-	3288.03	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**61471.68**	**94343.87**	**237.48**	**1766.50**	**-**	**-**	**5.25**

The accompanying notes 1 to 51 form an integral part of these standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S S Kothari Mehta & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number : 000756N

Yogesh K. Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 093214

Place : Faridabad (Haryana)

Date : June 17, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited

Dhruv M. Sawhney
Chairman & Managing Director
Place : New Delhi

Homai A. Daruwalla
Director & Chairperson Audit Committee
Place : Mumbai

Suresh Taneja
Group CFO
Place : Delhi

Geeta Bhalla
Group Vice President & Company Secretary
Place : Delhi

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited ("the Company") is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in India. The Company's equity shares are listed at two recognised stock exchanges in India (BSE and NSE). The registered office of the Company is located at Deoband, Distt. Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh – 247554. The Company is engaged in diversified businesses, mainly categorised into two segments – Sugar & allied businesses and Engineering business. Sugar & allied businesses primarily comprises manufacture of sugar, co-generation of power and distillation of alcohol. Engineering business primarily comprises manufacture of high speed gears, gearboxes and providing water/waste-water treatment solutions.

NOTE 1: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation and presentation

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended)] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

(ii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis under historical cost convention except for certain assets and liabilities that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the respective accounting policies described in subsequent paragraphs.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116 *Leases* (see note 1(d)), and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 (see note 1(l)) or value in use in Ind AS 36 Impairment of Assets (see note 1(f)).

(iii) Classification of assets and liabilities into current/non-current

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Act. The operating cycle of the Company is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents.

(b) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recongised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Transaction price at which revenue is recognised is net of goods & services tax and amounts collected on behalf of third parties, if any and includes effect of variable consideration (viz. returns, rebates, trade allowances, credits, penalties etc.). Variable consideration is estimated using the expected value method or most likely amount as appropriate in a given circumstance and is included in the transaction price only to the extent it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Recognising revenue from major business activities

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods are transferred to the customer (i.e. satisfaction of performance obligation), generally on dispatch of

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

the goods. The Company, in its engineering business, generally provides warranties to its customers in the nature of assurance, which is considered as an obligation and provided for under Ind AS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* (refer note 1(n)).

(ii) Rendering of services

The Company provides engineering services that are either sold separately or bundled together with the sale of goods to a customer.

Contracts for bundled sales of goods and engineering services are comprised of two performance obligations because the promises to transfer goods and provide engineering services are distinct and capable of being separately identifiable. Accordingly, the Company allocates the transaction price based on relative stand-alone selling prices of such goods and engineering services.

The Company recognises revenue from engineering services over time, using an input method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the service, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company. The progress towards complete satisfaction of the service is determined as follows:

- erection & commissioning / servicing revenue - based on technical estimate of completion of physical proportion of the contract work;
- operation & maintenance revenue - as the proportion of the total period of services contract that has elapsed at the end of the reporting period

(iii) Construction contracts

Construction contracts are analysed to determine combination of contracts and identification of performance obligations and accordingly transaction price is allocated amongst performance obligations based on stand-alone selling prices. Performance obligations, in construction contracts, generally includes construction/ turnkey related activities and operation & maintenance related activities which are satisfied over time with the customer receiving benefits from the activities being performed by the Company.

When the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligations of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the end of the reporting period, measured based on the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date relative to the estimated total contract costs, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company. Contract costs excludes costs that do not depict the Company's progress in satisfying the performance obligation.

When the outcome of performance obligations of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, but the Company expects to recover the costs incurred in satisfying the performance obligation, contract revenue is recognised only to the extent of the contract costs incurred until such time that it can reasonably measure the outcome of the performance obligation. Contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

(iv) Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the Company's right to receive payment has been established.

(v) Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

(c) Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised where there is a reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with all attached conditions and the grant shall be received.

Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented either within other operating income/other income or net of related costs.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are deducted from its gross value and are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the expected useful lives of the related assets by way of reduced depreciation.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

The Government grants by way of a benefit of a Government loan at a below market rate of interest is measured as the difference the between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

See note 43 for disclosures and treatment of government grants in financial statements.

(d) Leases

(i) As a lessee

The Company's lease assets classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset; (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease; and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use ("ROU") assets and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. The ROU assets are initially recognised at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. ROU assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset (see note 1(i) below) and is also evaluated for impairment (see note 1(f) below). The lease liability is measured at amortised cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease term includes (a) the non-cancellable period of the lease; (b) the period covered by an option to extend the lease, if it is reasonably certain that such option shall be exercised; and (c) the period covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain that such option shall not be exercised. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related ROU assets if the Company changes its assessment concerning the right to exercise its option of extending or terminating the lease provided to it under the relevant arrangement.

For short-term and low value leases as mentioned above, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

(ii) As a lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The Company has given certain portion of its office / factory premises under operating leases (refer note 44). Lease income from operating leases is recognised as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

(e) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (`), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency unless stated otherwise.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(ii) **Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates that approximates the actual rate at the date of respective transactions. Foreign exchange gains or losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for foreign exchange gains or losses on settlement or translation of foreign currency borrowings that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, which are included in cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings.

Foreign exchange gains or losses which are regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other income or other expenses, as the case may be.

(f) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period. When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so however that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(g) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Borrowing costs are not capitalised during extended periods in which active development of qualifying assets is suspended. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(h) Income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

(i) **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

(ii) **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

of unused tax credits and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

(iii) Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

(i) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible items that are held for use in the production or supply of goods and services, rental to others or for administrative purposes and are expected to be used during more than one period. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Freehold land is carried at cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises purchase price after deducting trade discounts/rebates, government grants related to assets and including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, borrowing costs, any costs that is directly attributable to the bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management and costs of dismantling/removing the item and restoring the site on which it was located under an obligation. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Each part of item of property, plant and equipment, if significant in relation to the total cost of the item, is depreciated separately. Further, parts of plant and equipment that are technically advised to be replaced at prescribed intervals/period of operation, insurance spares and cost of inspection/overhauling are depreciated separately based on their specific useful life provided these are of significant amounts commensurate with the size of the Company and scale of its operations. The carrying amount of any equipment / inspection / overhauling accounted for as separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1 April 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation commences when the assets are available for their intended use. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives.

The management has estimated the useful lives and residual values of all property, plant and equipment and adopted useful lives as stated in Schedule II along with residual values of 5% except for the following:

- On the basis of technical assessment and past experience:
    - o the useful lives of mill rollers, instrumentation and control devices installed at sugar plants is considered at ten years as against prescribed life of twenty five years in respect of continuous process plant.
    - o mobile phones costing ₹ 5,000/- or more are depreciated over two years.
    - o patterns, tools, Jigs etc. are depreciated over three years.
    - o machinery spares are depreciated over a life ranging from five to ten years.
- Assets costing less than ₹ 5,000/- are fully depreciated in the year of purchase.

Estimated useful lives considered are as follows:

Assets	Estimated useful life
Buildings	3 - 60 years
Roads	3 - 10 years
Plant & equipment	3 - 25 years
Furniture & fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	8 - 10 years
Office equipment	2 - 5 years
Computers	3 - 6 years
Laboratory equipment	10 years
Electrical installations and equipment	10 years

Fixture and fittings and improvements to leasehold buildings not owned by the Company are amortised over the unexpired lease period or estimated useful life of such fixture, fittings and improvements, whichever is lower.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

(j) Investment property

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, is classified as investment property. Investment property is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and, where applicable, borrowing costs. Cost comprises purchase price after deducting trade discounts/rebates, government grants related to assets and including duties and taxes, borrowing costs, any costs that is directly attributable to the bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and costs of dismantling/ removing the item and restoring the site on which it was located under an obligation. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.

Investment property being building is depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as stated in Schedule II at 30 years along with residual values of 5%.

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its investment properties recognised as at 1 April 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of investment properties.

(k) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Costs comprises purchase price after deducting trade discounts/rebates, government grants related to assets and including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, borrowing costs and any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Intangible assets being computer software is amortised using straight-line method over estimated useful life of 3 years. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of intangible assets recognised as at 1 April 2015 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of intangible assets.

(l) Inventories

(i) Finished goods and work-in-progress are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of finished goods and work-in-progress is computed on weighted average basis and includes raw material costs, direct cost of conversion and proportionate allocation of indirect costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Finished goods and work-in-progress are written down if their net realisable value declines below the carrying amount of the inventories and such write downs of inventories are recognised in profit or loss. When reasons for such write downs ceases to exist, the write downs are reversed through profit or loss.

(ii) Inventories of raw materials & components, stores & spares and stock-in-trade are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Raw materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished goods in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Write down of such inventories are recognised in profit or loss and when reasons for such write downs ceases to exist, such write downs are reversed through profit or loss. Cost of such inventories comprises of purchase price and other directly attributable costs that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. By-products used as raw material are valued at transfer price linked with net realisable value. Cost for the purpose of valuation of raw materials & components, stores & spares and stock-in-trade is considered on the following basis :

Raw materials & Components

Business Units	Basis
Sugar	First in first out
Co-generation & Distillery	Weighted average
Water Business Group	Specific cost
Gears Business Group	Weighted average and Specific cost

Stores & Spares

Business Units	Basis
Water Business Group	Specific cost
Other units	Weighted average

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for the year ended March 31, 2020

Stock-in-trade

Business Units	Basis
Branded goods trading business	Weighted average
Diesel/petrol retailing business	First in first out

(iii) By-products (excluding those used as raw materials) and scrap are valued at estimated net realisable value.

(m) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset and its sale is highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Non-current assets once classified as held for sale are neither depreciated nor amortised.

(n) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

(i) Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When the effect of the time value of money is material, provision is measured at the present value of cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

(ii) A contingent liability is not recognised in the financial statements, however, is disclosed, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. If it becomes probable that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required for an item dealt with as a contingent liability, a provision is recognised in the financial statements of the period (except in the extremely rare circumstances where no reliable estimate can be made).

(iii) A contingent asset is not recognised in the financial statements, however, is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable. When the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the asset is no longer a contingent asset, and is recognised as an asset.

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

(o) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

Other long-term employee benefits include earned leaves and sick leaves. The liabilities for earned leaves and sick leaves are not expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. The benefits are discounted using the market yield on government bonds at the end of the reporting period that have maturity term approximating to the estimated term of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

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adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss. The obligations are presented as provisions in the balance sheet.

(iii) Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

- defined benefit plans towards payment of gratuity; and
- defined contribution plans towards employees' provident fund & employee pension scheme, employees' state insurance, superannuation scheme and national pension scheme.

Defined benefit plan

The Company provides for gratuity obligations through a defined benefit retirement plan (the 'Gratuity Plan') covering all employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement/termination of employment or death of an employee, based on the respective employees' salary and years of employment with the Company.

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of the defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined using projected unit credit method by discounting the estimated future cash outflows with reference to market yield at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity terms approximating the estimated term of the related obligation, through actuarial valuations carried out at the end of each annual reporting period.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. Such net interest cost along with the current service cost and, if applicable, the past service cost and settlement gain/loss, is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss. Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions, comprising actuarial gains/losses and return on plan assets (excluding the amount recognised in net interest on the net defined liability), are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are retirement benefit plans under which the Company pays fixed contributions to separate entities (funds) or financial institutions or state managed benefit schemes. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The defined contributions plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

- **Provident Fund Plan & Employee Pension Scheme**

  The Company makes monthly contributions at prescribed rates towards Employees' Provident Fund/ Employees' Pension Scheme to a Fund administered and managed by the Government of India. The Company had also set up a Provident Fund Trust, to secure the provident fund dues in respect of a specific establishment of the Company. During the year, the Company has voluntarily applied for surrender of the exemption under section 17(1)(a) of Employees' Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 granted to the said establishment [refer note 38(1)(a)].

- Employee State Insurance

  The Company makes prescribed monthly contributions towards Employees' State Insurance Scheme.

- Superannuation Scheme

  The Company contributes towards a fund established to provide superannuation benefit to certain employees in terms of Group Superannuation Policy entered into by such fund with the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

- **National Pension Scheme**
  The Company makes contributions to the National Pension Scheme fund in respect of certain employees of the Company.

(p) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the Company, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed by the end of the reporting period.

(q) Financial assets

(i) **Classification**

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For assets in the nature of debt instruments, this will depend on the business model. For assets in the nature of equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(ii) **Measurement**

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

- Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVTOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL): Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value, except for equity investments in subsidiaries and associates where the Company has

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for the year ended March 31, 2020

the option to either measure it at cost or fair value. The Company has opted to measure equity investments in subsidiaries and associates at cost hence investments in subsidiaries and associates are carried at cost less impairment, if any. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss associated with its financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVTOCI debt instruments.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, the Company applies simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected life time losses to be recognised after initial recognition of receivables. For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, twelve months ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on twelve-months ECL.

ECL represents expected credit loss resulting from all possible defaults and is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. While determining cash flows, cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms are also considered.

ECL is determined with reference to historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. Note 41(i) details how the Company determines expected credit loss.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when the Company

- has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset; or
- retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the Company has transferred an asset, it evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the Company has neither transferred a financial asset nor retained substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety, the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing

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involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

(v) **Effective interest method**

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL.

(r) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

(i) **Classification**

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss, and
- those measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL, other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods.

(ii) **Measurement**

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received. Transaction cost of equity transactions shall be accounted for as a deduction from equity.

Financial liabilities

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial liability at its fair value net of, in the case of a financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of the financial liability. Transaction costs of financial liability carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on the classification of financial liabilities. There are two measurement categories into which the Company classifies its financial liabilities:

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL): Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss.
- Amortised cost: Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

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as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

(iii) Derecognition

Equity instruments

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

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

(iv) Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial liability.

(v) Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in 'Other income'. The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period.

(s) Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

(t) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

(u) Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

(v) Statement of cash flows

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/loss before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing of financing flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

(w) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise of cash on hand, cheques on hand, balance with banks

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on current accounts and short term, highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less and which carry insignificant risk of change in value.

For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

(x) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares and the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(y) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. Refer note 37 for segment information presented.

NOTE 2: CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) Critical accounting judgements

Following are the areas which involved complex and subjective judgements:

(i) Incentives under the U.P. Sugar Industry Promotion Policy, 2004

In a writ petition filed by the Company against the illegal withdrawal of U.P. Sugar Industry Promotion Policy, 2004 ("the Policy") by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court had decided the matter in favour of the Company and directed the State Government to quantify and pay all the incentives that were promised under the said Policy. The State Government however filed a Special Leave Petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court challenging the decision of the Hon'ble High Court against it.

While the case was sub-judice, the Company continued to avail the remissions of statutory levies and duties aggregating to ₹ 4158.38 lakhs, which it was entitled to under the Policy, in accordance with the interim directions of the High Court. Based on the aforesaid decision of Hon'ble Allahabad High Court in its favour, the Company is pursuing for its claim of ₹ 11375 lakhs filed towards one time capital subsidy and shall pursue its claims towards other incentives by way of reimbursements against specified expenses aggregating to and ₹ 13015.88 lakhs, by filing necessary documents for the verification of the State Government authorities. The aforesaid amounts do not include any interest towards delayed settlement.

In view of uncertainties involved on account of the fact that the State Government has challenged the decision rendered against it and since the process of verification and quantification of claims by the State Government for the incentive period of 10 years is yet to be taken up in earnest, the Company has not recognised the above benefits/incentives receivable under the Policy.

(ii) Society commission

In the cane price package offered by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh ("State Government") to sugar mills, the State Government had reduced the rate of commission payable to cane societies

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for sugar season 2012-13 and 2014-15 by way of notification dated 12 June 2015 and for 2015-16 vide notification dated 5 February 2016, to provide relief to the Sugar Industry in view of disparity in the cane price and the market outlook of the sugar prices. In the writ petitions filed by certain cane societies against such reduction in commission rates, the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court has held that these notifications cannot have retrospective applicability. The reduction in the rate of commission payable being part of the relief package announced by the State Government, the Company believes that the State Government is not likely to pass the cost burden upon the sugar industry and instead, may explore other ways to meet the outcome of the order of the Court. Accordingly, no provision to this effect has been considered necessary.

(iii) Central Government subsidies

As a measure of relief to the sugar industry, to facilitate export and for speedy cane payments, the Central Government announced incentives to the sugar industry for the sugar season 2019-20 whereby sugar mills shall be entitled to assistance towards marketing and transportation costs related to export of sugar upto the Maximum Admissible Export Quantity (MAEQ) as determined by the Central Government and allocated to respective sugar mills. The incentives announced shall be made available to the sugar mills upon fulfilment of prescribed conditions and stipulations which mainly includes export of atleast 50% of its MAEQ of sugar. In addition, the Central Government has the power to withdraw/amend the scheme at any time, based upon its monitoring of prevailing sugar prices and review of availability position of sugar.

Upon assessment of the conditions prescribed, the Company has recognized such subsidy in respect of quantities of sugar for which substantive condition of the abovesaid scheme has been fulfilled (i.e. to the extent of sugar quantities of which export completed till the year end subject to the condition that such exports are atleast 50% of MAEQ allocated to specific sugar mill). The Company will recognise subsidy in subsequent period in respect of quantities of sugar for which export is under process as at the year end, on consideration of prudence. The estimated amount of subsidy in respect of such sugar in the process of export as at 31 March 2020 is ₹ 5765.66 lakhs.

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

(i) Global health pandemic from COVID-I9

The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic globally and in India is causing significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity. During the period of lockdown, the main business of the Company i.e. Sugar Business, comprising manufacture of sugar and allied activities of cogeneration of power and distillation of ethanol, being essential goods, continued to operate uninterruptedly. However, the engineering businesses were closed for about 3-5 weeks during the lockdown period but these have resumed normal operation by the second week of May'2020. The Company has evaluated the impact of this pandemic on its business operations and financial position using internal and external sources of information, including economic forecasts and estimates from market sources, and based on its review of current indicators of future economic conditions, there is no significant impact on carrying amount of the assets due to impairment and on its financial results for the year ended 31 March 2020. However, the impact assessment of COVID-19 is a continuing process given the uncertainties associated with its nature and duration and accordingly the impact may be different in future from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial results. The Company will continue to monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

(ii) Fair value measurements and valuation processes

Some of the Company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. When the fair values of these assets and liabilities cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques by engaging third party qualified external valuers or internal valuation

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team to perform the valuation. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See note 4, 6, 9 and 42 for further disclosures.

(iii) Employee benefit plans

The cost of employee benefits under the defined benefit plan and other long term employee benefits as well as the present value of the obligation there against are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, attrition and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, obligation amount is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans, the management considers the market yields on government bonds with a maturity term that is consistent with the term of the concerned defined benefit obligation. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates and expected salary trends in the industry. Attrition rates are considered based on past observable data of employees leaving the services of the Company. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. See note 38 for further disclosures.

(iv) Impairment of trade receivables

The Company has a stringent policy of ascertaining impairment, if any, as result of detailed scrutiny of major cases and through determining expected credit losses. Despite best estimates and periodic credit appraisals of customers, the Company's receivables are exposed to delinquency risks due to material adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the party's ability to meet its obligations. All such parameters relating to impairment or potential impairment are reviewed at each reporting date. See note 41(i) for further disclosures.

(v) Revenue and cost estimation for construction contracts

The revenue recognition pertaining to construction contracts are determined on proportionate completion method based on actual construction contract costs incurred till balance sheet date and total budgeted construction contract costs. An estimation of total budgeted construction contract cost involves making various assumptions that may differ from the actual developments in the future. These include delays in execution due to unforeseen reasons, inflation rate, future material rates, future labour rates etc. The estimates/assumptions are made considering past experience, market/inflation trends and technological developments etc. All such estimates/ assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

(vi) Provision for warranty claims

The Company, in the usual course of sale of its products, provides warranties on certain products and services, undertaking to repair or replace the items that fail to perform satisfactorily during the specified warranty period. Provisions made represent the amount of expected cost of meeting such obligations of rectifications / replacements based on best estimate considering the historical warranty claim information and any recent trends that may suggest future claims could differ from historical amounts. The assumptions made in relation to the current period are consistent with those in the prior years.

(vii) Provision for litigations and contingencies

The provision for litigations and contingencies are determined based on evaluation made by the management of the present obligation arising from past events the settlement of which is expected to result in outflow of resources embodying economic benefits, which involves judgements around estimating the ultimate outcome of such past events and measurement of the obligation amount.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(viii) Useful life and residual value of plant, property equipment and intangible assets

The useful life and residual value of plant, property equipment and intangible assets are determined based on technical evaluation made by the management of the expected usage of the asset, the physical wear and tear and technical or commercial obsolescence of the asset. Due to the judgements involved in such estimations, the useful life and residual value are sensitive to the actual usage in future period.

(ix) Current taxes and deferred taxes

Significant judgement is required in determination of taxability of certain incomes and deductibility of certain expenses during the estimation of the provision for income taxes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and carry forward of unused tax losses and tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit would be available against which such deferred tax assets could be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax optimisation strategies.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 3: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS

	Property, plant and equipment											
	Freehold Land	Leasehold Land	Right-of-use assets (Land)	Buildings & Roads	Right-of-use assets (Building)	Plant and Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Computers	Total	Capital work-in-progress
Year ended 31 March 2019												
Gross carrying amount												
Opening gross carrying amount	3567.74	760.24	-	20107.02	-	73836.77	276.26	974.62	334.39	449.71	100306.75	1061.06
Additions	-	23.00	-	590.28	-	4142.09	25.09	362.32	55.15	116.70	5314.63	21167.76
Disposals	-	-	-	(14.58)	-	(97.25)	(1.17)	(97.86)	(7.86)	(4.88)	(223.60)	-
Transfers *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1695.24)
Closing gross carrying amount	**3567.74**	**783.24**	**-**	**20682.72**	**-**	**77881.61**	**300.18**	**1239.08**	**381.68**	**561.53**	**105397.78**	**20533.58**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment												
Opening accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	13.92	-	2060.03	-	14019.58	137.91	301.33	121.53	195.46	16849.76	56.31
Depreciation charge during the year	-	4.64	-	768.90	-	4580.78	30.59	137.39	37.75	99.95	5660.00	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(2.36)	-	(26.80)	(0.85)	(66.40)	(5.79)	(1.78)	(103.98)	-
Closing accumulated depreciation and impairment	**-**	**18.56**	**-**	**2826.57**	**-**	**18573.56**	**167.65**	**372.32**	**153.49**	**293.63**	**22405.78**	**56.31**
Net carrying amount	**3567.74**	**764.68**	**-**	**17856.15**	**-**	**59308.05**	**132.53**	**866.76**	**228.19**	**267.90**	**82992.00**	**20477.27**
Year ended 31 March 2020												
Gross carrying amount												
Opening gross carrying amount	3567.74	783.24	-	20682.72	-	77881.61	300.18	1239.08	381.68	561.53	105397.78	20533.58
Opening reclassifications/ recognitions (refer note 44 & 49)	-	(349.66)	353.14	-	2232.26	-	-	-	-	-	2235.74	-
Additions	-	1553.17	-	1796.77	25.81	25516.05	111.27	236.15	243.18	249.56	29731.96	5546.87
Disposals	-	-	-	(10.09)	(68.28)	(156.91)	(1.81)	(97.96)	(12.78)	(11.25)	(359.08)	(33.21)
Transfers *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23408.30)
Other adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.48)	0.48	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount	**3567.74**	**1986.75**	**353.14**	**22469.40**	**2189.79**	**103240.75**	**409.64**	**1377.27**	**611.60**	**800.32**	**137006.40**	**2638.94**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment												
Opening accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	18.56	-	2826.57	-	18573.56	167.65	372.32	153.49	293.63	22405.78	56.31
Opening reclassifications/ recognitions (refer note 44 & 49)	-	(18.56)	18.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge during the year	-	-	5.40	984.32	626.64	5463.49	31.07	154.66	58.71	134.49	7458.78	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(1.76)	(68.28)	(96.37)	(1.37)	(67.93)	(9.83)	(5.96)	(251.50)	(33.21)
Other adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.62)	0.62	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation and impairment	**-**	**-**	**23.96**	**3809.13**	**558.36**	**23940.68**	**197.35**	**459.05**	**201.75**	**422.78**	**29613.06**	**23.10**
Net carrying amount	**3567.74**	**1986.75**	**329.18**	**18660.27**	**1631.43**	**79300.07**	**212.29**	**918.22**	**409.85**	**377.54**	**107393.34**	**2615.84**

* Represents amount capitalised during the year under property, plant and equipment out of capital work-in-progress.

Notes:

(i) Leasehold land

This comprises certain land acquired under agreements on perpetual lease terms from the Government and accordingly, classified and accounted for under Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment. Under the terms of the perpetual lease agreements, the Company has the right to sublet/ sub-lease/ assign/ transfer such land except in case of one perpetual lease relating to a small parcel of land where prior approval of the specified authority is required in case sub-lease/ assignment/ transfer relates to a part of such land demised under the lease. A parcel of leasehold land with original lease term of ninety years, which till previous year was classified as finance lease in accordance with criteria specified in previous accounting standard on leases i.e. Ind AS 17 Leases, has been recognised as Right-of-use assets during the current year consequent to the introduction of new accounting standard on leases i.e. Ind AS 116 Leases (refer note 44 and 49).

(ii) Restrictions on Property, plant and equipment

Refer note 16(i) & 20(i) for information on charges created on property, plant and equipment. Further, freehold land includes land having carrying amount of ₹ 13.13 lakhs for which transfer of titles in the name of the Company is pending.

(iii) Contractual commitments

Refer note 45 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

(iv) Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress mainly comprises of plant & equipment (viz. Pollution control equipment, Boiling house equipment etc.) under the process of installation pertaining to Distillery & Sugar business of the Company.

(v) Impairment loss

The impairment loss in Capital work-in-progress relates to expenditure incurred on construction of residential buildings at certain factories, which were under progress till financial year 2011-12. However, the said project was subsequently discontinued and the entire expenditure incurred was recognised as an impairment loss in the statement of profit and loss during the financial year 2015-16 considering no possible future economic benefits flowing from the project.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 4: INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Gross carrying amount		
Opening gross carrying amount	821.14	821.14
Additions	-	-
Disposals	(279.51)	-
Classified as held for sale (refer note 13)	(3.05)	-
Closing gross carrying amount	**538.58**	**821.14**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		
Opening accumulated depreciation	-	-
Depreciation charge/impairment losses	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation and impairment	**-**	**-**
Net carrying amount	**538.58**	**821.14**

(i) Description about investment properties

Investment properties consist of :

(a) various parcels of freehold land located in the states of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) an office flat owned by the Company having carrying amount of ₹ 0.12 lakhs, constructed by a Society on a leasehold land at Mumbai.

(ii) Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Rental income from office flat at Mumbai	15.24	14.16
Direct operating expenses on property that generated rental income	-	-
Direct operating expenses on property that did not generate rental income	(10.11)	(10.14)
Profit from investment properties before depreciation	**5.13**	**4.02**
Depreciation	-	-
Profit from investment properties	**5.13**	**4.02**

(iii) Restrictions on realisability and contractual obligations

Though the transfer of titles in the name of the Company is pending in respect of freehold land having carrying amount of ₹ 101.96 lakhs, the Company has no restrictions on the realisability of any of its investment properties and it is under no contractual obligations to either purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements.

(iv) Fair value

	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
Investment properties		
- Land at Digrauli, District Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh	*	*
- Land at Bhopura, District Baghpat, Uttar Pradesh	*	*
- Land at Dibai, District Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh	*	*
- Office flat at Mumbai	503.88	503.88

*The parcels of land owned by the Company are situated in the sugar belts of Uttar Pradesh. In view of slowdown in real estate and industrial activities, the circle rates may not be fully reflective of the fair value in the absence of transactions of similar properties (including size) in the vicinity of the subject properties.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Estimation of fair value of office flat at Mumbai

The valuation of the office flat situated at Mumbai has been carried by a registered approved valuer, conversant with and having knowledge of real estate activities in the concerned area, based on prevalent rates and other observable market inputs (Level 2 fair value).

NOTE 5: INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer software
Year ended 31 March 2019	
Gross carrying amount	
Opening gross carrying amount	240.19
Additions	47.01
Disposals	(0.02)
Closing gross carrying amount	**287.18**
Accumulated amortisation	
Opening accumulated amortisation	204.35
Amortisation charge for the year	35.14
Disposals	(0.02)
Closing accumulated amortisation	**239.47**
Closing net carrying amount	**47.71**
Year ended 31 March 2020	
Gross carrying amount	
Opening gross carrying amount	287.18
Additions	77.24
Disposals	-
Closing gross carrying amount	**364.42**
Accumulated amortisation	
Opening accumulated amortisation	239.47
Amortisation charge for the year	31.83
Disposals	-
Closing accumulated amortisation	**271.30**
Closing net carrying amount	**93.12**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 6: INVESTMENTS

(a) Investments in subsidiaries and associates

	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
At Cost		
Quoted Investments (fully paid-up)		
Investments in Equity Instruments		
- of Associate		
70,627,980 (31 March 2019: 70,627,980) Equity shares of ₹ 1/- each of Triveni Turbine Limited	706.35	706.35
Total aggregate quoted investments	**706.35**	**706.35**
Unquoted Investments (fully paid-up)		
Investments in Equity Instruments		
- of Subsidiaries		
26,500,000 (31 March 2019: 26,500,000) Equity shares of ₹ 1/- each of Triveni Engineering Limited	265.00	265.00
38,500,000 (31 March 2019: 38,500,000) Equity shares of ₹ 1/- each of Triveni Energy Systems Limited	385.00	385.00
20,500,000 (31 March 2019: 500,000) Equity shares of ₹ 1/- each of Triveni Sugar Limited	205.00	5.00
45,500,000 (31 March 2019: 21,500,000) Equity shares of ₹ 1/- each of Svastida Projects Limited	455.00	215.00
4,170,000 (31 March 2019: 4,170,000) Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each of Triveni Entertainment Limited	404.02	404.02
20,050,000 (31 March 2019: 50,000) Equity shares of ₹ 1/- each of Triveni Industries Limited	200.50	0.50
135,030,000 (31 March 2019: 30,000) Equity shares of ₹ 1/- each of Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited	1350.30	0.30
- of Associate		
13,008 (31 March 2019: 13,008) Equity shares of New Israeli Shekel 0.10 each of Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Limited (Israel)	3006.19	3006.19
Total aggregate unquoted investments	**6271.01**	**4281.01**
Total investments in subsidiaries and associates	**6977.36**	**4987.36**
Total investments in subsidiaries and associates	**6977.36**	**4987.36**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	706.35	706.35
Aggregate amount of market value of quoted investment	41317.37	76136.96
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	6271.01	4281.01
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments	-	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Details of the Company's subsidiaries and associates at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Name of Subsidiaries / Associates	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Company	
		As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
Subsidiaries			
Triveni Engineering Limited	India	100%	100%
Triveni Energy Systems Limited	India	100%	100%
Svastida Projects Limited	India	100%	100%
Triveni Entertainment Limited	India	100%	100%
Triveni Industries Limited	India	100%	100%
Triveni Sugar Limited	India	100%	100%
Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited	India	100%	100%
Associates			
Triveni Turbine Limited	India	21.85%	21.85%
Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Limited	Israel	25.04%	25.04%

(b) Non-current investments

	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
At Amortised cost		
Unquoted Investments		
Investments in Government or trust securities		
National Saving Certificates (kept as security)	0.03	0.03
Total non-current investments carried at amortised cost [A]	**0.03**	**0.03**
At Fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) (refer note 42)		
Quoted Investments (fully paid-up)		
Investments in Equity Instruments		
13,500 (31 March 2019: 13,500) Equity shares of ₹ 2/- each of Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited	220.47	265.71
5,000 (31 March 2019: 2,500) Equity shares of ₹ 1/- (31 March 2019: ₹ 2/-) each of HDFC Bank Limited	43.09	57.97
24,175 (31 March 2019: 24,175) Equity shares of ₹ 2/- each of Punjab National Bank	7.82	23.09
76 (31 March 2019: 76) Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each of Central Bank of India	0.01	0.03
3,642 (31 March 2019: 3,642) Equity shares of ₹ 5/- each of NBI Industrial Finance Co. Limited	51.38	37.88
Total aggregate quoted investments	**322.77**	**384.68**
Unquoted Investments (fully paid-up)		
Investments in Bonds		
Nil (31 March 2019: 2) 8.90% bonds of ₹ 10 lakhs each of UCO Bank	-	19.94
1 (31 March 2019: 1) 8.57% bonds of ₹ 10 lakhs each of Central Bank of India	10.67	10.53
Total Aggregate unquoted investments	**10.67**	**30.47**
Total non-current investments carried at FVTPL [B]	**333.44**	**415.15**
Total non-current investments ([A]+[B])	**333.47**	**415.18**
Total non-current investments	**333.47**	**415.18**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	322.77	384.68
Aggregate amount of market value of quoted investment	322.77	384.68
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	10.70	30.50
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments	-	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 7: TRADE RECEIVABLES

	As at 31-Mar-20		As at 31-Mar-19	
	Current	**Non- current**	**Current**	**Non- current**
Trade receivables (at amortised cost)				
- Considered good - Unsecured	29649.44	29.73	23850.30	59.77
- Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	614.57	16.67	731.34
- Trade receivables - Credit impaired	-	1039.11	15.39	378.84
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	(147.65)	(1653.68)	(144.74)	(1110.18)
Total trade receivables	**29501.79**	**29.73**	**23737.62**	**59.77**

(i) Refer note 41(i) for credit risk, impairment of trade receivables under expected credit loss model and other related disclosures.

NOTE 8: LOANS

	As at 31-Mar-20		As at 31-Mar-19	
	Current	**Non- current**	**Current**	**Non- current**
At amortised cost				
Loan to related parties (refer note 39)				
- Loans receivables considered good - Unsecured	291.53	1510.00	267.06	80.00
Loan to employees				
- Loans receivables considered good - Unsecured	45.86	1.82	45.59	1.35
Loan to others				
- Loans receivables considered good - Unsecured	0.57	-	0.29	-
- Loans receivables - Credit impaired	-	44.53	-	44.53
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful loans	-	(44.53)	-	(44.53)
	0.57	**-**	**0.29**	**-**
Total loans	**337.96**	**1511.82**	**312.94**	**81.35**

(i) Loan to related parties includes loan of ₹ 1510 lakhs (31 March 2019: ₹ 80 lakhs) provided to a wholly owned subsidiary company, Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited (MWMPL), as part of promoter's contribution in terms of the term lender's stipulations for financing a project to be executed by MWMPL and loan of ₹ 291.53 lakhs (31 March 2019: ₹ 267.06 lakhs) provided to an Israeli based associate company, Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Limited, for meeting its working capital requirements.

NOTE 9: OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	As at 31-Mar-20		As at 31-Mar-19	
	Current	**Non- current**	**Current**	**Non- current**
At amortised cost				
Security deposits (see (i) below)	45.65	639.92	44.66	595.49
Earnest money deposits	51.73	2.00	13.90	2.00
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful deposits	(0.15)	-	(0.15)	-
	51.58	**2.00**	**13.75**	**2.00**
Bank balances:				
Earmarked balances with banks:				
- Deposit against molasses storage fund (refer note 15(vi))	-	195.89	-	260.52
Balances under lien/margin/kept as security:				
- Post office savings account	-	0.19	-	0.19

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31-Mar-20		As at 31-Mar-19	
	Current	Non- current	Current	Non- current
- Fixed / margin deposits	-	73.82	-	93.39
Other balances:				
- Fixed deposits	-	4.20	-	4.20
	-	**274.10**	**-**	**358.30**
Accrued interest	52.94	1.90	25.76	1.08
Insurance claim recoverable	54.79	-	42.62	-
Miscellaneous other financial assets	3.12	14.90	7.73	14.90
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful assets	-	(14.90)	-	(14.90)
	3.12	**-**	**7.73**	**-**
Total other financial assets at amortised cost [A]	**208.08**	**917.92**	**134.52**	**956.87**
At fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) (refer note 42)				
Derivatives financial instruments carried at fair value				
- Foreign-exchange forward contracts/ Currency swaps/Interest rate swaps	-	-	71.72	-
Total other financial assets at FVTPL [B]	**-**	**-**	**71.72**	**-**
Total other financial assets ([A]+[B])	**208.08**	**917.92**	**206.24**	**956.87**

(i) Investment of ₹ 79.72 lakhs (31 March 2019: ₹ 65.48 lakhs) in equity shares of Atria Wind Power (Bijapur1) Private Limited, under group captive arrangement to secure power, has been considered as security deposit in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

NOTE 10: OTHER ASSETS

	As at 31-Mar-20		As at 31-Mar-19	
	Current	Non- current	Current	Non- current
Capital advances	-	238.25	-	342.00
Advances to suppliers	1084.87	18.06	780.88	18.06
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful advances	(54.89)	(18.06)	(54.00)	(18.06)
	1029.98	**-**	**726.88**	**-**
Advances to related parties (refer note 39)	1.16	-	2.13	-
Indirect tax and duties recoverable	2105.96	309.76	2534.37	339.37
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful amounts	(13.82)	(1.46)	(13.82)	(1.46)
	2092.14	**308.30**	**2520.55**	**337.91**
Deposit with sales tax authorities	142.73	6.55	131.35	43.55
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful deposits	-	-	-	(37.00)
	142.73	**6.55**	**131.35**	**6.55**
Bank guarantee encashment recoverable	-	200.00	-	200.00
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful claims	-	(200.00)	-	(200.00)
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
Export incentives receivable	28.73	-	17.56	-
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful claims	(7.46)	-	(4.21)	-
	21.27	**-**	**13.35**	**-**
Government grant receivables (refer note 43)	23513.85	-	693.07	-
Advances to employees	30.55	1.45	22.31	1.45

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31-Mar-20		As at 31-Mar-19	
	Current	**Non- current**	**Current**	**Non- current**
Prepaid expenses	727.72	44.88	646.90	84.01
Due from customers under construction contracts [refer (ii) below]	7251.03	-	8294.60	-
Unbilled revenue [refer (ii) below]	144.30	-	174.08	-
Customer retentions [refer (i) and (ii) below]	8784.88	-	5903.51	-
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	(61.66)	-	(36.75)	-
	8723.22	**-**	**5866.76**	**-**
Miscellaneous other assets	73.19	121.98	52.40	137.19
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful assets	-	(20.90)	-	(21.60)
	73.19	**101.08**	**52.40**	**115.59**
Total other assets	**43751.14**	**700.51**	**19144.38**	**887.51**

(i) Customer retentions include ₹ 6017.73 lakhs (31 March 2019 : ₹ 2703.45 lakhs) expected to be received after twelve months within the operating cycle.

(ii) Contract balances

	As at 31-Mar-20	**As at 31-Mar-19**
Contract assets		
- Amounts due from customers under construction contracts	7251.03	8294.60
- Unbilled revenue	144.30	174.08
- Customer retentions	8723.22	5866.76
Contract liabilities		
- Amounts due to customers under construction contracts	5873.72	2612.71
- Advance from customers	5330.66	7399.77

(a) Contract assets are initially recognised for revenue earned as receipt of consideration is conditional on successful achievement of milestones. Upon achievement of milestones contract assets are reclassified to trade receivables. A trade receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is billed on the customer and which become due unconditionally (i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Different businesses of the Company have their different credit terms [refer note 41 (i)].

Contract costs incurred to date plus recognised profits less recognised losses is compared with the progress billings raised on the customer - any surplus is considered as contract assets and shown as amounts due from customers under construction contracts, whereas any shortfall is considered as contract liabilities and shown as the amounts due to customers under construction contracts. Amounts of revenue earned for work performed pending billing on customers is considered as contract assets and shown as unbilled revenue. Amounts billed for work performed which will become due upon fulfillment of specified conditions is considered as contract assets and shown as customer retentions. Amounts received before the related work is performed is considered as contract liabilities and is shown as advances from customers.

(b) Significant changes in contract assets and liabilities:

Decrease in contract assets (Due from customers under construction contracts) is mainly attributable to sewage treatment projects in the municipal segment, where substantial work was performed by the Company during the last year against which bills were raised on the customer during the current year upon achievement of contractual milestones.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Increase in contract assets (customer retentions) is mainly attributable to wastewater/sewage treatment projects in the industrial/municipal segment which were started during last year, where significant billing is done during the current year with the progress in project work but will become due upon fulfillment of specified conditions.

Increase in contract liabilities (Amount due to customers under construction contracts) is mainly attributable to wastewater/sewage treatment projects in the industrial/municipal segment, where major billing done based on achievement of contractual milestones is in excess of revenue recognised in accordance with Ind AS 115 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

Decrease in contract liabilities (Advances from Customers) is mainly attributable to adjustment of mobilsation advances against billings under water/ waste-water treatment projects.

(c) Revenue recognised in relation to contract liabilities:

The following table shows how much of the revenue recognised in the current reporting period relates to carried-forward contract liabilities and how much relates to performance obligations that were satisfied in a prior year.

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	5832.92	3921.98
Revenue recognised from performance obligations satisfied in previous periods	-	-

NOTE 11: INVENTORIES

	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
Raw materials and components	2988.14	2144.99
Less: Provision for obsolescence/slow moving raw materials and components	(129.71)	(197.24)
Work-in-progress	3406.72	4247.69
Finished goods [including stock in transit ₹ 686.69 lakhs as at 31 March 2020 (31 March 2019: ₹ 1379.99 lakhs)]	180701.02	201739.45
Stock in trade	28.41	31.65
Stores and spares [including stock in transit ₹ 1.49 lakhs as at 31 March 2020 (31 March 2019: ₹ 10.93 lakhs)]	4389.51	4131.83
Less: Provision for obsolescence/slow moving stores and spares	(278.14)	(284.90)
Others - Scrap & low value patterns	106.74	52.43
Total inventories	**191212.69**	**211865.90**

(i) The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year was ₹ 373266.32 lakhs (31 March 2019: ₹ 261964.60 lakhs)

(ii) Refer note 20(i) for information on charges created on inventories.

(iii) The mode of valuation of inventories has been stated in note 1(l).

(iv) All inventories are expected to be utilised/sold within twelve months except certain items of stores and spares, which are utilised on need basis. Quantum of such stores and spares, which may be utilised beyond one year, is not determinable and is not expected to be material with reference to the total value of inventories.

(v) For impairment losses recognised during the year refer note 25 & 33.

(vi) In addition to the cost of inventories recognised as expense as mentioned in (i) above, there are reversal of write-downs of inventories to net realisable value amounting to ₹ 143.12 lakhs (net of write-downs of ₹ 226.42 lakhs) [31 March 2019: write-downs of ₹ 6983.97 lakhs (net of reversal of write-downs of ₹ 620.83 lakhs)] which are also recognised as an expense/income during the year and included in 'Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress' in statement of profit and loss. Reversal of write-downs are consequent to improved market conditions.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 12: CASH AND BANK BALANCES

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
At amortised cost		
Balances with banks	2969.52	1125.28
Cheques / drafts on hand	60.93	210.27
Cash on hand	27.85	32.05
Total cash and cash equivalents	**3058.30**	**1367.60**

(b) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
At amortised cost		
Earmarked balances with banks:		
- unpaid dividend and preference share redemption accounts	5.27	2.00
Balances under lien/margin/kept as security:		
- in fixed/margin deposits	70.58	12.04
Other balances:		
- in fixed deposits	5.00	4.13
Total bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	**80.85**	**18.17**

NOTE 13: ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
Freehold land	3.05	-
Total assets classified as held for sale	**3.05**	**-**

The above represents carrying value of land situated in Gujarat intended to be disposed of by the Company. The Company has entered into an agreement to sell such land and has also received advance of ₹ 10 lakhs (refer note 19) in terms of such agreement to sell. The Company expects to transfer the title of such land in the near future. The asset does not form part of any segment assets. No impairment loss was recognised on reclassification of the land as held for sale (refer note 4) as the contractual sale price of such land is higher than the carrying amount.

NOTE 14: SHARE CAPITAL

	As at 31-Mar-20		As at 31-Mar-19	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Authorised				
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each	50,00,00,000	5000.00	50,00,00,000	5000.00
Preference shares of ₹ 10 each	2,00,00,000	2000.00	2,00,00,000	2000.00
		7000.00		**7000.00**
Issued				
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each	24,79,53,110	2479.53	25,79,53,110	2579.53
Subscribed and Paid Up				
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each, fully paid up	24,79,45,110	2479.45	25,79,45,110	2579.45
Add: Paid up value of equity shares of ₹ 1 each forfeited	8,000	0.02	8,000	0.02
		2479.47		**2579.47**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(i) Movements in equity share capital

	Number of shares	Amount
As at 31 March 2018	25,79,45,110	2579.45
Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	**25,79,45,110**	**2579.45**
Extinguishment of shares upon buy-back (see (iv) below)	(1,00,00,000)	(100.00)
As at 31 March 2020	**24,79,45,110**	**2479.45**

(ii) Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares with a par value of ₹ 1/- per share. The holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares are entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after meeting all liabilities and distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(iii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	As at 31-Mar-20		As at 31-Mar-19	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Dhruv M. Sawhney	3,86,50,774	15.59	4,01,30,756	15.55
Rati Sawhney	1,79,35,928	7.23	1,86,19,164	7.22
STFL Trading and Finance Private Limited	7,96,31,128	32.12	8,26,96,056	32.06
Nikhil Sawhney	1,47,17,033	5.94	1,52,77,653	5.92
Tarun Sawhney	1,41,56,123	5.71	1,46,95,375	5.70

(iv) Buy-back of equity shares

During the year, the Company has completed buy-back of 1,00,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 1/- each (representing 3.88% of total pre buy-back paid up equity share capital of the Company) from the shareholders of the Company on a proportionate basis, through the tender offer route under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buy-back of Securities), Regulations 2018, at a price of ₹ 100 per equity share for an aggregate amount of ₹ 10000 lakhs. Accordingly, the Company has extinguished 1,00,00,000 fully paid up equity shares of ₹ 1 each (in dematerialized form) and the fully paid up equity share capital of the Company (post extinguishment) is 24,79,45,110 shares of ₹ 1/- each. The Company has funded the buy-back (including transaction costs incurred in relation thereto) from its securities premium. In accordance with section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has transferred an amount of ₹ 100 lakhs to capital redemption reserve which is equal to the nominal value of the shares bought back, as an appropriation from securities premium.

NOTE 15: OTHER EQUITY

	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
Capital redemption reserve	497.40	397.40
Capital reserve	2855.85	2855.85
Securities premium	16419.17	26546.93
Amalgamation reserve	926.34	926.34
General reserve	49212.72	49212.72
Molasses storage fund reserve	140.71	216.36
Retained earnings	54533.68	25093.73
Total other equity	**124585.87**	**105249.33**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(i) Capital redemption reserve

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Opening balance	397.40	397.40
Transferred from securities premium on buy-back of equity shares [refer note 14(iv)]	100.00	-
Closing balance	**497.40**	**397.40**

Capital redemption reserve upto 31 March 2019 was created consequent to redemption of preference share capital, as required under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. Consequent to the buy-back of equity shares during the year, the Company has recognised capital redemption reserve from its securities premium at an amount equal to the nominal amount of equity shares bought back. This reserve shall be utilised in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

(ii) Capital reserve

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Opening balance	2855.85	2855.85
Movement during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**2855.85**	**2855.85**

Capital reserve majorly comprises reserve created consequent to business combination in earlier years, in accordance with the accounting standards then prevailing.

(iii) Securities premium

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Opening balance	26546.93	26546.93
Amount utilised for buy-back of equity shares [refer note 14(iv)]	(9900.00)	-
Transferred to capital redemption reserve on buy-back of equity shares [refer note 14(iv)]	(100.00)	-
Transaction costs related to buy-back of equity shares [refer note 14(iv)]	(127.76)	-
Closing balance	**16419.17**	**26546.93**

Securities premium is used to record the premium received on issue of shares and is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. During the year, the Company has utilised securities premium for buy-back of its equity shares [refer note 14(iv)].

(iv) Amalgamation reserve

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Opening balance	926.34	926.34
Movement during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**926.34**	**926.34**

Amalgamation reserve was created consequent to business combinations in past in accordance with the accounting standards then prevailing.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(v) General reserve

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Opening balance	49212.72	49212.72
Movement during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**49212.72**	**49212.72**

General reserve represents amount kept by the Company out of its profits for future purposes. It is not earmarked for any specific purpose.

(vi) Molasses storage fund reserve

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Opening balance	216.36	196.28
Amount transferred from retained earnings	21.60	35.76
Amount transferred to retained earnings	(97.25)	(15.68)
Closing balance	**140.71**	**216.36**

Molasses storage fund reserve is created and maintained under the provisions of the Uttar Pradesh Sheera Niyantran Adhiniyam, 1964 (U.P. Act No. XXIV of 1964) and is to be utilised for the provision and maintenance of adequate storage facilities for molasses. Fixed deposit of ₹ 195.89 lakhs (31 March 2019: ₹ 260.52 lakhs) is earmarked against molasses storage fund (refer note 9).

(vii) Retained earnings

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Opening balance	25093.73	5371.58
Net profit for the year	32748.52	22056.35
Other comprehensive income arising from the remeasurement of defined benefit obligation net of income tax	(96.19)	(137.34)
Withdrawn from molasses storage fund reserve	97.25	15.68
Transfer to molasses storage fund reserve	(21.60)	(35.76)
Dividends paid	(2727.40)	(1805.63)
Dividend distribution tax	(560.63)	(371.15)
Closing balance	**54533.68**	**25093.73**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(a) Retained earnings represents undistributed profits of the Company which can be distributed to its equity shareholders in accordance with the requirement of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) Details of dividend distributions made:

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Cash dividends on equity shares declared and paid:		
Interim dividend for the year ended 31 March 2020: 110% (₹ 1.10 per equity share of ₹ 1/- each) [31 March 2019: 70% (₹ 0.70 per equity share of ₹ 1/- each)]	2727.40	1805.63
Dividend distribution tax on interim dividend	560.63	371.15
Total cash dividends on equity shares declared and paid	**3288.03**	**2176.78**

NOTE 16: NON-CURRENT BORROWINGS

	As at 31-Mar-20		As at 31-Mar-19	
	Current maturities	Non-current	Current maturities	Non-current
Secured- at amortised cost				
Term loans				
- from banks	8127.90	22284.07	3425.87	9211.82
- from other parties	6178.82	22075.57	4118.38	28137.72
	14306.72	**44359.64**	**7544.25**	**37349.54**
Less: Amount disclosed under the head “Other financial liabilities- current” (refer note 17)	(14306.72)	-	(7544.25)	-
Total non-current borrowings	**-**	**44359.64**	**-**	**37349.54**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 16: NON-CURRENT BORROWINGS (CONTD.)

(i) Details of long term borrowings of the Company

		Amount outstanding as at		Effective interest rate	Coupon rate	Number of instalments		Terms of Repayment	Nature of Security
		31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19			31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19		
	Secured- at amortised cost Term loans from banks (₹ loans)								
1	RBL Bank Limited *	7673.59	4975.00	The effective interest rate as on 31.03.2020 range between 8.65% to 9.98% per annum.	At MCLR plus applicable spread. The interest rate as on 31.03.2020 range between 8.60% to 9.55% per annum.	16	16	Equal quarterly installments from September 2020 to June 2024	Secured by first pari-passu charge created / to be created by equitable mortgage on immoveable assets and hypothecation of all moveable assets, both present and future of the Company and second pari-passu charge on current assets of the Company.
2	Central Bank of India*	4978.97	3990.00			16	16	Equal quarterly installments from September 2020 to June 2024	
3	Punjab National Bank *	4996.91	-			16	N/A	Equal quarterly installments from September 2020 to June 2024	
4	RBL Bank Limited	-	527.03			Nil	1	-	Secured by first pari-passu charge created / to be created by equitable mortgage on immoveable assets and hypothecation of all moveable assets, both present and future of the Company subject to bankers prior charges created / to be created on current assets for providing working capital facilities and excluding assets purchased under vehicle loan scheme.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

		Amount outstanding as at		Effective interest rate	Coupon rate	Number of instalments		Terms of Repayment	Nature of Security
		31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19			31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19		
5	Central Bank of India	-	1102.28			Nil	8	-	Secured by first pari-passu charge on current assets, third charge on fixed assets of Khatauli and Ramkola units and second charge on fixed assets of other units of the Company.
6	Axis Bank	-	157.53			Nil	1	-	Secured by second pari-passu charge on current assets, third charge on fixed assets of Khatauli and Ramkola units and second charge on fixed assets of other units of the Company.
7	Central Bank of India	-	249.25			Nil	2	-	Secured by first pari-passu charge on the fixed assets of the Company
8	Punjab National Bank (Soft loan) *	12485.48	-			24	N/A	Equal monthly installments from July 2020 to June 2022.	Secured by first pari-passu charge created / to be created by equitable mortgage on immoveable assets and hypothecation of all moveable assets, both present and future of the Company and second pari-passu charge on current assets of the Company.
9	Axis Bank (Vehicle loan)	221.72	305.09	Ranging from 8.30% to 9.99% p.a.	At fixed rates ranging from 8.30% to 9.99% p.a.	1 to 56	3 to 50	Equated monthly installments	Secured by hypothecation of vehicles acquired under the respective vehicle loans.
10	PNB Bank (Vehicle loan)	18.10	23.75						
11	Yes Bank (Vehicle loan)	37.20	55.78						
		30411.97	**11385.71**						

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Amount outstanding as at		Effective interest rate	Coupon rate	Number of instalments		Terms of Repayment	Nature of Security
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19			31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19		
Term loans from banks (US$ loans)								
1 RBL Bank Limited (FCTL)	-	1251.98	8.50% p.a.	At USD 6M Libor +1.95% p.a.	Nil	2	-	Secured by first pari-passu charge created / to be created by equitable mortgage on immoveable assets and hypothecation of all moveable assets, both present and future of the Company subject to bankers prior charges created / to be created on current assets for providing working capital facilities and excluding assets purchased under vehicle loan scheme.
	-	**1251.98**						
Total term loans from banks	**30411.97**	**12637.69**						
Term loans from other parties (₹ loans)								
1 Daimler Financial Services Pvt. Ltd. (Vehicle loan)	119.71	11.75	Ranging from 6.86% p.a. to 8.91% p.a.	At fixed rates ranging from 6.86% p.a. to 8.91% p.a.	4 to 22	16	Equated monthly installments	Secured by hypothecation of vehicles acquired under the respective vehicle loans.
2 Govt. of Uttar Pradesh through RBL Bank Ltd. under SEFASU 2018*	28134.68	32244.35	10% p.a.	5% p.a.	51	60	Equal monthly installments from July 2019 to June 2024	Secured by first pari-passu charge on the fixed assets of the Company
Total term loans from other parties	**28254.39**	**32256.10**						
Total loans	**58666.36**	**44893.79**						

*Loans with interest subvention or below market rate under various schemes of the Government, refer note 43.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 17: OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	As at 31-Mar-20		As at 31-Mar-19	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
At amortised cost				
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (refer note 16)	14306.72	-	7544.25	-
Accrued interest	208.80	-	26.30	-
Capital creditors	1894.29	-	1979.37	-
Employee benefits & other dues payable	2725.94	-	2653.96	-
Lease liabilities	544.87	1221.63	-	-
Security deposits (see (i) below)	391.14	-	396.42	-
Unpaid dividends (see (ii) below)	5.25	-	1.99	-
Total other financial liabilities at amortised cost [A]	**20077.01**	**1221.63**	**12602.29**	**-**
At fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) (refer note 42)				
Derivatives financial instruments carried at fair value				
- Foreign-exchange forward contracts/ Currency swaps/Interest rate swaps	2.19	-	6.61	-
Total other financial liabilities at FVTPL [B]	**2.19**	**-**	**6.61**	**-**
Total other financial liabilities ([A]+[B])	**20079.20**	**1221.63**	**12608.90**	**-**

(i) Security deposits as at 31 March 2020 include ₹ 314 lakhs (31 March 2019 : ₹ 332 lakhs) deposits from sugar selling agents which are interest bearing subject to fulfillment of terms and conditions. These deposits are repayable on cessation of contractual arrangements. Interest payable is normally settled annually.

(ii) There are no amounts as at the end of the year which are due and outstanding to be credited to the Investors Education and Protection Fund.

NOTE 18: PROVISIONS

	As at 31-Mar-20		As at 31-Mar-19	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Provision for employee benefits				
Gratuity (refer note 38)	333.28	3794.78	313.88	3432.15
Compensated absences	509.39	998.56	487.93	891.54
Other Provisions				
Warranty	1855.08	-	1307.65	-
Cost to completion	385.76	-	1024.47	-
Arbitration/Court case claims	99.44	-	93.23	-
Total provisions	**3182.95**	**4793.34**	**3227.16**	**4323.69**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(i) Information about individual provisions and significant estimates

(a) Warranty

The Company provides warranties on certain products, undertaking to repair or replace the items that fail to perform satisfactorily during the warranty period. Provisions made represent the amount of expected cost of meeting such obligations of rectifications / replacements based on best estimate considering the historical warranty claim information and any recent trends that may suggest future claims could differ from historical amounts. The timing of the outflows is expected to be within a period of two years.

(b) Cost to completion

The provision represents costs of materials and services required for integration of water treatment package at the site (the revenue of which has been fully recognised), prior to commissioning.

(c) Arbitration / Court-case Claims

Represents the provision made towards certain claims awarded against the Company in legal proceedings which have been challenged by the Company before appropriate authorities. The timing of the outflows is uncertain.

(ii) Movement in provisions

Movement in each class of provision are set out below:

	Year ended 31-Mar-20			Year ended 31-Mar-19		
	Warranty	Cost to completion	Arbitration/ Court case claims	Warranty	Cost to completion	Arbitration/ Court case claims
Balance at the beginning of the year	1307.65	1024.47	93.23	838.49	314.29	254.19
Additional provisions recognised	577.53	299.65	6.21	507.29	924.47	8.37
Amounts used during the year	(16.84)	(838.36)	-	(28.94)	(204.29)	(169.33)
Unused amounts reversed during the year	(13.26)	(100.00)	-	(9.19)	(10.00)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**1855.08**	**385.76**	**99.44**	**1307.65**	**1024.47**	**93.23**

NOTE 19: OTHER LIABILITIES

	As at 31-Mar-20		As at 31-Mar-19	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Revenue received in advance				
Deferred revenue arising from government grant related to assets (refer note 43)	-	141.45	-	141.45
Deferred revenue arising from government grant related to income (refer note 43)	1125.25	1680.07	1350.33	2805.32
Amount due to customers under construction contracts [refer note 10(ii)]	5873.72	-	2612.71	-
Other advances				
Advance from customers	5330.66	-	7399.77	-
Advance against assets classified as held for sale (refer note 13)	10.00	-	-	-
Others				
Statutory remittances	2766.19	-	2109.36	-
Miscellaneous other payables	250.13	-	71.86	-
Total other liabilities	**15355.95**	**1821.52**	**13544.03**	**2946.77**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 20: CURRENT BORROWINGS

	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
Secured- at amortised cost		
Repayable on demand		
- Cash credits/working capital demand loans/soft loans from banks (see (i) below)	94343.87	123540.95
Total current borrowings	**94343.87**	**123540.95**

(i) Above loans are secured by pledge/hypothecation of the stock-in-trade, raw material, stores and spare parts, work-in-progress and trade receivables and second charge created/to be created on the properties of all the Engineering units & immovable property at New Delhi and third charge on the properties of Sugar, Co-Generation and Distillery units of the Company on pari-passu basis. Working capital demand loans as at 31 March 2019 includes a loan of ₹ 5000 lakhs (repaid in full during the current year), which was secured by sub-servient charge on the current assets of the Company by way of hypothecation. Interest rates on the above loans outstanding as at the year end majorly ranges between 7.75% to 9.00% (weighted average interest rate : 8.45% p.a.). Above loans include a loan of ₹ 18500 lakhs availed during the current year with interest subvention @ 7% for one year by Government of India under the scheme for soft loans to sugar mills, refer note 43.

NOTE 21: TRADE PAYABLES

	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
Trade payables (at amortised cost)		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 47)	6.73	92.00
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	75633.30	63669.21
Total trade payables	**75640.03**	**63761.21**

NOTE 22: INCOME TAX BALANCES

	As at 31-Mar-20		As at 31-Mar-19	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Income tax assets				
Tax refund receivable (net)	-	4336.79	-	5006.62
	-	**4336.79**	**-**	**5006.62**
Income tax liabilities				
Provision for income tax (net)	789.84	-	1015.91	-
	789.84	**-**	**1015.91**	**-**

NOTE 23: DEFERRED TAX BALANCES

	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
Deferred tax assets	8319.33	13064.96
Deferred tax liabilities	(13268.36)	(16303.63)
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**(4949.03)**	**(3238.67)**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(i) Movement in deferred tax balances

For the year ended 31 March 2020

	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets/(liabilities)				
Deferred tax assets				
Difference in carrying values of investment property	278.52	(87.66)	-	190.86
Liabilities and provisions tax deductible only upon payment/actual crystallisation				
- Employee benefits	1955.90	(343.67)	51.67	1663.90
- Statutory taxes and duties	231.39	(50.96)	-	180.43
- Other contractual provisions	863.87	(138.45)	-	725.42
Impairment provisions of financial assets made in books, but tax deductible only on actual write-off	660.93	(68.26)	-	592.67
Other temporary differences	56.77	(16.06)	-	40.71
Unused tax credits	9017.58	(4092.24)	-	4925.34
	13064.96	**(4797.30)**	**51.67**	**8319.33**
Deferred tax liabilities				
Difference in carrying values of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	(16303.63)	3035.27	-	(13268.36)
	(16303.63)	**3035.27**	**-**	**(13268.36)**
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**(3238.67)**	**(1762.03)**	**51.67**	**(4949.03)**

For the year ended 31 March 2019

	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets/(liabilities)				
Deferred tax assets				
Difference in carrying values of investment property	265.09	13.43	-	278.52
Liabilities and provisions tax deductible only upon payment/actual crystallisation				
- Employee benefits	1585.43	296.70	73.77	1955.90
- Statutory taxes and duties	184.70	46.69	-	231.39
- Other contractual provisions	437.63	426.24	-	863.87
Impairment provisions of financial assets made in books, but tax deductible only on actual write-off	811.77	(150.84)	-	660.93
Other temporary differences	3.16	53.61	-	56.77

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
Unused tax credits	9069.28	(51.70)	-	9017.58
	12357.06	**634.13**	**73.77**	**13064.96**
Deferred tax liabilities				
Difference in carrying values of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	(16528.82)	225.19	-	(16303.63)
	(16528.82)	**225.19**	**-**	**(16303.63)**
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**(4171.76)**	**859.32**	**73.77**	**(3238.67)**

(ii) Unrecognised deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits:

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of following items, because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can use the benefit therefrom.

	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
Tax effect on unused tax losses (long term capital loss) (see table below for expiry)	12.79	12.91
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**12.79**	**12.91**
Expiry profile of unrecognised unused tax losses		
Unused tax losses shall expire on -		
(i) Long term capital loss		
March 31, 2020	-	0.57
March 31, 2021	11.77	11.77
March 31, 2028	0.45	-
(ii) Short term capital loss		
March 31, 2025	0.23	0.23
March 31, 2026	0.34	0.34
	12.79	**12.91**

NOTE 24 : REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Sale of products [refer note 37(vii)]		
Finished goods	388704.38	289621.96
Stock-in-trade	1859.51	1864.51
Sale of services		
Erection and commissioning	4.66	67.38
Servicing	194.66	226.96
Operation and maintenance	2978.25	3346.53
Construction contract revenue	24707.01	19794.35
Other operating revenue		
Subsidy from Central Government (refer note 43)	23472.11	89.63
Income from sale of renewable energy certificates	254.00	11.50
Income from scrap	182.60	133.52
Total revenue from operations	**442357.18**	**315156.34**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(i) Unsatisfied long-term construction contracts:

The transaction price allocated to all contracts (viz. water/wastewater treatment and turnkey projects relating to steam turbine) that are partially or fully unsatisfied as at reporting date alongwith expected period of its revenue recognition, are as follows:

	As at 31-Mar-20#	As at 31-Mar-19#
Within one year	25562.44	32369.71
More than one year	20296.04	41098.75
Total	**45858.48**	**73468.46**

#As permitted under Ind AS 115, all contracts having original expected duration of one year or less or which are billed based on time incurred are not disclosed.

(ii) Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price:

	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
Contract price	442444.29	315227.18
Adjustments for Discounts/ Commissions to Customers	(87.11)	(70.84)
Total revenue from operations	**442357.18**	**315156.34**

NOTE 25: OTHER INCOME

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Interest income		
Interest income from financial assets carried at amortised cost	237.97	140.78
Interest income from investments carried at FVTPL	2.60	5.45
Interest income from others	12.73	231.72
	253.30	**377.95**
Dividend income		
Dividend income from equity investments	356.00	399.03
	356.00	**399.03**
Other non-operating income (net of expenses directly attributable to such income)		
Rental income [refer note 4(ii)]	45.11	38.11
Subsidy from U.P. Government (refer note 43)	-	3088.25
Subsidy from Central Government (refer note 43)	1224.58	1326.25
Miscellaneous income	1165.91	1012.81
	2435.60	**5465.42**
Other gains/(losses)		
Net fair value gains/(losses) on investments	(61.77)	17.79
Net gains/(losses) on derivatives	(14.16)	262.08
Net foreign exchange rate fluctuation gains	78.36	-
Credit balances written back	208.16	187.05
Net profit/(loss) on sale / redemption of investments	0.10	(0.32)
Net reversal of impairment loss allowance on contract assets (refer note 10)	-	2.22

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Net reversal of impairment loss allowance on other non financial assets (includes amounts written off ₹ 17.36 lakhs) (refer note 10)	16.20	-
Net reversal of provision for non moving / obsolete inventory (refer note 11)	74.29	-
Provision for cost to completion reversed (net) (refer note 18)	638.71	-
Excess provision of expenses reversed	21.91	52.49
	961.80	**521.31**
Total other income	**4006.70**	**6763.71**

NOTE 26: COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Stock at the beginning of the year	2144.99	2698.80
Add: Purchases	301919.31	274636.53
Less: Amount capitalised (included in the cost of property, plant and equipment)	(8.34)	-
Less: Stock at the end of the year	(2988.14)	(2144.99)
Total cost of materials consumed (refer note 43)	**301067.82**	**275190.34**

NOTE 27: PURCHASES OF STOCK-IN-TRADE

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Petroleum goods	2210.00	1897.17
Other consumer goods	19.42	27.65
Total purchases of stock-in-trade	**2229.42**	**1924.82**

NOTE 28: CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, STOCK-IN-TRADE AND WORK-IN-PROGRESS

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Inventories at the beginning of the year:		
Finished goods	201739.45	148847.59
Stock-in-trade	31.65	31.47
Work-in-progress	4247.69	3157.30
Certified emission reduction	-	0.77
Total inventories at the beginning of the year	**206018.79**	**152037.13**
Inventories at the end of the year:		
Finished goods	180701.02	201739.45
Stock-in-trade	28.41	31.65
Work-in-progress	3406.72	4247.69
Total inventories at the end of the year	**184136.15**	**206018.79**
Total changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	**21882.64**	**(53981.66)**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 29: EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Salaries and wages	22464.36	19822.30
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 38)	2376.68	1976.77
Staff welfare expenses	704.57	638.37
	25545.61	**22437.44**
Less: Amount capitalised (included in the cost of property, plant and equipment)	(47.81)	(50.79)
Total employee benefits expense	**25497.80**	**22386.65**

NOTE 30: FINANCE COSTS

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Interest costs		
- Interest on loans with interest subvention (refer note 43)	1132.33	6.46
- Interest on loans with below-market rate of interest (refer note 43)	1696.46	627.72
- Interest on other borrowings	4859.23	5875.38
- Interest on lease liabilities	185.93	-
- Other interest expense	94.66	171.58
Total interest expense on financial liabilities not classified as at FVTPL	**7968.61**	**6681.14**
Less : Amount capitalised (included in the cost of property, plant and equipment)	(50.20)	(22.75)
	7918.41	**6658.39**
Exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs	5.17	119.16
Other borrowing costs		
- Loan monitoring and administration charges	8.12	21.23
Total finance costs	**7931.70**	**6798.78**

NOTE 31: DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	7458.78	5660.00
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 5)	31.83	35.14
	7490.61	**5695.14**
Less: Amount capitalised (included in the cost of property, plant and equipment)	(1.49)	-
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	**7489.12**	**5695.14**

NOTE 32: IMPAIRMENT LOSS ON FINANCIAL ASSETS (INCLUDING REVERSALS OF IMPAIRMENT LOSSES)

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Bad debts written off - trade receivables carried at amortised cost	315.06	501.56
Bad debts written off - other financial assets carried at amortised cost	-	2.98
Impairment loss allowance on trade receivables (net of reversals) (refer note 7)	546.41	(486.92)
Impairment loss allowance on other financial assets carried at amortised cost (net of reversals) (refer note 8 & 9)	-	(1.00)
Total impairment loss on financial assets (including reversals of impairment losses)	**861.47**	**16.62**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 33: OTHER EXPENSES

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Stores and spares consumed	3520.40	3296.07
Power and fuel	1575.37	1754.03
Design and engineering charges	71.49	64.17
Cane development expenses	164.34	132.06
Machining/fabrication expenses	86.84	108.15
Erection and commissioning expenses	855.68	380.01
Civil construction charges	4644.92	6076.17
Packing and stacking expenses	4007.31	4539.00
Repairs and maintenance		
- Machinery	4815.68	4346.47
- Building	728.34	412.72
- Others	345.37	321.59
Factory/operational expenses	2648.81	2509.51
Travelling and conveyance	1412.89	1334.70
Rent expense [refer note 44]	164.72	709.68
Rates and taxes	336.46	428.37
Insurance	467.73	339.83
Directors' fee	68.65	56.10
Directors' commission	72.50	45.00
Legal and professional expenses	1025.33	1042.72
Security service expenses	1549.45	1275.24
Net impairment loss allowance on contract assets (refer note 10)	24.91	-
Net impairment loss allowance on other non financial assets (31 March 2019: includes amounts written off ₹ 69.59 lakhs) (refer note 10)	-	30.28
Net foreign exchange rate fluctuation losses	-	241.72
Warranty expenses [includes provision for warranty (net) ₹ 564.27 lakhs (31 March 2019: ₹ 498.10 lakhs) (refer note 18)]	596.44	500.16
Liquidated damages charges	7.42	16.33
Provision for Arbitration/Court case claims (refer note 18)	6.21	8.37
Provision for cost to completion on construction contracts (net) (refer note 18)	-	710.18
Payment to Auditors (see (i) below)	73.34	63.42
Corporate social responsibility expenses (see (ii) below)	141.20	-
Provision for non moving / obsolete inventory (refer note 11)	-	97.79
Loss on sale /write off of inventory	200.44	27.03
Loss on sale / write off / impairment of property, plant and equipment	19.86	53.31
Loss under MIEQ obligation (third party exports)	-	3760.87
Selling commission	878.53	793.28

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Royalty	269.65	296.52
Advertisement and sales promotion	41.05	32.05
Outward freight and forwarding (refer note 43)	4685.85	1175.52
Other selling expenses	260.90	253.49
Miscellaneous expenses	1842.45	1575.23
Less: Amount capitalised (included in the cost of property, plant and equipment)	(69.11)	(91.93)
Total other expenses	**37541.42**	**38715.21**

(i) Detail of payment to auditors

	Statutory Auditors		Cost Auditors	
	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Audit fee	46.30	41.00	4.48	3.82
Limited review fee	16.95	15.00	-	-
Other services (Certification) *	1.80	0.50	0.65	0.46
Reimbursement of expenses	2.78	2.54	0.38	0.10
Total payment to auditors	**67.83**	**59.04**	**5.51**	**4.38**

*This amount is exclusive of ₹ 3 lakhs paid to the statutory auditors towards certificates in connection with buy-back of shares. The same has been adjusted against securities premium, as these are transaction costs pertaining to buy-back [refer note 14(iv)].

(ii) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

(a) The Company has incurred CSR expenses mainly towards promoting education and sports, ensuring environmental sustainability and rural development which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) Detail of CSR expenses:

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
(a) Gross amount required to be spent during the year	135.32	-
(b) Amount spent during the year		
In cash		
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purchases other than (i) above	109.69	-
Yet to be paid in cash		
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purchases other than (i) above	31.51	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 34: EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Profit on sale of land to wholly-owned subsidiary companies	282.04	-
Profit on disposal of investment in equity shares of an associate company under buy-back scheme	-	2034.85
Total exceptional items	**282.04**	**2034.85**

NOTE 35: INCOME TAX EXPENSE

(i) Income tax recognised in profit or loss

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	7644.44	6004.41
In respect of earlier years	(10.46)	7.56
Total current tax expense	**7633.98**	**6011.97**
Deferred tax		
In respect of current year origination and reversal of temporary differences*	1762.03	(859.32)
Total deferred tax expense	**1762.03**	**(859.32)**
Total income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	**9396.01**	**5152.65**

* includes utilisation of MAT credit of ₹ 4092.24 lakhs (31 March 2019: ₹ 51.70 lakhs).

Reconciliation of income tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Company's tax rate:

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Profit before tax	42144.53	27209.00
Income tax expense calculated at 34.944% (including surcharge and education cess) (2018-19: 34.944%)	14726.99	9507.90
Effect of changes in tax rate #	(4059.47)	-
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	(222.96)	(143.50)
Effect of income that is taxable at lower rates	1.94	(713.00)
Effect of expenses that are non-deductible in determining taxable profit	172.18	118.13
Effect of tax incentives and concessions	(1568.41)	(3239.76)
Effect of changes in tax base of assets not considered in profit or loss (net of reversal of temporary differences)	285.79	(13.42)
Effect of recognition of deferred tax assets/liabilities due to changes in estimates	70.41	(371.26)
Effect of changes in estimates related to prior years	(10.46)	7.56
Total income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	**9396.01**	**5152.65**

#Upon review of alternatives available to the Company, the current tax charge has been arrived at without opting for the lower tax rate and attendant conditions prescribed under section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961, as introduced by The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019. Based upon the assessment carried out by the Company as to when it expects to opt for the lower tax rate, the Company has remeasured its deferred tax liabilities in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Taxes, using the dual tax rates as presently enacted and as a consequence, the deferred tax charge for the year is lower by ₹ 4059.47 lakhs.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Deferred tax related to items recognised in other comprehensive income during the year:		
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	(51.67)	(73.77)
Total income tax expense recognised in other comprehensive income	**(51.67)**	**(73.77)**
Bifurcation of the income tax recognised in other comprehensive income into:		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(51.67)	(73.77)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Total income tax expense recognised in other comprehensive income	**(51.67)**	**(73.77)**

NOTE 36: EARNINGS PER SHARE

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company [A]	32748.52	22056.35
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of basic EPS/ diluted EPS [B]	25,16,33,635	25,79,45,110
Basic earnings per share (face value of ₹ 1 per share) [A/B]	13.01	8.55
Diluted earnings per share (face value of ₹ 1 per share) [A/B]	13.01	8.55

NOTE 37: SEGMENT INFORMATION

(i) Description of segments and principal activities

The operating segments are classified under two major businesses which the Company is engaged in, and are briefly described as under:

Sugar & Allied Business

(a) Sugar : The Company is a manufacturer of white crystal sugar, having seven manufacturing plants situated in the states of Uttar Pradesh. The sugar is sold to wholesalers and industrial users. The Company sells the surplus molasses and bagasse, which are produced as by-products in the manufacturing of sugar, after meeting its captive requirements. The Company also sells the surplus power incidentally produced at three of its sugar units.

(b) Co-generation : This segment uses captively produced bagasse, generated as a by-product in the manufacture of sugar, as a feed stock and apart from meeting the power and steam requirements of the associated sugar units, also exports power to the state grid. It has installed capacity of 68 MW spread over Khatauli and Deoband sugar mills.

(c) Distillery : The Company with its two distilleries having total capacity of 320 kilo-litres per day located at Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh and Sabitgarh, Uttar Pradesh, uses captive molasses produced in manufacture of sugar as the principal raw material in production of various categories of alcohol.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Engineering Business

(a) Gears: This business segment is focused on all high speed and niche low speed products - supply of new equipment as well as providing replacement solutions to power sector as well as other industrial segments, having its manufacturing facility located at Mysore, Karnataka.

(b) Water/Wastewater treatment: The business segment operates from Noida, Uttar Pradesh and provides engineered to order process equipment and comprehensive solutions in the water and wastewater management.

The 'Other Operations' mainly include selling of own manufactured sugar and trading of jaggery, under the Company's brand name and retailing of diesel/petrol through a Company operated fuel station. It also operate a turnkey project relating to steam turbines which was awarded to it pursuant to bids tendered prior to demerger of business of steam turbine.

The above reportable segments have been identified based on the significant components of the enterprise for which discrete financial information is available and are reviewed by the Chief operating decision maker (CODM) to assess the performance and allocate resources to the operating segments.

There are no geographical segments as the volume of exports is not significant and the major turnover of the Company takes place indigenously. There is no major reliance on a few customers or suppliers.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Segment revenue and segment profit

	SUGAR								ENGINEERING						OTHERS		Eliminations		Total	
	Sugar		Co-generation		Distillery		Total Sugar		Gears		Water		Total Engineering		Other Operations					
	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
REVENUE																				
From external customers	346822.28	240910.84	4160.58	8600.61	39095.34	21366.53	390078.20	270877.98	15360.28	13282.02	29280.91	24911.10	44641.19	38193.12	7637.79	6085.24	-	-	442357.18	315156.34
From inter-segments sales	38988.69	12189.04	14146.53	11678.29	21.31	31.40	53156.53	23898.73	61.86	26.45	6.50	3.40	68.36	29.85	433.16	114.71	(53658.05)	(24043.29)	-	-
Total revenue from operations	**385810.97**	**253099.88**	**18307.11**	**20278.90**	**39116.65**	**21397.93**	**443234.73**	**294776.71**	**15422.14**	**13308.47**	**29287.41**	**24914.50**	**44709.55**	**38222.97**	**8070.95**	**6199.95**	**(53658.05)**	**(24043.29)**	**442357.18**	**315156.34**
RESULT																				
Segment Profit/(loss)	30253.20	7920.66	5323.85	9111.49	11054.94	13271.11	46631.99	30303.26	4853.53	3814.28	1349.12	733.12	6202.65	4547.40	(47.09)	6.30	-	-	52787.55	34856.96
Unallocated expenses (Net)																			(3246.66)	(3261.98)
Finance cost																			(7931.70)	(6798.78)
Interest income																			253.30	377.95
Exceptional items																			282.04	2034.85
Profit before tax																			42144.53	27209.00
Current tax																			(7633.98)	(6011.97)
Deferred tax																			(1762.03)	859.32
Profit for the year																			32748.52	22056.35

- The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Company's accounting policies described in note 1.
- Inter-Segment transfers are priced based on competitive market prices or determined to yield a desired margin or agreed on a negotiated basis.
- Segment profit is the Segment revenue less Segment expenses. Segment revenue/expenses includes all revenues/expenses that are attributable to the segments.
- Dividend income, finance income, finance costs, fair value gains & losses on certain financial assets/liabilities, current tax/deferred tax charge are not allocated to individual segments as since these are managed on Company basis.

(iii) Segment assets and liabilities

	SUGAR								ENGINEERING						OTHERS		Eliminations		Total	
	Sugar		Co-generation		Distillery		Total Sugar		Gears		Water		Total Engineering		Other Operations					
	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
ASSETS																				
Segment assets	274043.50	275499.22	14268.80	13564.45	40520.38	29303.58	328832.68	318367.25	11089.69	14353.03	35127.12	28518.82	46216.81	42871.85	2020.70	1928.51	-	-	377070.19	363167.61
Unallocated assets																			16532.15	10218.02
Total assets	**274043.50**	**275499.22**	**14268.80**	**13564.45**	**40520.38**	**29303.58**	**328832.68**	**318367.25**	**11089.69**	**14353.03**	**35127.12**	**28518.82**	**46216.81**	**42871.85**	**2020.70**	**1928.51**	**-**	**-**	**393602.34**	**373385.63**
LIABILITIES																				
Segment liabilities	76131.94	63351.86	427.02	430.52	2305.85	2261.06	78864.81	66043.44	2436.49	3159.88	20458.92	19571.06	22895.41	22730.94	1435.81	1444.75	-	-	103196.03	90219.13
Unallocated liabilities																			163340.97	175337.70
Total liabilities	**76131.94**	**63351.86**	**427.02**	**430.52**	**2305.85**	**2261.06**	**78864.81**	**66043.44**	**2436.49**	**3159.88**	**20458.92**	**19571.06**	**22895.41**	**22730.94**	**1435.81**	**1444.75**	**-**	**-**	**266537.00**	**265556.83**

- The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Company's accounting policies described in note 1.
- All assets are allocated to reportable segments other than investments, loans, current/deferred tax assets and certain financial assets. Segment assets include all assets that are attributable to the segments.
- All liabilities are allocated to reportable segments other than borrowings, current and deferred tax liabilities and certain financial liabilities. Segment liabilities include all liabilities that are attributable to the segments.

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(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(iv) Other segment information

	SUGAR								ENGINEERING						OTHERS		Eliminations		Total	
	Sugar		Co-generation		Distillery		Total Sugar		Gears		Water		Total Engineering		Other Operations					
	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Amount considered in segment results																				
Depreciation and amortisation	3919.17	3364.47	695.96	696.87	1317.93	510.41	5933.06	4571.75	811.91	832.35	191.13	177.43	1003.04	1009.78	19.09	4.78	-	-	6955.19	5586.31
Unallocated depreciation and amortisation																			533.93	108.83
Total depreciation and amortisation	**3919.17**	**3364.47**	**695.96**	**696.87**	**1317.93**	**510.41**	**5933.06**	**4571.75**	**811.91**	**832.35**	**191.13**	**177.43**	**1003.04**	**1009.78**	**19.09**	**4.78**	**-**	**-**	**7489.12**	**5695.14**
Non cash items (other than depreciation and amortisation)	(42.16)	56.47	0.01	295.02	113.89	0.95	71.74	352.44	191.23	8.56	550.14	(64.68)	741.37	(56.12)	(0.12)	0.91	-	-	812.99	297.23
Unallocated non cash items (other than depreciation and amortisation)																			39.14	(109.74)
Total non cash items (other than depreciation and amortisation)	**(42.16)**	**56.47**	**0.01**	**295.02**	**113.89**	**0.95**	**71.74**	**352.44**	**191.23**	**8.56**	**550.14**	**(64.68)**	**741.37**	**(56.12)**	**(0.12)**	**0.91**	**-**	**-**	**852.13**	**187.49**
Amounts not considered in segment results																				
Interest expense	6785.00	6263.60	25.07	25.40	622.43	40.97	7432.50	6329.97	31.33	112.51	352.10	231.48	383.43	343.99	0.98	0.02	-	-	7816.91	6673.98
Unallocated interest expense																			114.79	124.80
Total interest expense	**6785.00**	**6263.60**	**25.07**	**25.40**	**622.43**	**40.97**	**7432.50**	**6329.97**	**31.33**	**112.51**	**352.10**	**231.48**	**383.43**	**343.99**	**0.98**	**0.02**	**-**	**-**	**7931.70**	**6798.78**
Interest income	50.91	40.38	3.79	3.89	4.36	2.40	59.06	46.67	12.14	3.18	14.12	32.95	26.26	36.13	-	-	-	-	85.32	82.80
Unallocated interest income																			167.98	295.15
Total interest income	**50.91**	**40.38**	**3.79**	**3.89**	**4.36**	**2.40**	**59.06**	**46.67**	**12.14**	**3.18**	**14.12**	**32.95**	**26.26**	**36.13**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**253.30**	**377.95**
Exceptional items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unallocated exceptional items																			282.04	2034.85
Total exceptional items	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**282.04**	**2034.85**
Capital expenditure	4116.13	5249.11	66.13	28.49	4914.10	18889.71	9096.36	24167.31	307.03	202.33	195.46	186.44	502.49	388.77	33.30	108.72	-	-	9632.15	24664.80
Unallocated capital expenditure																			2289.81	169.36
Total Capital expenditure	**4116.13**	**5249.11**	**66.13**	**28.49**	**4914.10**	**18889.71**	**9096.36**	**24167.31**	**307.03**	**202.33**	**195.46**	**186.44**	**502.49**	**388.77**	**33.30**	**108.72**	**-**	**-**	**11921.96**	**24834.16**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

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(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(v) Break-up of revenue by geographical area

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
India (country of domicile)	438908.01	314009.28
Foreign countries	3449.17	1147.06
	442357.18	**315156.34**

(vi) Non-current assets by geographical area

All non current assets of the Company are located in India except investment of ₹ 3006.19 lakhs in an Associate company located in Israel.

(vii) Break-up of revenue from major products and services

	Timing of revenue recognition	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Sale of products			
Finished goods			
- Sugar	At a point in time	323525.14	238497.07
- Molasses	At a point in time	505.73	167.53
- Bagasse	At a point in time	3324.20	3816.77
- Power	At a point in time	5415.62	10930.79
- Alcohol	At a point in time	38977.88	21288.41
- Mechanical equipment - Water/Waste-water	At a point in time	1540.60	1667.81
- Gears/Gear Boxes (including spares)	At a point in time	15027.23	12926.45
- Others	At a point in time	387.98	327.13
		388704.38	**289621.96**
Stock in trade			
- Petroleum goods (Diesel/Petrol/Lubricants)	At a point in time	1841.41	1835.57
- Other consumer goods	At a point in time	18.10	28.94
		1859.51	**1864.51**
		390563.89	**291486.47**
Sale of services			
Erection and commissioning	Over time	4.66	67.38
Servicing	Over time	194.66	226.96
Operation and maintenance	Over time	2978.25	3346.53
		3177.57	**3640.87**
Construction contract revenue			
Water, Waste-water and Sewage treatment	Over time	24625.52	19788.71
Power generation and evacuation system	Over time	81.49	5.64
		24707.01	**19794.35**
Other operating revenue			
Subsidy from Central Government	At a point in time	23472.11	89.63
Income from sale of renewable energy certificates	At a point in time	254.00	11.50
Income from scrap	At a point in time	182.60	133.52
		23908.71	**234.65**

(viii) Information about major customers

There is no single customer who has contributed 10% or more to the Company's revenue in either of the years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 38: EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

(i) Defined contribution plans

(a) The Company contributes to certain defined contribution retirement benefit plans under which the Company pays fixed contributions to separate entities (funds) or financial institutions or state managed benefit schemes. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. Following are the schemes covered under defined contributions plans of the Company:

Provident Fund Plan & Employee Pension Scheme: The Company makes monthly contributions at prescribed rates towards Employee Provident Fund/ Employee Pension Scheme administered and managed by the Government of India. The Company had also set up a Provident Fund Trust, to secure the provident fund dues in respect of a specific establishment of the Company. During the year, the Company has voluntarily applied for surrender of the exemption under section 17(1)(a) of Employees' Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 granted to the said establishment. Pursuant to the directions subsequently received from the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Meerut (RPFC) to comply as an unexempted establishment, the Company has started depositing provident fund contributions in relation to such establishment with the RPFC w.e.f. 1 November 2019 (i.e. contributions pertaining to the salary payable for the month of October 2019) and has also initiated the process of transferring the accumulated balances standing to the credit of all the members of the said Provident Fund Trust into their respective member accounts to be maintained in future under the Employee Provident Fund Scheme administered and managed by the Government of India. The Company is committed to ensure that all such accumulated balances of the members are credited with the interest calculated at the applicable rate announced by the Government of India till the date of settlement. Any shortfall arising to the Trust (after considering amounts receivable on account of disposal/realisation/transfer of investments held by it) in meeting such obligation, shall be met by the Company. The Company has accordingly, during the year, provided for an amount of ₹ 189.50 lakhs on an estimate basis (included in contribution to provident and other funds shown under employee benefits expense), towards meeting such shortfall, which has mainly arisen due to diminution in the value of bonds issued by certain private sector non-banking financial companies in view of their delinquencies/defaults.

Employee State Insurance: The Company makes prescribed monthly contributions towards Employees State Insurance Scheme.

Superannuation Scheme: The Company contributes towards a fund established to provide superannuation benefit to certain employees in terms of Group Superannuation Policies entered into by such fund with the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

National Pension Scheme: The Company makes contributions to the National Pension Scheme fund in respect of certain employees of the Company.

(b) The expense recognised during the period towards defined contribution plans are as follows:

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Employers' contribution to Employees' Provident Fund *	1227.20	1125.53
Administration and other expenses relating to above *	31.41	22.64
Employers' contribution to Employees' State Insurance Scheme	8.80	13.60
Employers' contribution to Superannuation Scheme	127.50	120.86
Employers' contribution to National Pension Scheme	43.56	29.59

*includes employers' contribution to Employees' Provident Fund of ₹ 179.27 lakhs (31 March 2019: ₹ 352.89 lakhs) and related administration and other expenses of ₹ 4.19 lakhs (31 March 2019: ₹ 8.44 lakhs) towards Provident Fund Trust set up to secure the provident fund dues in respect of a specific establishment of the Company [see (i)(a) above].

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Defined benefit plan (Gratuity)

(a) The Company operates a defined benefit retirement plan under which the Company pays certain defined benefit by way of gratuity to its employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement/ termination of employment or upon death of an employee, based on the respective employees' salary and years of employment with the Company.

(b) **Risk exposure**

The plan typically exposes the Company to number of actuarial risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Investment risk: The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with references to government bond yields as at end of reporting period; if plan assets under perform compared to the government bonds discount rate, this will create or increase a deficit. The investments in plan assets are made in accordance with pattern of investment prescribed by central government and ensures that the funds are invested in a balanced mix of investments comprising central government securities, state government securities, other debt instruments as well as equity instruments. Most of the plan investments is in fixed income securities with high grades and in government securities. The Company has a risk management strategy which defines exposure limits and acceptable credit risk rating.

Interest risk: A decrease in government bond yields will increase plan liabilities, although this is expected to be partially offset by an increase in the value of the plan's debt instruments.

Life expectancy: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants during their employment. A change in the life expectancy of the plan participants will impact the plan's liability.

Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Attrition rate: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is impacted by the rate of employee turnover, disability and early retirement of plan participants. A change in the attrition rate of the plan participants will impact the plan's liability.

(c) The significant actuarial assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	Valuation as at	
	31-Mar-20	**31-Mar-19**
Discounting rate	6.60%	7.55%
Future salary growth rate	5.50% for next 2 years and 8.00% thereafter	8.00%
Mortality table*	IALM 2012-14 Ultimate	IALM 2006-08 Ultimate
Attrition rate	7.00% for Permanent employees 3.00% for Seasonal employees	6.00% for Permanent employees 2.00% for Seasonal employees
Method used	Projected unit credit method	Projected unit credit method

*Assumptions regarding future mortality are set based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics (i.e. IALM 2012-14 Ultimate). These assumptions translate into an average life expectancy in years at retirement age.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(d) Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss in respect of the defined benefit plan (gratuity) are as follows:

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Current service cost	408.39	363.18
Net interest expense	255.66	232.48
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	**664.05**	**595.66**
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability		
- Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest expense)	66.50	15.50
- Actuarial gains and loss arising from changes in demographic assumptions	0.75	-
- Actuarial gains and loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	88.07	44.80
- Actuarial gains and loss arising from experience adjustments	(7.46)	150.81
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	**147.86**	**211.11**
Total	**811.91**	**806.77**

(e) Amounts included in the balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of the defined benefit plan (gratuity) is as follows:

	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	5727.01	5294.33
Fair value of plan assets	1598.95	1548.30
Funded status	**(4128.06)**	**(3746.03)**
Net asset/(liability) arising from defined benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet	**(4128.06)**	**(3746.03)**

(f) Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligation (gratuity) is as follows:

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	5294.33	4734.30
Expenses recognised in profit or loss		
- Current service cost	408.39	363.18
- Interest expense (income)	372.81	344.08
Remeasurement (gains)/losses recognised in other comprehensive income		
- Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from:		
i. Demographic assumptions	0.75	-
ii. Financial assumptions	88.07	44.80
iii. Experience adjustments	(7.46)	150.81
Benefit payments	(429.88)	(342.84)
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**5727.01**	**5294.33**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(g) Movement in the fair value of the plan assets (gratuity) is as follows:

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	1548.30	1452.20
Recognised in profit or loss		
- Expected return on plan assets	117.15	111.60
Remeasurement gains / (losses) recognised in other comprehensive income		
- Actual return on plan assets in excess of the expected return	(66.50)	(15.50)
Contributions by employer	429.88	342.84
Benefit payments	(429.88)	(342.84)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**1598.95**	**1548.30**

The fair value of the plan assets (gratuity) at the end of the reporting period for each category, are as follows:

	As at 31-Mar-20			As at 31-Mar-19		
	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	Quoted	Unquoted	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	-	17.58	**17.58**	-	11.95	**11.95**
Debt instruments						
- Government securities	-	265.60	**265.60**	-	259.21	**259.21**
- State development loans	-	563.19	**563.19**	-	494.04	**494.04**
- Private sector bonds	-	45.34	**45.34**	-	116.29	**116.29**
- Public sector bonds	-	170.85	**170.85**	-	122.42	**122.42**
- Fixed deposits with banks	-	142.50	**142.50**	-	166.00	**166.00**
- Special deposit scheme balance with RBI	-	102.13	**102.13**	-	102.13	**102.13**
- Debt mutual funds	-	74.96	**74.96**	-	70.01	**70.01**
Equity instruments						
- Index mutual funds	-	39.76	**39.76**	-	36.12	**36.12**
- Arbitrage mutual funds	-	14.34	**14.34**	-	13.42	**13.42**
Accrued interest and other recoverables	-	162.70	**162.70**	-	156.71	**156.71**
Total plan assets	**-**	**1598.95**	**1598.95**	**-**	**1548.30**	**1548.30**

The investible funds of the Gratuity Plan are invested in accordance with the investment pattern and norms prescribed by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India. The investment pattern mandates that the investible funds are invested across the permitted investments in the prescribed pattern, whereby the investment risk is spread across various categories of investment comprising sovereign government securities, state development loans monitored by the Reserve Bank of India, investment grade rated debt securities issued by private and public sector companies, fixed-deposit with banks fulfilling the prescribed norms, units of debt and equity mutual funds. The investments made are generally on held-to-maturity basis. It is the endeavour of the Company to mitigate risk by investing only in high-quality debt securities and in mutual funds after undertaking due diligence. There has been no change in the process used by the Company to manage its risks from prior periods.

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for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(h) Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation (gratuity) to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

	Change in assumption by	Impact on defined benefit obligation (gratuity)				
		Increase/ decrease	Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption	
			31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Discounting rate	0.50%	in ₹ lakhs	(167.32)	(156.33)	177.44	165.89
		in %	-2.92%	-2.95%	3.10%	3.13%
Future salary growth rate	0.50%	in ₹ lakhs	175.35	164.39	(167.01)	(156.40)
		in %	3.06%	3.11%	-2.92%	-2.95%
Attrition rate	0.50%	in ₹ lakhs	(13.04)	(4.83)	13.66	5.04
		in %	-0.23%	-0.09%	0.24%	0.10%
Mortality rate	10.00%	in ₹ lakhs	(0.90)	(0.30)	0.90	0.30
		in %	-0.02%	-0.01%	0.02%	0.01%

The above sensitivity analysis are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practise, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to prior period.

(i) Defined benefit liability (gratuity) and employer contributions

The Company remains committed to fund all gratuity payments falling due and shall strive to gradually reduce the deficit in funding of its obligation in the coming years.

The Company expects to contribute ₹ 841.31 lakhs to the defined benefit plan relating to gratuity during the next financial year.

The weighted average duration of the defined gratuity obligation (on discounted cash flow basis) as at 31 March 2020 is 6 years (31 March 2019: 7 years).

The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted defined benefit obligation (gratuity) as at 31 March 2020 is as follows:

	Less than a year	Between 1-2 years	Between 3-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Defined benefit obligation (Gratuity)	1155.13	797.91	1608.69	5730.58	**9292.31**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

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(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 39: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(i) Related parties where control exists

Subsidiaries (wholly owned)

Triveni Energy Systems Limited

Triveni Engineering Limited

Triveni Entertainment Limited

Svastida Projects Limited

Triveni Industries Limited

Triveni Sugar Limited

Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited

(ii) Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year alongwith details of such transactions and outstanding balances as at the end of the year:

Name of related party and nature of transactions	Relationship	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Sales and rendering services			
Triveni Sugar Limited	Subsidiary	0.71	0.71
Svastida Projects Limited	Subsidiary	0.71	0.71
Triveni Entertainment Limited	Subsidiary	0.71	0.71
Triveni Energy Systems Limited	Subsidiary	0.71	0.71
Triveni Engineering Limited	Subsidiary	0.71	0.71
Triveni Industries Limited	Subsidiary	0.71	0.71
Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited	Subsidiary	11141.70	-
Triveni Turbine Limited	Associate	3539.25	4310.02
Purchases and receiving services			
Triveni Turbine Limited	Associate	293.61	1923.53
Tirath Ram Shah Charitable Trust	Enterprise over which key managerial personnel have substantial interest/ significant influence	0.91	1.39
Interest income			
Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited	Subsidiary	26.58	1.47
Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Limited (Israel)	Associate	9.50	4.47
Rent & other charges received			
Triveni Turbine Limited	Associate	21.81	20.53
Dividend received from investment in equity shares			
Triveni Turbine Limited	Associate	353.14	396.00
Rent paid			
Dhruv M. Sawhney (Chairman & Managing Director) *	Key managerial personnel	53.97	51.40
Rati Sawhney	Relative of key managerial personnel	36.82	36.87

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for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Name of related party and nature of transactions	Relationship	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Kameni Upaskar Limited	Enterprise over which key managerial personnel have substantial interest/ significant influence	84.88	80.83
Remuneration			
Tarun Sawhney (Vice Chairman & Managing Director)	Key managerial personnel	556.27	363.06
Suresh Taneja (Group Chief Financial Officer)	Key managerial personnel	226.16	206.11
Geeta Bhalla (Group Vice President & Company Secretary)	Key managerial personnel	87.17	75.26
Directors fee paid			
Nikhil Sawhney (Promoter Non-Executive Director)	Key managerial personnel	11.40	7.95
Lt. Gen (Retd.) Kanwal Kishan Hazari (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key managerial personnel	8.20	11.80
Fakir Chand Kohli (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key managerial personnel	-	0.75
Shekhar Dutta (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key managerial personnel	11.25	10.75
Homai A. Daruwalla (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key managerial personnel	10.50	9.25
Dr. Santosh Pande (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key managerial personnel	10.80	7.35
Sudipto Sarkar (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key managerial personnel	9.50	8.25
J. K. Dadoo (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key managerial personnel	7.00	-
Directors commission			
Nikhil Sawhney (Promoter Non-Executive Director)	Key managerial personnel	30.00	7.00
Lt. Gen (Retd.) Kanwal Kishan Hazari (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key managerial personnel	-	5.00
Fakir Chand Kohli (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key managerial personnel	-	5.00
Shekhar Dutta (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key managerial personnel	8.50	7.00
Homai A. Daruwalla (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key managerial personnel	8.50	7.00
Dr. Santosh Pande (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key managerial personnel	8.50	7.00
Sudipto Sarkar (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key managerial personnel	8.50	7.00
J. K. Dadoo (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key managerial personnel	8.50	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

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(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Name of related party and nature of transactions	Relationship	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Contribution to post employment benefit plans			
Triveni Engineering Works Limited Gratuity Fund	Post employment benefit plan	428.04	342.85
Triveni Engineering and Industries Limited Officers Pension Scheme	Post employment benefit plan	127.50	120.32
Upper India Sugar Mills Employees' Provident Fund	Post employment benefit plan	529.59	1064.00
Contribution towards deficiency in providend fund trust			
Upper India Sugar Mills Employees' Provident Fund	Post employment benefit plan	189.50	-
Expenses incurred by the Company on behalf of party (net of expenses incurred by party on behalf of the Company) on reimbursable basis			
Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited	Subsidiary	82.59	40.96
Triveni Sugar Limited	Subsidiary	3.05	-
Triveni Industries Limited	Subsidiary	3.21	-
Triveni Turbine Limited	Associate	23.91	(19.53)
Kameni Upaskar Limited	Enterprise over which key managerial personnel have substantial interest/ significant influence	(2.82)	(2.70)
Triveni Engineering Works Limited Gratuity Fund	Post employment benefit plan	(0.02)	(0.05)
Triveni Engineering and Industries Limited Officers Pension Scheme	Post employment benefit plan	(0.00)	(0.00)
Triveni Engineering Works Limited Employees' Provident Fund	Post employment benefit plan	(0.00)	(0.00)
Upper India Sugar Mills Employees' Provident Fund	Post employment benefit plan	(0.19)	(0.04)
Dividend paid on equity shares			
Dhruv M. Sawhney (Chairman & Managing Director) *	Key managerial personnel	425.16	268.74
Tarun Sawhney (Vice Chairman & Managing Director)	Key managerial personnel	155.72	102.87
Nikhil Sawhney (Promoter Non-Executive Director)	Key managerial personnel	161.89	106.94
Suresh Taneja (Group Chief Financial Officer)	Key managerial personnel	0.15	0.10
Shekhar Dutta (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key managerial personnel	0.11	0.07
Manmohan Sawhney HUF	Relative of key managerial personnel	47.82	31.59
Rati Sawhney	Relative of key managerial personnel	197.30	142.51

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(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Name of related party and nature of transactions	Relationship	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Tarana Sawhney	Relative of key managerial personnel	0.26	0.18
Mira Hazari	Relative of key managerial personnel	-	0.01
STFL Trading and Finance Private Limited *	Enterprise over which key managerial personnel have substantial interest/ significant influence	875.94	578.87
Buy-back of equity shares			
Dhruv M. Sawhney (Chairman & Managing Director) *	Key managerial personnel	1479.98	-
Tarun Sawhney (Vice Chairman & Managing Director)	Key managerial personnel	539.25	-
Nikhil Sawhney (Promoter Non-Executive Director)	Key managerial personnel	560.62	-
Suresh Taneja (Group Chief Financial Officer)	Key managerial personnel	0.54	-
Manmohan Sawhney HUF	Relative of key managerial personnel	165.62	-
Rati Sawhney	Relative of key managerial personnel	683.24	-
Tarana Sawhney	Relative of key managerial personnel	0.92	-
STFL Trading and Finance Private Limited *	Enterprise over which key managerial personnel have substantial interest/ significant influence	3064.93	-
Sale of property, plant & equipment			
Tirath Ram Shah Charitable Trust	Enterprise over which key managerial personnel have substantial interest/ significant influence	1.29	-
Sale of investment property			
Triveni Sugar Limited	Subsidiary	173.15	-
Svastida Projects Limited	Subsidiary	213.07	-
Triveni Industries Limited	Subsidiary	175.33	-
Investment made in equity shares			
Triveni Industries Limited	Subsidiary	200.00	-
Triveni Sugar Limited	Subsidiary	200.00	-
Svastida Projects Limited	Subsidiary	240.00	-
Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited	Subsidiary	1350.00	0.30

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Name of related party and nature of transactions	Relationship	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Disposal of investment in equity shares under buy-back scheme			
Triveni Turbine Limited	Associate	-	2058.03
Advance paid against purchase of bonds			
Upper India Sugar Mills Employees' Provident Fund	Post employment benefit plan	160.00	-
Advance received against order			
Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited	Subsidiary	-	1908.30
Loans given			
Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited	Subsidiary	1430.00	80.00
Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Limited (Israel)	Associate	-	267.06

Related party transactions stated above are inclusive of applicable taxes

Outstanding balances

Name of related party and nature of balances	Relationship	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
Receivable			
Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited	Subsidiary	6315.46	81.33
Triveni Turbine Limited	Associate	271.68	895.39
Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Limited (Israel)	Associate	305.50	271.53
Upper India Sugar Mills Employees' Provident Fund	Post employment benefit plan	160.00	-
Payable			
Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited	Subsidiary	930.32	1908.30
Triveni Turbine Limited	Associate	1374.78	1737.67
Dhruv M. Sawhney (Chairman & Managing Director) *	Key managerial personnel	4.11	4.54
Tarun Sawhney (Vice Chairman & Managing Director)	Key managerial personnel	153.65	53.65
Suresh Taneja (Group Chief Financial Officer)	Key managerial personnel	0.13	0.09
Nikhil Sawhney (Promoter Non-Executive Director)	Key managerial personnel	30.00	7.00
Lt. Gen (Retd.) Kanwal Kishan Hazari (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key managerial personnel	-	5.00
Fakir Chand Kohli (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key managerial personnel	-	5.00
Shekhar Dutta (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key managerial personnel	8.50	7.00
Homai A. Daruwalla (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key managerial personnel	8.50	7.00
Dr. Santosh Pande (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key managerial personnel	8.50	7.00
Sudipto Sarkar (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key managerial personnel	8.50	7.00

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(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Name of related party and nature of balances	Relationship	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
J. K. Dadoo (Independent Non-Executive Director)	Key managerial personnel	8.50	-
Tirath Ram Shah Charitable Trust	Enterprise over which key managerial personnel have substantial interest/ significant influence	1.02	0.22
Triveni Engineering and Industries Limited Officers Pension Scheme	Post employment benefit plan	127.50	120.32
Upper India Sugar Mills Employees' Provident Fund	Post employment benefit plan	189.69	101.17
Guarantees / surety/ commitment outstanding			
Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited (see (v) below)	Subsidiary	9915.00	9915.00

* Person or entity belonging to the promoter/promoter group holding 10% or more shareholding in the Company

(iii) Remuneration of key managerial personnel:

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Short-term employee benefits	805.88	593.87
Post-employment benefits	63.72	50.56
Total	**869.60**	**644.43**

The remuneration of key managerial personnel is determined by the remuneration committee having regard to the performance of individuals, market trends and applicable provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

(iv) Remuneration and outstanding balances of key managerial personnel does not include long term employee benefits by way of gratuity and compensated absences, which are currently not payable and are provided on the basis of actuarial valuation by the Company.

(v) The Company had during the previous year given a corporate guarantee amounting to ₹ 9915 lakhs in connection with a loan agreed to be granted by the lender to a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited (MWMPL), which will come into force upon availment of loan by MWMPL in subsequent period(s).

(vi) Terms & conditions:

(a) Transactions relating to dividends, buyback of shares were on same terms and conditions that applied to other shareholders.

(b) Loans to subsidiary and associate are given at normal commercial terms & conditions at prevailing market rate of interest.

(c) Sales to and purchases from related parties, including rendering/availment of service, are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. All other transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

(d) The outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. The Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties for the year ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019.

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for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 40: CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of capital management, capital includes net debt and total equity of the Company. The primary objective of the capital management is to maximize shareholder value along with an objective to keep the leverage in check in view of cyclical capital intensive sugar business of the Company.

One of the major businesses of the Company is the sugar business, a seasonal industry, where the entire production occurs in about five to six months which is sold throughout the year. Thus, it necessitates keeping high levels of sugar inventory requiring high working capital funding. Sugar business being also a cyclical business, it is prudent to avoid high leverage and the resultant high finance cost. It is the endeavour of the Company to prune down debts to acceptable levels based on its financial position.

The Company may resort to further issue of capital when the funds are required to make the Company stronger financially or to invest in projects meeting the ROI expectations of the Company.

The Company monitors capital structure through gearing ratio represented by debt-equity ratio (debt/total equity). The gearing ratios for the Company as at the end of reporting period were as follows:

	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
Non-current borrowings (note 16)	44359.64	37349.54
Current borrowings (note 20)	94343.87	123540.95
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (note 17)	14306.72	7544.25
Total debt	**153010.23**	**168434.74**
Add: Deferred revenue arising from government grant related to borrowings (refer note 19)	2805.32	4155.65
Less: Cash and cash equivalents [note 12(a)]	(3058.30)	(1367.60)
Net debt	**152757.25**	**171222.79**
Total equity (note 14 & note 15)	**127065.34**	**107828.80**
Net debt to equity ratio	1.20	1.59
Long term debt equity ratio	0.48	0.45

In addition to the above gearing ratio, the Company also looks at operating profit to total debt ratio (EBITDA/Total Debts) which gives an indication of adequacy of earnings to service the debts. The Company carefully negotiates the terms and conditions of the loans and ensures adherence to all the financial covenants. With a view to arrive at the desired capital structure based on the financial condition of the Company, the Company normally incorporates a clause in loan agreements for prepayment of loans without any premium. During the year, majority of the long term debts availed by the Company are with interest subvention under various schemes of the Government.

Further, no changes were made in the objectives, policies or process for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

NOTE 41: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade payables and other payables. The main purpose of the financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances that derive directly from its operations. The Company also holds investments measured at fair value through profit or loss and enters into derivative transactions, which are not extensive.

The Company's activities expose it mainly to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The monitoring and management of such risks is undertaken by the senior management of the Company and there are appropriate policies and procedures in place through

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

which such financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Company has specialised teams to undertake derivative activities for risk management purposes and such team has appropriate skills, experience and expertise. It is the Company policy not to carry out any trading in derivative for speculative purposes. The Audit Committee and the Board are regularly apprised of these risks every quarter and each such risk and mitigation measures are extensively discussed.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk arises when a counterparty defaults on its contractual obligations to pay, resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company is exposed to credit risks from its operating activities, primarily trade receivables. The credit risks in respect of deposits with the banks, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments are nominal.

(a) Credit risk management

The customer credit risk is managed by each business subject to the Company's established policy, procedure and controls relating to customer credit risk management. Various businesses require different processes and policies to be followed based on the business risks, industry practice and customer profiles.

In the case of Sugar business, majority of the sales are made either against advance payments or on very short credit period upto 7-10 days to established sugar agents whereas in Cogeneration and Distillery, most of the sales are made to Government customers, such as, State Electricity Board (UPPCL) and Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). There may be delays, generally not exceeding one year, in receiving payments from UPPCL but the risk in respect of realisation of dues is minimal. In Gear business, it is the policy of the Company to receive payment prior to delivery of the material except in the case of some well established OEMs, including group companies and public sector undertakings, where the credit up to 90 days is extended. Water business is engaged in Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) business in the municipal and industrial sectors where it is customary to have prescribed retentions which are payable upon completion of the project and after satisfactory performance of the plant.

In order to contain the business risk, creditworthiness of the customer is ensured through scrutiny of its financials, status of financial closure of the project, if required, market reports and reference checks. The Company remains vigilant and regularly assesses the financial position of customers during execution of contracts with a view to restrict risks of delays and default. In view of its diversified business profile and considering the size of the Company, credit risks from receivables are well contained on an overall basis.

The impairment analysis is performed on each reporting period on individual basis for major customers. In addition, a large number of receivables are grouped and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation of impairment loss is based on historical data of losses, current conditions and forecasts and future economic conditions. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each financial asset as detailed in note 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12.

The business wise receivable position as at the end of the year is provided here below:

	Year ended 31-Mar-20			Year ended 31-Mar-19		
	External sales (A)	Year end receivables (B)	% Receivables (B/A)	External sales (A)	Year end receivables (B)	% Receivables (B/A)
Sugar business	327355.07	4766.03	1%	242481.37	4125.88	2%
Cogeneration business	5415.62	4549.79	84%	10930.79	3337.56	31%
Distillery business	38977.88	3261.83	8%	21288.41	1537.74	7%
Water business	29149.03	13930.55	48%	24870.43	9996.92	40%
Gear business	15221.89	2661.87	17%	13153.41	4499.62	34%
Others	2328.98	361.45	16%	2197.28	299.67	14%
Total	**418448.47**	**29531.52**	**7%**	**314921.69**	**23797.39**	**8%**

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In the case of Cogeneration and Water business, the % receivables to external sales is high whereas the overall ratio for the Company is much lower. In the case of Cogeneration, the entire receivables are pertaining to UP Government owned UPPCL as the surplus power is exported to it in accordance with the long term PPA executed with it. Though there have been delays in receiving payments from UPPCL, there has never been any default. In the case of EPC projects undertaken by Water business, the receivables are high as per the norms of the industry and terms of the tender. Majority of projects are executed for the municipalities and before bidding for any contract, the Water business carries out due-diligence to ensure that the customer has made satisfactory funding arrangements.

Overall, the credit risk from receivable is low in view of diverse businesses and government customers.

(b) Provision for expected credit losses

Basis as explained above, life time expected credit loss ("ECL") is determined on trade receivables except in cases where advance payment terms are prescribed or payment is due from Central / State Government or Government Authorities / entities where there is no track record of short receipts. ECL arising from delays in receiving payments from the Government customers pursuant to sale of goods or under construction contracts are not considered if such delays are commonly prevalent in the industry and / or the delays are not exceeding one year. All other short receipts, other than arising from expense claims, are duly considered in determining ECL. In view of the business model of the Company's engineered-to-order products and the profile of trade receivables, the determination of provision based on age analysis may not be realistic and hence, the provision of expected credit loss is determined for the total trade receivables outstanding as on the reporting date. This provision for ECL is made in addition to the specific credit losses, if any, provided on specific financial assets.

Provision matrix (%, amounts) of ECL for trade receivables (other than specific credit losses separately recognised) is as under:

Business	% ECL	ECL amount as at 31-Mar-20	ECL amount as at 31-Mar-19
Sugar	Nil	Nil	Nil
Co-generation	Nil	Nil	Nil
Distillery	Nil	Nil	Nil
Water	0.82%	114.75	79.25
Gear	1.19%	32.90	33.43

(c) Reconciliation of loss allowance provision

Trade receivables:

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Balance at beginning of the year	1254.92	1741.84
Provision for credit loss allowance made during the year	931.04	16.66
Provision reversed/utilised during the year	(384.63)	(503.58)
Balance at the end of the year	1801.33	1254.92

Loans and other financials assets:

	Loans		Other financial assets	
	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Balance at beginning of the year	44.53	44.53	15.05	16.05
Movement in expected credit loss allowance	-	-	-	(1.00)
Balance at the end of the year	44.53	44.53	15.05	15.05

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(ii) Liquidity risk

The Company uses liquidity forecast tools to manage its liquidity. The Company operates capital intensive sugar business and has obligation to timely make cane price payments within the statutory time period. The Company is able to organise liquidity through own funds and through working capital loans. The Company has good relationship with its lenders and has not defaulted at any point of time in the past, as a result of which it does not experience any difficulty in arranging funds from its lenders. However, when the sugar fundamentals are unfavourable, either due to market forces or due to excessive cane pricing by the Government, the payment of cane price gets delayed. However, it is the endeavour of the Company to make cane payment on a priority basis. It is the objective and focus of the Company to reduce debts to be able to meet the cyclicalities of the sugar business.

Apart from cyclical sugar business, the Company has alternate revenue streams in the form of cogeneration, distillery and engineering business, which, to a large extent, offset the impact of sugar cyclicalities.

Table hereunder provides the current ratios of the Company as at the year end

	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
Total current assets	268153.86	256652.85
Total current liabilities	209391.84	217698.16
Current ratio	1.28	1.18

In view of seasonal nature of sugar business, which is a dominant business of the Company, there is a peak build-up of sugar inventories at the year end, resulting in peak working capital requirement. With the liquidation of such inventories over the year, the working capital requirement is gradually reduced. Thus, the current ratio computed at the year end is not a reflection of average and realistic ratio for the year.

(a) **Maturities of financial instruments**

Maturities of non-derivative financial liabilities:

The following tables detail the remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The amount disclosed in the tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

	on demand	< 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	> 5 years	Total	Carrying amount
As at 31 March 2020							
Borrowings	94343.87	15446.73	31439.22	14620.62	-	155850.44	153010.23
Trade payables	-	74901.11	738.92	-	-	75640.03	75640.03
Lease liabilities	-	544.87	575.14	618.11	28.38	1766.50	1766.50
Other financial liabilities	-	5225.42	-	-	-	5225.42	5225.42
	94343.87	**96118.13**	**32753.28**	**15238.73**	**28.38**	**238482.39**	**235642.18**
As at 31 March 2019							
Borrowings	123540.95	8810.46	18972.60	19084.00	2133.42	172541.43	168434.74
Trade payables	-	63391.08	370.13	-	-	63761.21	63761.21
Other financial liabilities	-	5058.04	-	-	-	5058.04	5058.04
	123540.95	**77259.58**	**19342.73**	**19084.00**	**2133.42**	**241360.68**	**237253.99**

Maturities of derivative financial instruments:

The Company enters into derivative contracts (viz. foreign exchange forward contracts, foreign currency swaps and interest rate swaps) to manage some of its foreign currency exposures and interest rate exposures that are settled on a net basis. Derivative liability (net) are of ₹ 2.19 lakhs as at 31 March 2020 (31 March 2019 : derivative asset (net) ₹ 65.11 lakhs), shall mature within one year from reporting date.

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(iii) Market risk

The Company is exposed to following key market risks:

(a) Interest rate risk on loans and borrowings

(b) Sugar price risk

(c) Other market risks

(a) Interest rate risk

Most of the borrowings availed by the Company are subject to interest on floating rate basis linked to the MCLR (Marginal Cost of funds based Lending Rate) or LIBOR (London Interbank Offer Rate). In view of the fact that the total borrowings of the Company are quite substantial, the Company is exposed to interest rate risk.

The strategy of the Company to opt for floating interest rates is helpful in maintaining market related realistic rates. Further, most of the loans and borrowings have a prepayment clause through which the loans could be prepaid without any prepayment premium. The said clause helps the Company to arrange debt substitution to bring down the interest costs or to prepay the loans out of the surplus funds held. The interest rate risk is largely mitigated as 99% of the long term debts as at 31 March 2020 (31 March 2019 : 92% of long term debts), comprises loans carrying concessional interest rates/interest subvention.

While declining interest rates would be beneficial to the Company, adverse interest rate fluctuations could increase the finance cost. The total impact, in respect of borrowings on floating interest rate basis, is limited as per sensitivity analysis provided here under:

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Total debt as at the end of the year	153010.23	168434.74
Debt at floating rate of interest as at the end of the year	124478.82	134542.04
Average availment of borrowings at floating rate of interest	127516.81	79427.21
Impact of 1% interest rate variation	1275.17	794.27

The above sensitivity has been computed after excluding the impact of change in interest rates of the floating interest rate foreign currency borrowing having balance of USD 1,792,114.69 @ 4.833% p.a. (i.e. 6 months LIBOR plus 1.95%) as at 31 March 2019, fully repaid during the current year, since same has been hedged through interest rate swap @ fixed interest rate 8.5% p.a.

(b) Sugar price risk

The sugar prices are dependent inter-alia on domestic and global sugar balance - higher supplies lead to softening of sugar prices whereas higher demand than available supplies lead to hardening of sugar prices. The Company sells most of its sugar in the domestic market where there are no effective mechanism available to hedge sugar prices in view of limited breadth in the commodity exchanges. The Company also exports sugar in the years of surplus production based on Government policy and incentives being offered.

Adverse changes in sugar price impact the Company in the following manner:

- The Company values sugar stocks at lower of cost and net realisable value (NRV). In the event, the cost of production of sugar is higher than the NRV, the stocks are written down to NRV leading to recognition of loss on such inventory.
- The Company is a large producer of sugar and even a small variation in the sugar price leads to significant impact on the profitability of the Company.

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Sensitivity analysis in respect of sugar price risk is provided here below:

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Annual production of sugar (MT)	971918	904663
Impact of sugar price variation by ₹ 1000/MT	9719.18	9046.63

However, in view of sugar operations being highly efficient, the cost of production is generally lower than the Minimum Sale Prices (MSP) prescribed by the Central Government for sale of sugar and hence, chances of significant losses due to inventory write down are low. Further, in view of floor prices being prescribed by way of MSP, the downside impact on the Company is limited.

(c) Other market risks

The other market risks includes Equity price risk and Foreign currency risk.

Equity price risk in respect of listed and non listed equity securities which are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future value of the investment securities. In view of nominal value of investments being held by the Company, other than in the subsidiaries and associates which are measured at cost, the magnitude of risk is only nominal.

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on account of foreign currency loans receivables and foreign exchange trades.

Foreign currency risk exposure

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

		US$	EURO	GBP	AUD
As at 31 March 2020					
Financial assets					
- Trade receivables	in foreign currency lakhs	3.10	0.73	-	-
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	231.64	60.07	-	-
- Loans receivables	in foreign currency lakhs	4.09	-	-	-
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	305.50	-	-	-
Derivatives (in respect of underlying financial assets)					
- Foreign exchange forward contracts/ Swaps sell foreign currency	in foreign currency lakhs	4.06	-	-	-
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	303.40	-	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)	in foreign currency lakhs	**3.13**	**0.73**	**-**	**-**
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	**233.74**	**60.07**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities					
- Trade payables	in foreign currency lakhs	3.59	0.40	0.65	-
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	273.30	33.92	61.44	-
Derivatives (in respect of underlying financial liabilities)					
- Foreign exchange forward contracts/ Swaps buy foreign currency	in foreign currency lakhs	2.92	-	-	-
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	222.20	-	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	in foreign currency lakhs	**0.67**	**0.40**	**0.65**	**-**
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	**51.10**	**33.92**	**61.44**	**-**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

		US$	EURO	GBP	AUD
As at 31 March 2019					
Financial assets					
- Trade receivables	in foreign currency lakhs	0.06	0.95	-	-
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	3.90	72.67	-	-
- Loans receivables	in foreign currency lakhs	3.97	-	-	-
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	271.53	-	-	-
Derivatives (in respect of underlying financial assets)					
- Foreign exchange forward contracts/ Swaps sell foreign currency	in foreign currency lakhs	3.97	-	-	-
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	271.53	-	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)	in foreign currency lakhs	**0.06**	**0.95**	**-**	**-**
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	**3.90**	**72.67**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities					
- Trade payables	in foreign currency lakhs	10.94	3.21	0.53	-
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	765.38	253.66	49.20	-
- Borrowings (including interest)	in foreign currency lakhs	18.00	-	-	-
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	1258.44	-	-	-
Derivatives (in respect of underlying financial liabilities)					
- Foreign exchange forward contracts/ Swaps buy foreign currency	in foreign currency lakhs	27.55	2.11	-	-
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	1926.66	166.36	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	in foreign currency lakhs	**1.39**	**1.10**	**0.53**	**-**
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	**97.16**	**87.30**	**49.20**	**-**

The Company's foreign currency derivatives outstanding (including for firm commitments) at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

		US$	EURO	GBP	AUD
As at 31 March 2020					
Foreign exchange forward contracts to sell foreign currency	in foreign currency lakhs	5.69	-	-	-
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	425.24	-	-	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts to buy foreign currency	in foreign currency lakhs	2.92	2.58	-	-
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	222.20	218.47	-	-
As at 31 March 2019					
Foreign exchange forward contracts to sell foreign currency	in foreign currency lakhs	4.02	-	-	-
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	275.10	-	-	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts/ Swaps to buy foreign currency	in foreign currency lakhs	29.49	2.11	-	5.63
	in equivalent ₹ lakhs	2062.31	166.36	-	282.21

All the above contracts are maturing within one year from the reporting date.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Sensitivity

The following table demonstrate the sensitivity of net unhedged foreign currency exposures relating to financial instruments to reasonably possible changes in foreign currency exchange rates, with all other variables held constant.

	Change in FC exchange rate by	Impact on profit or loss and equity (in ₹ lakhs)			
		Increase in FC exchange rates		Decrease in FC exchange rates	
		31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
US$ sensitivity	5%	9.13	(4.66)	(9.13)	4.66
EURO sensitivity	5%	1.31	(0.73)	(1.31)	0.73
GBP sensitivity	5%	(3.07)	(2.46)	3.07	2.46
AUD sensitivity	5%	-	-	-	-

Further, the impact of change in foreign currency rates (assuming forward premium to remain unchanged) on the fair valuation of derivatives (excluding derivatives which have hedged the foreign currency denominated receivables and payables) as at the end of the year, is demonstrated in the table below. However, apart from the impact on the profit or loss due to fair value changes of the derivatives, the derivatives will help the Company in capturing the hedged rates including forward premium and the budgeted profitability will remain unaffected.

	Change in FC exchange rate by	Impact on profit or loss and equity (in ₹ lakhs)			
		Increase in FC exchange rates		Decrease in FC exchange rates	
		31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
US$ sensitivity	5%	(6.09)	6.60	6.09	(6.60)
EURO sensitivity	5%	10.92	-	(10.92)	-
GBP sensitivity	5%	-	-	-	-
AUD sensitivity	5%	-	14.11	-	(14.11)

There is no impact on other components of equity since the Company has not elected to apply hedge accounting.

NOTE 42: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

(i) Financial instruments by category

	As at 31-Mar-20		As at 31-Mar-19	
	FVTPL *	Amortised cost	FVTPL *	Amortised cost
Financial assets				
Investments				
- Equity instruments	322.77	-	384.68	-
- Bonds	10.67	-	30.47	-
- National Saving Certificates	-	0.03	-	0.03
Trade receivables	-	29531.52	-	23797.39
Loans	-	1849.78	-	394.29
Cash and bank balances	-	3413.25	-	1744.07
Security deposits	-	685.57	-	640.15
Earnest money deposits	-	53.58	-	15.75
Derivative financial assets	-	-	71.72	-
Other receivables	-	112.75	-	77.19
Total financial assets	**333.44**	**35646.48**	**486.87**	**26668.87**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31-Mar-20		As at 31-Mar-19	
	FVTPL *	Amortised cost	FVTPL *	Amortised cost
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	153010.23	-	168434.74
Trade payables	-	75640.03	-	63761.21
Capital creditors	-	1894.29	-	1979.37
Security deposits	-	391.14	-	396.42
Derivative financial liabilities	2.19	-	6.61	-
Lease liabilities	-	1766.50	-	-
Other payables	-	2939.99	-	2682.25
Total financial liabilities	**2.19**	**235642.18**	**6.61**	**237253.99**

*Mandatorily required to be measured at FVTPL. There is no financial instrument which is designated as FVTPL.

(ii) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measured at fair value. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

	Note No.	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at 31 March 2020					
Financial assets					
- Investments in equity instruments at FVTPL (Quoted)	6	322.77	-	-	322.77
- Investments in bonds at FVTPL	6	-	10.67	-	10.67
		322.77	**10.67**	**-**	**333.44**
Financial liabilities					
- Foreign-exchange forward contracts/ Currency swaps/Interest rate swaps at FVTPL	17	-	2.19	-	2.19
		-	**2.19**	**-**	**2.19**
As at 31 March 2019					
Financial assets					
- Investments in equity instruments at FVTPL (Quoted)	6	384.68	-	-	384.68
- Investments in bonds at FVTPL	6	-	30.47	-	30.47
- Foreign-exchange forward contracts/ Currency swaps/Interest rate swaps at FVTPL	9	-	71.72	-	71.72
		384.68	**102.19**	**-**	**486.87**
Financial liabilities					
- Foreign-exchange forward contracts/ Currency swaps/Interest rate swaps at FVTPL	17	-	6.61	-	6.61
		-	**6.61**	**-**	**6.61**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted unadjusted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This includes listed equity instruments that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting date.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

There are no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year.

(iii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the fair value of derivatives (viz. foreign exchange forward contracts, foreign currency swaps and interest rate swaps) is determined using market observable inputs, including prevalent forward rates for the maturities of the respective contracts and interest rate curves as indicated by banks and third parties.
- the fair value of bonds is determined using observable market data of yield to maturity and coupon rates of securities.

All of the resulting fair value estimates are included in level 2.

(iv) Valuation processes

The Corporate finance team has requisite knowledge and skills in valuation of financial instruments. The team headed by Group CFO directly reports to the audit committee on the fair value of financial instruments.

(v) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required)

Except as detailed in the following table, the management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values

	As at 31-Mar-20		As at 31-Mar-19	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	29531.52	29528.18	23797.39	23787.71
	29531.52	**29528.18**	**23797.39**	**23787.71**
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	75640.03	75548.50	63761.21	63715.49
	75640.03	**75548.50**	**63761.21**	**63715.49**

Fair value hierarchy

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at 31 March 2020				
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	-	-	29528.18	29528.18
	-	**-**	**29528.18**	**29528.18**
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	-	-	75548.50	75548.50
	-	**-**	**75548.50**	**75548.50**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at 31 March 2019				
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	-	-	23787.71	23787.71
	-	**-**	**23787.71**	**23787.71**
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	-	-	63715.49	63715.49
	-	**-**	**63715.49**	**63715.49**

(a) The fair values for trade receivables and trade payables which are expected to be settled after twelve months (including those which are within the operating cycle) are computed based on discounted cash flows. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit risk. The carrying amounts of the remaining trade receivables and trade payables are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

NOTE 43: GOVERNMENT GRANTS

(i) Government grants recognised in the financial statements

	Grants recognised in profit or loss			Grant recoverable	
	As at 31-Mar-20	**As at 31-Mar-19**	**Treatment in financial statements**	**As at 31-Mar-20**	**As at 31-Mar-19**
A Deferred government grants related to income					
a) Loans at below market interest rate aggregating to ₹ 36400 lakhs availed during financial year 2018-19 under the "Scheme for Extending Financial Assistance to Sugar Undertakings 2018" notified by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh.	1350.33	441.97	Reduced from finance cost (note 30)	-	-
b) Interest subvention @ 12% per annum on loans aggregating to ₹ 12626 lakhs availed during financial year 2012-13 under the "Scheme of Extending Financial Assistance to Sugar Undertakings, 2013" notified by the Government of India.	-	242.33	Reduced from finance cost (note 30)	-	-
c) Loans at below market interest rate from Sugar Development Fund, Government of India	-	8.53	Reduced from finance cost (note 30)	-	-
Total deferred government grants	**1350.33**	**692.83**		-	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Grants recognised in profit or loss			Grant recoverable	
	As at 31-Mar-20	**As at 31-Mar-19**	**Treatment in financial statements**	**As at 31-Mar-20**	**As at 31-Mar-19**
B Other revenue government grants					
a) Financial assistance by Government of India under the Scheme for providing assistance to sugar mills for expenses on marketing costs including handling, upgrading and other processing costs and costs of international and internal transport and freight charges on export of sugar during the sugar season 2019-20.	12967.82	-	Presented under "Other operating revenue" (note 24)	12967.82	-
b) Financial assistance of ₹ 13.88 per quintal of cane crushed during season 2018-19 by the Government of India under the "Scheme for Assistance to Sugar Mills".	8344.11	-	Presented under "Other operating revenue" (note 24)	4162.11	-
	2427.02	-	Reduced from Raw material consumed (note 26)		
c) Financial assistance by Government of India under the Scheme for defraying expenditure towards internal transport, freight, handling and other charges on export of sugar during the sugar season 2018-19.	2072.41	-	Presented under "Other operating revenue" (note 24)	1459.07	-
	1653.17	-	Reduced from outward freight and forwarding costs under "Other expenses" (note 33)	-	-
d) Financial assistance of ₹ 4.50 per quintal of cane purchased during season 2017-18 by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh	-	3088.25	Depicted under "Other income" (note 25)	-	-
	-	679.42	Reduced from Raw material consumed (note 26)	-	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Grants recognised in profit or loss			Grant recoverable	
	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19	Treatment in financial statements	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
e) Financial assistance of ₹ 5.50 per quintal of cane crushed during season 2017-18 by the Government of India under the "Scheme for Assistance to Sugar Mills".	-	1116.00	Depicted under "Other income" (note 25)	-	-
	-	276.55	Reduced from Raw material consumed (note 26)		
f) Financial assistance by Government of India under the Scheme for Creation and Maintenance of Buffer Stock of sugar.	1224.58	210.25	Depicted under "Other income" (note 25)	2885.88	693.07
	2848.01	1112.83	Reduced from finance cost (note 30)		
g) Interest subvention @ 7% for one year by Government of India on soft loans of ₹ 31000 lakhs availed from banks under the scheme for soft loans to sugar mills	2044.58	-	Reduced from finance cost (note 30)	1367.97	-
h) Interest subvention @ 50% of rate charged by lenders (subject to maximum of 6%) by Government of India on loans of ₹ 17693 lakhs availed from banks for distilleries under the "Scheme for extending financial assistance to sugar mills for enhancement and augmentation of ethanol production capacity"	671.00	-	Reduced from finance cost (note 30)	671.00	-
i) Export incentives under Duty Draw back Scheme, Incremental Export Incentive Scheme and Merchandise Export Incentive Scheme.	87.77	89.63	Presented under "Other operating revenue" (note 24)	28.73	17.56
Total other revenue government grants	**34340.47**	**6572.93**		**23542.58**	**710.63**
Total government grants related to income	**35690.80**	**7265.76**		**23542.58**	**710.63**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Grants received			Grant recoverable	
	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19	Treatment in financial statements	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
C Government grants related to assets					
a) Grant in respect of Moist Hot Air Treatment Plants (MHAT) and Soil treatment plant received from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna.	7.00	17.00	Reduced from gross value of PPE upon receipt. Recognised in profit or loss by way of reduced depreciation (refer note 3 and 31)	-	-
b) Grant of ₹ 141.45 lakhs in the form of duties saved upon import of machinery under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme.	-	-	Reduced from gross value of PPE upon fulfilment of export obligation(s). Recognised in profit or loss by way of reduced depreciation (refer note 3 and 31)	-	-
Total government grants related to assets	**7.00**	**17.00**		**-**	**-**

(ii) Movement of deferred government grants is provided here below:

	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
As at the beginning of the year	4297.10	392.32
Recognised during the year	-	4597.61
Released to the statement of profit and loss	(1350.33)	(692.83)
As at the end of the year	**2946.77**	**4297.10**
Current (refer note 19)	1125.25	1350.33
Non-current (refer note 19)	1821.52	2946.77
Total	**2946.77**	**4297.10**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 44: LEASES

As Lessee

The Company had acquired a land with original lease term of ninety years and had paid one-time payment of lease charges (i.e. the market value of the land) in respect of this lease at the inception of lease. There are no further future lease maintenance payments, no contingent rent or restriction imposed under the lease agreement and the Company has transfer rights in respect of such land. In terms of criteria specified in previous accounting standard on leases i.e. Ind AS 17 Leases, such lease had been classified as finance lease till last year. Consequent to the replacement of this accounting standard with Ind AS 116 Leases (refer note 49), the land acquired under the aforesaid lease has been recognised as Right-of-use assets during the current year (refer note 3).

Apart from above mentioned lease, assets taken under lease mainly includes various residential, office and godown premises. These are generally not non-cancellable leases (except for few premises) having unexpired period upto six years. The leases are renewable by mutual consent and on mutually agreeable terms. The Company has given refundable interest free security deposits under certain lease agreements. There is no contingent rent, sublease payments or restriction imposed in the lease agreement. In terms of criteria specified in previous accounting standard on leases i.e. Ind AS 17 Leases, these leases had been classified as operating lease and yearly lease payments under these leases were expensed off as rent expenses till last year (refer note 33). Consequent to the replacement of this accounting standard with Ind AS 116 Leases (refer note 49), for some of these leases (i.e. leases other than with short term period or low value assets), present value of all future lease payments has been recognised as Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities with the charge for depreciation on Right-of-use assets and interest on lease liabilities in the statement of profit and loss during the current year (refer note 3 & 30) and for other leases, yearly lease payments continued to be expensed off on straight line basis over lease term as rent expenses (refer note 33).

Amounts recognised as expense

	Year ended 31-Mar-20
Depreciation expense - Right-of-use assets (Land) (refer note 3)	5.40
Depreciation expense - Right-of-use assets (Building) (refer note 3)	626.64
Interest on lease liabilities (refer note 30)	185.93
Rent expense - short term leases (refer note 33)	164.72
	982.69

Total cash outflow for leases during the year ended 31 March 2020 is ₹ 809.87 lakhs.

Commitments for short term leases as at 31 March 2020 is ₹ 26.39 lakhs.

As Lessor

The Company has given certain portion of its office / factory premises under operating leases [including lease of investment property (refer note 4)]. These leases are not non-cancellable and are extendable by mutual consent and at mutually agreeable terms. The gross carrying amount, accumulated depreciation and depreciation recognised in the statement of profit and loss in respect of such portion of the leased premises are not separately identifiable. There is no impairment loss in respect of such premises. No contingent rent has been recognised in the statement of profit and loss. There are no minimum future lease payments as there are no non-cancellable leases. Lease income is recognised in the statement of profit and loss under "Other income" (refer note 25). Lease income earned by the Company from its investment properties and direct operating expenses arising on the investment properties for the year is set out in note 4.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 45: COMMITMENTS

	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (after adjusting advances aggregating to ₹ 238.25 lakhs (31 March 2019: ₹ 317.97 lakhs))	733.11	3279.00

NOTE 46: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

Contingent liabilities

	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts:		
(i) Claims which are being contested by the Company and in respect of which the Company has paid amounts aggregating to ₹ 407.89 lakhs (31 March 2019: ₹ 443.09 lakhs), excluding interest, under protest pending final adjudication of the cases:	7625.34	7840.17

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount of contingent liability		Amount paid	
		31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
1	Sales tax	328.98	301.82	65.35	77.05
2	Excise duty	287.73	465.74	273.86	291.83
3	GST	0.59	1.68	0.59	1.68
4	Others*	7008.04	7070.93	68.09	72.53

*Amount of contingent liability includes ₹ 5973.50 lakhs as at 31 March 2020 (31 March 2019 : ₹ 5973.50 lakhs) in respect of interest on delayed payment of cane price for the sugar seasons 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 in respect of which the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court had passed an order directing the Cane Commissioner of the State to decide the matter afresh, taking into consideration certain additional factors. The Cane Commissioner is understood to have filed an affidavit in a contempt proceeding, specifying interest rates on delayed cane price payments but no such order of the Cane Commissioner has been served on the Company or industry association and such order, which if served may be legally challenged.

	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
(ii) The Company is contingently liable in respect of short provision against disputed income tax liabilities (excluding determination of final interest payable thereon) of ₹ 3182.47 lakhs (31 March 2019: ₹ 3169.86 lakhs) against which ₹ 1718.94 lakhs (31 March 2019: ₹ 2063.71 lakhs) stands paid. The disputed income tax liability mainly arises on the issue of taxability of unrealised incentives, majority of which have been held to be non-taxable in the first appeal filed by the Company.	3182.47	3169.86
(iii) Liability arising from claims / counter claims/ interest in arbitration/ court cases, claims of certain employees/ex-employees and in respect of service tax, if any, on certain activities of the Company which are being contested by the Company.	Indeterminate	Indeterminate

The amount shown above represent the best possible estimates arrived at on the basis of available information. The uncertainties, possible payments and reimbursements are dependent on the outcome of the different legal processes which have been invoked by the Company or the claimants, as the case may be, and therefore cannot be predicted accurately. The Company engages reputed professional advisors to protect its interests and has been advised that it has strong legal position against such disputes.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Contingent assets

Based on management analysis, there are no material contingent assets as at 31 March 2020 and as at 31 March 2019.

NOTE 47: DISCLOSURES OF MICRO ENTERPRISES AND SMALL ENTERPRISES

Based on the intimation received by the Company from its suppliers regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, the relevant information is provided here below:

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year; as at the end of the year		
(i) Principal amount	6.73	92.00
(ii) Interest due on above	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-

NOTE 48: DISCLOSURE AS PER REGULATION 34(3) OF THE SEBI (LODR) REGULATIONS, 2015 (AS AMENDED)

	Financial year	Outstanding balance	Maximum amount due during the year
Loans & advances to subsidiaries			
- Mathura Wastewater Management Private Limited	31-Mar-20	1510.00	1510.00
	31-Mar-19	80.00	80.00
Loans & advances to associates			
- Aqwise Wise Water Technologies Limited	31-Mar-20	291.53	291.53
	31-Mar-19	267.06	267.06
Loans & advances to firms/companies in which directors are interested	31-Mar-20	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-
Investment by the loanee in the shares of Triveni Engineering & Industries Ltd. and its subsidiaries	31-Mar-20	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-

NOTE 49: CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Ind AS 116 Leases was notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) on 30 March 2019 and it replaced Ind AS 17 Leases, including appendices thereto. Effective 1 April 2019, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116 Leases and applied the same to lease contracts existing as at 1 April 2019. Accordingly, the Company has recognised Right-of-use assets and Lease liabilities (refer note 3, 17 & 44). In the statement of profit and loss for the current year, the nature of expenses in respect of operating leases has changed from Rent expense in previous year to Depreciation expense for the Right-to-use assets and Finance cost for interest accrued on lease liabilities (refer note 3, 30 & 33). Ind AS 116 Leases has been applied using the cumulative effect method and hence the comparative information is not restated. The adoption of the standard did not have any material impact on the financial results of the Company.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 50: COMPARATIVES

The Company has reclassified certain items of financials of comparative year to conform to this year's classification, however, impact of these reclassification are not material.

NOTE 51: APPROVAL OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The standalone financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 17 June 2020 subject to approval of shareholders.

As per our report of even date attached

For S S Kothari Mehta & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number : 000756N

Yogesh K. Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 093214

Place : Faridabad (Haryana)

Date : June 17, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited

Dhruv M. Sawhney
Chairman & Managing Director
Place : New Delhi

Homai A. Daruwalla
Director & Chairperson Audit Committee
Place : Mumbai

Suresh Taneja
Group CFO
Place : Delhi

Geeta Bhalla
Group Vice President & Company Secretary
Place : Delhi

Consolidated Financial Statements