66th

Annual Report

2020 - 2021

Godavari Biorefineries Ltd

Our Mission

- To be a world-class global organization.
- To be the leading integrated biorefinery.
- To continuously add value to every part of sugarcane and any other biomass that the company processes.
- To visualise, understand and meet customer needs and expectations.
- To provide superior returns to shareholders through efficient management, innovation and teamwork.
- To participate in, and contribute to the all-round development of the community in which the company operates.
- To be a place where individuals aspire to and can make a difference, where good performance is applauded and of which people are proud to be a part of.

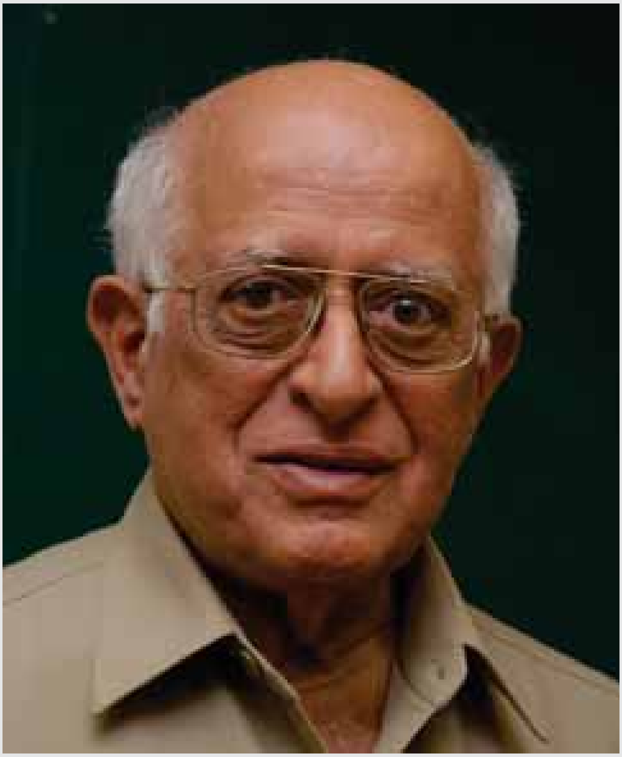
400 KLPD Distillery

Sugarcane intercropped with sugar beet

Our Founder

Our Founder
Padmabhushan Late Shri K. J. Somaiya
1902-1999

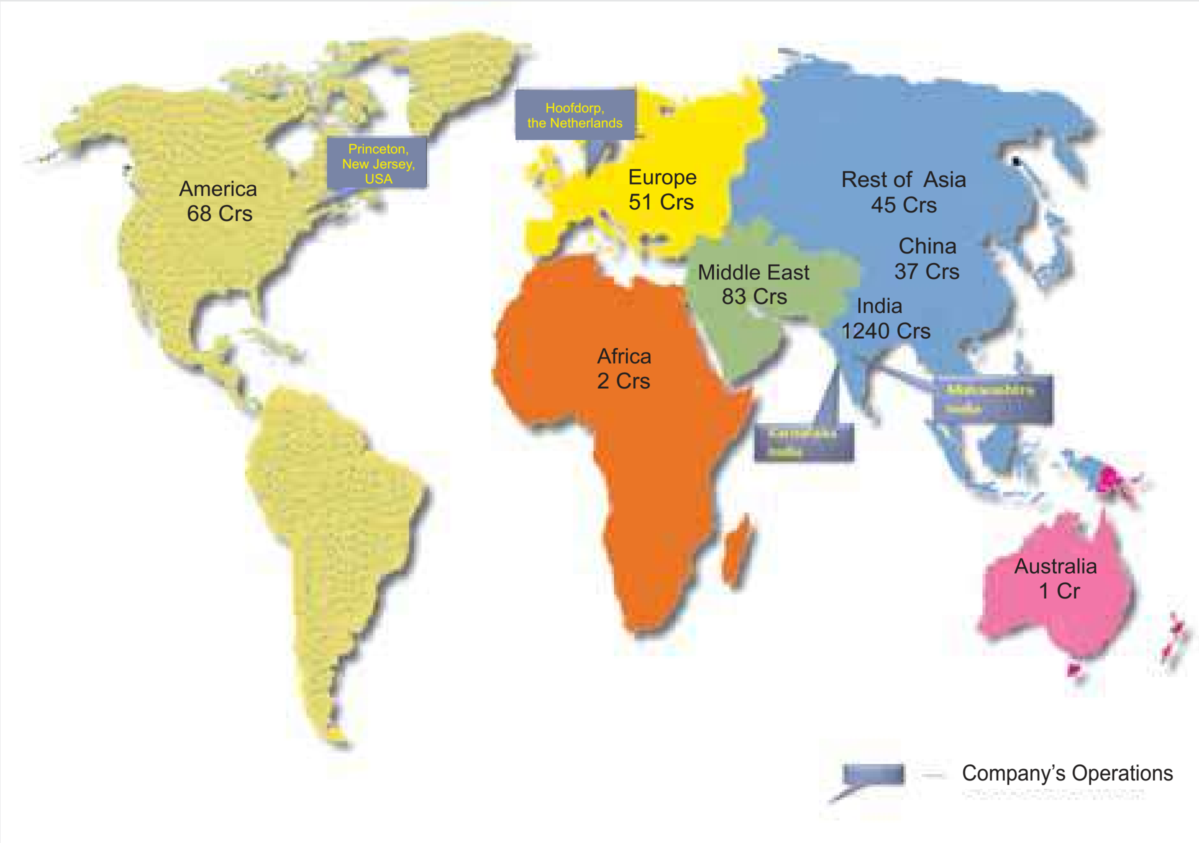
Our Mentor



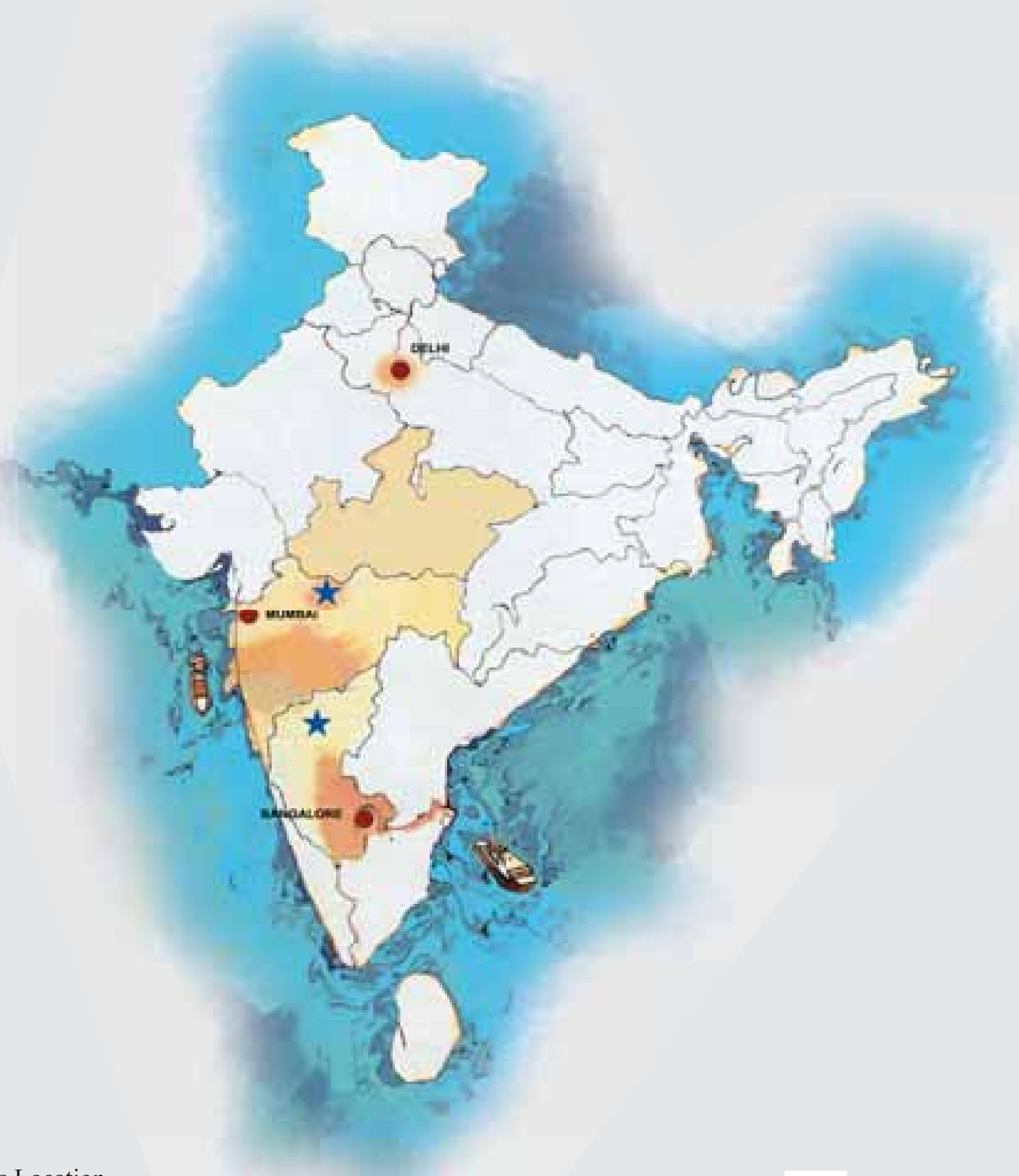
Late Dr. Shantilal K. Somaiya

1927 - 2010

Godavari Biorefineries Ltd's Global Presence



Locations



Overseas Location
Godavari Biorefineries BV, Hoofdorp, the Netherlands
Cayuga Investment BV, Hoofdorp, the Netherlands
Godavari Biorefineries Inc, Princeton, New Jersey, USA

Office Locations

Industry Locations

Our Launches

PAAVAN ™- Ethanol Based Hand Sanitizer

Purity in Food. Purity in living

Awards

State level Boiler safety award

Distribution of Scholarships by Chairman of Help A Child Smt. Amritaben Somaiya to the beneficiaries

Blankets distributed to the victims of flood in Kamaladinni Village

School Library

Launching of Paavan Hand Sanitizer by Dy Commissioner Bagalkot Capt. Rajendra, Supdt of Police Bagalkot Mr. Lokesh Jagalsar, Tahasildar Mr. Prashant Rabkavi Banahatti Chanagonda

Felicitating Covid warriers

RTPCR test conducted for our employees in collaboration with Health Dept

Board of Directors

Mr. Samir S. Somaiya
Chairman and Managing Director

Dr. Sangeeta Srivastava
Executive Director

Mr. Bhalachandra R. Bakshi
Executive Director

Mr. D. V. Deshmukh
Director - Works
(Sakarwadi Unit, Maharashtra)

Mr. Kailash Pershad
Independent
Non Executive Director

Prof. Lakshmi Kantam Mannepalli
Independent
Non Executive Director

Mr. Hemant Luthra
Independent
Non Executive Director

Mr. Sanjay Puri
Independent
Non Executive Director

Dr. Preeti Rawat
Non - Executive Director

Mr. Uday Garg
Investor Nominee Director

Board of Directors

Chairman & Managing Director

Mr. Samir S. Somaiya

Executive Director

Dr. Sangeeta Srivastava (from 1st August, 2020)

Mr. Bhalachandra R. Bakshi (from 1st October, 2020)

Mr. Vinay V. Joshi (upto 30th September, 2020)

Non - Executive Director

Dr. Preeti Singh Rawat

Independent Directors

Prof. Lakshmi Kantam Mannepalli

Mr. Kailash Pershad

Mr. Jayendra Shah (upto 4th February, 2021)

Mr. Hemant Luthra

Mr. Sanjay Puri (from 1st August, 2020)

Director - Works

Mr. D. V. Deshmukh (from 1st April, 2021)

Mr. Mohan Somanathan (upto 31st May, 2021)

Investor Nominee Director

Mr. Uday Garg

Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Naresh Khetan

Company Secretary

Ms. Swarna S. Gunware

Corporate Information

CORPORATE IDENTITY NUMBER
U67120MH1956PLC009707

REGISTERED OFFICE
Somaiya Bhavan,
45/47, Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Fort, Mumbai - 400 001. INDIA.
Tel +91-22 -61702100
Fax + 91-22-22047297

FACTORIES

Sameerwadi
(Via Mahalingpur),
Taluka Mudhol,
Dist. Bagalkot,
Karnataka - 587316.

Sakarwadi
(Stn Kanhegaon),
Dist Ahmednagar,
Maharashtra - 413708.

AUDITORS
Verma Mehta & Associates
(Chartered Accountants)

COST AUDITORS
B J D Nanabhoy & Co.
(Cost Accountants)

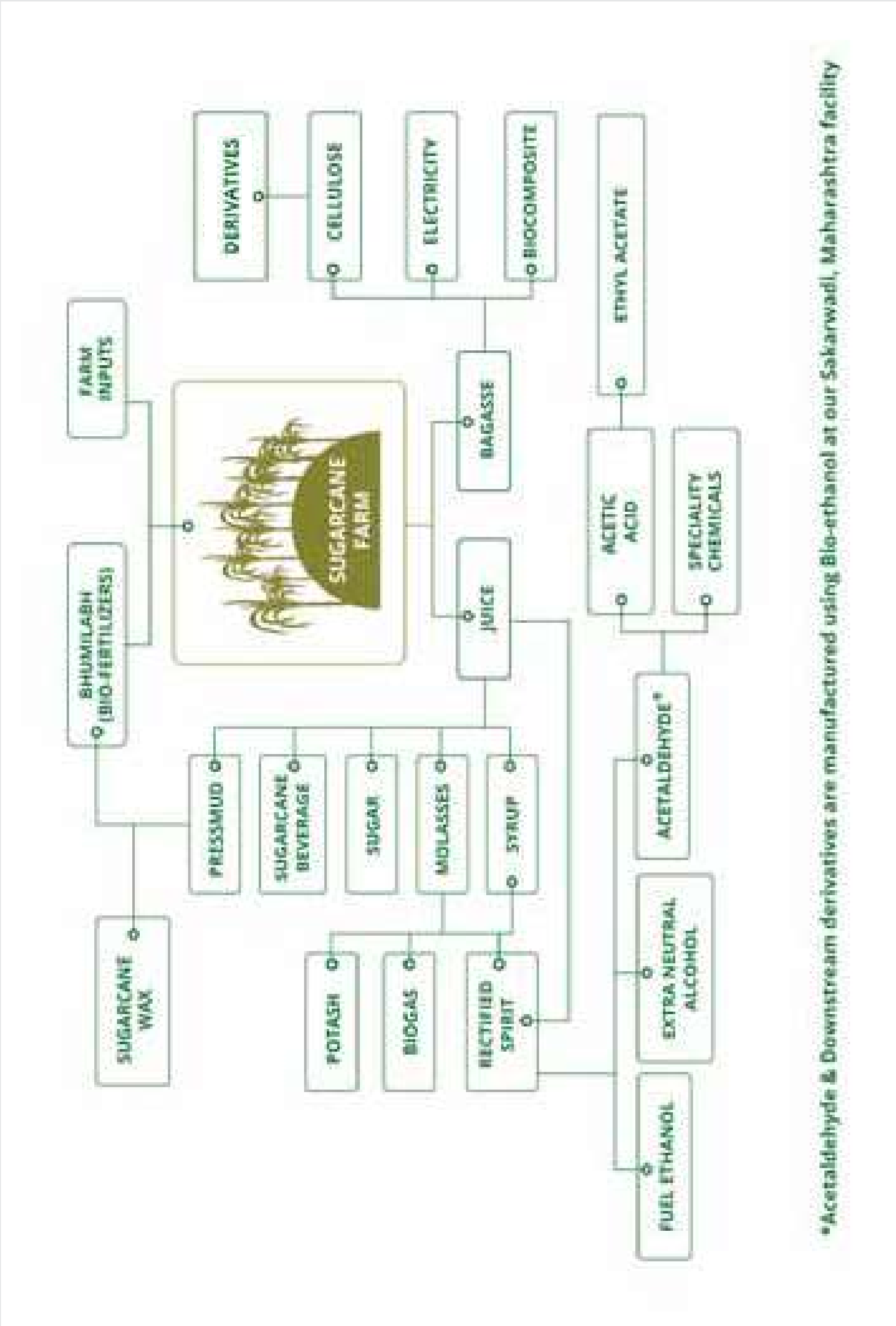
SOLICITORS & ADVOCATES
Economic Law Practice

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT
Link Intime India Pvt. Ltd.
C-101, 247 Park, LBS Marg,
Vikhroli (West), Mumbai - 400083
Tel: +91 22 49186000
Fax: +91 22 49186060
Email: rnt.helpdesk@linkintime.co.in

BANKS AND INSTITUTIONS
Bank of Baroda
Bank of India
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
IndusInd Bank Limited
Sugar Development Fund
SVC Co-operative Bank Ltd.
Syndicate Bank
Union Bank of India

Contents

GBL’s Value Chain



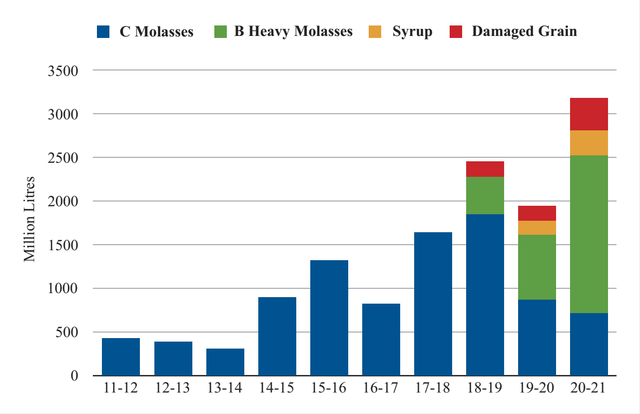
*Acetaldehyde & Downstream derivatives are manufactured using Bio-ethanol at our Sakarwadi, Maharashtra facility

Chairman's Outlook

The Coronavirus continues to affect lives and livelihoods. Many of our colleagues were affected by the pandemic, either directly or indirectly. The first wave was followed by a much more dangerous and more widespread second wave which is sweeping through the country. This is affecting the economy much deeper than the first wave. It is also affecting young people. The Government of India can only combat this with rapid vaccinations and as we have seen in the recent past, some form of lockdowns. We feel that lockdowns will have an impact on livelihoods, but it will be necessary to save lives. We also saw that the economic activity recovered quickly once the first wave receded. Our company has continued its manufacturing operations since many of our products are essential.

As a company, we started making sanitizers under the brand name Paavan, and our scientists and engineers quickly developed a process to make an intermediate that is used in the manufacture of Remdesivir.

The Indian economy continues to produce more sugarcane and consequently, more sugar than it can consume. In the current sugar season, Indian is likely to produce over 30.5 million tons of sugar. The ethanol blending programme continues to grow and this year more than 3 billion litres of ethanol contracts were signed with oil companies.

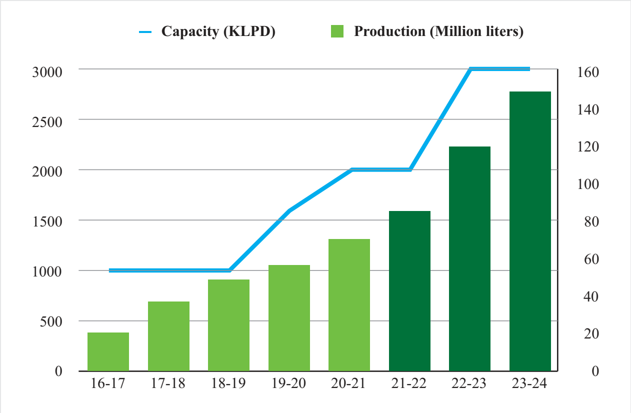


The graph on the right shows the growth in the ethanol blending programme and the fact that much of the feedstock for the same is now from B heavy molasses and Sugarcane juice - something that Godavari pioneered in the last 2 years. The Government has advanced the 20% blending target from 2030 to 2025 in response to the sugar industry's rapid adoption of converting B Heavy and/or sugarcane juice to ethanol. The Government has also notified the E20 standard and has begun piloting E100. This creates a great growth opportunity for Indian agriculture and the sugarcane processing industry.

We are continuing on our journey of creating a world class cascading biorefinery. Our strategy is to add value to our feedstock, and its related biomass. To convert biomass into value added products, chemically, physically or biologically.

Your company was one of the first companies in India to start the manufacture of ethanol from sugarcane juice /syrup. In the season 2019-20, we had increased our capacity of ethanol from 200,000 lpd to 320,000 lpd. In November 2020, we further expanded our distillery to 400 klpd. With this expansion, we have increased our ethanol production from about 20 million litres in 2017 to an estimated 80 million litres in the FY 2022.

This is among the largest ethanol capacity at one location in India at this time. More than 35% of our sugar in sugarcane is diverted to make ethanol. This degree of optionality is only with Brazilian mills.

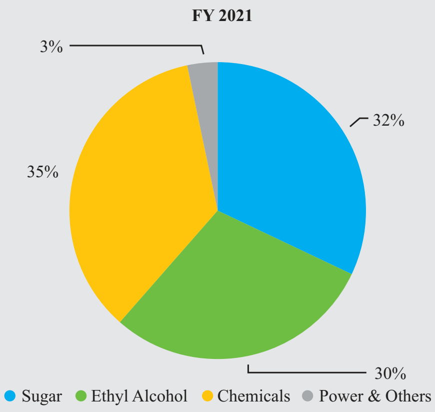


We have also got permission to further expand our ethanol capacity to 600 klpd accompanied with an increase in sugarcane crushing capacity. The capacity addition will be supplemented by planning ways of adding additional feedstocks so as to target an annual ethanol production exceeding 140 million litres. The graph on the right shows the growth of our ethanol production and estimates of future production. Ethyl alcohol is 30% of our business and with the revised policy to advance the 20% blending mandate by 2025, there will be tremendous growth in this business.

Chemicals

Chemicals are the largest portion of our product mix at 35% of our business and are a growth opportunity. We have identified new specialty chemicals to make and/or expand.

We continue to make more value added chemicals from renewable resources. The world is looking at renewable and sustainable ways of making products. Climate change needs to be combated. Godavari Biorefineries has been a pioneer in the use of Sustainable and Renewable Resources to produce chemicals. Our close cooperation with many of the large companies to develop and produce products for them is helping us sustain and grow our pipeline for new products. Customers have expressed renewed and strong interest in sourcing products that are renewable, sustainable, and adhering to the 'green chemistry' principles. We are continuing our dialogue with them. Customers globally are demanding more sustainable and renewable products with a lower carbon footprint. In turn, companies are taking a fresh look at their supply chains to adapt to this new reality and mitigate climate change.



As a result of our efforts, we continue to make a diversified product mix. The chart below shows the distribution of our business by product in 2021. The ethanol and chemical business now comprise of more than 65% of the business and are both sectors that are poised for growth.

Your Company plans to implement the production of SOP (Sulphate of Potash) which is a valuable fertilizer to the farmer as it improves the quality and crop yields. SOP is considered a premium-quality potash that makes plants more resilient to drought, frost, insects and even disease. Our researchers have been able to extract potash from the waste of the incinerator boiler. A successful commissioning of the same will result in a circular economy in Potash. Farm, process, extract, recycle and so on.

We continue to work closely with the farmer. We are inextricably linked together. Our aim is to see that the farmer and the farm are healthy. To do this, we continue to work on introducing drip irrigation, intercropping, soil testing, subsequent supply of quality inputs, supply of tissue culture plantlets, and agronomic practices for achieving high yield. We collaborate with KIAAR, K J Somaiya Institute of Applied Agriculture Research, to demonstrate new techniques that would improve productivity, optimize resource use, and maintain soil fertility. Our experiments on using older and traditional techniques and modern science with KIAAR have shown good results.

I am delighted to say that your company has been awarded the winner in the category of **Best Combined Heat and Power Plant Boiler** by Honourable Labour Minister Mr. Hebbar, Government of Karnataka, at State Level Safety Award - 2021 on the 4th March 2021 at Bengaluru.

In closing, these are difficult times. We have created optionality by participating in the ethanol blending programme announced by the Government of India. This optionality allows us to better manage risk. With the recent announcements by the Government of India, we will further expand our production and will be working on adding additional feedstocks to further increase our production of ethanol. We are also trying to add value by working on value added chemistry. Finally, we continue to be working on creating a circular and cascading biorefinery. Our proposed SOP project is a step in that direction. We hope that we set an example of creating a sustainable and innovative enterprise that adds value to all stakeholders.

Before I end, I want to mention about the work being undertaken by our sister organisations in times of this pandemic. During the first wave, The K J Somaiya Trust had provided land temporarily to the city of Mumbai so that the city could continue to have the supply chain of fruit and vegetables. It has now provided land to the city to make arrangements for creating a jumbo facility should a third wave hit us. In addition, during the first wave, Somaiya Vidyavihar and the K J Somaiya College of Physiotherapy had provided space to the Government for quarantine and also to house COVID positive patients. Finally, the most work is being done by the K J Somaiya Hospital where more than 400 beds were made available to fight the pandemic. Over 4000 patients were treated for the disease. The K J Somaiya Hospital was and will be a vaccination centre in the continuing fight against the disease. Hoping and praying that the world returns to normalcy soon and that the pandemic is behind us.

Samir Somaiya

Chairman and Managing Director

(2020-2021)

Boards' Report

Dear Shareholders,

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the Sixty Sixth Annual Report on the business and operations of the Company and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE:

The financial results for the year ended 31st March, 2021 and the corresponding figures for the last year ended are as under:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	2020-2021	2019-2020
Sales	152,626	144,878
Profit / (Loss) before Depreciation, Interest and Tax	16,176	11,433
Finance costs	7,164	6,800
Profit / (Loss) after Interest but before Depreciation and Tax	9,012	4,633
Depreciation & Amortization	4,673	4,468
Profit / (Loss) Before Tax	4,339	165
Taxes (Income)/Expense	1,883	(88)
Profit / (Loss) After Tax (before Other Comprehensive Income)	2,456	253

DIVISION WISE SALES TURNOVER:

₹ in Lakhs

DIVISIONS	2020-2021	2019-2020
Sugar	49,315	62,664
Cogeneration	4,052	4,147
Chemicals	53,644	45,418
Distillery	45,616	32,649
Total	**152,626**	**144,878**

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

On a standalone basis, your Company has achieved sales turnover of ₹ 152,626 Lakh for the financial year 2020-21 as compared to the turnover of ₹ 1,44,878 Lakh in the previous year a increase of 5.35% over previous year. On consolidated basis, the turnover in current year was ₹1,53,817 Lakh.

On a standalone basis, your company has reported profit after tax of ₹ 2,456 Lakh as against the profit of ₹ 253 Lakh (As per IND AS) in the previous financial year 2019-20. On consolidated basis, profit was ₹2,715 Lakh for the current year.

TRANSFER TO RESERVES:

During the financial year under review, your Directors do not recommend transfer of any amount to the general reserve of the Company.

DIVIDEND:

To strengthen the financial position of the Company and to augment working capital, your Directors do not recommend any dividend to the shareholders for the financial year ended 31st March, 2021.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Your Directors' state that:

a) In the preparation of the annual accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2021 the applicable accounting standards have been followed with no material departures;

b) they have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2021 and of the profit and loss of the company for that period;

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

d) they have prepared the annual financial statements on a "Going Concern" basis;

e) Proper internal financial controls were in place and that the financial controls were adequate and were operating effectively.

f) The directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY OUTLOOK

Sugar Season (SS) 2020-21 (October -September) started with All India Opening stock of 110 Lakh MT as on 1st October 2020. Production during SS 2020-21 is expected to be 307 Lakh MT. This sugar production is approximately 33Lakh MT more than the previous sugar season of 2019-20.Due to good rain and favorable conditions for sugar cane crop.

Domestic sugar consumption is expected to be 255 Lakh MT and sugar exports about 57 Lakh MT. Thus the expected sugar stock as of September 2021 would be about 105 Lakh MT.

Indian Sugar Production, Supply and Distribution (Figure in Lakh MT)

(In Lakh tons)

Sugar Balance Sheet for Sugar Season	2020-21 (E)	2019-20
Opening stock as on 1st October	110	149
Production during the season	307	274
Imports	0	0
Total Availability	417	423
Off-take for		
i) Internal Consumption	255	255
ii) Exports	57	57
Total off-take	310	110
Closing stock as on 30th September	105	147.20

Source: Indian Sugar Mills Association (ISMA) (E) - Estimated

Closing sugar stock as % of off-take is estimated to be at about 33.87 %. Sugar industry is facing the cost of carrying on staggering sugar stocks which put pressure on the domestic sugar prices. Moreover, this trend of increased sugarcane production and sugar production is expected to remain high for next 2 years until full additional ethanol capacity comes on stream, which would consume the excess sugar production over the domestic consumption of sugar.

Policy Initiatives by Government of India

Against this backdrop of huge surplus of sugar in the domestic market, Government of India has taken following policy initiatives to deal with mismatch between demand and supply of sugar:

1. Maximum Admissible Export Quantity (MAEQ) scheme in order to export 60 Lakh MT of sugar during SS 20-21.

2. Export subsidy of ₹ 6000/MT of actual export during season 2018-19.2.

3. Allowing sugar sales on monthly quota release to the factories.

4 Minimum selling price @ ₹ 3100/ Qtl for sugar.

5 Announcing aggressive Ethanol Blending Program (EBP) policy whereby sugar factories are encouraged to convert B Heavy molasses and sugarcane juice/ syrup into Ethanol and take surplus sugar out of the market.

6 Financial assistance scheme for sugar factories for establishing new distilleries or expansion of existing distilleries to increase the ethanol production in line with the EBP of the government.

These measures have helped the Indian sugar industry to reduce the financial stress caused by high sugarcane price and excess sugarcane and sugar production.

Performance of Sameerwadi sugar factory during SS 20-21

Due to good rain and favorable weather conditions for the sugar cane the sugar season 2020-21 looks better than the previous sugar season 2019-20.This sugar season of 2020-21 we have manage to crush 20 lakh MT cane which is which is 31.00 % higher than the 2019-20 sugar season crush of 15.26 lakh MT. This year average sugar recovery is 11.40%, which was 11.10% in SS 2019-20.

In view of excess sugar availability in the country and possibility of carrying high sugar inventory, Government of India announced a preferential price for ethanol based on sugarcane juice/syrup and B-Heavy molasses to be supplied to Oil Marketing Companies under EBP. Your company decided to convert part of sugar in the form of sugarcane syrup and B Heavy molasses into ethanol. This policy helped us in converting about 37% of equivalent sugar into ethanol during SS 2020-21.Your Company was, in fact, one of the very few Indian sugar companies who successfully converted sugarcane syrup into ethanol this season at such a large capacity, we are one of the largest suppliers of ethanol (sugar cane syrup to ethanol) to oil marketing companies for blending with petrol.

Apart from reducing net sugar production, it also helped in improving the cash flows for the company due to higher monthly sugar sales release orders and immediate sales of ethanol to the OMCs. This policy of ours has helped us in reducing our sugar inventory as on 31st March 2021. We are planning to continue with this policy in the SS 2020-21. In fact, we are implementing our ethanol expansion project, which will help us in further reducing the sugar inventory during the next year.

This policy would also help us in reducing the share of sugar in our total turnover and thus reduce the risks attached to the volatile sugar market.

We met our sugar export obligation stipulated by Government under MAEQ Scheme for SS 2019-20 and MAEQ Scheme for SS 2020-21. Our sugar sales realization per unit continued to be better in view of the wide acceptability of our sugar quality in different market segments including institutional customers, whole-sale trade, retail and Export market. We are planning to consolidate our position in these markets by adding new customers.

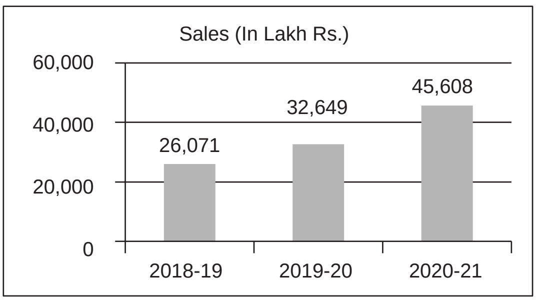
Jivana- Our Retail Brand:

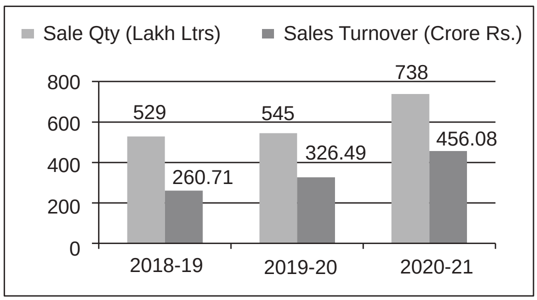
Company is selling white refined sugar, brown sugar, jaggery, sugarcane concentrate, salt and turmeric under the brand name “Jivana”. We are aligning our marketing policies to help us to become more competitive. We have added new product range of Atta (Flour) and Besan (Gram Flour) in our retail brand “Jivana” this year. We are planning to add jaggery cubes in the current year.

DISTILLERY DIVISION:

Sameerwadi Distillery manufactures various grades of Ethanol. The distillery services requirement of various customers from Beverage industry, Fuel Ethanol industry, Pharmaceuticals and Flavor & Fragrance industry

The total sales of Distillery division for the year 2020-21 were 45,608 Lakh ₹ against last year’s sale of 32,648 Lakh ₹ an increase of 40% over previous year. This increase in sales and production was due to increase in distillery capacity from 320 KLPD to 400 KLPD



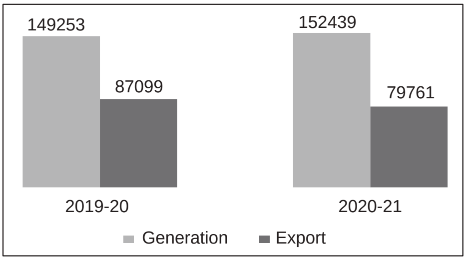


and conversion of sugar into ethanol. Our distillery is one of the few Indian distilleries who successfully converted sugar syrup/Cane Juice into ethanol and were the major suppliers to Oil Marketing Companies for blending with petrol.

COGENERATION/POWER DIVISION:

Cogeneration division has Generated 1,52,439 Mwhr and Exported 79,761 Mwhr in the current year as compared to the power Generation of 1,49,253 and Exported 87,099 Mwhr in the previous year.

Company sold its power to KPTCL under Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). Our bagasse savings was 80,888 MT in FY 2019-20 against 1,45,515 MT in FY 2020-21. Live Steam bleeding 1,37,860 MT to run Distillery in FY 2020-21 and in 2019 -20 Live Steam bleeding 1,22,653 MT. In FY 2019-20 Power to distillery 8802.90 MWH & in FY 2020-21 Power to distillery 9500.20 MWH. Comparatively FY 2019-20 & 2020-21 Steam & Power given to distillery is more due power export is less.



With this, we expect to run the power plant for approximately 90 days during off-season, thus improving the capacity utilization of the power plant.

The power distribution companies to whom we are exporting power coming under jurisdiction of Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Ltd (KPTCL) continue to deny us payments for power exports as per Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) rates as stipulated by Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission (KERC). We have moved the Karnataka High Court for implementation of the PPAs signed by all these power distribution companies. We have also raised the issue with Government of Karnataka, who have been promising implementation of PPAs signed with Karnataka sugar industry.

CHEMICAL DIVISION:

Chemical division located at Sakarwadi in Maharashtra has recorded sales of ₹ 53,644 Lakhs for the FY 2020-21 against the previous year net sales of 45,417 Lakhs i.e. increase in sales turnover of about 15%. This increase is primarily on account of increase in volume on Ethyl Acetate and MPO. In spite of COVID Pandemic, GBL could achieve better turnover during 2020-21. Ethyl Acetate market is very volatile since Jan 202. These market fluctuations are basically due to abrupt increase in Acetic Acid price. This has also reduced our exports of Ethyl Acetate to Europe due to the Pandemic situation. We expect the impact of COVID-19 related restrictions and volatility of the market of Ethyl Acetate, Acetic Acid and Ethyl Alcohol would continue to affect the business during the first six months of FY 2021-22.

However we remain optimistic about the long term view of Specialty chemicals identified for the growth of chemical division.

Reduction in Debt:

The expansion of the Company's ethanol capacity has reduced the burden of working capital and consequently reduced debt over the last couple of years. With these new strategies in operations of the company of reducing exposure to the volatile sugar market, increasing the ethanol production and driving the growth of chemical division through specialty chemicals we are confident of achieving substantial improvement in the financial performance of the Company.

CHANGE IN NATURE OF BUSINESS

There is no change in the nature of the business of the Company during the financial year under review.

SUBSIDIARY, ASSOCIATE AND JOINT VENTURE COMPANIES

As on 31st March 2021, your Company had four (direct and indirect) subsidiaries (one in India and three overseas), the Company does not have any joint venture or associate companies or LLPs.

i. **Solar Magic Private Limited (CIN: U01100MH1998PTC113856)**

The subsidiary is engaged in manufacturing of farm products and provides services to the farmers by way of sale and supply of fertilizers, irrigation facilities and other agriculture inputs.

ii. **Cayuga Investments B.V. (KVK NO: 34319213)**

The Subsidiary is engaged in investment activities. Cayuga has two following subsidiaries which are the Step Down Subsidiaries of Godavari Biorefineries Limited:

a. ***Godavari Biorefineries B.V., Netherlands (KVK NO : 34325188)***

The Step Down Subsidiary of GBL act as intermediaries, consultants to provide support services, penetrate European markets.

b. ***Godavari Biorefineries Inc., USA (EIN : 30-0546856)***

The Company carried on the business as intermediaries, consultants to provide support services, penetrates USA markets during the year.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries, prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, forms part of the Annual Report and are reflected in the consolidated financial statements of the Company. In compliance with section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013 a statement containing requisite details including financial highlights of the operation of all the subsidiaries in Form AOC-1 is annexed to this report.

MATERIAL CHANGES & COMMITMENTS

There have been no material changes and commitments that have occurred after close of the financial year till the date of this report, which affect the financial position of the Company other than those disclosed in this report. Based on the internal financial control framework and compliance systems established in the Company, the work performed by Statutory, Internal, Secretarial Auditors and reviews performed by the management and/or relevant Audit and other Committees of the Board, your Board is of the opinion that the Company's internal financial controls were adequate and working effectively during financial year 2020-21.

SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS

There are no significant and material orders passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals impacting the going concern status and the Company's operations in future.

IMPACT OF COVID- 19:

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Company's business in some specialty chemicals got disrupted. The Company also faced port issues, export of goods was delayed with higher transport cost but overall sales increased in the current year. As the situation evolves, the Company continues to closely monitor the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on all aspects of the Company, including how it impacts customers, vendors, and employees. The ultimate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on operating results, cash flows, and financial condition is likely to be determined by factors which are uncertain, unpredictable, and out of the Company's control at this time. The situation surrounding COVID-19 remains fluid, and if disruptions do arise, they could adversely impact the Company

BOARD MEETINGS

During the financial year under review, five meetings of the Board of Directors were held, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder, on 16th June, 2020, 26th August, 2020, 15th December, 2020, 4th February, 2020 and 25th March, 2021. The Directors actively participated in the meetings and contributed valuable inputs on the matters brought before the Board of Directors from time to time. The maximum gap between any two Board Meetings was in compliance with provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and circulars/notification issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs. Particulars of Directors, their attendance at the Board Meetings held during the Financial Year 2020-21 are as under:

Name of the Director	Category of the Director	Number of Board Meetings entitled to attend	Number of Board Meetings attended during the FY 2020-21
Mr. Samir S. Somaiya (DIN – 00295458)	Chairman & Managing Director	5	5
[1]Mr. Vinay V. Joshi (DIN – 00300227)	Executive Director	2	2
Dr. Preeti Singh Rawat (DIN – 07154417)	Non-Independent, Non-Executive	5	5
Mr. Kailash Pershad (DIN – 00503603)	Independent, Non-Executive	5	5
[2]Mr. Jayendra Shah (DIN – 00084759)	Independent, Non-Executive	4	4
Mr. Mohan Somanathan (DIN – 03184356)	Director – Works (Sakarwadi Unit)	5	5
Mr. Uday Garg (DIN – 03285941)	Nominee Director Non-Executive	5	5
Prof. Lakshmi Kantam Mannepalli (DIN- 07831607)	Independent, Non- Executive Director	5	5
[3]Mr. Bhalachandra Bakshi (DIN: 03538688)	Executive Director	5	5
Mr. Hemant Luthra (DIN: 00231420)	Independent, Non-Executive	5	5
[4]Dr. Sangeeta Srivastava (DIN: 00480462)	Executive Director	4	4
Mr. Sanjay Puri (DIN: 08789423)	Independent, Non-Executive	4	4

DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

The Board of Directors, upon recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, appointed Dr. Sangeeta Srivastava as a Whole-Time Director designated as Executive Director on the Board of the Company with effect from 1st August, 2020 for a period of 3 years.

The Board of Directors, upon recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, appointed Mr. Sanjay Puri as an Independent Director on the Board of the Company with effect from 1st August, 2020.

Mr. V. V. Joshi, retired as the Whole-time Director designated as Executive Director of the Company from closure of business hours on 30th September, 2020. The Board places on record the immense contributions made by Mr. Vinay V. Joshi to the growth of your Company during his tenure of 43 years with the Company.

At the 65th Annual General Meeting (AGM) held on 30th October, 2020, the shareholders of the Company approved the following:

1. Appointment of Mr. Hemant Luthra and Mr. Sanjay Puri as an Independent Directors of the Company for a term of five years w.e.f. 65th Annual General Meeting upto 70th Annual General meeting of the Company.
2. Appointment of Dr. Sangeeta Srivastava as a Whole Time Director, designated as Executive Director by the Board, for a period of three years with effect from 1st August 2020.

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[1]Mr. Vinay V. Joshi retired wef 30th September, 2020

[2]Mr. Jayendra Shah resigned wef 4th February, 2021

[3]Mr. Bhalachandra Bakshi's designation was changed from Director (Works- Sameerwadi) to Executive Director

[4]Dr. Sangeeta Srivastava and Mr. Sanjay Puri appointed wef 1st August, 2020

Mr. Jayendra Shah who was appointed as an independent Director of the Company has stepped down from the Board of the Company w.e.f. 4th February, 2021 owing to his other commitments.

Pursuant to Section 196, 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013, and on the basis of the recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee, subject to approval of the members of the ensuing Annual General Meeting, Mr. Samir S. Somaiya was re-appointed as a Managing Director w.e.f. 1st April, 2021 for a period of three years by the Board at its Meeting held on 25th March, 2021.

Futher, Mr. Bhalachandra Bakshi in accordance with Section 196, 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013, and on the basis of the recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee, subject to approval of the members of the ensuing Annual General Meeting was reappointed as a Whole-time Director designated as Executive Director w.e.f. 1st April, 2021 for a period of three years by the Board at its Meeting held on 25th March, 2021.

The Board of Directors, upon recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, appointed Mr. D. V. Deshmukh as a Whole-Time Director (Additional) designated as Director (Works-Sakarwadi) on the Board of the Company with effect from 1st April, 2021 who shall hold the office up to the date of ensuing Annual General Meeting. Further, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board have also recommended to the members of the Company, the appointment of Mr. D. V. Deshmukh as a Whole-Time Director (Additional) designated as Director (Works-Sakarwadi) for a period of 3 years w.e.f. 1st April, 2021.

Mr. S Mohan has expressed his desire to retire from his services. The MPO plant, the 1,3 BG plant, were both successfully commissioned during his tenure and marked the company's expansion in specialty chemicals. The Board has, at its meeting held on 25th March, 2021 has taken note of his retirement as the Whole-time Director designated as Director (Works-Sakarwadi) with effect from the end of the day on 31st May, 2021. The Board places on record the contribution made by Mr. S Mohan to the growth of your Company.

The Board at its meeting held on 5th June, 2021 appointed Mr. Nitin Mehta with effect from 1st July, 2021 as an Additional Director (Non-Executive & Independent). In terms of provision of Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013, Mr. Nitin Mehta would hold office up to the date of this Annual General Meeting and are eligible to be appointed as an Independent Non Executive Director for a term of five years. Further, Pursuant to Section 160 of the Companies Act, 2013, and on the basis of recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee, your Directors recommend the appointment of Mr. Nitin Mehta as an Independent Director for a term upto five consecutive years with effect from 1st July, 2021 and their period of office will not be liable to determination by retirement of directors by rotation. The Board is of the opinion that Mr. Nitin Mehta, Independent Director possesses requisite qualification, experience, expertise and holds high standards of integrity. The Company has received a Declaration of Independence under Section 149(7) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 152(6) (e) of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Articles of Association of the Company, Dr. Preeti Rawat will retire by rotation at the 66th AGM and being eligible, has offered herself for re-appointment.

As on the date of this report the Board of Directors comprises of Ten (10) Directors including four (4) Independent Non-Executive Directors, Four (4) Executive Directors and two (2) Non-Executive Directors. Independent Directors provide their declarations both at the time of appointment and annually confirming that they meet the criteria of independence as prescribed under Companies Act, 2013. The Company's policy on appointment and remuneration of directors is available on https://www.somaiya.com/our-company-investor.

In compliance with the section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013, Mr. Samir S. Somaiya, Chairman & Managing Director, Mr. Naresh Khetan, Chief Financial Officer and Ms. Swarna S. Gunware, Company Secretary of the Company continue as Key Managerial Personnel of the Company.

DECLARATION FROM INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

The Independent Directors, have submitted a declaration that each of them meet the criteria of independence as provided in sub section (6) of Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 and there has been no change in the circumstances which may affect their status as Independent Director during the year.

The Board is of the opinion that the Independent Directors of the Company possess requisite qualifications, experience and expertise in the field of finance, strategy, auditing, tax, risk advisory, financial services and infrastructure and sugar industry and they hold the highest standards of integrity.

In compliance with the rule 6(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 all the independent directors have registered themselves with the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs. Since majority of the independent directors of the Company have served as directors or key managerial personnel in listed companies or in an unlisted public company having a paid-up share capital of ₹10 crore or more for a period not less than 10 years, they are not required to undertake the proficiency test as per rule 6(4) of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014.

BOARD EVALUATION

The Board of Directors has carried out an annual evaluation of its own performance, Board Committees and of individual directors. In a separate meeting of independent directors, performance of non-independent directors, performance of the Board as a whole, performance of the Committee(s) of the Board and performance of the Chairman was evaluated, taking into account the views of other directors. Performance evaluation of independent directors was done by the entire Board, excluding the independent director being evaluated.

BOARD COMMITTEES

In compliance with the requirements of Companies Act, 2013 your Board had constituted various Board Committees including Audit Committee, Nomination & Remuneration Committee, Stakeholders Relationship Committee and Corporate Social Responsibility Committee.

Audit Committee:

Currently the Audit Committee of the Board comprises of six (5) Members including Mr. Kailash Pershad, as Chairman, Prof. Lakshmi Kantam Mannepalli, Mr. Uday Garg, Mr. Samir S. Somaiya and Mr. Hemant Luthra as its Members.

During the financial year under review, five meetings of the members of Committee were held on 16th June, 2020, 26th August, 2020, 15th December, 2020, 4th February, 2021 and 25th March, 2021.

Nomination & Remuneration Committee:

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee comprises of Mr. Kailash Pershad as Chairman, Mr. Uday Garg, Mr. Hemant Luthra and Prof. Lakshmi Kantam Mannepalli as its Members.

During the year under review the Committee met thrice on 16th June, 2020, 26th August, 2020 and 25th March, 2021

Stakeholders Relationship Committee:

During the year the Stakeholders Relationship Committee comprised of Mr. Jayendra Shah, Chairman, Mr. Vinay V. Joshi and Mr. Mohan Somanathan, as its Members.

Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee comprises of Prof. Lakshmi Kantam Mannepalli, Independent Director as Chairman, Mr. Hemant Luthra, Mr. Bhalachandra Bakshi and Mr. D.V. Deshmukh as its Members.

SECRETARIAL STANDARD

The Company is in compliance with Secretarial Standards on Meetings of the Board of Directors (SS-1) and General Meetings (SS-2) issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION POLICY

The Nomination and remuneration policy of the Company as formulated under section 178(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 containing criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes, independence of a director and remuneration of directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company is uploaded on the website of the Company, https://www.somaiya.com/our-company-investors.

VIGIL MECHANISM

As per section 177, Rule 7 of the Companies Act, 2013 a comprehensive Vigil Mechanism Policy has been approved and implemented within the organization. The policy enables the employees and directors to report instances of any unethical act or suspected incidents of fraud or violation of Companies Code of Conduct or ethics policy. This Policy safeguards whistleblowers from reprisals or victimization, (copy of which is uploaded on the website of the Company, https://www.somaiya.com/our-company-investor).

SHARE CAPITAL

During the financial year under the review, pursuant to the Special Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting held on 30th October, 2020 the Authorised Capital of the Company is increased from ₹ 60 Crores to ₹ 100 Crores divided into 8,20,00,000 (Eight Crores Twenty Lakhs) Equity Shares of 10 each and 18,00,000 (Eighteen Lakh) Preference Shares of ₹.100 each.

As on March 31, 2021, the issued, subscribed and paid up share capital of your Company stood at ₹ 41,94,30,230 (Rupees Forty One Crores Ninety Four Lakhs Thirty Thousand Two Hundred Thirty Only) comprising 4,19,43,023 (Four Crores Nineteen Lakhs Forty Three Thousand and Twenty Three only) Equity shares of ₹ 10 each.

Subject to the approval of members of the Company by way of special resolution, the Board had approved the proposal to raise an amount upto Rs. 370 Crores by way of an initial public offering (the "IPO") of its equity share and consequently listing the Equity Shares on certain stock exchanges in India. The IPO may comprise a fresh issuance of Equity Shares by the Company and an offer for sale of Equity Shares by certain existing shareholders of the Company.

The Company had already sent a communication to existing members of the company to participate in the Offer for Sale.

DEPOSITS

Pursuant to section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 2 (e) of Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 your Company has obtained consent of the members to accept Public Deposits at its Annual General Meeting held on 30th September, 2016 and started accepting the deposits after due compliance of the provisions laid down in the Act.

Your company continues to receive/renew the fixed deposits in accordance with Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 2 (e) of Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 mainly from the Cultivators who supply cane to the company, re-imposing the faith they have in the company, a relationship built over more than three decades of sustained business and the mutual trust between the cultivators and the management of the company.

The details of deposits covered under Chapter V of the Act are as under:

(amount in Rs.)

Balance at the beginning of the year	Deposit accepted during the year	Amount repaid during the year	Balance at the end of the year	Amount remaining with Company (Matured but Not Claimed)	Interest paid during the FY
36,32,65,000	25,56,40,214	22,06,25,214	39,82,80,000	50,10,000	4,32,09,039

There has been no default in repayment of deposits or payments of interest thereon during the year

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Your Company is committed to conduct its business in a socially responsible, ethical and environmental friendly manner and to continuously work towards improving quality of life of the communities in its operational areas.

In compliance with the requirements of section 135 read with Schedule VII of the Companies Act 2013, the Board had constituted CSR Committee, which is responsible for fulfilling the CSR objectives of your Company comprising of Prof. M. Lakshmi Kantam, Independent Director as Chairman, Mr. Hemant Luthra, Mr. Bhalachandra Bakshi and Mr. D.V. Deshmukh as its Members.

A detailed note containing details of CSR activities carried out by Company is included in this Director Report.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All contracts/arrangements/transactions entered by the Company during the financial year with related parties were in the ordinary course of business and on arm's length basis. Details of contract/arrangement/transaction with related parties which are specified under the provisions of the Section 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 in form AOC-2 is annexed herewith as **Annexure I.**

For the details of all contracts/arrangements/transactions entered by the Company with related parties during the financial year, your Directors draw attention of the members to the notes to account which set out related party disclosures.

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

Information in accordance with the provisions of section 134(3) (m) of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 regarding Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo is attached as Annexure II to this report.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Research & Development continues to be a strong backbone for the continuous innovation and business plans of your Company. It focuses on the key areas of:

i) new process development, exploring new value added products out of sugarcane biomass

ii) continuous improvement in the existing processes for value creation and to achieve sustainable growth and

iii) continuous improvement in the products quality as perceived by the customer

The detailed disclosure is annexed to this report as **Annexure II.**

AUDITORS

Statutory Auditor: Pursuant to Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made there under, the Company had appointed M/s Verma Mehta & Associates, Chartered Accountants, (Firm Registration No. 112118W) for a tenure of five years from the conclusion of 63rd Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of the 68th AGM, as Statutory Auditors of the Company at an Annual General Meeting held on 26th September, 2018.

The Report given by the Auditors on the Financial Statement of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March, 2021 is part of this Report. The report of the Statutory Auditors read together with notes to accounts are self explanatory and do not call for any further information and explanation under section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013. There are no qualifications, reservations or adverse remarks or disclaimers made by Statutory Auditors, in their report.

Secretarial Auditor: During the year, Secretarial Audit was carried out by Mr. Tushar Shridharani, Practicing Company Secretary having Membership No. FCS 2690 and COP No. 2190 in compliance with section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013. The report of the Secretarial Audit is annexed to this report as **Annexure III**. There are no qualifications, reservations or adverse remarks made by the Secretarial Auditor in his report.

Cost Auditors: As per the requirement of Central Government and pursuant to Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014 as amended from time to time, your Company has maintained required cost accounts and records and has been carrying out audit of cost records of the Company. In terms of the section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, the Company has appointed M/s. B.J.D Nanabhoy & Co., Cost Accountants as the Cost Auditors of the Company having Firm Registration No. 000011 to conduct the Cost Audit for the financial year 2020-21. The Cost Auditor has given a Certificate to the effect that the appointment, if made, will be within the prescribed limits specified under Section 141 of the Companies Act, 2013. Further the remuneration payable to the cost auditor is placed before the Members for their ratification. The Cost Audit Report for the financial year 2020-21 has been approved by the Board of Directors and no qualifications, reservations or adverse remarks made by the Cost Auditor in his report.

There has been no instance of fraud reported to the Audit Committee or Board by statutory auditors or secretarial auditor or cost auditor under section 143(12) during the financial year 2020-21.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board of Directors is overall responsible for identifying, evaluating and managing all significant risks faced by your Company. The Board has approved Risk Management Policy, which acts as an overarching statement of intent and establishes the guiding principles by which key risks are managed across the organization. The Board monitors and reviews the implementation of various aspects of the Risk Management Policy through a duly constituted Risk Management Committee (RMC).

Your Company's risk management policies are based on the philosophy of achieving substantial growth while mitigating and managing risks involved.

PREVENTION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT AT WORKPLACE

Your Company has zero tolerance for sexual harassment at workplace and has adopted a Policy on prevention, prohibition and redressal of sexual harassment at workplace in line with the provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder including constitution of the Internal Committee. During the year under review no complaint on sexual harassment was received.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS

Details of loans, guarantees and investments by your Company to other bodies corporate or persons are given in notes to the financial statements.

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

The disclosures in terms of the provisions of section 197 of the Act read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 along with statement showing names and other particulars of the employees drawing remuneration in excess of the limits prescribed under the said rules is annexed to this report as **Annexure IV.**

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

The extract of Annual Return in Form MGT-9 as required under section 92(3) of the Act read with Companies (Management & Administration) Rules, 2014 is annexed to this report as **Annexure V**. Further Annual Return of the Company for the financial year 2020-21 will be uploaded on the website of the Company at https://www.somaiya.com/our-company-investor.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS & ITS ADEQUACY

The Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements as designed and implemented by the Company are adequate. Your Company has put in place an adequate system of internal financial control commensurate with its size and nature of business which helps in ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business. These systems provide a reasonable assurance in respect of providing financial and operational information, complying with applicable statutes, safeguarding of assets of the Company, prevention & detection of frauds, accuracy & completeness of accounting records and ensuring compliance with corporate policies. As a means to further strengthen the control environment, during the year, the processes were benchmarked with industry practices to identify the gaps, if any, and remedial measures were taken. During the year under review, no material or serious observation has been received from the Statutory Auditors and the Internal Auditors of the Company on the inefficiency or inadequacy of such controls.

The Audit Committee reviews adherence to internal control systems and internal audit reports.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Directors wish to place on record their appreciation for the continued support and co-operation by the Government Authorities, Banks, Financial Institutions, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Reserve Bank of India, Securities and Exchange Board of India, the Stock Exchanges and Depositories, Sugarcane Growers, Suppliers, Customers, Investors and finally to all its members for the trust and confidence reposed on the Company.

The Board further wishes to record its sincere appreciation for the significant contributions made by employees at all levels for their competence, dedication and contribution towards the operations of the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Samir S. Somaiya
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN - 00295458

Date: 5th June, 2021
Place: Mumbai

Godavari Biorefineries Ltd is doing activities for society on founder's philosophy "What we receive gives back multifold".

These activities are carried out mainly in our area of operation in Karnataka and Maharashtra. The Company's CSR activities are focused on different sectors with main emphasis on promotion of education, health, gender equity and empowering women.

Promotion of Education:

Help A Child To Study Project: We started a project called "Help a child to Study" in 2001 through which we are extending scholarships and necessary assistance in form of laptops, text books, career guidance etc., to the needy and meritorious students. Most of the students provided with scholarship and other benefits are orphans, students with single parent, children of devadasi, children of alcoholic parents, children of daily wage labours etc. Few of our beneficiaries do not have even electricity and lives in huts. About 55% of our scholarship went to girl child.

Book Bank:

Help A Child provides more than 1000 text books of 11th and12th Science, Arts, Commerce and CET books on returnable basis every year. Once the final exams are over, these books will be returned and again distributed to next batch students.

Flood relief kits to help a child beneficiaries:

Few families of, help a child to study project beneficiary, were affected with floods caused due to river Krishna and Malaprabha in North Karnataka. Such 36 families were provided with 20 different daily use materials such as rice, Chili powder, Wheat flour, Turmeric powder, Sugar, Soya wadi, Kesarrava, Tea powder, Poha /Avalakki, Dettol soap, Edible oil, Detergent soap, Tur dal, Tooth paste, Groundnut, Tooth brush, Green gram, Hair oil, Salt, Sanitary pad, as required in the family. our Company supported flood affected victims of more than 68 villages located in Mudhol, Gokak and Jamakhandi taluks in North Karnataka with food grains, blankets and other assistance.

Career Counseling:

Workshops on personality development, resume writing, interview skills etc. were organized for final year degree students. These were organised to make the students aware about different job opportunities and courses available after degree as most of the students opting only few courses which is resulting into unemployment.

Supports to Somaiya Vidyavihar Schools:

Your Company supports 2 Marathi medium, 2 Kannada medium, 1 English medium schools in Maharashtra and Karnataka. These schools operate and provide education in and an around the community in which the Company's manufacturing locations are located. There are more than 3000 students in these schools.

Early Childhood Education through Anganwadis (Preprimary schools)

Early childhood education is an important step in rural development, as this gets young children, who know only local language being familiar with the language in which education is taught. With a mission to provide nutritional value to under-privileged children in the age group of 0-6 years; we have joined hands with the State Government to support Anganwadi Project. We support Anganwadi Centers called SOMAIYA SHISUVIHAR in 14 different villages in Bagalkot and Belgaum districts of Karnataka for value based education to the kids of 3 to 5 years of age benefiting more than 400 and above kids every year. We provide teaching materials and toys, honorarium to volunteers, training to teachers as well as monitoring to ensure that classes are held regularly.

Women Empowerment/ Tailoring classes:

When women are empowered, it has a multiplying positive impact on the health and progress of their families and communities. We run tailoring centres in 18 different villages in Bagalkot and Belgaum Districts of Karnataka. Every year around 325 women in the age group of 15 to 30 learn the art of tailoring and get the opportunity to become self-employed and earn around ` 3000 per month. This allows them to take care of their children while supplementing the family income thus making a better life for them and their children.

Pandemic activities

During the Covid-19, the Company has worked closely with those listed below to assist the fight against the pandemic:

a) Nearby panchayats

b) Police stations

c) Govt. hospitals

d) Govt. schools

e) Education Dept. for 10th grade exam

f) Arranged for RTPCR / random tests for vendors, labours and community and employees, to isolate +ve patients so as to avoid spared of Covid -19

g) Facilitated company ambulance for shifting affected patients

Annexure I

FORM NO. AOC 2

(Pursuant to clause (h) of subsection (3) of section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Form for Disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arms length transaction under third proviso thereto.

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at Arm’s length basis.

There were no contracts or arrangements or transactions not at Arm’s length basis for the year ended 31st March, 2021.

2. Details of material contracts or arrangements or transactions at Arm’s Length Basis

Sr. No	Name of the Related Party	Nature of Transaction	Nature of Relationship	Duration of Contract	Salient terms of the Contract	Date of Approval by the Board	Advance paid/ received for the Contract
1.	Filmedia Communications System Pvt. Ltd	Property on Leave and License	Director is a member	1 year	Leave and License for the period of 1 year	16.06.2020	Nil
2.	Somaiya Properties & Investments Pvt. Ltd.	Property on Leave and License	Director of the Company is director and member	1 year	Leave and License for the period of 1 year	16.06.2020	Nil
3.	Arpit Limited	Property on Leave and License	Group Company	1 year	Leave and License for the period of 1 year	16.06.2020	Nil
4.	Godavari Biorefineries INC.	Commission paid for sale of goods/ Liaisoning fees	Step Down Subsidiary Company	1 year	2 - 3% on FOB value or $ 20 – 25 Per MT.	16.06.2020	Nil
5.	Godavari Biorefineries B. V.	Commission / Sales / License / Re-imbursement / Liaisoning fees	Step Down Subsidiary Company	1 year	N.A.	16.06.2020	Nil
6.	The Book Centre Ltd.	Printing & art work of stationary and reports etc.	Group Company	1 year	As per PO issued, for each transaction	16.06.2020	Nil
7.	Arpit Ltd.	Sale of goods	Group Company	1 year	As per Term Agreed, for each transaction	16.06.2020	Nil
8.	Mr. Samir S. Somaiya	Purchase of goods	Chairman & Managing Director	1 year	As per FRP declared by Government / Cane price paid to sugar farmers whichever is higher	16.06.2020	Nil
9.	Ms. Harinakshi Somaiya	Purchase of goods	Sister of Mr. Samir S. Somaiya, CMD	1 year	As per FRP declared by Government / Cane price paid to sugar farmers whichever is higher	16.06.2020	Nil
10.	K.J. Somaiya & Sons Pvt. Ltd.	Royalty paid for use of Trademark	Director of the Company is a member	1 year	If turnover is upto 1000 Cr Royalty @ 0.1% on Sales, Above 1000 Cr And upto 2500 Cr, 0.075% on Sales	16.06.2020	Nil
11.	Filmedia Communications System Pvt. Ltd	Service Charges paid for manpower services	Director of the Company is a member	1 year	NA	16.06.2020	Nil

Sr. No	Name of the Related Party	Nature of Transaction	Nature of Relationship	Duration of Contract	Salient terms of the Contract	Date of Approval by the Board	Advance paid/ received for the Contract
12.	Solar Magic Pvt. Ltd.	Unsecured Loans and Corporate Guarantee	Wholly owned Subsidiary Company	1 year	NA	16.06.2020	Nil
13.	Solar Magic Pvt. Ltd.	Purchase of goods	Wholly owned Subsidiary Company	1 year	As per PO issued, for each transaction	16.06.2020	Nil
14.	Solar Magic Pvt. Ltd.	Interest income Received	Wholly owned Subsidiary Company	1 year	Interest Received	16.06.2020	7-8% per annum
15.	Design Craft [Division of Somaiya Agencies Pvt. Ltd. (SAPL)]	Purchase of Gift Articles and Books	Director of the Company is a Director	1 year	As per Maximum Retail Price	16.06.2020	Nil
16.	Zenith Commercial Agency Pvt. Ltd. (Gayatri Salt Works)	Purchase of Salt	Director of the Company is a Member	1 year	As per PO issued, for each transaction	16.06.2020	Nil
17.	Somaiya Vidyavihar / Somaiya Medical Trust	Contribution	Director of the Company is a Trustee	1 year	NA	16.06.2020	Nil
18.	Mr. Samir Somaiya	Sale of Goods	Chairman & Managing Director	1 year	As per prevailing market price	16.06.2020	Nil
19.	Somaiya Vidyavihar	Consultancy	Director of the Company is a Trustee	N.A.	Nil	16.06.2020	Nil
20.	Arpit Ltd.	Purchases	Group Company	NA	Arm's Length Price	16.06.2020	Nil
21.	Somaiya Properties and Investments Private Limited	Purchases	Director of the Company is director and member	NA	As per PO issued, for each transaction	16.06.2020	Nil
22.	Somaiya Vidyavihar and/ or KJ Somaiya Medical Trust (Somaiya Ayurvihar)	Sales	Director of the Company is a Trustee	NA	Arm's Length Price	15.12.2020	Nil

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Samir S. Somaiya
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN - 00295458

Date: 5th June, 2021

Place: Mumbai

Annexure II

Disclosure of particulars with respect to conservation of energy, technology absorption and foreign exchange earnings and outgo as required under section 134(3)(m) of Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8(3) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

A. Conservation of energy:

1. Steps taken for conservation of energy:

The Company has taken various steps towards energy conservation. The Company continues to give high priority to the conservation of energy on an ongoing basis. Some of the important measures taken are:

- Sugar & Distillery Division (Sameerwadi): Energy Conservation 2020-21

Sr No	Description of Energy conservation Implemented	Remarks/Results
1	VFD Implementation for SOC Clear Juice.	Energy saving /day : 552 kWh & 66,240 kWh in the Season (120 Days).
2	VFD Installation for 2 Nos Conti Massecuite Pump:	Energy saving /day : 408 kWh & 48,960 kWh in the Season (120 Days).
3	VFD Installation for Tippler drive at WIL Mill:	Energy saving /day : 144 kWh & 17,280 kWh in the Season (120 Days).
4	VFD Installation for BH-1/BH-2 Scum pump and its stirrer (Total 23 KW) :	Energy saving of 240 kWh/day & 28,800 kWh in the Season (120 Days).
5	40 No's LED (100 Watt) bulb installed in WIL/TEW & P/H:	Energy saving For 150days 18,000 kWh.
6	Power Flexibility at lower crushing arrangement :	Power saved for 14 days is 100,800 kWh.
7	Cogeneration Division:	In the Season of 142 Days
	i. Street Light and Plant Lighting Installation.	i. Energy saving of 15,949 kWh
	ii. VFD Drives installation for ID fan Unit-1	ii. Energy saving of 5,11,200 kWh
	iii. Street Light and Plant Lighting (Induction Lamps)	iii Energy saving of 4,047 kWh
	Distillery Division:	Energy Savings per Year
	i. VFD Installation for Molasses Diluter Pumps.	i. 85,536 kWh
	ii. Street Lights with energy-saving 100 Watts LEDs	ii. 31,536 kWh
	iii. Administrative Office & MCC rooms area Lightings	iii. 10,800 kWh
	iv. Utilized alternate source of Energy for the Boiler	iv. 5,456 MWh
	v. Using Alternate Fuel Bagasse in place of Coal	v. 292 MWh

- **The utilizing alternate source of energy for the Boiler:**
  - ✓ Using a distillery spent wash as fuel to Boiler to generate 61,270 MT Steam, which has generated the power of 5,456MW.
  - ✓ 2nd Stage Evaporation Modification carried out and operated an evaporation plant continuously, which Saved the Coal consumption of 2,331 MT.
  - ✓ Fermentation Technology has been changed from Continuous Technology to Multi Continuous type, which saved the steam of 14,077 MT.

- **Chemical Division: Energy Conservation 2020-21**

Sr. No.	Description of Energy conservation Implemented	Remarks/Result
1	Conventional low efficiency lamps were replaced with energy saving LEDs.	Energy saving of 9,600 kWh /Year.
2	Converting Solar energy by installing solar panels on the roof of the DCS room of MPO Plant.	Energy generated 11,460 kWh /Year.
3	Solar panels installed at the Administrative block.	Energy generated 9,179 kWh /Year.
4	Conventional low efficiency lamps were replaced with energy saving LEDs in the year 2020-2021	Energy saving of 10,037 kWh /Year
5	Old 400 TR VAM Chiller along with 100 TR Sanyo (high steam consumption) is replaced with new electrical driven energy efficient Chiller (Screw compressor),	Saving of Rs. 98.4 Lakhs year
	The above Electrical chiller is using only 240 Kwh power Vs 2 MT of steam was used per hour.	

B. Technology Absorption:

i) Efforts made towards technology absorption:

Your Company is pursuing Research & Development (R&D) activities in the following broad areas:

1. Biomass based bio refining
2. Acetaldehyde chemistry
3. Fermentation of sugars
4. Polymers
5. Cane
6. Cancer Biology
7. Other value added products (Potash)
8. Operational excellence by increasing the throughput (Ethyl Lactate production).
9. A new area being explored by R&D is developing a bio-composite from Sugar cane bagasse and natural resin.

Specific process developed during the period:

1. Major R&D breakthroughs have been protected through patent applications in different jurisdictions, including India.
2. Few NCE's (New Chemical Entity) were synthesized for testing the biological activity for anti-cancer.
3. Successfully Screened enzymes for hydrolysis of bagasse to produce 2G Ethanol.
4. Basic Engineering Package as well as the Project Cost Estimation was done for the 2G Ethanol Project.
5. Developed various bio-composite panels using different by-products of Sugar and Chemical Divisions.

ii) Benefits derived as a result of above R&D:

1. Process optimization to produce 2G Ethanol from Bagasse was done in house which can avoid spending to Technology Suppliers.
2. R&D is involved in developing many new molecules and analogues of its lead molecule that can extend the life of cancer patients where current medications are insufficient.
3. Basic Engineering Packages were prepared in order to minimize the expenses incurred for paying to Engineering Companies.

iii) In case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year) – NA

iv) Expenditure incurred on Research and Development:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
A) Capital	48.12	172.88
b) Recurring	1,046.77	999.57
Total	**1,094.88**	**1172.45**

C. Foreign Exchange earnings and outgo:

(₹ in Lakhs)

For the year ended	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Foreign exchange earned in terms of actual inflows	29,774.43	25,945.54
Foreign exchange outgo in terms of actual outflows	25,556.01	23,905.78

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Samir S. Somaiya
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN - 00295458

Date: 5th June, 2021
Place: Mumbai

Annexure III

Secretarial Audit Report

For the Financial Year ended on 31st March 2021

[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule No.9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To
The Members -
Godavari Biorefineries Limited
Somaiya Bhavan, 45/47
Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort
Mumbai – 400 001

I have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by Godavari Biorefineries Limited (**"the Company"**). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts / statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of Secretarial Audit, I hereby report that in my opinion, the Company has, during the period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2021 (**"Audit Period"**) complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter.

I have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company to the extent applicable for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2021 according to the provisions of:

(i) The Companies Act, 2013 (**"the Act"**) and the rules made thereunder;

(ii) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent applicable to the Foreign Direct Investment;

(iii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2016 to the extent applicable to debt listing;

(iv) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards etc. mentioned above to the extent applicable. Having regard to the compliance system prevailing, on examination of the relevant documents on a test check basis, explanations provided; I further report that the Company has complied with the following laws applicable specifically to the Company.

1. Essential Commodities Act, 1955
2. Sugar (Control) Order, 1966
3. The Karnataka Sugarcane (Regulation of Purchase and Supply) Act, 2013
4. Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966
5. Sugar (Packing and Marking) Order, 1970
6. Sugar Cess Act, 1982
7. Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982
8. The Karnataka Sugar (Regulation of Production) Order, 1975
9. Food Safety and Standard Act, 2006
10. Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963
11. Agriculture and Processed Food Products Exports Act, 1986
12. Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1974
13. Minimum Wages Act, 1948 as applicable to Sugar Industry
14. Indian Electricity Act, 1910
15. Indian Electricity Rules, 1956
16. The Electricity Regulatory Commission Act 1998
17. The Electricity Act, 2015
18. The Electricity Supply Act, 1948

19. The Electricity Tax Amendment Act, 1959
20. The Electricity Tax Amendment Act, 2013
21. Karnataka Excise (Distillery and Warehouse) Rules, 1967
22. Licensing related regulation of Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation as applicable for manufacturing and storing Ethyl Alcohol
23. Petroleum Act, 1934
24. Petroleum Rules, 2002
25. The Poisons Act, 1919

I report that during the Audit Period; the following Acts, Rules, Regulations etc.were not applicable to the Company.

(i) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the rules made thereunder;

(ii) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:
   - (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;
   - (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
   - (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009;
   - (d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014;
   - (e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008 as applicable to securities other than debt listing;
   - (f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client;
   - (g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009; and
   - (h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 1998.
   - (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018.

I further report that:

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

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

During the Audit Period, all decisions, except a few, at Board Meetings and Committee Meetings of the Company were carried with unanimous consents and the fact of the dissent and the name of the Director who dissented from the Resolution or abstained from voting thereon have been noted in minutes of the meetings as and when decisions at such meetings were not unanimously taken.

I further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

I further report that during the Audit Period the Company had no specific event / action having a major bearing on the Company’s affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards etc.

(Tushar Shridharani)
Practicing Company Secretary
FCS: 2690 / COP: 2190

Place: Mumbai
Date: 22nd May, 2021
UDIN: F002690C000335088

Note: This report is to be read with my letter of even date which is annexed herein next as Annexure A and forms an integral part of this report.

Annexure A

To,
The Members -
Godavari Biorefineries Limited
Somaiya Bhavan, 45/47
Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort
Mumbai – 400 001

This letter is an integral part of the Secretarial Audit Report of even date for F.Y. 2020-21submitted to the Godavari Biorefineries Limited (**“the Company”**) in pursuance of provisions of section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

Members of the Company are informed as follow.

1. The compliance of provisions of all laws, rules, regulations, standards applicable to the Company isthe responsibility of the management of the Company. My examination was limited to the verification of records and procedures on test checkbasis for the purpose of issue of the present Secretarial Audit Report.

2. Maintenance of the secretarial and other records of applicable laws is the responsibility of the management of the Company. My responsibility is to issue Secretarial Audit Report, based on the examination of the relevant records maintained and furnished to us by the Company, along with explanations where so required.

3. I have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial and other legal records, legal compliance mechanism and corporate conduct. The verification was done on test check basis to ensure that correct facts as reflected in secretarial and other records produced to us. I believe that the processes and practices that I followed, provide a reasonable basis for my opinion for the purpose of issue of the Secretarial Audit Report.

4. I have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company.

5. Wherever required, I have obtained the management representation about list of applicable laws, compliance of laws, rules andregulations and major events during the audit period.

6. The Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

(Tushar Shridharani)
Practicing Company Secretary
FCS: 2690 / COP: 2190
Place: Mumbai
Date: 22nd May, 2021

Annexure IV

Particulars of Remuneration of Employees

(Pursuant to section 197 read with Rule 5 of Companies [Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel] Rules, 2014)

A. EMPLOYED THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD AND RECEIPT OF REMUNERATION IN THE AGGREGATE OF NOT LESS THAN ₹102 LAKHS PER ANNUM.

Name of the Employee	Designation and Nature of Duties	Remuneration Received (₹ in lacs)	Nature of the Employment whether contractual or otherwise	Qualifications and Experience of the Employee before joining	Date of Commencement of Employment of the Company	Age	Last Employment held by such Employee
Samir S. Somaiya	Chairman & Managing Director	263	Contractual	B. S. Chemical Engineering, Cornell M. Chemical Engineering, Cornell MBA, Cornell MPA, Harvard 27 years of experience.	29th September, 2009	53 years	Somaiya Organo Chemicals Limited, Director

(B) EMPLOYEES OF THE COMPANY WHO WERE EMPLOYED PART OF THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW AND WERE IN RECEIPT OF REMUNERATION FOR THAT YEAR IN THE AGGREGATE OF NOT LESS THAN ₹ 8.5 LAKH PER MONTH: NIL

NOTES : Remuneration received as shown in the statement includes Salary, Bonus, Commission, Leave Encashment, House Rent Allowance or value for perquisites for accommodation, motor car perquisite and other allowance like contribution to provident fund and superannuation Fund, Gratuity, Leave Travel Facility and Reimbursement of Medical Expenses as applicable

For on and behalf of the Board of Directors

Date: 5th June, 2021
Place: Mumbai

Samir S. Somaiya
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN-00295458

Annexure V

Extract of Annual Return
as on the financial year ended on 31st March, 2021

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

I. REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS:

i.	**CIN**	U67120MH1956PLC009707
ii.	**Registration date**	12th January, 1956
iii.	**Name of the Company**	Godavari Biorefineries Limited
iv.	**Category / Sub-Category of the Company**	Public Company/ Company Limited by Shares
v.	**Address of the Registered Office & Contact Details**	Somaiya Bhavan, 45/47, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Mumbai- 400001
vi.	**Whether listed or unlisted**	Unlisted
vii.	**Name, Address and Contact details of Registrar Transfer Agent**	Link Intime India Private Limited C – 101, 247 Park, LBS Marg, Vikhroli (West), Mumbai – 400 083 Tel: 022- 4918 6000 Email: rnt.helpdesk@linkintime.co.in

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY:

All the business activities contributing 10 % or more of the total turnover of the company shall be stated:-

Sr. No.	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product/ service	% to total turnover of the company
1.	Sugar	1072	32%
2.	Ethyl Alcohol	11011	22 %
3.	Ethyl Acetate	20116	22 %

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY & ASSOCIATE COMPANIES:

NAME & ADDRESS OF THE COMPANY	CIN	HOLDING / SUBSIDIARY / ASSOCIATE	% OF SHARES HELD	APPLICABLE SECTION
Solar Magic Pvt. Ltd Somaiya Bhavan, 45/47, M. G. Road, Fort, Mumbai- 400001	U51900MH1998PTC113856	Subsidiary	100%	2(87)
Cayuga Investments B.V Hoofdweg 640, 2C-5, 2nd Floor, 2132 MK - Hoofddorp, The Netherlands.	KVK No 34319213	Subsidiary	100%	2(87)
Godavari Biorefineries B.V., Hoofdweg 640, 2C-5, 2nd Floor, 2132 MK - Hoofddorp, The Netherlands.	KVK No: 34325188	Step-Down Subsidiary of Cayuga Investments B.V.	100%	2(87)
Godavari Biorefineries Inc., 103 Carnegie Centre Dr, Suite 300, Princeton, NJ 08540	EIN No. 30-0546856	Step-Down Subsidiary of Cayuga Investments B.V.	100%	2(87)

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

(i) Category-wise Share Holding

Sr No	Category of Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year - 2020				Shareholding at the end of the year - 2021				% Change during the year
		Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
(A)	**Shareholding of Promoter and Promoter Group**									
[1]	**Indian**									
(a)	Individuals / Hindu Undivided Family	61,71,161	-	61,71,161	14.71	61,71,161	-	61,71,161	14.71	-
(b)	Central Government / State Government(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c)	Financial Institutions / Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d)	Any Other (Specify)				-				-	-
	Bodies Corporate	2,74,55,643	-	2,74,55,643	65.46	2,74,55,643	-	2,74,55,643	65.46	-
	Sub Total (A)(1)	**3,36,26,804**		**3,36,26,804**	**80.17**	**3,36,26,804**	**-**	**3,36,26,804**	**80.17**	**-**
[2]	**Foreign**				**-**				**-**	**-**
(a)	Individuals (Non-Resident Individuals / Foreign Individuals)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b)	Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c)	Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d)	Foreign Portfolio Investor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e)	Any Other (Specify)				-				-	-
	Sub Total (A)(2)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Total Shareholding of Promoter and Promoter Group(A)=(A)(1)+(A)(2)	**3,36,26,804**	**-**	**3,36,26,804**	**80.17**	**3,36,26,804**	**-**	**3,36,26,804**	**80.17**	**-**
(B)	**Public Shareholding**				**-**				**-**	**-**
[1]	**Institutions**				**-**				**-**	**-**
(a)	Mutual Funds / UTI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b)	Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c)	Alternate Investment Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d)	Foreign Venture Capital Investors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e)	Foreign Portfolio Investor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f)	Financial Institutions / Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(g)	Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(h)	Provident Funds/ Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i)	Any Other (Specify)				-				-	-
	Sub Total (B)(1)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
[2]	**Central Government/ State Government(s)/ President of India**				**-**				**-**	**-**
	Sub Total (B)(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
[3]	**Non-Institutions**				**-**				**-**	**-**
(a)	Individuals				-				-	-
(i)	Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto ₹ 1 lakh.	1,24,806	21,80,258	23,05,064	5.50	1,46,465	21,58,449	23,04,914	5.50	-0.00
(ii)	Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of ₹ 1 lakh	4,71,677	4,16,100	8,87,777	2.12	4,71,677	4,16,100	8,87,777	2.12	-
(b)	NBFCs registered with RBI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d)	Overseas Depositories(holding DRs) (balancing figure)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c)	Any Other (Specify)				-				-	-
	Hindu Undivided Family	-	-	-	-	-	150	150	0.00	0.00
	Foreign Companies	49,26,983	-	49,26,983	11.75	49,26,983	-	49,26,983	11.75	-
	Bodies Corporate	1,96,395	-	1,96,395	0.47	1,96,395	-	1,96,395	0.47	-
	Sub Total (B)(3)	**57,19,861**	**25,96,358**	**83,16,219**	**19.83**	**57,41,520**	**25,74,699**	**83,16,219**	**19.83**	**-**
	Total Public Shareholding(B)=(B)(1)+(B)(2)+(B)(3)	**57,19,861**	**25,96,358**	**83,16,219**	**19.83**	**57,41,520**	**25,74,699**	**83,16,219**	**19.83**	**-**
	Total (A)+(B)	**3,93,46,665**	**25,96,358**	**4,19,43,023**	**100.00**	**3,93,68,324**	**25,74,699**	**4,19,43,023**	**100.00**	**-**

Sr No	Category of Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year - 2020				Shareholding at the end of the year - 2021				% Change during the year
		Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
(C)	Non Promoter - Non Public				-				-	-
	(C1) Shares Underlying DRs				-				-	-
[1]	Custodian/DR Holder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(C2) Shares Held By Employee Trust				-				-	-
[2]	Employee Benefit Trust (under SEBI (Share based Employee Benefit) Regulations, 2014)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total (A)+(B)+(C)	**3,93,46,665**	**25,96,358**	**4,19,43,023**	**100.00**	**3,93,68,324**	**25,74,699**	**4,19,43,023**	**100.00**	**-**

(ii) Shareholding of Promoters

Sr. No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Share holding at the end of the year			% change in share holding during the year
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	% of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	% of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	
1	Somaiya Properties and Investments Pvt. Ltd.	1,31,295	0.31	-	1,31,295	0.31	-	0.00
2	Sindhur Construction Pvt. Ltd.	29,33,461	6.99	-	29,33,461	6.99	-	0.00
3	Arpit Limited	86,000	0.21	-	86,000	0.21	-	0.00
4	Filmedia Communication Systems Pvt. Ltd.	7,75,730	1.85	-	7,75,730	1.85	-	0.00
5	K.J. Somaiya and Sons Pvt. Ltd.	5,96,131	1.42	-	5,96,131	1.42	-	0.00
6	Karnataka Organic Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	2,73,530	0.65	-	2,73,530	0.65	-	0.00
7	Somaiya Agencies Pvt. Ltd.	93,54,668	22.30	-	93,54,668	22.30	-	0.00
8	Somaiya Chemicals Industries Pvt. Ltd.	20,800	0.05	-	20,800	0.05	-	0.00
9	Zenith Commercial Agencies Pvt. Ltd.	9,32,189	2.22	-	9,32,189	2.22	-	0.00
10	Lakshmiwadi Mines & Minerals Pvt. Ltd	57,20,717	13.64	-	57,20,717	13.64	-	0.00
11	Sakarwadi Trading Company Pvt. Ltd	60,15,790	14.34	-	60,15,790	14.34	-	0.00
12	Jasmine Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd.	6,15,332	1.47	-	6,15,332	1.47	-	0.00
13	Shri Samir S. Somaiya Karta of S K Somaiya HUF.	1,49,950	0.36	-	1,49,950	0.36	-	0.00
14	Shri Samir Shantilal Somaiya	60,21,211	14.36	-	60,21,211	14.36	-	0.00
	Total	**3,36,26,804**	**80.17**	**-**	**3,36,26,804**	**80.17**	**-**	

(iii) Change in Promoters' Shareholding

Sr No.	Name & Type of Transaction	Shareholding at the beginning of the year - 2020		Transactions during the year		Cumulative Shareholding at the end of the year - 2021	
		NO.OF SHARES HELD	% OF TOTAL SHARES OF THE COMPANY	DATE OF TRANSACTION	NO. OF SHARES	NO OF SHARES HELD	% OF TOTAL SHARES OF THE COMPANY
1	Somaiya Agencies Private Limited	93,54,668	22.30	-	-	93,54,668	22.30
	At The End Of The Year			-	-	93,54,668	22.30
2	Samir Shantilal Somaiya	60,21,211	14.35	-	-	60,21,211	14.35
	At The End Of The Year			-	-	60,21,211	14.35
3	Shri Samir .S. Somaiya (Karta Of Huf)	1,49,950	0.36	-	-	1,49,950	0.36
	At The End Of The Year			-	-	1,49,950	0.36
4	Sakarwadi Trading Company Private Limited	60,15,790	14.34	-	-	60,15,790	14.34
	At The End Of The Year			-	-	60,15,790	14.34
5	Lakshmiwadi Mines And Minerals Private Limited	57,20,717	13.64	-	-	57,20,717	13.64
	At The End Of The Year			-	-	57,20,717	13.64
6	Sindhur Construction Pvt Ltd	29,33,461	6.99	-	-	29,33,461	6.99
	At The End Of The Year			-	-	29,33,461	6.99
7	Zenith Commercial Agencies Pvt Ltd	9,32,189	2.22	-	-	9,32,189	2.22
	At The End Of The Year			-	-	9,32,189	2.22

Sr No.	Name & Type of Transaction	Shareholding at the beginning of the year - 2020		Transactions during the year		Cumulative Shareholding at the end of the year - 2021	
		NO.OF SHARES HELD	% OF TOTAL SHARES OF THE COMPANY	DATE OF TRANSACTION	NO. OF SHARES	NO OF SHARES HELD	% OF TOTAL SHARES OF THE COMPANY
8	Filmedia Communication Systems Private Limited	7,75,730	1.85			7,75,730	1.85
	At The End Of The Year					7,75,730	1.85
9	Jasmine Trading Company Private Limited	6,15,332	1.47			6,15,332	1.47
	At The End Of The Year					6,15,332	1.47
10	K J Somaiya And Sons Private Limited	5,96,131	1.42			5,96,131	1.42
	At The End Of The Year					5,96,131	1.42
11	Karnataka Organic Chemicals Pvt Ltd	2,73,530	0.65			2,73,530	0.65
	At The End Of The Year					2,73,530	0.65
12	Somaiya Properties And Investments Private Limited	1,31,295	0.31			1,31,295	0.31
	At The End Of The Year					1,31,295	0.31
13	Arpit Limited	86,000	0.21			86,000	0.21
	At The End Of The Year					86,000	0.21
14	Somaiya Chemical Industries Private Limited	20,800	0.05			20,800	0.05
	At The End Of The Year					20,800	0.05

Note: 1. Paid up Share Capital of the Company (Face Value ₹ 10.00) at the end of the year is 419,43,023 Shares.
2. The details of holding has been clubbed based on PAN.
3. % of total Shares of the Company is based on the paid up Capital of the Company at the end of the Year.

(iv) Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders (other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs):

Sr No.	Name & Type of Transaction	Shareholding at the beginning of the year – 2020		Transactions during the year		Cumulative Shareholding at the end of the year - 2021	
		NO.OF SHARES HELD	% OF TOTAL SHARES OF THE COMPANY	DATE OF TRANSACTION	NO. OF SHARES	NO OF SHARES HELD	% OF TOTAL SHARES OF THE COMPANY
1	Mandala Capital AG Limited	49,26,983	11.75	-	-	49,26,983	11.75
	At The End Of The Year			-	-	49,26,983	11.75
2	Dr S K Somaiya (Harinakshi Somaiya B. Trust)	3,00,000	0.72	-	-	3,00,000	0.72
	At The End Of The Year			-	-	3,00,000	0.72
3	Pankajbhai Vitthalbhai Patel	1,45,010	0.35	-	-	1,45,010	0.35
	At The End Of The Year			-	-	1,45,010	0.35
4	Ankit Raj Organo Chemicals Ltd	1,23,089	0.30	-	-	1,23,089	0.30
	At The End Of The Year			-	-	1,23,089	0.30
5	Alkaben Vinubhai Patel	90,200	0.22	-	-	90,200	0.22
	At The End Of The Year			-	-	90,200	0.22
6	Upendra V. Mithani	75,221	0.18	-	-	75,221	0.18
	At The End Of The Year			-	-	75,221	0.18
7	The Book Centre Limited	73,306	0.17	-	-	73,306	0.17
	At The End Of The Year			-	-	73,306	0.17
8	Vijay V. Mithani	72,486	0.17	-	-	72,486	0.17
	At The End Of The Year			-	-	72,486	0.17
9	Mrunalini Murlidhar Khairnar	37,510	0.09	-	-	37,510	0.09
	At The End Of The Year			-	-	37,510	0.09
10	Maheshbhai C Patel	31,900	0.07	-	-	31,900	0.07
	At The End Of The Year			-	-	31,900	0.07

Note: 1. Paid up Share Capital of the Company (Face Value ₹ 10.00) at the end of the year is 4,19,43,023 Shares.
2. The details of holding has been clubbed based on PAN.
3. % of total Shares of the Company is based on the paid up Capital of the Company at the end of the Year.

(v) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

Sr. No.	Name of Director/KMP	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year		Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Share holding during the year Specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer/ bonus/ sweat equity etc):	Shareholding at the end of the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1	Shri. Samir Shantilal Somaiya	60,21,211	14.36	60,21,211	14.36	-	60,21,211	14.36
2	Shri B R Bakshi	60	0	60	0	-	60	0
3	Shri Naresh Khetan	350	0	350	0	-	350	0
4	Dr. Sangeeta Srivastava	100	0	100	0	-	100	0

V. INDEBTEDNESS

	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	31,025	25,261	3,633	59,918
ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
iii) Interest accrued but not due	834	355	66	1,254
Total (i+ii+iii)	**31,858**	**25,616**	**3,699**	**61,172**
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year				
Addition				
Principal Amount	37,310	8,299	2,556	48,165
Interest accrued but not due	108	2,201		2,309
· Reduction				
Principal Amount	(19,749)	(30,276)	(2,206)	(52,231)
Interest Paid	(422)	(2,477)		(2,899)
Net Change	**(17,246)**	**(22,253)**	**350**	**(4,657)**
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	48,586	3,284	3,983	55,852
ii) Interest due but not paid				-
iii) Interest accrued but not due	519	79	78	676
Total (i+ii+iii)	**49,105**	**3,363**	**4,061**	**56,528**

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

A. Remuneration To Managing Director, Whole-Time Directors and / or Manager:

(Amount in ₹)

Sr. No.	Particulars of Remuneration		Chairman and Managing Director	Whole Time Director	Whole Time Director	Whole time Director	Whole Time Director	Total Amount
			Shri S.S. Somaiya	Shri V.V. Joshi	Shri B.R Bakshi	Dr. Sangeeta Srivastava	Shri S. Mohan	
1	Gross salary							
	*(a)	Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	2,04,33,600	31,93,260	34,85,784	34,81,600	36,85,164	3,39,45,652
	**(b)	Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	11,69,120	1,79,599	11,60,196	8,65,258	9,75,094	43,49,267
	(c)	Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-	-		-	-
2	Stock Option			-	-		-	-
3	Sweat Equity							
4	Commission (provision)		31,74,130	13,74,370`	-	11,01,688	-	56,50,188
	- as % of profit		0.58%	0.50%	-	0.30%	-	-
	- Performance Incentive (provision)		-	-	5,44,658	-	7,57,526	13,02,184
5	Contribution to PF		15,32,520	368,790	21,600	243,301	3,33,756	24,99,967
	Total (A)		**2,63,09,370**	**51,16,019**	**52,12,238**	**56,91,847**	**54,17,784**	**4,77,47,258**
	Ceiling as per the Act		Ceiling as per section II of Part II of Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013					

B. Remuneration To Other Directors:

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars of Remuneration	Name of the Director						
	Kailash Pershad	Jayendra Shah	Preeti Singh Rawat	Mandala Capital	Lakshmi Kantam	Sanjay Puri	Hemant Luthra
Fees for attending Board/Committee meetings	5,60,000	4,20,000	2,10,000	4,90,000	5,60,000	2,10,000	5,60,000
Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Others, please specify	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL							
Overall Ceiling as per the Act	The Company may pay sitting fees to the Directors for attending Board / Committee meetings as may be decided by the Board of Director. The Board has fixed ₹ 35,000/- including Service Tax as sitting fees for Board/ Committee meetings.						

C. Remuneration To Key Managerial Personnel Other Than MD/Manager/WTD

Sr. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel		Total
		Company Secretary	Chief Financial Officer	
1	Gross salary			
	*(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	9,49,474	71,36,338	80,69,612
	**(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	40,968	2,18,784	2,75,952
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-	-
2	Stock Option	-	-	-
3	Sweat Equity	-	-	-
4	Commission	-	-	-
	- as % of profit	-	-	-
	- Others, specify...	-	-	-
5	Contribution to PF	44,784	3,68,592	4,13,376
	Total (A)	**10,35,226**	**77,23,714**	**87,58,940**

VII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES: Nil

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Samir S. Somaiya
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN - 00295458

Date: 5th June, 2021

Place: Mumbai

Auditors' Report

To the Members of Godavari Biorefineries Limited

Report on the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Godavari Biorefineries Limited** (“the Company”), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, and total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the 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

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

<table>
<tr><th>Sr. No.</th><th colspan="3">Key Audit Matters</th><th>How the matter was addressed in our audit</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="10">1.</td><td colspan="3">Assistance receivable from government (Refer note 43 of the Standalone Financial Statements)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">During the current financial year, Central Government vide notification 1(6)/2020-S.P.-I. dated 19th December 2020, notified an assistance of ₹ 6,000/MT to Sugar Mills on costs to be incurred on export of sugar, subject to export of Maximum Admissible Export Quantity (MAEQ) allotted for sugar season 2020-2021 upto 30th September 2021. The Company has been allotted quota of 31,847 MT for the sugar season 2020-2021.</td><td rowspan="9">1. Obtained an understanding of the matter from the management.
2. Examined the following :
a) The quantities of Closing Stocks of sugar from the accounting records.
b) Export Orders in hand for export of sugar upto 30th Sep 2021.
c) Arithmetical accuracy of the assistance recognized by the Company and evaluated the compliance with the eligibility criteria.
Based on the above procedures performed, we noted that the Management assessment of accounting the Assistance Claim during the year is reasonable.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">The company has achieved the following against the allotted quota:</td></tr>
<tr><td>Particulars :</td><td>December-20 to March-21</td><td>December-20 to April-21</td></tr>
<tr><td>Required Quota</td><td>31,847 MT</td><td>31,847 MT</td></tr>
<tr><td>Completed Qty.</td><td>15,556MT</td><td>22,994 MT</td></tr>
<tr><td>% Completion against the required quota</td><td>48.88%</td><td>72.20%</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">The Company has exported 48.88% upto March 2021 and 72.20% upto April 2021 against the allotted quota. The Management is confident of its capability to achieve the balance quota of export as it has sufficient quantity of sugar available for export and necessary export orders in hand.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Accordingly, the company has accounted assistance of ₹ 933.96 Lakhs as export transportation cost subsidy against the exports made upto 31/03/2021 during the year under audit.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">We have considered this to be a Key Audit Matter considering the materiality of the amount and the fact that the Claim Subsidy Assistance accounted during the year is subject to fulfilment of the total export quota of 31,847 MT after 31st March 2021 i.e. the balance sheet date.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Sr. No.</th><th>Key Audit Matters</th><th>How the matter was addressed in our audit</th></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>Determination of Value of inventory of sugar and by-products as at the year ended March 31, 2021 (Refer note 2.2 (i) and 7 of the Standalone Financial Statements)

As per the accounting policy of the Company, inventory of finished goods of sugar and its by-products are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value ('NRV'). Sugar industry being seasonal in nature, the assessment of carrying value at each reporting date involves ascertainment of cost incurred till that reporting period for the company and estimation of corresponding NRV.

We determined this to be a key audit matter given the significant judgment involved in the process due to different valuation parameters arising out of variability in seasonal factors e.g. number of sugarcane crushing days, recovery of sugar from cane crushing and fluctuating selling price.</td><td>1. Obtained an understanding of the matter from the management.
2. Considered the appropriateness of the Company's accounting policies relating to valuation of finished goods of sugar and its by-products and assessing compliance with the applicable accounting standards.
3. Tested the effectiveness of the Company's controls over calculation of cost of finished goods and by-products and estimation of corresponding NRV.
4. Based on data used by the Company to arrive at cost and NRV, including minimum selling price and actual selling price during the year end, we assessed the permanence of methods used, relevance and reliability of data and the calculations applied.

Based on the above procedures performed, we concluded that management's process for determination of NRV and comparing that with cost of inventory of finished sugar and its by-products seems reasonable.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td>Export Oriented Unit – Negative Net Foreign Exchange (NFE) Position (Refer note 44 of the Standalone Financial Statements)

Company's Chemical Unit at Sakarwadi has been operating as an EOU. The Company had been allotted the status of an EOU for second term of 5 years which will end on 30th June 2021.

As per one of the conditions to avail benefit of duty-free imports of raw materials, the EOU has to satisfy the condition of having a Positive Net Foreign Exchange (NFE) Position during the 5 year block period. As on 31st March 2021, the Company's NFE is Negative ₹ 1328.94 Lakhs.

As on 31st March 2021, the Company has export orders in hands which it shall execute upto 30th June 2021 and reduce the Negative NFE balance of ₹ 1328.94 Lakhs. The Company has ascertained ₹ 227.76 Lakhs as payable on balance Negative NFE arrived at after deducting value of the export orders in hand from the Negative NFE of ₹ 1328.94 Lakhs. The Company has on principles of prudence made provision of ₹ 227.76 Lakhs as on 31st March 2021 itself.

We have considered this to be a Key Audit Matter considering the materiality of the amount and the fact that amount provided for in the books during the year is subject to fulfilment of the export orders after 31st March 2021 i.e. the balance sheet date.</td><td>1. Obtained an understanding of the matter from the management.
2. Examined the following :
a) Letter of Permission issued by Dy. Development Commissioner, SEEPZ SEZ dated 7th July 2016 granting EOU status to the Company.
b) Export Orders in hand for export of products of Sakarwadi Unit upto 12th May 2021.
c) The quantities of Closing Stocks of finished goods and raw materials from the accounting records.
d) Arithmetical accuracy of the provision made by the Company.

Based on the above procedures performed, we noted that the Management's assessment of accounting the Import Duty on Raw Materials during the year is reasonable.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Sr. No.</th><th>Key Audit Matters</th><th>How the matter was addressed in our audit</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">4.</td><td>Additional Cane Price for the Financial Year 2018-19 accounted during the Year in cost of materials consumed (Refer note to schedule 24 in the Standalone Financial Statement)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Additional Cane price amounting to ₹ 1917.28 Lakhs for the FY 2018-19 accounted as cost of material consumed during the year under audit.</td><td rowspan="4">1. Obtained an understanding of the matter from the management.
2. Examined the following:
a) Supporting data and documents to ascertain that the expenses even though relate to FY 2018-19, same were Crystalized and Finalised during the year under audit.
b) Valuation of inventory of sugar to ascertain that the above is not considered in the valuation.
Based on the above procedures performed we noted that the Management assessment of considering the additional cane price for the FY 2018-19 as cost of cane consumed during the Year is reasonable.</td></tr>
<tr><td>As per the Management the above liability was crystalized during the year under audit however the same is not included in the valuation of the Closing Stock.</td></tr>
<tr><td>We have considered this to be a Key Audit Matter considering the materiality of the amounts.</td></tr>
<tr><td>We have considered this to be a Key Audit Matter considering the materiality of the amount and change is status of a long overdue advance.</td></tr>
</table>

Other Information

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board of Directors report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

6. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

7. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

   We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

8. 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 Accounting Standards 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 financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

11. 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 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 with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the 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

15. 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.

16. 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 accounts as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement 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 Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

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

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

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

i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 34 B, i to iii to the Ind AS financial statements;

ii) There are no material foreseeable losses arising out of any long-term contracts for which provision is required to be made under any law or accounting standards. The Company has made provision in respect of derivative contracts as required under the applicable law or accounting standard;*

iii) There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company; and

iv) The reporting on disclosures relating to Specified Bank Notes is not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2021.

For VERMA MEHTA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 112118W

Vimlesh Mehta
Partner
M.N.043599
Place: Mumbai
Date: 5th June 2021
UDIN: 21043599AAAAAC7842

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the standalone IND AS financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021, we report that:

(i) In respect of Company's property plant and equipment:

(a) The Company has generally maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property plant and equipment.

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property plant and equipment by which property plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this programme, certain property plant and equipment were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

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

(ii in respect Company's inventories:

The inventory, except goods-in-transit and inventory lying with third parties, has been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable.

The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records were not material.

(iii) in respect of loans secured or unsecured, granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in register maintained under section 189 of the Act:

The Company has granted loan to a wholly owned subsidiary covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act.

(a) In our opinion, the rate of interest and other terms and conditions on which the loans had been granted to a wholly owned subsidiary listed in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act are not, prima facie, prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(b) Schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated. The borrower has been regular in the payment of the interest as stipulated. Principal is repayable within a period of five years.

(c) There are no overdue amounts in respect of the interest. As the principal is repayable within five years question of overdue do not arise.

(iv) The Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 185 of the Act. The Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act in respect of investments made or loans or guarantee or security provided to the wholly owned subsidiary covered under Section 186.

(v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with directives issued by Reserve Bank of India and the provision of sections 73 to 76 or any other applicable provisions of the Act and the (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public. According to the information and explanations given to us, no order has been passed by the Company Law Board or the National Company Law Tribunal or the Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other Tribunal.

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of accounts and records maintained by the Company pursuant to the Rules prescribed by the Central Government under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Act and are of the opinion that prima facie the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the records.

(vii) in respect of statutory dues:

(a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income-tax, sales tax, value added tax, duty of excise, duty of customs, service tax, GST, professional tax, cess and other material statutory dues have been generally regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income tax, sales tax, value added tax, duty of excise, duty of customs, service tax, GST, professional tax, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no material statutory dues which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute, other than the following dues of duty of excise, service tax, custom duty, income tax and electricity duty:

Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Period to which it pertains	Forum Where Dispute is Pending	Amount (Excluding Interest and Penalty) (₹ in Lakhs)
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty Excise	2009-2010	Commissioner of Central Excise	130.86
		2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2014-15, 2015-16	CESTAT	280.62
		2004-05	Supreme Court	37.68
		2005-06, 2006-2007	Commissioner of State Excise	164.40
		2015-16	Commissioner of Central Excise (Appeals)	152.06
Customs Act, 1962	Customs Duty	2013-14	CESTAT	25.38
Customs Act, 1962	Customs Duty	2016-17 and 2017-18	CRA HO, Mumbai, Customs	362.00
Cross Subsidy Surcharges	Cross Subsidy Surcharges	01/05/2013 to 31/10/2016	Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission	590.95

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted any loans or borrowings from any financial institution, banks, government or debenture holders during the year.

(ix) The Company did not raise any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the term loans taken by the Company have been applied, on an overall basis, for the purposes for which they were raised.

(x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

(xi) According to the information and explanations give 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, paragraph 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 sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Accounting standard (AS) 18, Related Party Disclosure specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment of shares. The Company has not made private placement of partly or fully convertible debentures during the year under review.

(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 him.

Accordingly, paragraph 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, paragraph 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable.

For VERMA MEHTA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 112118W

Vimlesh Mehta
Partner
M.N.043599
Place: Mumbai
Date: 5th June 2021
UDIN: 21043599AAAAAC7842

Annexure B

to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the standalone Ind AS Financial Statements of Godavari Biorefineries Limited

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Subsection 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Godavari Biorefineries Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls 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 ('Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of 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 over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143 (10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and 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 over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness 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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS 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 over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of standalone Ind AS financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

1. pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
2. provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of standalone Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting 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 over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, 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 issued by the ICAI.

For VERMA MEHTA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 112118W

Vimlesh Mehta
Partner
M.N.043599
Place: Mumbai
Date: 5th June 2021
UDIN: 21043599AAAAAC7842

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	4	70,555.68	73,226.90
(b) Capital Work-in-Progress	4	865.32	1,668.73
(c) Right-of-use	4	36.86	37.04
(d) Intangible Assets	5	17.42	23.28
(e) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	6	1,401.55	1,394.26
(ii) Loans	6	255.83	413.03
(iii) Other Financial Assets	6	351.65	399.28
(f) Deferred Tax Asset (Net)	12	-	1,566.25
(g) Other Non-Current Assets	11	1,698.23	1,725.24
		75,182.54	**80,454.01**
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	7	42,284.29	38,132.62
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	8	16,231.18	12,059.44
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	171.05	127.47
(iii) Bank Balances Other than (ii) above	10	4,176.72	3,828.22
(iv) Other Financial Assets	6	3,214.16	6,264.09
(c) Other Current Assets	11	2,720.49	2,797.86
		68,797.89	**63,209.70**
TOTAL		**1,43,980.43**	**1,43,663.71**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	13	4,194.30	4,194.30
(b) Other Equity	14	41,611.86	39,202.91
		45,806.16	**43,397.21**
Liabilities			
Non Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	33,248.92	12,318.27
(ii) Lease Liabilities	16	32.23	30.99
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	17	7.18	7.19
(b) Provisions	20	169.38	154.65
(c) Deferred Tax liabilities (Net)	12	79.13	-
(d) Other Non-Current Liabilities	19	261.86	1,140.03
		33,798.70	**13,651.13**
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	16,394.64	44,008.74
(ii) Lease Liabilities	16	8.62	9.35
(iii) Trade Payables	18		
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises		486.62	231.29
Others		37,585.99	35,899.86
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	17	8,787.23	5,039.81
(b) Other Current Liabilities	19	739.81	995.19
(c) Provisions	20	372.66	431.13
		64,375.57	**86,615.37**
TOTAL		**1,43,980.43**	**1,43,663.71**
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts form an integral part of the financial statements.	1 to 46		

As per our report of even date attached

For Verma Mehta & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 112118W

Vimlesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 043599

Place : Mumbai
Date : 5th June 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Samir S. Somaiya
Chairman and Managing Director
(DIN : 00295458)

Sangeeta A. Srivastava
Executive Director
(DIN : 00480462)

Swarna S. Gunware
Company Secretary
(Membership No : 32787)

Naresh S. Khetan
Chief Financial Officer
(Membership No : F037264)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 5th June 2021

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	2020-21	2019-20
REVENUE			
Revenue from Operations	22	1,52,626.24	1,44,878.21
Other income	23	711.41	1,272.64
Total Revenue (I)		**1,53,337.65**	**1,46,150.85**
EXPENSES			
Cost of materials consumed	24	1,08,316.00	88,002.56
Purchases of stock-in-trade	25	311.05	232.53
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-process and Stock-in-Trade	26	(3,825.24)	18,152.39
Employee benefits expense	27	8,365.96	8,262.48
Finance costs	28	7,164.13	6,800.31
Depreciation and amortization expense	29	4,672.78	4,468.05
Other expenses	30	23,993.50	20,067.54
Total Expenses (II)		**1,48,998.18**	**1,45,985.86**
Profit/(loss) before tax		**4,339.47**	**164.99**
Tax expense:			
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		216.76	-
Deferred tax		1,666.71	(87.55)
Profit/(loss) for the period		**2,456.00**	**252.54**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
A. Other Comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods:			
Remeasurement of gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		(68.38)	19.16
Income tax effect		21.33	(5.98)
B. Other Comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods:		-	-
Other Comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**(47.04)**	**13.18**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD, NET OF TAX		**2,408.95**	**265.72**
Earnings per share for profit attributable to equity shareholders	32		
Basic and Diluted EPS		5.86	0.62
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts form an integral part of the financial statements	1 to 46		

As per our report of even date attached

For Verma Mehta & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 112118W

Vimlesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 043599

Place : Mumbai
Date : 5th June 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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Company Secretary
(Membership No : 32787)

Naresh S. Khetan
Chief Financial Officer
(Membership No : F037264)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 5th June 2021

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit / (Loss) before tax	**4,339.47**	**164.99**
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4,672.78	4,468.05
Loss/ (Profit) on Sale of Property,Plant and Equipment	(115.60)	(386.47)
Sundry Debit/(Credit) Balances Written Off/Back (Net)	52.33	(364.72)
Loss allowance on debts / Advances	779.95	(1.93)
Interest income classified as investing cash flows	(218.94)	(288.35)
Financial Guarantee Income	(7.28)	(7.42)
Interest and finance charges	7,164.14	6,800.31
Fair value loss on financial instrument at FVTPL	(37.35)	-
Government grant income	(19.45)	(22.89)
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	(216.76)	-
Unrealised foreign currency (gain)/loss	(246.36)	(359.82)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Trade payables	1,981.62	(6,347.74)
Other liabilities	554.85	205.44
Provisions	(112.13)	(17.35)
Trade receivables	(4,034.10)	2,318.80
Inventories	(4,403.41)	18,573.75
Other assets	2,604.82	(758.10)
Cash generated from operations	**12,738.58**	**23,976.54**
Less: Income taxes paid	(27.32)	(22.91)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	**12,711.26**	**23,953.63**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Payments for purchase of property, plant and equipment (net)	(1,227.13)	(3,523.13)
Proceed from sale of property, plant and equipment	150.62	502.34
Interest received	227.28	239.87
Net cash outflow from investing activities	**(849.23)**	**(2,780.93)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Repayment of non current borrowings	(1,560.41)	(1,421.91)
Proceeds of non current borrowings	24,392.90	9,966.04
Repayment of Debentures	-	(6,500.00)
(Decrease) / Increase in current borrowings	(26,898.59)	(20,146.62)
Issue of share capital including share premium (net)	-	6,420.81
Repayment of lease liabilities	(9.73)	(7.59)
Interest and finance charges paid	(7,742.62)	(9,443.30)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	**(11,818.45)**	**(21,132.57)**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	43.58	40.12
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	127.47	87.35
Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of the year	**171.05**	**127.47**
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement:		
Cash and cash equivalents as per above comprise of the following:		
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	60.45	38.29
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	100.93	52.05
Cash on hand	9.67	37.13
Balances per statement of cash flows	**171.05**	**127.47**

Notes:

1. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Ind AS 7 on 'Statement of Cash Flows'.
2. Previous years figures have been regrouped/rearranged/recast wherever necessary to conform to this year's classification.

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts form an integral part of the financial statements **1 to 46**

As per our report of even date attached

For Verma Mehta & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 112118W

Vimlesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 043599

Place : Mumbai
Date : 5th June 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Samir S. Somaiya
Chairman and Managing Director
(DIN : 00295458)

Sangeeta A. Srivastava
Executive Director
(DIN : 00480462)

Swarna S. Gunware
Company Secretary
(Membership No : 32787)

Naresh S. Khetan
Chief Financial Officer
(Membership No : F037264)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 5th June 2021

A Equity Share Capital

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Balance at the Beginning of the period	Changes in Equity share capital during the year	Balance at the end of the period
March 31, 2020			
Numbers	3,83,75,908	35,67,115	4,19,43,023
Amount	3,837.59	356.71	4,194.30
March 31, 2021			
Numbers	4,19,43,023	-	4,19,43,023
Amount	4,194.30	-	4,194.30

B Other Equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Total
	Securities Premium Reserve	General Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained Earnings	
As at March 31, 2019	**20,196.84**	**1,865.38**	**573.50**	**10,238.72**	**32,874.44**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	252.54	252.54
Ind AS 116 - Transition Impact				(1.96)	(1.96)
Income tax effect on above				0.61	0.61
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	13.18	13.18
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**264.37**	**264.37**
Issue of equity shares	6,064.10	-	-	-	6,064.10
As at March 31, 2020	**26,260.94**	**1,865.38**	**573.50**	**10,503.09**	**39,202.91**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	2,456.00	2,456.00
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	(47.04)	(47.04)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,408.95**	**2,408.95**
Issue of equity shares (net)	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**26,260.94**	**1,865.38**	**573.50**	**12,912.04**	**41,611.86**
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts form an integral part of the financial statements	1 to 46				

As per our report of even date attached

For Verma Mehta & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 112118W

Vimlesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 043599

Place : Mumbai
Date : 5th June 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Samir S. Somaiya
Chairman and Managing Director
(DIN : 00295458)

Sangeeta A. Srivastava
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(DIN : 00480462)

Swarna S. Gunware
Company Secretary
(Membership No : 32787)

Naresh S. Khetan
Chief Financial Officer
(Membership No : F037264)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 5th June 2021

1 Corporate Information

These statements comprise financial statements of Godavari Biorefineries Limited (referred to as "the Company") (CIN: U67120MH1956PLC009707) for the year ended March 31, 2021. The Company is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. Its Equity share and Debentures (Bonds) are not listed . The registered office of the company is located at Somaiya Bhavan, 45/47, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Mumbai - 400 001.

The Company is principally engaged in the manufacturing of sugar, power generation, chemicals, distillery and other bio products.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 5th June 2021

2 Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies(Indian Accounting Standards)(Amendment) Rules, 2016 and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

- Derivative financial instruments,
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or at amortised cost depending on the classification(refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments),
- Employee defined benefit assets/(obligations) are recognised as the net total of the fair value of plan assets, plus actuarial losses, less actuarial gains and the present value of the defined benefit obligations"

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

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Freehold land are stated at cost. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition of property, plant and equipment which take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is de-recognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset is included in the income statement when the Property, plant and equipment is de-recognized.

Expenditure directly relating to construction activity is capitalized. Indirect expenditure incurred during construction period is capitalized to the extent to which the expenditure is indirectly related to construction or is incidental thereto.

Costs of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date are disclosed under capital work- in- progress.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is calculated on straight line method using the useful lives estimated by the management, which are equal to those prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. If the management's estimate of the useful life of a item of property, plant and equipment at the time of acquisition or the remaining useful life on a subsequent review is shorter than the envisaged in the aforesaid schedule, depreciation is provided at a higher rate based on the management's estimate of the useful life/ remaining useful life.

The Property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the company will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset.

(b) Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company are measured initially at cost. After initial recognition, an intangible asset is carried at its cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits from the specific asset to which it relates. An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use and disposal.

Losses arising from retirement and gains or losses arising from disposal of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Amortisation methods and periods

Intangible assets comprising of patents are amortized on a straight line basis over the useful life of five years which is estimated by the management.

The estimated useful lives of intangible assets and the amortisation period are reviewed at the end of each financial year and the amortisation method is revised to reflect the changed pattern, if any.

(c) Research and development

Revenue expenditure pertaining to research is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Development costs of products are also charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year it is incurred, unless a product's technological feasibility including commercial market has been established or estimated, in which case such expenditure is capitalised. These costs are charged to the respective heads in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year it is incurred. The Property plant and equipment utlised for research and development are capitalised and depreciated in accordance with the policies stated for Property, plant and equipment and Intangible Assets.

(d) Impairment of non financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

(e) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the entity are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is entity's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and 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 statement of profit or loss.

(f) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

(i) Amortised Cost

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

(ii) Fair Value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

(iii) Fair Value through Profit or Loss

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement: Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or ‘other financial liabilities’.

(i) Financial Liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or are designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Gains or Losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(ii) Other Financial Liabilities:

Other financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the 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 (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial asset. In case of trade receivables, the Company follows the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Equity investment in subsidiaries and associates

Investment in subsidiaries and associates are carried at cost. Impairment recognized, if any, is reduced from the carrying value.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

(g) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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 an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Company are recognised at the proceeds received.

(h) Taxes

(i) Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income (OCI) or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach, deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

(iii) Minimum Alternate Tax

MAT payable for a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available in the statement of profit and loss as deferred tax with a corresponding asset only to the extent that there is probability that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. The said asset is shown as ‘MAT Credit Entitlement’ under Deferred Tax. The Company reviews the same at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have probable certainty that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

(i) Inventories:

Raw Materials are valued at lower of moving average cost or net realisable value.

Stores and Spares are valued at moving average cost.

Work-in-Progress stocks is converted into equivalent units of finished stocks. Work-in-Progress valued at lower of cost or net realisable value.

Finished stocks are valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower.

Bagasse, Molasses (Including B Heavy Molasses) **and waste/scrap** generated in the production process are valued at net realisable value.

The valuation of inventories includes taxes, duties of non refundable nature and direct expenses and other direct cost attributable to the cost of inventory, net of excise duty/ Goods and Service tax/countervailing duty / education cess and value added tax.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The net realizable value of work-in-progress is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished products. Raw materials and other supplies held for use in production of finished products are not written down below cost except in cases where material prices have declined and it is estimated that the cost of the finished products will exceed their net realizable value.

(j) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control or substantial risks and rewards of ownership 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. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The Company collects taxes such as GST, sales tax/value added tax, service tax, etc on behalf of the Government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, they are excluded from the aforesaid revenue/ income.

Effective April 1, 2018, the company adopted Ind AS 115 “Revenue from Contracts with customers”.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of manufactured and traded goods is recognised when the control or substantial risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the buyer under the terms of the contract.

Power sales are accounted as per the rate mentioned in Contracts entered with state governments and other entities.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income, including income arising from other financial instruments measured at amortized cost, is recognized using the effective interest rate method.

(iii) Dividend income

Dividends are recognised when right to receive is established.

(iv) Other income

Export benefits are accounted on the basis of completion of Export Obligation, which are to be received with a reasonable certainty.

(k) Employee Benefit Obligations:

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees’ services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

Other long-term employee benefit comprises of leave encashment towards unavailed leave and compensated absences, these are recognized based on the present value of defined obligation which is computed using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. These are accounted either as current employee cost or included in cost of assets as permitted.

(iii) Post-employment obligations

The company operates the following post-employment schemes:

(a) defined benefit plans viz gratuity,

(b) defined contribution plans viz state governed provident fund scheme and employee pension scheme.

Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The plan assets are administered by the approved gratuity fund trust.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions 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

The contribution paid/payable under the schemes is recognised during the period in which the employee renders the related service. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions 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.

(l) Government Grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the company will comply with all attached conditions. 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 within other income.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are credited to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets and presented within other income.

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

(m) Leases

The company has applied Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective approach and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under Ind AS 17.

(i) As a lessee

The company recognises a Right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The Right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. Right of- use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term.In addition, the Right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, company's incremental borrowing rate.

Generally, the company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate."

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months. The company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. "

(ii) As a lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

Lease income from operating leases where the company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases.

(n) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources, that can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle such an obligation.

A present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent liabilities are also disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non -occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

Claims against the Company where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognised in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised.

(o) Borrowing Costs:

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds and is measured with reference to the effective interest rate (EIR) applicable to the respective borrowing.

Borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of cost of such asset till such time as the asset is ready for its intended use or sale. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily requires a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

(p) Segment Reporting - Identification of Segments

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the company's chief operating decision maker to make decisions for which discrete financial information is available. Based on the management approach as defined in Ind AS 108, the chief operating decision maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments and geographic segments.

(q) Earnings per share

Basic 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

Diluted earnings per share

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 other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(r) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

(s) Current/non current classification

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

(t) Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest Lakh as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense for the periods presented.

Critical Estimates and Judgments

(i) Fair value measurement of Financial Instruments

When the fair values of financials assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques which involve various judgements and assumptions.

(ii) Estimation of net realizable value for inventories

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV).

NRV for completed inventory is assessed by reference to market conditions and prices existing at the reporting date and is determined by the Company, based on comparable transactions identified."

(iii) Recoverability of trade receivables

In case of trade receivables, the Company follows the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience except for power receivables.

(iv) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment/intangible assets

The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment/intangible assets at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

(v) Valuation of deferred tax assets

The Company reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period. The policy for the same has been explained under Note above.

(vi) Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the gratuity obligation 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 and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at March 31, 2020	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	During the period	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Free Hold Land	24,042.32	-	-	24,042.32	-	-	-	-	24,042.32	24,042.32
Building	6,030.68	253.22	-	6,283.90	879.88	244.59	-	1,124.47	5,159.43	5,150.80
Plant and Equipments	60,989.53	1,701.40	(77.26)	62,613.67	17,548.42	4,277.22	43.91	21,781.73	40,831.94	43,441.11
Furniture and Fixtures	276.90	6.03	-	282.93	76.14	29.40	-	105.55	177.38	200.76
Vehicles	436.16	0.91	(11.43)	425.63	229.69	41.21	9.76	261.13	164.50	206.47
Office Equipments	228.84	3.16	-	232.01	113.53	24.14	-	137.67	94.33	115.31
Computer Hardwares	174.68	55.57	-	230.25	104.54	39.94	-	144.47	85.78	70.14
Total (I)	**92,179.11**	**2,020.29**	**(88.69)**	**94,110.71**	**18,952.20**	**4,656.49**	**53.68**	**23,555.02**	**70,555.68**	**73,226.90**
Capital Work in Progress	1,668.73	1,585.73	(2,389.14)	865.32	-	-		-	865.32	1,668.73
Total (II)	**1,668.73**	**1,585.73**	**(2,389.14)**	**865.32**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**865.32**	**1,668.73**
(I + II)	**93,847.83**	**3,606.02**	**(2,477.83)**	**94,976.02**	**18,952.20**	**4,656.49**	**53.68**	**23,555.02**	**71,421.00**	**74,895.63**
Right - of- Use *	45.98	10.24	-	56.22	8.94	10.42	-	19.37	36.86	37.04
Total	**45.98**	**10.24**	**-**	**56.22**	**8.94**	**10.42**	**-**	**19.37**	**36.86**	**37.04**

* Refer Note 35

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at March 31, 2019	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	During the period	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Free Hold Land	24,157.88	-	(115.56)	24,042.32	-			-	24,042.32	24,157.88
Building	5,046.56	984.12	-	6,030.68	665.55	214.33	-	879.88	5,150.80	4,381.01
Plant and Equipments	53,480.30	7,509.23	-	60,989.53	13,450.56	4,097.86	-	17,548.42	43,441.11	40,029.89
Furniture and Fixtures	216.07	60.83	-	276.90	48.59	27.55	-	76.14	200.76	167.48
Vehicles	436.37		(0.21)	436.16	179.51	50.18	-	229.69	206.47	256.86
Office Equipments	211.35	17.49	-	228.84	83.95	29.59	-	113.53	115.31	127.40
Computer Hardwares	152.18	22.59	(0.09)	174.68	70.87	33.67	-	104.54	70.14	81.31
Total (I)	**83,700.69**	**8,594.27**	**(115.86)**	**92,179.11**	**14,499.03**	**4,453.18**	**-**	**18,952.20**	**73,226.90**	**69,201.83**
Capital Work in Progress	6,739.87	3,521.01	(8,592.15)	1,668.73	-	-		-	1,668.73	6,739.87
Total (II)	**6,739.87**	**3,521.01**	**(8,592.15)**	**1,668.73**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,668.73**	**6,739.87**
(I + II)	**90,440.56**	**12,115.28**	**(8,708.01)**	**93,847.83**	**14,499.03**	**4,453.18**	**-**	**18,952.20**	**74,895.63**	**75,941.69**
Right - of- Use (as on April 1, 2019)*	36.69	9.28	-	45.98	-	8.94	-	8.94	37.04	
Total	**36.69**	**9.28**	**-**	**45.98**	**-**	**8.94**	**-**	**8.94**	**37.04**	**-**

i. **Borrowing Cost Capitalised**
The amount of borrowing cost capitalised during the year ended March 31, 2021 was INR Nil (March 31, 2020 INR 179.26 Lakhs). The rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation was 10 %, which is effective interest rate of the specific borrowing.

ii. **Contractual Obligations**
Refer to Note 34 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at March 31, 2020	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	During the period	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Patents	30.02	-	-	30.02	6.74	5.86	-	12.60	17.42	23.28
Total	**30.02**	**-**	**-**	**30.02**	**6.74**	**5.86**	**-**	**12.60**	**17.42**	**23.28**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at March 31, 2019	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Patents	30.02	-	-	30.02	0.81	5.93	-	6.74	23.28	29.21
Total	**30.02**	**-**	**-**	**30.02**	**0.81**	**5.93**	**-**	**6.74**	**23.28**	**29.21**

6. FINANCIAL ASSETS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
(A) INVESTMENTS		
Non Current		
(1) Investments carried at fair value through Profit and Loss		
Unquoted		
Investments in Preference Shares		
3,57,604 Nonassessable shares of $0.001 par value of e2e Material INC, USA in Series B preferred Stock (March 31, 2020: 3,57,604)	134.65	134.65
Less : Loss allowance	(134.64)	(134.64)
	0.01	**0.01**
(2) Investments carried at Cost		
Unquoted		
Investments in Equity Instruments of Subsidiaries		
13,94,761 Equity Shares of EURO 1 each in Cayuga Investment B.V. (March 31, 2020: 13,94,761)	1,001.92	1,001.92
Less : Loss allowance	-	-
34,50,000 Equity Shares of INR 10 each in Solar Magic Private Limited (March 31, 2020: 34,50,000)	394.91	387.62
Investments in Equity Instruments of Associate		
210 Equity Shares of INR 100 each in The Book Centre Limited (March 31, 2020: 210)	0.21	0.21
Quoted		
Investments in Equity Instruments of Associate		
25,000 Equity Shares of INR 10 each in Pentokey Organy (India) Limited (March 31, 2020: 25,000,)	4.50	4.50
Total	**1,401.55**	**1,394.26**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	4.50	4.50
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	1,531.68	1,524.40
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments	134.64	134.64
Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss	0.01	0.01
Investments carried at cost	1,401.54	1,394.25

(B) LOANS		
Non Current		
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
Loans to Solar Magic Private Limited (Subsidiary)	255.83	413.03
Less: Allowance for bad & doubtful loans	-	-
Total	**255.83**	**413.03**
(C) OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Non Current		
Financial assets carried at amortised cost		
Security and Other Deposits	351.65	399.28
Total	**351.65**	**399.28**
Current		
Security Deposits	13.00	13.00
Claim Receivables*	3,201.16	6,251.09
Total	**3,214.16**	**6,264.09**
*It included Derivatives not designated as hedge - Foreign Exchange forward contracts		

7. INVENTORIES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
(Valued at lower of Cost and Net Realisable value)		
Raw materials		
In stock	8,871.21	8,722.29
Work-in-process	186.68	98.57
Finished goods		
In stock	31,154.12	27,382.44
In transit	-	34.55
Traded goods	36.54	16.26
Stores, chemicals and spares	2,035.74	1,878.51
Total	**42,284.29**	**38,132.62**

During the year ended March 31, 2021: NIL (March 31, 2020: INR 10 Lakhs) was recognised as an expense for inventories carried at net realisable value.

8. TRADE RECEIVABLES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Current		
Trade Receivables from customers	16,156.90	11,827.72
Receivables from step down subsidiary	74.28	191.95
Receivables from other Related parties (Refer Note 36)	-	39.77
	16,231.18	**12,059.44**
Breakup of Security details		
Unsecured, considered good	16,231.18	12,059.44
Significant increase in credit risk	314.38	199.65
Credit impaired	-	-
	16,545.56	**12,259.09**
Allowance for bad and doubtful debts		
Significant increase in credit risk	314.38	199.65
	314.38	**199.65**
	16,231.18	**12,059.43**

Debts due by directors or other officers of the company or any of them, either severally or jointly, with any other person or Trade or Other Receivable due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member amounted to INR Nil (Previous year 39.77 Lakhs).

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	60.45	38.29
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	100.93	52.05
Cash on hand	9.67	37.13
	171.05	**127.47**

10. OTHER BANK BALANCES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Deposits with banks to the extent held as margin money	3,588.30	3,023.35
Other Deposits with banks	588.42	804.87
	4,176.72	**3,828.22**

11. OTHER ASSETS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Non Current		
Capital Advances	6.36	102.80
Stores and spares(capital goods)	251.71	-
(Reasigning to the upcoming new project)		
Advances other than Capital advances		
- Advances for Supplies and Services	2,254.66	2,434.37
Less : Provision against Advances	(2,073.12)	(1,293.17)
	181.54	1,141.20
Others		
- Prepaid expenses	1,055.08	-
- Payment of Taxes (Net of Provisions)	27.32	275.10
- Balances with Statutory, Government Authorities*	176.22	206.14
Total	**1,698.23**	**1,725.24**
Current		
Advances other than Capital advances		
- Advances to Suppliers	2,151.24	2,284.80
Others		
- Prepaid expenses	281.91	293.25
- Export Incentive - Sugar cane	287.34	219.81
Total	**2,720.49**	**2,797.86**

*Includes Cenvat and VAT Credit receivables

12. INCOME TAX

Deferred Tax

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Deferred tax relates to the following:		
Temporary difference in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment	(8,140.50)	(8,290.48)
Temporary difference in the carrying amount of financial instruments at amortised cost	(11.65)	-
Impairment on financial assets at amortised cost	35.80	15.60
Unabsorbed Depreciation and Business Losses	8,037.22	9,841.13
Net Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)	**(79.13)**	**1,566.25**

Movement in deferred tax liabilities/assets

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening balance as of April 1	**1,566.25**	**1,484.07**
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in profit or loss	(1,666.71)	87.55
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in OCI	21.33	(5.98)
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in retained earning	-	0.61
Closing balance as at March 31	**(79.13)**	**1,566.25**

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Unrecognised deferred tax assets		
Unrecognised tax credits (MAT Entitlement)	1,211.19	1211.19

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liablities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Considering the probability of availability of future taxable profits in the period in which tax losses expire, deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of tax credits carried forward by the Company.

Major Components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 are as follows:

i. Income tax recognised in profit or loss

(₹ in Lakhs)

	2020-21	2019-20
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous year	216.76	-
Deferred tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	1,666.71	(87.55)
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	**1,883.47**	**(87.55)**

ii. Income tax recognised in OCI

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Net loss/(gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	21.33	(5.98)
Income tax expense recognised in OCI	**21.33**	**(5.98)**

iii. Amounts recognised directly in equity

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Aggregate current and deferred tax arising in the reporting period and not recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income but directly debited/(credited) to equity		
Deferred Tax: Ind AS 116 transition impact	**-**	**0.61**

Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by income tax rate for March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Accounting profit before income tax	**4,339.47**	**164.99**
Enacted tax rate in India	31.20%	31.20%
Income tax on accounting profits	**1,353.91**	**51.48**
Tax Effect of		
Depreciation	(7.35)	(87.63)
Expenses not allowable or considered separately under Income Tax	366.38	155.39
Expenses allowable and others	(135.93)	(316.26)
Losses carried forward to future years	89.69	109.48
Tax expense relating to earlier years	216.76	-
Tax at effective income tax rate	**1,883.47**	**(87.55)**

13. SHARE CAPITAL

i. Authorised Share Capital

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Equity Share of INR 10 each		Preference Share of INR 100 each	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
At March 31, 2019	4,20,00,000	4,200.00	18,00,000	1,800.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2020	4,20,00,000	4,200.00	18,00,000	1,800.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	4,00,00,000	4,000.00	-	-
At March 31, 2021	**8,20,00,000**	**8,200.00**	**18,00,000**	**1,800.00**

Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has one class of Equity shares having a par value of INR 10 each. Each holder of Equity shares is entitled to one vote per share and are subject to the preferential rights as prescribed under law or those of preference shareholders,if any. The Equity share holders are also subject to restrictions as presribed under the Companies Act, 2013. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in the case of Interim Dividend.

In the event of the Liquidation of the Company, the holders of the Equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts and preferential shareholders.

ii. Issued Capital

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Number	Amount
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
At March 31, 2019	**3,83,75,908**	**3,837.59**
Issued during the period	35,67,115	356.71
At March 31, 2020	**4,19,43,023**	**4,194.30**
Issued during the period	-	-
At March 31, 2021	**4,19,43,023**	**4,194.30**

This note covers the equity component of the issued convertible preference shares. The liability component is reflected in financial liabilities.

iii. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Number	% holding	Number	% holding
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid				
Somaiya Agencies Private Limited	93,54,668	22.30	93,54,668	22.30
Sakarwadi Trading Company Private Limited	60,15,790	14.34	60,15,790	14.34
Lakshmiwadi Mines and Minerals Private Limited	57,20,717	13.64	57,20,717	13.64
Mandala Capital AG Limited	49,26,983	11.75	49,26,983	11.75
Samir Shantilal Somaiya	60,21,211	14.36	60,21,211	14.36
Sindhur Construction Private Limited	29,33,461	6.99	29,33,461	6.99

iv. Aggregate number of equity shares issued as bonus, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date: NIL

v. None of the above shares are reserved for issue under options/ contract/ commitments for sale of shares or disinvestment.

14. OTHER EQUITY

Reserves and Surplus

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Securities Premium Reserve	26,260.94	26,260.94
General Reserve	1,865.38	1,865.38
Retained Earnings	12,912.04	10,503.09
Capital Redemption Reserve	573.50	573.50
	41,611.86	**39,202.91**

(a) Securities Premium Reserve

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening balance	26,260.94	20,196.84
Add/(Less):		
Premium on share issue (Net)	-	6,064.10
Closing balance	**26,260.94**	**26,260.94**

The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in Share premium reserve. This is not available for distribution of dividend but can be utilised for issuing bonus shares.

(b) General Reserve

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening balance	1,865.38	1,865.38
Add/(Less):	-	-
Closing balance	**1,865.38**	**1,865.38**

(c) Retained Earnings

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening balance	**10,503.09**	**10,238.71**
Net Profit/(Loss) for the period	2,456.00	252.54
Ind AS 116 - Transition Impact	-	(1.96)
Income tax effect on above	-	0.61
Items of Other Comprehensive Income directly recognised in Retained Earnings		
Remeasurement of gains (losses) on defined benefit plans	(68.38)	19.16
Income tax effect	21.33	(5.98)
Closing balance	**12,912.04**	**10,503.09**

(d) Capital Redemption Reserve (CRR)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening balance	573.50	573.50
Add/(Less):	-	-
Closing balance	**573.50**	**573.50**

Represents reserve created during redemption of preference shares and it is a non distributable reserve.

15. BORROWINGS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Non Current Borrowings		
Secured		
(a) Term Loans		
From Banks	33,629.73	8,992.74
From Others		
Sugar Development Fund	1,416.15	2,059.01
Others	3.26	12.66
Unsecured		
(a) Term Loans from Others		
Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	485.00	485.00
Deferred Cane Purchase Tax	856.44	775.94
(b) Public Deposits	2,743.20	2,027.70
(A)	**39,133.78**	**14,353.05**
Current Maturity of Non Current Borrowings		
(a) Term Loans		
From Banks	5,090.80	1,233.86
From Others		
Sugar Development Fund	790.80	790.80
Others	3.26	10.12
(B)	**5,884.86**	**2,034.78**
Total (A)-(B)	**33,248.92**	**12,318.27**
Current Borrowings		
Secured		
(a) From Banks		
Cash Credit / Packing Credit	13,371.04	18,642.94
Unsecured		
(a) Loans repayable on demand from Banks	-	23,760.85
(b) Public Deposits	1,239.60	1,604.95
(c) Others	1,784.00	-
Total	**16,394.64**	**44,008.74**

Non Current Borrowings

Details of Terms of repayment for Long Term Secured Borrowings (₹ in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
		Current	Non - Current	Current	Non - Current
1	**Sugar Development Fund**	790.80	790.80	790.80	1,581.62
	(Repayable in 5 equal yearly installments, last Installment falling due on March 2023.)				
2	**Hire Purchase Finance**	3.26	-	10.12	2.54
3	**Bank of India - Soft Loan**	1,303.00	4,451.92	760.06	5,754.94
	(Repayable IN 60 Equal Monthly instalments, last instalment falling due on Aug 2025)				
4	**Union Bank of India**	947.60	3,315.73	473.80	3,008.23
	(Repayable IN 20 Quarterly instalments, last instalment falling due on Sept 2025)				
5	**Union Bank of India**	1,800.00	6,300.00	-	-
	(Repayable IN 20 Quarterly instalments, last instalment falling due on Aug 2025)				
6	**SVC Cooperative Bank Ltd**	125.00	4,875.00	-	-
	(Repayable IN 32 Quarterly instalments, last instalment falling due on Mar 2029)				
7	**Indusind Bank Ltd**	915.20	9,596.40	-	-
	(Repayable IN 28 Quarterly instalments, last instalment falling due on Apr 2027)				
	Total	**5,884.86**	**29,329.85**	**2,034.78**	**10,347.32**

Nature of Securities:

Loan covered under Sr. No. 1, All Immoveable & Moveable Properties at Sameerwadi Factory , Karnataka on First Pari Passu Charge basis#.

#Note: Charges on Property, Plant and Equipment at Sameerwadi, Karnataka and Sakarwadi, Maharashtra is excluding exclusive charge on Plant and Equipment, charged to IDBI Trusteeship Services Ltd.

Loan covered under Sr.No.2, Exclusive Charge on Assets purchased under Hire purchase arrangements.

Loan covered under Sr.No. 3&4 , First Pari Passu Charge on Property, Plant & Equipment of Sameerwadi, Karnataka, and First Pari Passu Charge and Corporate Guarantee on certain Assets of Somaiya Properties and Investments Pvt Ltd.(SPIPL) (Formerly known as The Godavari Sugar Mills Pvt Ltd)- exclusively shared respectively with Union Bank for Project loan and Bank of India for Soft loan. Second Pari Passu charge on Current Asset of Sugar Division at Sameerwadi, Karnataka (for BOI). Second Pari Passu charge on Current Asset of Distillery Division at Sameerwadi, Karnataka (for UBI)

Loan covered under Sr.No. 5 , First Pari Passu Charge on Property, Plant & Equipment of Sameerwadi, Karnataka, and First Pari Passu Charge and Corporate Guarantee on certain Asset of Filmedia Communication Systems Pvt Ltd . Second Pari Passu charge on Current Asset of Sugar Division at Sameerwadi, Karnataka

Loan covered under Sr.No. 6 , First Pari Passu Charge on Property, Plant & Equipment of Sameerwadi, Karnataka. Second Pari Passu charge on Current Asset of Sugar Division at Sameerwadi, Karnataka

Loan covered under Sr.No. 7 , First Pari Passu Charge on Property-Land& Building only at Sakarwadi, Maharashtra and First Pari Passu charge on certain research center at Mahape, Maharashtra. First charge on Power receivables at Sameerwadi,Karnataka

The Company has not made any default in repayment of principal and interest as stipulated.

The Company has avail interest free purchase tax loan from Government of Karnataka, however the repayment schedule still to be informed. In view of this same has been classified under Non Current Liability.

Interest for above loans varies from 4% to 11.50% (Previous Year 4% to 13.20%).

Current Borrowings

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Secured		
(a) From Banks		
Cash Credit / Packing Credit	13,371.04	18,642.94
Unsecured		
(a) Loans repayable on demand from Banks	-	23,760.85
(b) Public Deposits	1,239.60	1,604.95
(c) Others	1,784.00	-

Nature of Security:

*Secured by First Pari Passu charge over current assets of the company (respective division), both present and future and second Pari Passu charge on Plant & Equipment; and Second charge on certain Assets of Somaiya Properties and Investments Pvt Ltd. (SPIPL) (Formerly known as The Godavari Sugar Mills Pvt Ltd) as a Corporate Guranatee of SPIPL.#

#Note: Second Charges on Property, Plant and Equipment at Sameerwadi, Karnataka and Sakarwadi, Maharashtra are excluding exclusive charge on Plant and Equipment, charged to IDBI Trusteeship Services Ltd.

Interest for above Cash credit Rupee loans varies from 10.00% to 10.95% (Previous Year 12.15% to 12.95%)

Interest for above Public deposit varies from 10.00% to 11.00% (Previous Year 10.00% to 11.00%)

Net debt Reconciliation

This section sets out an analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt for each of the periods specified :

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Liabilities from financing activities		
	Non Current Borrowings	Current Borrowings	Total Borrowings
Net Debt as at March 31, 2019	**5,763.06**	**74,658.58**	**81,114.91**
Cash Inflows		30,772.38	30,772.38
Cash Outflows	9,997.03	(58,831.55)	(48,834.52)
	15,760.09	**46,599.41**	**63,052.77**
Interest Expense			6,800.31
Interest Paid			(9,443.30)
Other non cash adjustments on account of IND AS	(793.13)	-	(793.13)
Net Debt as at March 31, 2020	**14,966.95**	**46,599.41**	**59,616.66**
Cash Inflows		48,296.16	48,296.16
Cash Outflows	24,392.90	(76,755.15)	(52,362.25)
	39,359.86	**18,140.42**	**55,550.57**
Interest Expense			7,164.14
Interest Paid			(7,742.62)
Other non cash adjustments on account of IND AS	1,232.73		1,232.73
Net Debt as at March 31, 2021	**40,592.58**	**18,140.42**	**56,204.82**

16. LEASE LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Non Current		
Lease Liabilities (Refer Note 35)	32.23	30.99
	32.23	**30.99**
Current		
Lease Liabilities (Refer Note 35)	8.62	9.35
	8.62	**9.35**

17. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Non Current		
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost		
Other payable	7.18	7.19
	7.18	7.19
Current		
(i) Financial Liabilities at amortised cost		
Current maturities of long term debts	5,884.86	2,034.78
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	676.40	1,254.87
Security Deposits	67.97	63.38
Other payable	2,158.00	1,686.78
	8,787.23	**5,039.81**
Total	**8,787.23**	**5,039.81**

18. TRADE PAYABLES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Current		
Trade Payables to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	486.62	231.29
Trade Payables to Related Parties (Refer Note 36)	88.21	302.74
Trade Payables to Others	37,497.78	35,597.12
Total	**38,072.61**	**36,131.15**

19. OTHER LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Non Current		
Government Grants		
- Deferred Cane Purchase Tax	92.31	160.19
- Sugar Development Fund	61.64	165.49
- BOI Soft Loan	0.00	690.82
- For depreciable assets	107.91	123.53
	261.86	**1,140.03**
Current		
Advance received from Customers	352.87	200.96
Government Grants		
- Deferred Cane Purchase Tax	65.95	78.57
- Sugar Development Fund	103.82	147.92
- BOI Soft Loan	0.00	313.47
- For depreciable assets	19.45	23.28
Statutory Liabilities	197.72	230.99
	739.81	**995.19**

20. PROVISIONS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Non Current		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer Note 33)		
Leave encashment	169.38	154.65
Total	**169.38**	**154.65**
Current		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer Note 33)		
Gratuity	79.67	134.60
Leave encashment	292.99	296.53
Total	**372.66**	**431.13**

21. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening balance	1,703.27	933.02
Grants received during the year	(1,023.74)	981.39
Released to statement of profit and loss	(228.44)	(211.15)
Closing Balance	**451.09**	**1,703.27**

22. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Sale of products	1,52,626.24	1,44,878.21
	1,52,626.24	**1,44,878.21**

23. OTHER INCOME

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Interest income on bank fixed deposits	218.94	288.35
Other Non Operating Income		
Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	37.35	-
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	118.08	386.47
Government Grants Income	19.45	22.89
Financial Guarantee Income	7.28	7.42
Sundry balances written back	-	390.00
Miscellaneous Income	310.31	177.51
	711.41	**1,272.64**

24. COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Cost of Material Consumed *	1,08,316.00	88,002.56
	1,08,316.00	**88,002.56**

*The Cost of Raw material consumed includes cane price of INR 1917.28 Lakhs for FY 2018-2019 (Previous year INR Nil) agreed and accounted in the current year. The cost so incurred has not been considered for valuation of the sugar inventory.

25. PURCHASES OF STOCK-IN-TRADE

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Purchases of Stock-In-Trade	311.05	232.53
	311.05	**232.53**

26. CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WORK-IN-PROGRESS AND STOCK-IN-TRADE

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Inventories as at the beginning of the year		
Work - in - process	98.57	46.33
Finished goods	27,416.99	45,621.62
Total	**27,515.56**	**45,667.95**
Less : Inventories as at the end of the year		
Work - in - process	186.68	98.57
Finished goods	31,154.12	27,416.99
Total	**31,340.80**	**27,515.56**
Net decrease / (increase) in inventories	**(3,825.24)**	**18,152.39**

27. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Salaries, wages and bonus	7,053.64	6,998.67
Director's Remuneration	439.34	365.45
Contribution to provident and other funds	518.94	528.59
Staff welfare expenses	354.04	369.77
	8,365.96	**8,262.48**

28. FINANCE COST

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Interest Expense on		
Term Loan	2,545.69	811.68
Cash Credit	1,434.45	2,220.54
Others	3,179.91	3,763.87
Interest expense on Lease Liabilities	4.08	4.22
	7,164.13	**6,800.31**

29. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Depreciation on tangible assets and ROU assets	4,666.92	4,462.12
Amortisation on intangible assets	5.86	5.93
	4,672.78	**4,468.05**

30. OTHER EXPENSES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Manufacturing Expenses		
Power and Fuel	8,372.63	7,871.13
Repairs and maintenance		
Plant and Machinery	2,736.17	2,493.26
Buildings	93.63	71.96
Others	317.24	391.81
Stores, consumables and packing material	2,654.60	2,186.08
Packing, forwading and storage	1,835.33	1,510.41
	16,009.60	**14,524.65**
Selling Expense	4,143.24	2,296.88
Administration Expense		
Payments to auditors (Refer note below)	34.00	30.00
Contribution to Scientific Research Institution	115.00	76.00
Insurance	384.93	259.81
Professional Charges	494.28	497.76
General Expenses (Including travelling,telephone, etc.)	1,667.56	1,760.77
Director's Fees	29.40	18.20
Rent, Rates and taxes	220.81	290.97
Provision on Receivables	114.73	50.00
Provision for Doubt debt	779.95	-
Fair value loss on financial instrument at Fair value through profit and loss	-	262.49
	3,840.66	**3,246.01**
Total	**23,993.50**	**20,067.54**

Details of Payments to Auditors

(₹ in Lakhs)

	2020-21	2019-20
As Auditor		
Statutory Audit Fee	25.00	22.00
Tax Audit Fee	9.00	8.00
	34.00	**30.00**

*Includes interest paid pursuant to SEBI Order dated January 1, 2016, aggregating to INR 1025.52 Lakhs (net of interest capitalised in capital)

31. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
i. On Revenue Account :		
Manufacturing Expenses		
Stores, Spares and Tools consumed	51.55	68.34
Payments to and provision for employees		
- Salaries, Wages, Bonus, Allowances, contribution to provident and other funds etc.	453.85	520.32
Other Expenses		
- Legal and Professional charges	161.18	120.27
- Other Expenses	380.18	290.64
Total	**1,046.77**	**999.56**
ii. On Capital Account	48.12	172.88
iii. On Capital Work in Progress (Anti Cancer Molecules)	404.01	311.54
Total Research & Development Expenditure (i + ii + iii)	**1,498.90**	**1,483.98**

32. EARNINGS PER SHARE

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
(a) Basic earnings per share (INR)	5.86	0.62
(b) Diluted earnings per share	5.86	0.62
(c) Reconciliations of earnings used in calculating earnings per share		
Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating basic earnings per share	2,456.00	252.54
Diluted earnings per share		
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating basic earnings per share	2,456.00	252.54
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating diluted earnings per share	2,456.00	252.54
(d) Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator		
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	4,19,43,023	4,06,86,774
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating Diluted earnings per share	**4,19,43,023**	**4,06,86,774**

There have been no other transactions involving Equity shares or potential Equity shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

33. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2021			March 31, 2020		
	Current	Non Current	Total	Current	Non Current	Total
Leave Encashment	292.99	169.38	462.37	296.53	154.65	451.18
Gratuity	79.67	-	79.67	134.60	-	134.60
Total Employee Benefit Obligation	**372.66**	**169.38**	**542.04**	**431.13**	**154.65**	**585.78**

(i) Leave Encashment

The leave obligations cover the company’s liability for sick and earned leave.

The amount of the provision of INR 292.99 Lakhs (March 31, 2020: INR 296.53 Lakhs) is presented as current, since the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations.

(ii) Post Employment obligations

a) Defined benefit plans - Gratuity

The company provides for gratuity for employees in india as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of five years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/ termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied by number of years of service.

The gratuity plan is a funded plan and the company makes contributions to recognised funds in India. The company does not fully fund the liability and maintains a target level of funding to be maintained over a period of time based on estimations of expected gratuity payments.

The amount recognised in the balance sheet and the movement in the net defined benefit obligation over the period are as follows

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net amount
As at March 31, 2019	**1,760.01**	**1,573.70**	**186.31**
Current service cost	134.00		134.00
Past Service Cost -(vested benefits)			-
Interest expense/(income)	127.96	120.41	7.54
Adjustment to Opening Fair Value of Plan Asset			-
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**261.96**	**120.41**	**141.55**
Remeasurements			
Return of plan assets, excluding amount included in interest (income)		(15.30)	15.30
(Gain)/Loss from change in financial assumptions	(26.49)		(26.49)
Experience (gains)/losses	(7.97)		(7.97)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**(34.46)**	**(15.30)**	**(19.16)**
Employer contributions		174.09	(174.09)
Benefit payments	(152.69)	(152.69)	-
As at March 31, 2020	**1,834.82**	**1,700.22**	**134.60**
Current service cost	139.05	-	139.05
Past Service Cost -(vested benefits)	-	-	-
Interest expense/(income)	119.31	125.80	(6.50)
Adjustment to Opening Fair Value of Plan Asset	-	204.48	(204.48)
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**258.35**	**330.29**	**(71.93)**
Remeasurements			
Return of plan assets, excluding amount included in interest (income)	-	(26.84)	26.84
(Gain)/Loss from change in demographic assumptions			-
(Gain)/Loss from change in financial assumptions	63.74	-	63.74
Experience (gains)/losses	(22.20)	-	(22.20)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**41.53**	**(26.84)**	**68.37**
Employer contributions	-	51.39	(51.39)
Benefit payments	(160.64)	(160.64)	-
As at March 31, 2021	**1,974.06**	**1,894.40**	**79.67**

The net liability disclosed above relates to funded and unfunded plans are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Present value of funded obligations	1,974.06	1,834.82
Fair value of plan assets	1,894.40	1,700.22
Deficit of funded plan	**79.66**	**134.61**
Unfunded plans	-	-
Deficit of gratuity plan	**79.66**	**134.61**

The major categories of plan assets of the fair value of the total plan assets are as follows :

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Other Insurance Contracts (LIC of India) (100%)	1,894.40	1,700.22

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Mortality	IALM (2012-14) Ult.	IALM (2006-08) Ult.
Interest/ Discount Rate	6.32%	6.80%
Rate of Increase in Compensation	3.00%	3.00%
Expected average remaining service	14.49	14.39
Retirement age	60 Years	60 Years
Emplyoee Attrition Rate	"Upto Age 45: 2% 46 and above: 1%"	"Upto Age 45: 2% 46 and above: 1%"

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2021 is shown below:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Assumptions	Discount rate		Salary escalation rate	
Sensitivity Level	1% increase	1% decrease	1% increase	1% decrease
March 31, 2021				
Impact on defined benefit obligation	(132.34)	152.69	152.86	(134.37)
% Impact	-7.21%	8.32%	8.33%	-7.32%
March 31, 2020				
Impact on defined benefit obligation	(103.65)	154.95	154.50	(104.83)
% Impact	-5.65%	8.44%	8.42%	-5.71%

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined beenfit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occuring at the end of the reporting period.

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Expected Outgo First	277.45	247.74
Expected Outgo Second	175.63	158.88
Expected Outgo Third	125.01	183.10
Expected Outgo Fourth	180.73	127.01
Expected Outgo Fifth	216.95	175.09
Expected Outgo Six to Ten years	692.23	728.58
Total expected payments	**1,667.99**	**1,620.40**

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 7.98 years (March 31, 2020: 7.89 years)

b) Defined contribution plans

The company also has defined contribution plans. Contributions are made to provident fund in India for employees at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per regulations. The contributions are made to registered provident fund administered by the government. The obligation of the company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any contructive obligation. The expense recognised during the period towards defined contribution plan is INR 365.93 Lakhs (March 31, 2020: INR 381.85 Lakhs)

34. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

A. Commitments

Capital Commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not recognised as liabilities is as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Property, plant and equipment	4,933.75	355.17

B. Contingent Liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Excise duty and Service Tax (Excluding Interest and Penalty)	791.00	791.00
Bank Guarantees	1,963.39	2,919.57
Letter of Credits	3,162.74	3,334.67
Corporate Guarantee to Karnataka Bank	763.12	-

i. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR)

The Company has taken financial assistance from Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) of INR 485 Lakhs to develop technology for manufacture of Polymer grade Lactic Acid. Before start of the project, assurance was given about the successful bench scale development and scalability of the process/technology by CSIR.

The project was not successful, and National Chemical Laboratory (NCL) / CSIR could not demonstrate the technology to make polymer grade Lactic Acid and accepted by NCL and also third party engineering firm appointed by CSIR.

CSIR has demanded the financial assistance back and the Company reply was that the Arbitration Application was barred by time. Supreme Court admitting SLP stayed Order of the Delhi High Court on condition of deposit of Rs 100 Lakhs and the company have deposited ₹ 100 Lakhs during the year. Fresh date for hearing is awaited

ii National Green Tribunal

National Green Tribunal (NGT) has permitted, Prof C. R. Babu, Professor Emeritus, Centre for Environment Management of Degraded Ecosystems (CEMDE), University of Delhi, for Bio-remediation of contaminated soil and surface water bodies at Sakarwadi.

The Chairman of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) had reviewed the progress made in the project and has acknowledged the progress made till date. Company has applied for the extension of time. Hearing posted on 22nd July 2021.

III. Sale of Extra Neutral Alcohol (ENA) to Bottling Plant

The Company has sold ENA (Qty 13,110 KL Valued Rs 7,023 Lacs in the year 2020-21 and Qty 9,110 KL Valued Rs. 5,210.23 Lacs in the period Apr 2019- March 20) to various customers of IFL (Potable industry) without GST. As per law , ENA is chargeable under GST. The Customers have interpreted that GST is not applicable to Indian -Made Foreign Liquor IFL (potable industry) and customers have volunteered and have given undertaking for reimbursement of tax plus interest whenever department of taxes may raise notices for the same. The matter was referred to GST Council by Indian Sugar Mills Association in July 2017 and thereafter followed by reminders from time to time However in view of difference of opinion, GST Council has referred the matter to Advocate General of India for his opinion. GST Council is yet to communicate its decision on the matter.

IV. Customs Revenue Audit (CRA)

The Chemical Unit at Sakarwadi is under Export Oriented Unit (EOU) and the second block of Five-year Term started from July 2016 and from July 2017 post GST policy amendment, clause of 50:50 was removed & only positive NFE was introduced. In second block due to slowdown & recession in international market DTA sale was higher then allowed thereby the company could not maintain 50:50 ratio.

As per Custom Audit report the company need to pay Rs 362 Lakhs and close for ratio of sales more in domestic market prior to GST and not to wait for five-year completion terms.

The company has submitted that the basis for determining the ratio is not correct as sales to EOU and block of five years to be considered for additional duty. Development Commissioner office have forwarded the company reply to CRA HO Mumbai custom & response is awaited.

V. Cross Subsidy Surcharges to HESCOM

For captive use of power, Assistant Executive Engineer [Electrical] HESCOM Subdivision Mahalingpur, there is a demand notice for ₹ 591 Lakhs towards Cross Subsidy Surcharges for imported power from IEX (Indian Energy Exchange).

Writ Petition has been filed before the Honourable High Court of Karnataka. The court has disposed of the matter on 04/11/2020 through a common Order and have suggested to approach KERC (Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission).

The company has filed petition before the KERC on 30.12.2020.

Respondent has to submit the objections before KERC. Now the matter is pending with KERC, due to COVID-19 pandemic till date next hearing is not listed.

The company advocate has advised that the demand will not sustain.

1. The Company does not expect any reimbursements in respect of the above contingent liabilities.
2. It is not practicable to estimate the timing of cash flows except Letter of Credits , in respect of matters stated above. Letter of Credits are due within three to six months

C. Financial Guarantees

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Guarantee/security given by the Company for loan taken by:		
Solar Magic Private Limited (SAFAL, NBFC)	-	33.22
Solar Magic Private Limited (Union Bank of India earlier Corporation Bank)	485.64	461.05

35. TRANSITION TO IND AS 116

The Company's lease asset primarily consist of leases buildings for office premises having the lease terms between 1 and 10 years. Effective 1st April, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on 1st April, 2019 using the modified retrospective method and has taken the adjustment to retained earnings, on the date of initial application. Consequently, the Company recorded the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset at its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date of the lease, but discounted at the Company's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

On transition, the adoption of the new standard resulted in recognition of Right of Use INR asset of 36.69 Lakhs, and a lease liability of INR 38.65 Lakhs. The cumulative effect of applying the standard, amounting to INR 1.96 Lakhs was debited to retained earnings.

The following is the summary of practical expedients elected on initial application:

(a) Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar end date

(b) Applied the exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application

(c) Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application

(d) Applied the practical expedient by not reassessing whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at the date of initial application. Instead applied the standards only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

Particulars	March 31,2021	March 31,2020
Opening Balance	**37.04**	**-**
Transition impact on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 "Leases" (Refer Note 34 and 6)	-	36.69
Total Right of Use on the date of transition	**37.04**	**36.69**
Additions during the year	10.24	9.28
Depreciation of Right of use assets	(10.42)	(8.94)
Closing Balance	**36.86**	**37.04**

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

Particulars	March 31,2021	March 31,2020
Opening Balance	40.34	-
Transition impact on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 "Leases"		38.65
Additions during the year	10.24	9.28
Finance cost accrued during the year	4.08	4.22
Payment of lease liabilities	(13.82)	(11.81)
Closing Balance	**40.85**	**40.34**
Current Lease Liabilities	32.23	30.99
Non-current Lease Liabilities	**8.62**	**9.35**

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 39

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 11.25 %

Rental expense recorded for short-term leases was 162.04 Lakhs (Previous year : INR 153.15 Lakhs) for the year ended March 31, 2021.

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

36. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(i) List of related parties as per the requirements of Ind-AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures

Nature of Relationship	Name of Related Party	Country of Incorporation
List of related parties :		
Subsidiary	Solar Magic Private Limited	India
	Cayuga Investment B.V.	Netherlands
Fellow Subsidiary	Godavari Biorefineries B.V.	Netherlands
	Godavari Biorefineries INC.	U.S.A.
Associate	Pentokey Organy (India) Limited	India
	The Book Centre Limited	India
Enterprises over which Key management personnel are able to exercise significant influence	Somaiya Properties and Investments Private Limited	India
	Somaiya Agencies Private Limited	India
	Jasmine Trading Co. Private Limited	India
	K. J. Somaiya & Sons Private Limited	India
	Lakshmiwadi Mines & Minerals Private Limited	India
	Somaiya Chemical Industries Private Limited	India
	Sakarwadi Trading Company Limited	India
	Arpit Limited	India
	Filmedia Communication System Private Limited	India
	Zenith Commercial Agency Private Limited	India
	Somaiya Vidyavihar	India
	K. J. Somaiya Medical Trust	India
	K. J. Somaiya Institute of Applied Agricultural Research	India

Nature of Relationship	Name of Related Party	Country of Incorporation
Key Management Personnel	Samir S. Somaiya (Chairman and Managing Director)	
	Sangeeta A. Srivastava (Executive Director from 1 st August, 2020)	
	Vinay V.Joshi (Executive Director up to 30th September, 2020)	
	Shrinivas N. Bableshwar (Director - Works up to 14 th August 2018)	
	Bhalachandra R. Bakshi (Executive Director)	
	Mohan Somanathan (Director - Works)	
	Werner Wutscher (Non Executive Director up to 21st June, 2019)	
	Preeti Singh Rawat (Non Executive Women Director)	
	Kailash Pershad (Independent Director)	
	Jayendra Shah (Independent Director)(Upto 4th February 2021)	
	Uday Garg (Nominee Director)	
	Hemant Luthra (Independent Director w.e.f 27th Sept 2020)	
	Lakshmikantam Mannpalli (Independent Director)	
	Sanjay Puri (Independent Director From 1st August, 2020)	
	Naresh. S. Khetan (Chief Financial Officer)	
	Swarna S. Gunware (Company Secretary)	
Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Harinakshi Somaiya	

(ii) Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties (₹ in Lakhs)

Name	Nature of Transaction	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Solar Magic Private Limited	Loans and Advances Given/(Recd)	(157.21)	(43.56)
	Interest income Received	27.95	33.84
	Purchases	39.22	15.67
Godavari Biorefineries INC.	Commission / Reimbursement of Expenses	188.32	102.37
Godavari Biorefineries B.V.	Commission / Reimbursement of Expenses	175.68	177.91
	Sales	1,542.97	1,323.65
The Book Centre Limited	Purchases	13.66	19.18
K.J, Somaiya Institute of Applied Agricultural Research	Purchases	25.95	26.93
	Contribution paid	115.00	76.00
Zenith Commercial Agency Private Limited	Purchases	-	3.76
Arpit Limited	Purchases	-	3.69
	Rent paid	1.42	1.42
	Sales	-	162.84
Somaiya Agencies Private Limited	Purchases	1.37	0.58
Somaiya Properties & Investments Private Limited	Rent paid	26.49	27.15
	Purchases	7.00	-
K. J.Somaiya & Sons Private Limited	Royalty paid	170.43	158.22
Filmedia Communications System Private Limited	Service Charges paid	9.79	10.62
	Rent paid	147.26	147.26
Somaiya Vidyavihar/ Somaiya Medical Trust	Software / Training Expenses / Professional fees	0.42	9.26
Somaiya Vidyavihar/ Somaiya Medical Trust	Sanitiser Sales	0.85	-
Somaiya Vidyavihar	Donation paid	8.80	15.71
Samir S. Somaiya	Remuneration paid	263.09	230.42
	Purchases	8.73	8.78
Vinay V. Joshi	Remuneration paid	51.16	91.54

Name	Nature of Transaction	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Sangeeta A Srivastava	Remuneration paid	56.92	-
Shrinivas N. Bableshwar	Remuneration paid	-	5.45
Bhalchandra R. Bakshi	Remuneration paid	52.12	40.28
Mohan Somanathan	Remuneration paid	54.18	46.79
Naresh S Khetan	Remuneration paid	77.24	76.14
Swarna S Gunware	Remuneration paid	10.35	10.27
Harinakshi Somaiya	Purchases	4.69	5.20
Jayendra Shah	Director's fees paid	4.20	1.75
Hemant Luthra	Director's fees paid	5.60	0.70
Kailash Pershad	Director's fees paid	5.60	4.20
Lakshmikantam Mannpalli	Director's fees paid	5.60	4.90
Dr. Preeti Rawat	Director's fees paid	2.10	2.10
Mandala Capital AG Limited	Director's fees paid	4.90	4.20
Werner Wutscher	Director's fees paid	-	0.35
Sanjay Puri	Director's fees paid	2.10	-

(iii) Outstanding balances arising from sales/purchases of goods and services (₹ in Lakhs)

Name	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Investments		
Solar Magic Private Limited *	345.00	345.00
Cayuga Investments BV	1,001.92	1,001.92
(* Excludes IND AS adjustments)		
Trade Receivables		
Godavari Biorefineries BV	74.28	191.95
Arpit Limited	-	39.77
Trade Payables		
Solar Magic Private Limited	-	0.11
Godavari Biorefineries INC.	36.20	102.37
Godavari Biorefineries BV	52.01	154.72
Filmedia Communications System Pvt Ltd	-	0.75
K.J.Somaiya & Sons Pvt. Ltd.	-	40.12
Somaiya Vidyavihar/ Somaiya Medical Trust	-	4.68

(iv) Loans to related parties (₹ in Lakhs)

Name	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Solar Magic Private Limited	255.83	413.03

(v) Other balances with related parties (₹ in Lakhs)

Name	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Samir S. Somaiya	(1.36)	(1.36)
Somaiya Chemicals Industries Pvt. Ltd.	-	35.00

(vi) Key management personnel compensation (₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Directors' sitting fees	30.10	18.20
Short term employee benefits	495.32	500.89
	525.42	**519.09**

(vii) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. The Company has given guarantee/security to the lenders of subsidiary companies amounting to INR 485.64 Lakhs (March 31, 2020: INR 494.26 Lakhs). For the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amount owed by related parties March 2021: Nil (March 31, 2020: NIL). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and market in which the related party operates.

37. SEGMENT REPORTING

A. For management purposes, the Company is organized into following four business units based on the risks and rates of returns of the products offered by these unit as per Ind AS 108 on 'Operating Segment' :

Sugar

Cogeneration (Green Power)

Chemicals / Bio based Chemicals

Distillery

No operating segments have been agrregated to form the above reportable operating segment

The Managing Director (MD) monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the standalone financial statements. Also, the Company's financing (including finance costs and finance income) and income taxes are managed on a Group basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

Year ended March 31, 2021 (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Sugar	Cogeneration	Chemicals	Distillery	Interunit Transfer	Unallocated	Total
Revenue							
External Revenue / Operating Revenue	49,314.61	4,051.77	53,643.66	45,616.20	-	-	1,52,626.24
Inter-segment	29,664.91	7,955.01	-	127.87	(37,747.79)	-	-
Total revenue	**78,979.52**	**12,006.78**	**53,643.66**	**45,744.07**	**(37,747.79)**	**-**	**1,52,626.24**
Other Non Operating Income							
Other Income	303.40	0.00	120.91	68.18		218.93	711.41
	303.40	0.00	120.91	68.18	-	218.93	711.41
Total revenue	**79,282.92**	**12,006.78**	**53,764.56**	**45,812.24**	**(37,747.79)**	**218.94**	**1,53,337.66**
Segment profit							
Operating Profit Before Interest Expense	293.10	1,252.30	3,633.65	6,839.71		(515.15)	11,503.60
Interest Expense						7,164.13	7,164.13
Excess / (Short) provision for Income Tax							216.76
Tax Expenses							1,666.71
Net Profit / (Loss)							**2,456.00**
Segment Asset	36,813.04	3,359.69	19,906.42	12,426.00			72,505.15
Capital assets including CWIP	27,408.56	8,466.63	17,293.85	18,306.24		-	71,475.28
Total Segment Asset	**64,221.60**	**11,826.32**	**37,200.27**	**30,732.24**	**-**	**-**	**1,43,980.43**
Total Segment Liabilities	71,972.70	346.14	18,322.39	7,453.92		79.13	98,174.28
Other disclosures							
Capital expenditure	173.14	0.71	387.32	1,437.43		31.94	2,030.54
Segment Depreciation	1,626.53	889.10	677.12	1,362.45		117.58	4,672.78

Year ended March 31, 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Sugar	Cogeneration	Chemicals	Distillery	Interunit Transfer	Unallocated	Total
Revenue							
External Revenue / Operating Revenue	62,664.01	4,147.17	45,417.64	32,649.39	-	-	1,44,878.21
Inter-segment	25,774.60	6,515.32	-	48.89	(32,338.81)	-	-
Total revenue	**88,438.61**	**10,662.49**	**45,417.64**	**32,698.28**	**(32,338.81)**	**-**	**1,44,878.21**
Other Non Operating Income							
Other Income	533.88	10.16	440.02	0.24	-	288.34	1,272.64
	533.88	**10.16**	**440.02**	**0.24**	**-**	**288.34**	**1,272.64**
Total revenue	**88,972.49**	**10,672.64**	**45,857.66**	**32,698.52**	**(32,338.81)**	**288.34**	**1,46,150.85**
Segment profit							
Operating Profit Before Interest Expense	1,499.67	857.66	1,013.89	4,133.85	-	(539.78)	6,965.30
Interest Expense						6,800.31	6,800.31
Excess / (Short) provision for Income Tax							-
Tax Expenses						(87.55)	(87.55)
Net Profit / (Loss)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**252.54**
Segment Asset	34,885.25	3,109.43	18,840.30	10,478.52	-	1,394.25	68,707.76
Capital assets including CWIP	28,811.45	9,355.02	16,966.46	18,439.58	-	1,383.45	74,955.95
Total Segment Asset	**63,696.70**	**12,464.45**	**35,806.76**	**28,918.10**	**-**	**2,777.70**	**1,43,663.71**
Total Segment Liabilities	75,217.39	503.66	17,259.30	7,286.14		-	1,00,266.50
Other disclosures							
Capital expenditure	548.65	102.11	2,162.76	5,781.14	-	45.59	8,640.25
Segment Depreciation	1,622.36	935.61	611.98	1,175.69		122.42	4,468.05

Adjustments and eliminations

Finance income and costs, and fair value gains and losses on financial assets are not allocated to individual segments as the underlying instruments are managed on a group basis.

Current taxes, deferred taxes and certain financial assets and liabilities are not allocated to those segments as they are also managed on a group basis.

Capital expenditure consists of additions of property,plant and equipment and intangible assets.

B. Information about geographical areas

The company is domiciled in India. The amount of its revenue from external customers broken down by location of the customers is shown in the table below:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
India	1,23,990.07	1,20,163.55
Outside India	28,636.16	24,714.66
	1,52,626.23	**1,44,878.21**

All non current assets of the Company are located in India.

Revenue from Major Customers

Revenue from customers exceeding 10% of total revenue for the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 were as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Segment	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	Number of Customers	Revenue	Number of Customers	Revenue
Sugar	1	8,350.68	1	18,171.82
Cogen	5	4,047.37	5	4,143.73
Chemical	1	8,249.75	1	6,611.05
Distillery	1	7,023.00	1	4,789.33
		27,670.80		**33,715.93**

38. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

i. Financial Instruments by Category

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying Amount		Fair Value	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Amortised cost				
Trade Receivables	16,231.18	12,059.44	16,231.18	12,059.44
Loans	255.83	413.03	255.83	413.03
Cash and Cash Equivalents	171.05	127.47	171.05	127.47
Other Bank Balances	4,176.72	3,828.22	4,176.72	3,828.22
Security Deposits	351.65	399.28	351.65	399.28
Other Financial Assets	3,176.81	6,264.08	3,176.81	6,264.08
FVTPL				
Investments in Preference Shares	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Derivative financial assets	37.35	-	37.35	-
Total	**24,400.58**	**23,091.53**	**24,400.58**	**23,091.53**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Amortised cost				
Borrowings	55,528.42	58,361.79	55,528.42	58,361.79
Lease Liabilities	40.85	40.34	40.85	40.34
Trade Payables	38,072.57	36,131.15	38,072.57	36,131.15
Other financial liabilities	2,909.55	3,012.21	2,909.55	3,012.21
Total	**96,551.40**	**97,545.49**	**96,551.40**	**97,545.49**

The management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables, security deposits, trade payables, and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

The fair values for loans and non current security deposits were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. 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 fair values of non current borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

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 measure at fair value. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determing fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table:

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurement:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021			Total	March 31, 2020			Total
	Fair value measurement using				Fair value measurement using			
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
Financial Assets								
Financial Investments at FVTPL								
Investments in Preference Shares	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.01	0.01
Derivatives - Foreign Exchange forward contract	-	37.35	-	37.35	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Assets	**-**	**37.35**	**0.01**	**37.35**	**-**	**-**	**0.01**	**0.01**
Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

iii. Fair value measurement

Level 1 - Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds 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 period. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

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 are not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unquoted equity shares.

There have been no transfers among Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the period

iv. Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific Valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments
- the fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis

The fair value of unquoted equity instruments is not significantly different from their carrying value and hence the management has considered their carrying amount as fair value.

39. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company's activity expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. In order to minimise any adverse effects on the financial performance of the company, derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange forward contracts, foreign currency option contracts are entered to hedge certain foreign currency risk exposures. Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes and not as trading or speculative instruments. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the impact of hedge accounting in the financial statements.

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations leading to a financial loss. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, financial assets carried at amortised cost and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers including outstanding receivables.

i. Credit risk management

To manage the credit risk, Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers; taking into account factors such as credit track record in the market and past dealings with the company for extension of credit to Customer. Company monitors the payment track record of the customers, restrict credit limited in SAP, credit rating etc. Concentrations of credit risk are limited as a result of the company's large and diverse customer base. Company has also taken advances and security deposits from its customers / agents, which mitigate the credit risk to an extent. Generally, term deposits are maintained with banks with which company has also availed borrowings.

ii. Provision for expected credit losses - Trade Receivables

The company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of loss allowance on Trade receivables.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates.

Exposure - Trade Receivables (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Past Due		Total
	Up to 6 Months	More than 6 Months	
As at March 31,2021	14,970.57	1,260.61	16,231.18
As at March 31,2020	10,385.35	1,674.09	12,059.44

iii. Reconciliation of loss allowance provision - Trade receivables

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	
Loss allowance on March 31, 2019	**149.65**
Changes in loss allowance	50.00
Loss allowance on March 31, 2020	**199.65**
Changes in loss allowance	114.73
Loss allowance on March 31, 2021	**314.38**

iv. Provision for expected credit losses - Other financial assets

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, loans, deposits with banks and financial institutions and other financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk is INR 8,132.28 Lakhs (March 31, 2020: INR 11,032.09 Lakhs). The company does not expect credit loss on other financial assets.

(B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that a company may encounter difficulties in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or other financial assets. The table below provides undiscounted cash flows towards financial liabilities into relevant maturity based on the remaining period at the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities **(₹ in Lakhs)**

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
March 31, 2021				
Borrowings	55,528.42	16,394.64	28,622.18	10,511.60
Trade payables	38,072.57	38,072.57		
Lease Liabilities	40.85	8.62	32.23	
Other financial liabilities	2,909.55	2,909.55		
Total non derivative liabilities	**96,551.40**	**57,385.39**	**28,654.41**	**10,511.60**
March 31, 2020				
Borrowings	58,361.79	44,008.74	13,336.35	1,016.70
Trade payables	36,131.16	36,131.16	-	-
Lease Liabilities	40.34	9.35	20.72	10.27
Other financial liabilities	3,012.21	3,005.02	7.19	-
Total non derivative liabilities	**97,545.50**	**83,154.27**	**13,364.27**	**1,026.97**

(C) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk such as commodity price risk.

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk arises commercial transactions that recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not Company's functional currency (INR). The Company has natural hedge of exports against import and any excess in import if any, is cover by forward contract.

(a) Foreign currency risk exposure

(₹ in Lakhs)

	USD	EURO	Total
March 31, 2021			
Trade Receivables	2,718.81	205.23	2,924.04
Trade Payables	(7,301.40)	(52.46)	(7,353.85)
Forward contracts for receivables	-	(121.36)	(121.36)
Forward contracts for payables	4,250.61	-	4,250.61
Net exposure to foreign currency risk	**(331.98)**	**31.42**	**(300.56)**
March 31, 2020			
Trade Receivables	2,041.74	700.57	2,742.30
Trade Payables	(9,353.16)	(155.09)	(9,508.24)
Forward contracts for receivables	(336.84)	(508.19)	(845.02)
Forward contracts for payables	3,973.31	-	3,973.31
Net exposure to foreign currency risk	**(3,674.95)**	**37.29**	**(3,637.65)**

(b) Foreign currency sensitivity

1% increase or decrease in foreign exchange rates will have the following impact on profit before tax:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	2020-21		2019-20	
	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
USD	(3.32)	3.32	(36.75)	36.75
EURO	0.31	(0.31)	0.37	(0.37)
Net Increase/(decrease) in profit or loss	**(3.01)**	**3.01**	**(36.38)**	**36.38**

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market interest rates.

(iii) Inventory price risk

The company is exposed to the movement in price of principal finished product i.e sugar. Prices of the sugar cane is fixed by government. Generally, sugar production is carried out during sugar cane harvesting period from November to April. Sugar is sold throughout the year which exposes the sugar inventory to the movement in the price. Company monitors the sugar prices on daily basis and formulates the sales strategy to achieve maximum realisation. The sensitivity analysis of the change in sugar price on the inventory as at year end, other factors remaining constant is given in table below:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Rate sensitivity	Increase / Decrease In sale price (per Qtls)	Effect on Profit before tax	
For year ended March 31,2021	1	+ / (-)	6.30
For year ended March 31,2020	1	+ / (-)	6.29

40. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpsoe of the company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The company includes within debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Borrowings	55,528.42	58,361.79
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(171.05)	(127.47)
Less: Other bank balance	(4,176.72)	(3,828.23)
Net Debt	**51,180.65**	**54,406.09**
Equity share capital	4,194.30	4,194.30
Other equity	41,611.86	39,202.91
Less: Revaluation Reserve	(23,470.00)	(23,470.00)
Less: Capital Redepmtion Reserve	(573.50)	(573.50)
Total Equity	**21,762.66**	**19,353.84**
Total Equity and Net Debt	**72,943.32**	**73,759.80**
Gearing ratio	**0.70**	**0.74**

In order to achieve the objective of maximize shareholders value, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing borrowings that define capital structure requirements.

41 DETAILS OF DUES TO MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES AS DEFINED UNDER MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2006 (MSMED ACT, 2006)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Principal amount due to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006	486.62	231.29
Interest accrued and due to suppliers under MSMED Act, on the above amount	-	-
Payment made to suppliers (other than interest) beyond the appointed day, during the year	-	-
Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act, (other than Section 16)	-	-
Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act, (Section 16)	-	-
Interest due and payable to suppliers under MSMED Act, for payment already made	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

42. DISCLOSURES REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 186(4) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name of the Party	Nature	Purpose	Rate of interest	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Solar Magic Private Limited	Loan	Working Capital	7.00%	255.83	413.03
Solar Magic Private Limited	Corporate Gurantee, Comfort Letter	Working Capital	-	485.64	494.26

43. EXPORT AND TRANSPORT SUBSIDY CLAIMS

During the current financial year Central Government vide notification No. 1(6)/2020-S.P.-I. dated 19th December 2020, notified and assistance of ₹ 6,000/MT on export sugar limited to Maximum Admissible Export Quantity (MAEQ)to Sugar Mills with a view to offset the costs incurred and facilitate timely payment of cane price, subject to fulfillment of following major conditions:

1. Company should have supplied at least 50% of 31,847 MT MAEQ for the first claim"
2. Company as to complete export of allotted sugar quota of 31,847 MT up to 30th September 2021(Sugar season 2020-21).

The company has achieved the followings:

Particulars	December-20 to March-21	December-20 to April-21
Required Quota	31,847 MT	31,847 MT
Completed Qty.	15,566 MT	22,994 MT
% Completion against the required quota	48.88%	72.20%

The company has sufficient stock of Sugar to complete the total required balance Quota 8,853 MT and have required Orders in hand to achieve the full sugar export quota. The Company has achieved required quota 22,994 MT sugar Export quota

Company has exported up to 31.03.21 qty 15,566/MT and capability to achieve the balance quota, the assistance of ₹ 933.96 Lakhs as export transportation cost subsidy has been accounted for during the year.

44. Export Oriented Unit (EOU):

The Chemical Unit at Sakarwadi is under EOU and the second Five year Term will end on 30th June, 2021.

The Company's Net Foreign Exchange (NFE) was positive as on 30th June, 2020, however the NFE is negative as on 31st March, 21 by ₹ 1328.94 Lakhs, due to COVID-19 pandemic. For NFE being negative, the company has made provision for ₹ 227.76 Lakhs.

45. Provision for Tax

In the current year, company has provided for short provision of disallowances towards curtailment in depreciation claim, reduction in depreciation claim due to subsidy, disallowance of expenses like transport expenses, disallowance of other expenses such as stamp duty, sundry debit balances w/back, etc. During the year post short provision all past provisionbalances have been Net off against Advance Tax and TDS Receivables in books of accounts.

46. Previous year figures have been regrouped/ rearranged, wherever considered necessary to conform to current year's classification

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts form an integral part of the financial statements **1 to 46**

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Verma Mehta & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 112118W

Samir S. Somaiya
Chairman and Managing Director
(DIN : 00295458)

Sangeeta A. Srivastava
Executive Director
(DIN : 00480462)

Vimlesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 043599

Swarna S. Gunware
Company Secretary
(Membership No : 32787)

Naresh S. Khetan
Chief Financial Officer
(Membership No : F037264)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 5th June 2021

Place : Mumbai
Date : 5th June 2021

Consolidated Financial Statement

Auditors’ Report

To the Members of Godavari Biorefineries Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Godavari Biorefineries Limited (hereinafter referred to as the 'Holding Company") and its subsidiaries [(the Holding Company, its subsidiaries (including a step down subsidiary) together referred to as "the Group")] which comprise the consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the consolidated Cash Flows Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information prepared based on the relevant records. (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2021, of consolidated total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income), consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

3. 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 Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group and joint venture entities in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in India in terms of the Code of Ethics issued by ICAI and the relevant provisions of the Act, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in subparagraph 15 of the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

4. The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the [information included in the Board of Directors report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

5. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

6. In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed and the reports of the other auditors as furnished to us (Refer paragraph 15 below), we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

   We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

7. The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in term of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows, and changes in equity of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

8. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group 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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

9. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

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

10. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of

assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

11. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also: · Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Holding company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls. · Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group 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 consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation. · Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

12. We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors 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.

13. 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.

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

Other Matters

15. The consolidated Ind AS financial statements include the financial statements of four subsidiaries, whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹ 30.14 crores as at March 31, 2021, total revenues of ₹ 32.79 crores and net cash inflows amounting to ₹ 6.19 crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, which have not been audited by us.

These financial statements have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and our report in terms of subsection (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries is based solely on the financial statements of four audited subsidiaries of which one is located in India and three are located outside India which have been Audited by other Auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the management. Out of the four subsidiaries, one of the foreign subsidiaries is not required to get its accounts audited in country of its operations. However, for the purpose of consolidation of accounts, the Company has got the financial statements audited from an Indian CA firm with base currency of financial statements in USD and these financial statements have been considered for consolidation.

Three subsidiaries are located outside India whose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries, under generally accepted auditing standards applicable in their respective countries. The Parent's management has converted the financial statements of these subsidiaries located outside India from accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries to accounting principles generally accepted in India. We have audited these conversion adjustments made by the Parent's management. Our opinion in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of said subsidiaries located outside India is based on the conversion adjustments prepared by the management of the parent and audited by us.

The comparative financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 in respect of four subsidiaries included in this consolidated Ind AS financial statements prepared in accordance with the Ind AS have been furnished to us by the Management and have been relied upon by us.

The Parent's management has converted the financial statements of three subsidiaries located outside India from accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries to accounting principles generally accepted in India. Our opinion in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of said subsidiaries located outside India is based on the conversion adjustments prepared by the management of the parent and have been relied upon by us.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below is not modified in respect of above matter with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of other Auditors of four subsidiaries furnished to us by the Management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the reports of other Auditors of four subsidiaries furnished to us by the Management as noted in the "Other Matters" paragraph we report, to the extent applicable, that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and Audited financials with Audit reports of the other Auditors of four subsidiaries submitted by the Management.

(c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, and the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the relevant financial statements adopted and related working statements maintained for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Parent as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Parent and of its subsidiary company, incorporated in India, none of the directors of the respective companies, are disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls; refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A", which is based on the auditors' reports of the Parent, subsidiary company, incorporated in India. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Parent's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditor's) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the audited financial statements of four subsidiaries of which one is located in India and three are located outside India which have been Audited by other Auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the management as noted in the 'Other Matter' paragraph to the extent applicable:

i. The consolidated Ind AS financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group.

ii. there are no material foreseeable losses arising out of any long-term contracts for which provision is required to be made under any law or accounting standards.

The Holding Company has made provision in respect of derivative contracts as required under the applicable law or accounting standard;

iii. The holding company and subsidiary company do not have any unpaid dividend amount. Accordingly, there is no amount, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund; and

iv. The reporting on disclosures relating to Specified Bank Notes is not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2021.

For VERMA MEHTA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 112118W

Vimlesh Mehta
Partner
M.N.043599
Place: Mumbai
Date: 5th June 2021
UDIN: 21043599AAAAAD2131

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended March 31, 2021, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Godavari Biorefineries Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Parent") and its subsidiary company (hereinafter referred to as the "Group"), which includes internal financial controls over financial reporting of companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Parent, which is a company incorporated in India, is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls 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 (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI").

These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Parent, which is a company incorporated in India, based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls.

Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting 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 over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' 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 internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Parent, its subsidiary company, incorporated in India.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

1. pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

2. provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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 Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us the Parent, which is a company incorporated in India, have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the respective companies considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For VERMA MEHTA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 112118W

Vimlesh Mehta
Partner
M.N.043599
Place: Mumbai
Date: 5th June 2021
UDIN: 21043599AAAAAD2131

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	4	70,718.02	73,421.67
(b) Capital Work-in-Progress	4	865.32	1,668.73
(c) Right-of-use	4	43.73	45.03
(d) Intangible Assets	5	20.33	28.88
(e) Investments accounted for using the equity method	6	4.71	4.71
(f) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	6A	0.01	0.01
(ii) Trade Receivables	8	170.79	123.09
(iiI) Other Financial Assets	6B	372.52	413.92
(g) Deferred Tax Asset (Net)	12	-	1,566.25
(h) Other Non-Current Assets	11	1,704.03	1,733.93
		73,899.46	**79,006.22**
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	7	42,365.61	38,283.44
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	8	16,915.46	12,570.41
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	789.70	577.26
(iii) Bank Balances Other than (ii) above	10	4,176.72	3,828.22
(iv) Other Financial Assets	6B	3,277.36	6,337.84
(c) Other Current Assets	11	2,745.88	2,845.08
		70,270.73	**64,442.25**
TOTAL		**1,44,170.19**	**1,43,448.47**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	13	4,194.30	4,194.30
(b) Other Equity	14	41,197.86	38,518.82
		45,392.16	**42,713.12**
Liabilities			
Non Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	33,248.92	12,318.27
(ii) Lease Liabilities	16	34.73	35.61
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	17	7.18	7.19
(b) Provisions	20	169.38	154.65
(c) Deferred Tax liabilities (Net)	12	79.13	-
(d) Other Non-Current Liabilities	19	261.86	1,140.03
		33,801.20	**13,655.75**
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	16,880.28	44,469.78
(ii) Lease Liabilities	16	13.85	13.42
(iii) Trade Payables	18		
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises		486.62	231.29
Others		37,638.80	35,824.49
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	17	8,839.22	5,109.45
(b) Other Current Liabilities	19	745.40	1,000.04
(c) Provisions	20	372.66	431.13
		64,976.83	**87,079.60**
TOTAL		**1,44,170.19**	**1,43,448.47**
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts form an integral part of the financial statements.	1 to 45		

As per our report of even date attached

For Verma Mehta & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 112118W

Vimlesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 043599

Place : Mumbai
Date : 5th June 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Samir S. Somaiya
Chairman and Managing Director
(DIN : 00295458)

Sangeeta A. Srivastava
Executive Director
(DIN : 00480462)

Swarna S. Gunware
Company Secretary
(Membership No : 32787)

Naresh S. Khetan
Chief Financial Officer
(Membership No : F037264)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 5th June 2021

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	2020-21	2019-20
REVENUE			
Revenue from operations (net)	22	1,53,817.29	1,45,914.88
Other income	23	821.12	1,364.69
Total Revenue (I)		**1,54,638.41**	**1,47,279.57**
EXPENSES			
Cost of materials consumed	24	1,08,342.49	88,004.90
Purchases of stock-in-trade	25	1,150.51	962.74
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-process and Stock-in-Trade	26	(3,769.40)	18,215.78
Employee benefits expense	27	8,549.10	8,428.19
Finance costs	28	7,237.58	6,873.45
Depreciation and amortization expense	29	4,712.99	4,494.92
Other expenses	30	23,782.77	19,970.49
Total Expenses (II)		**1,50,006.04**	**1,46,950.47**
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		**4,632.37**	**329.10**
Tax expense:			
Current tax		33.40	10.36
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		216.76	-
Deferred tax		1,666.71	(87.55)
Profit/ (Loss) for the period		**2,715.50**	**406.29**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
A. Other Comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods:			
Remeasurement of gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		(68.38)	19.16
Income tax effect		21.33	(5.98)
B. Other Comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods:			
Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of a foreign operation		10.58	(10.48)
Other Comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**(36.47)**	**2.70**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD, NET OF TAX		**2,679.03**	**408.99**
Earnings per share for profit attributable to equity shareholders	32		
Basic EPS and Diluted EPS		6.47	1.00
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts form an integral part of the financial statements.	1 to 45		

As per our report of even date attached

For Verma Mehta & Associates
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Firm Registration Number 112118W

Vimlesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 043599

Place : Mumbai
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(Membership No : 32787)

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Chief Financial Officer
(Membership No : F037264)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 5th June 2021

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit / (Loss) before income tax from:	**4,632.37**	**329.10**
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4,712.99	4,494.92
(Profit) / Loss on Sale of Property,Plant and Equipment	(118.08)	(386.47)
Sundry Debit/Credit Balances Written Off/Back (Net)	52.33	(364.72)
Loss Allowance on receivables	114.73	50.00
Loss Allowance on advances	779.95	-
Interest income classified as investing cash flows	(327.58)	(382.01)
Interest and finance charges	7,237.58	6,873.45
Impairment loss on PPE	-	9.42
Government grant income	(19.45)	(22.89)
Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	(37.35)	-
Unrealised foreign currency (gain)/loss	10.58	(11.12)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Trade payables	2,069.59	(6,875.56)
Other liabilities	2,616.40	1,527.09
Provisions	(90.78)	(4.17)
Trade receivables	(4,559.81)	1,957.03
Inventories	(4,082.17)	18,639.72
Other assets	2,196.93	(442.53)
Other bank balance	(348.50)	(369.88)
Cash generated from operations	**14,839.73**	**25,021.36**
Less: Income taxes (paid) refund received	32.99	(64.43)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	**14,872.72**	**24,956.92**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Payments for purchase of property, plant and equipment (net)	(1,234.22)	(2,647.31)
Proceed from sale of property, plant and equipment	153.06	-
Interest received	331.93	387.11
Net cash outflow from investing activities	**(749.24)**	**(2,260.21)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from /(Repayment of) non current borrowings	(6,074.40)	(21,067.93)
Repayment of Lease Liabilities	(14.63)	(11.86)
Issue of share capital including share premium (net)	-	6,420.81
Interest and finance charges paid	(7,822.03)	(7,985.37)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	**(13,911.06)**	**(22,644.35)**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	212.43	52.36
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	577.27	524.91
Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of the year	**789.70**	**577.27**
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement:		
Cash and cash equivalents as per above comprise of the following:		
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	679.08	488.04
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	100.93	52.05
Cash on hand	9.69	37.17
Balances per statement of cash flows	**789.70**	**577.27**

Notes:

1. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Ind AS 7 on 'Statement of Cash Flows'.
2. Previous years figures have been regrouped/rearranged/recast wherever necessary to conform to this year's classification.

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts form an integral part of the financial statements. **1 to 45**

As per our report of even date attached

For Verma Mehta & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 112118W

Vimlesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 043599

Place : Mumbai
Date : 5th June 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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(DIN : 00295458)

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(DIN : 00480462)

Swarna S. Gunware
Company Secretary
(Membership No : 32787)

Naresh S. Khetan
Chief Financial Officer
(Membership No : F037264)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 5th June 2021

A Equity Share Capital

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Balance at the Beginning of the year	Changes in Equity share capital during the year	Balance at the end of the year
March 31, 2020			
Numbers	3,83,75,908	35,67,115	4,19,43,023
Amount	3,837.59	356.71	4,194.30
March 31, 2021			
Numbers	4,19,43,023	-	4,19,43,023
Amount	4,194.30	-	4,194.30

B Other Equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus					Total
	Securities Premium Reserve	General Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained Earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	
As at March 31, 2019	**20,196.85**	**1,865.38**	**573.50**	**9,345.02**	**66.75**	**32,047.51**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	406.29	-	406.29
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	13.18	(10.48)	2.70
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**419.46**	**(10.48)**	**408.99**
Issue of equity shares	6,064.10	-	-	-	-	6,064.10
Ind AS 116 Impact				(2.40)		(2.40)
Income tax on above				0.61		0.61
As at March 31, 2020	**26,260.95**	**1,865.38**	**573.50**	**9,762.70**	**56.27**	**38,518.82**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	2,715.50	-	2,715.50
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(47.04)	10.58	(36.46)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,668.46**	**10.58**	**2,679.05**
As at March 31, 2021	**26,260.95**	**1,865.38**	**573.50**	**12,431.16**	**66.86**	**41,197.86**

As per our report of even date attached

For Verma Mehta & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 112118W

Vimlesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 043599

Place : Mumbai
Date : 5th June 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Samir S. Somaiya
Chairman and Managing Director
(DIN : 00295458)

Sangeeta A. Srivastava
Executive Director
(DIN : 00480462)

Swarna S. Gunware
Company Secretary
(Membership No : 32787)

Naresh S. Khetan
Chief Financial Officer
(Membership No : F037264)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 5th June 2021

1 Corporate Information

These statements comprise financial statements of Godavari Biorefineries Limited (CIN: U67120MH1956PLC009707) (the Holding Company) and its subsidiaries (collectively, 'the Company' or ' the Group') for the year ended March 31, 2020. The holding company is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. Its Equity share and debentures (bond) are unlisted .

The registered office of the company is located at Somaiya Bhavan, 45/47, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Mumbai - 400 001

The Group is principally engaged in the manufacturing of sugar, power generation, chemcials, distillery and other bio products

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 5th June 2021

2 Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies(Indian Accounting Standards)(Amendment) Rules, 2016 and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

The Consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

- Derivative financial instruments,
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or at amortised cost depending on the classification(refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments),
- Employee defined benefit assets/(obligations) are recognised as the net total of the fair value of plan assets, plus actuarial losses, less actuarial gains and the present value of the defined benefit obligations."

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

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Principles of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the group has control. The group controls an entity when the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the relevant activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

A change in the owenership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the group.

The group combines the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries line by line adding together like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent company, i.e., year ended on March 31.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, consolidated statement of changes in equity and balance sheet respectively.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (the 'OCI') are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non controlling interests, even if this results in the non controlling interest having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring there accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

(ii) Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control. This is generally the case where the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognised at cost.

(iii) Equity method

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit and loss, and the Group's share of other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income. Dividends received or receivable from associates and joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity accounted investees have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(iv) Changes in ownership interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised within equity.

(b) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Freehold land are stated at cost. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition of property, plant and equipment which take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is de-recognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset is included in the income statement when the Property, plant and equipment is de-recognized.

Expenditure directly relating to construction activity is capitalized. Indirect expenditure incurred during construction period is capitalized to the extent to which the expenditure is indirectly related to construction or is incidental thereto.

Costs of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date are disclosed under capital work- in- progress.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is calculated on straight line method using the useful lives estimated by the management, which are equal to those prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.If the management's estimate of the useful life of a item of property, plant and equipment at the time of acquisition or the remaining useful life on a subsequent review is shorter than the envisaged in the aforesaid schedule, depreciation is provided at a higher rate based on the management's estimate of the useful life/ remaining useful life.

The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the company will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term. Leashold land is amortised on a straight line basis over the balance period of lease.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset.

(c) Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company are measured initially at cost. After initial recognition, an intangible asset is carried at its cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits from the specific asset to which it relates. An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use and disposal.

Losses arising from retirement and gains or losses arising from disposal of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Amortisation methods and periods

Intangible assets comprising of patents are amortized on a straight line basis over the useful life of five years which is estimated by the management.

The estimated useful lives of intangible assets and the amortisation period are reviewed at the end of each financial year and the amortisation method is revised to reflect the changed pattern, if any.

(d) Research and development

Revenue expenditure pertaining to research is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Development costs of products are also charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year it is incurred, unless a product's technological feasibility including commercial market has been established, in which case such expenditure is capitalised. These costs are charged to the respective heads in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year it is incurred. The Property plant and equipment utlised for research and development are capitalised and depreciated in accordance with the policies stated for Property, plant and equipment and Intangible Assets.

(e) Impairment of non financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

(f) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entities operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is Group's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and 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 statement of profit or loss. Non monetary assets and liabilities are carried at cost.

(iii) Group companies

The results and financial position of foreign operations that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet
- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions), and
- All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(g) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

(i) Amortised Cost

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

(ii) Fair Value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

(iii) Fair Value through Profit or Loss

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement: Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or ‘other financial liabilities’.

(i) Financial Liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or are designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Gains or Losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(ii) Other Financial Liabilities:

Other financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the 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 (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial asset. In case of trade receivables, the Company follows the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

(h) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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 an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Company are recognised at the proceeds received.

(i) Taxes

(i) Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income (OCI) or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach, deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

(iii) Minimum alternate Tax

MAT payable for a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available in the statement of profit and loss as deferred tax with a corresponding asset only to the extent that there is probability that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. The said asset is shown as ‘MAT Credit Entitlement’ under Deferred Tax. The Company reviews the same at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have probable certainty that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

(j) Inventories:

Raw Materials are valued at lower of moving average cost or net realisable value.

Stores and Spares are valued at moving average cost.

Work-in-Progress stocks is converted into equivalent units of finished stocks. Work-in-Progress valued at lower of cost or net realisable value.

Finished stocks are valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower.

Bagasse, Molasses and waste/scrap generated in the production process are valued at net realisable value.

The valuation of inventories includes taxes, duties of non refundable nature and direct expenses and other direct cost attributable to the cost of inventory, net of excise duty/Goods and Service Tax/ countervailing duty / education cess and value added tax.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The net realizable value of work-in-progress is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished products. Raw materials and other supplies held for use in production of finished products are not written down below cost except in cases where material prices have declined and it is estimated that the cost of the finished products will exceed their net realizable value.

(k) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control or substantial risks and rewards of ownership 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. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The Company collects taxes such as GST, sales tax/value added tax, service tax, etc on behalf of the Government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, they are excluded from the aforesaid revenue/ income.

Effective April 1, 2018, the company adopted Ind AS 115 “Revenue from Contracts with customers”.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of manufactured and traded goods is recognised when the control or substantial risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the buyer under the terms of the contract.

Power sales are accounted as per the rate mentioned in Contracts entered with state governments and other entities.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income, including income arising from other financial instruments measured at amortized cost, is recognized using the effective interest rate method.

(iii) Dividend income

Dividends are recognised when right to receive is established.

(iv) Other income

Export benefits are accounted on the basis of completion of Export Obligation, which are to be received with a reasonable certainty.

(l) Employee Benefit Obligations:

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees’ services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

Other long-term employee benefit comprises of leave encashment towards unavailed leave and compensated absences, these are recognized based on the present value of defined obligation which is computed using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. These are accounted either as current employee cost or included in cost of assets as permitted.

(iii) Post-employment obligations

The company operates the following post-employment schemes:

(a) defined benefit plans viz gratuity,

(b) defined contribution plans viz state governed provident fund scheme and employee pension scheme.

Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The plan assets are administered by the approved gratuity fund trust.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions 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

The contribution paid/payable under the schemes is recognised during the period in which the employee renders the related service. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions 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.

(m) Government Grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the company will comply with all attached conditions. 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 within other income.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are credited to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets and presented within other income.

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

(n) Leases

The company has applied Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective approach and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under Ind AS 17.

(i) As a lessee

The company recognises a Right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The Right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. Right of- use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term.In addition, the Right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, company's incremental borrowing rate.

Generally, the company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months. The company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. "

(ii) As a lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

Lease income from operating leases where the company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases.

(o) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources, that can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle such an obligation.

A present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent liabilities are also disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non -occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

Claims against the Company where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognised in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised.

(p) Borrowing Costs:

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds and is measured with reference to the effective interest rate (EIR) applicable to the respective borrowing.

Borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of cost of such asset till such time as the asset is ready for its intended use or sale. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily requires a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

(q) Segment Reporting - Identification of Segments

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the company's chief operating decision maker to make decisions for which discrete financial information is available. Based on the management approach as defined in Ind AS 108, the chief operating decision maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments and geographic segments.

(r) Earnings per share

Basic 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

Diluted earnings per share

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 other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(s) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

(t) Current/non current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

(u) Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest Lakh as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense for the periods presented.

Critical estimates and judgements

(i) Fair value measurement of Financial Instruments

When the fair values of financials assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques which involve various judgements and assumptions.

(ii) Estimation of net realizable value for inventories

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV).

NRV for completed inventory is assessed by reference to market conditions and prices existing at the reporting date and is determined by the Company, based on comparable transactions identified.

(iii) Recoverability of trade receivables

In case of trade receivables, the Company follows the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience except for power receivables.

(iv) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment/intangible assets

The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment/intangible assets at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

(v) Valuation of deferred tax assets

The Company reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period. The policy for the same has been explained under Note above.

(vi) Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the gratuity obligation 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 and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at March 31, 2020	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	During the period	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Free Hold Land	24,042.32	-	-	24,042.32	-	-	-	-	24,042.32	24,042.32
Building	6,150.70	253.22	-	6,403.92	898.21	249.37	-	1,147.58	5,256.34	5,252.49
Plant and Equipments	61,136.79	1,701.40	(77.26)	62,760.93	17,602.52	4,304.17	(43.91)	21,862.78	40,898.15	43,534.26
Furniture and Fixtures	283.98	6.03	1.01	291.01	83.31	30.14	0.97	114.42	176.59	200.67
Vehicles	436.16	0.91	(11.43)	425.63	229.69	41.21	(9.76)	261.13	164.50	206.47
Office Equipments	228.84	3.16	-	232.01	113.53	24.14	-	137.67	94.33	115.31
Computer Hardwares	174.69	55.57	-	230.26	104.54	39.94	-	144.47	85.78	70.15
Total	**92,453.47**	**2,020.29**	**(87.68)**	**94,386.08**	**19,031.80**	**4,688.96**	**(52.71)**	**23,668.06**	**70,718.02**	**73,421.67**
Capital Work in Progress	1,668.73	1,585.73	(2,389.14)	865.32	-	-		-	865.32	1,668.73
Total	**94,122.20**	**3,606.02**	**(2,476.82)**	**95,251.40**	**19,031.80**	**4,688.96**	**(52.71)**	**23,668.06**	**71,583.34**	**75,090.40**
Right - of- Use	58.47	14.18	-	72.65	13.44	15.48	-	28.93	43.73	45.03
Total	**58.47**	**14.18**	**-**	**72.65**	**13.44**	**15.48**	**-**	**28.93**	**43.73**	**45.03**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at March 31, 2019	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	During the period	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Free Hold Land	24,157.88	-	(115.56)	24,042.32	-	-	-	-	24,042.32	24,157.88
Building	5,171.87	984.12	(5.29)	6,150.70	679.10	219.11	-	898.21	5,252.49	4,492.77
Plant and Equipments	53,631.09	7,509.83	(4.12)	61,136.79	13,490.71	4,111.81	-	17,602.52	43,534.26	40,140.37
Furniture and Fixtures	217.79	60.83	5.36	283.98	49.57	28.50	5.24	83.31	200.67	168.22
Vehicles	436.37	-	(0.21)	436.16	179.51	50.18	-	229.69	206.47	256.86
Office Equipments	211.35	17.49	-	228.84	83.95	29.59	-	113.53	115.31	127.40
Computer Hardwares	152.19	22.59	(0.09)	174.69	70.87	33.67	-	104.54	70.15	81.33
Total	83,978.52	8,594.87	(119.92)	92,453.47	14,553.71	4,472.85	5.24	19,031.80	73,421.67	69,424.83
Capital Work in Progress	6,739.87	3,521.01	(8,592.15)	1,668.73	-	-		-	1,668.73	6,739.87
Total	90,718.39	12,115.88	(8,712.07)	94,122.20	14,553.71	4,472.85	5.24	19,031.80	75,090.40	76,164.70
Right - of- Use (as on April 1, 2019)	46.14	12.33	-	58.47	-	13.44	-	13.44	45.03	
Total	**46.14**	**12.33**	**-**	**58.47**	**-**	**13.44**	**-**	**13.44**	**45.03**	**-**

i. Borrowing Cost Capitalised

The amount of borrowing cost capitalised during the year ended March 31, 2021 was INR Nil Lakhs (March 31, 2020 INR 179.26 Lakhs). The rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation was 10 %, which is effective interest rate of the specific borrowing.

ii. Contractual Obligations

Refer to Note 34 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at March 31, 2020	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	During the period	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Patents	30.83	-	-	30.83	7.12	5.97	-	13.09	17.74	23.71
Others	12.91	-	-	12.91	7.74	2.58	-	10.33	2.58	5.17
Total	**43.74**	-	-	**43.74**	**14.86**	**8.55**	-	**23.42**	**20.33**	**28.88**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at March 31, 2019	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	During the period	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Patents	30.29	0.54	-	30.83	1.08	6.04	-	7.12	23.71	29.21
Others	12.91	-	-	12.91	5.16	2.58	-	7.74	5.17	7.75
Total	**43.20**	**0.54**	-	**43.74**	**6.24**	**8.62**	-	**14.86**	**28.88**	**36.96**

6. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Investments in Associates		
Quoted		
"25,000 Equity shars of INR 10/- each of Pentokey Organy (India) Limited (March 31, 2020: 25,000)"	4.50	4.50
Unquoted		
210 Equity shares of INR 100/- each of The Book Centre Limited (March 31, 2020: 210)	0.21	0.21
	4.71	**4.71**

6A. FINANCIAL ASSETS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
(A) INVESTMENTS		
Non Current		
Investments carried at fair value through Profit and Loss		
Unquoted		
Investments in Preference Shares		
3,57,604 Nonassessable shares of $0.001 par value of e2e Material INC, USA in Series B preferred Stock (March 31, 2020: 3,57,604)	134.65	134.65
Less : Loss allowance	(134.64)	(134.64)
	0.01	**0.01**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	134.65	134.65
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments	(134.64)	(134.64)
Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss	0.01	0.01
(B) OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Non Current		
Financial assets carried at amortised cost		
Security and other deposits	351.65	399.28
Interest Accrued but not due	20.87	14.63
Total	**372.52**	**413.92**
Current		
Financial assets		
Security Deposits	13.65	13.62
Interest Accrued but not due	62.55	73.13
Claim receivables*	3,201.16	6,251.09
Total	**3,277.36**	**6,337.84**

*It includes derivatives not designated as hedge - Foreign Exchange forward contracts

7. INVENTORIES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
(Valued at lower of Cost and Net Realisable value)		
Raw materials		
In stock	8,872.35	8,737.10
Work-in-process	186.68	98.57
Finished goods		
In stock	31,156.91	27,383.10
In transit	-	34.55
Traded Goods	113.93	151.61
Stores, consumables and packing material	2,035.74	1,878.51
Total	**42,365.61**	**38,283.44**

During the year ended March 31, 2021, INR Nil Lakhs (March 31, 2020: INR 10 Lakhs) was recognised as an expense for inventories carried at net realisable value.

8. TRADE RECEIVABLES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Non Current		
Trade Receivables from customers	170.79	123.09
	170.79	**123.09**
Breakup of Security details		
Unsecured, considered good	170.79	123.09
Total	**170.79**	**123.09**
Current		
Trade Receivables from customers	16,915.46	12,530.64
Receivables from other related parties	-	39.77
	16,915.46	**12,570.41**
Breakup of Security details		
Unsecured, considered good	16,915.46	12,570.41
Significant increase in credit risk	314.38	199.65
	17,229.83	**12,770.05**
Impairment Allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)		
Significant increase in credit risk	314.38	199.65
	314.38	**199.65**
	16,915.46	**12,570.41**

Trade or other receivables due by directors or other officers of the company or any of them, either severally or jointly, with any other person or Trade or Other Receivable due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member amounted to INR Nil (Previous year 39.77 Lakhs).

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	679.08	488.04
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	100.93	52.05
Cash on hand	9.69	37.17
	789.70	**577.26**

10. OTHER BANK BALANCES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Deposits with banks to the extent held as margin money	3,588.30	3,023.35
Other Deposits with banks	588.42	804.87
	4,176.72	**3,828.22**

11. OTHER ASSETS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Non Current		
Capital Advances	6.36	102.80
Stores and spares(capital goods)	251.71	-
(Reasigning to the upcoming new project)		
Advances other than Capital advances		
- Security Deposits	7.10	8.03
- Advances to Suppliers	2,254.66	2,434.37
Less : Provision against Advances	(2,073.12)	(1,293.17)
	181.54	**1,141.20**
Others		
- Prepaid expenses	1,055.08	-
- Payment of Taxes (Net of Provisions)	26.01	275.76
- Balances with Statutory, Government Authorities	176.23	206.14
Total	**1,704.03**	**1,733.93**
Current		
Advances other than Capital advances		
- Security Deposits	0.04	0.93
- Advances to suppliers	2,164.56	2,310.86
Others		
- Prepaid expenses	292.41	312.13
- Balances with Statutory, Government Authorities*	1.53	1.35
- Export Incentive - Sugar cane	287.34	219.81
Total	**2,745.88**	**2,845.08**

*Includes Cenvat and VAT Credit receivables

12. INCOME TAX

Deferred Tax

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Deferred tax relates to the following:		
Impairment on financial assets at amortised cost	35.80	15.60
Temporary difference in the carrying amount of financial instruments at amortised cost	(11.65)	-
Temporary difference in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment	(8,140.50)	(8,290.48)
Unabsorbed Depreciation and Business Losses	8,037.22	9,841.13
Net Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)	**(79.13)**	**1,566.25**

Movement in deferred tax liabilities/assets

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Opening balance as of April 1	1,566.25	1,484.07
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in profit or loss	(1,666.71)	87.55
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in OCI	21.33	(5.98)
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in retained earning	-	0.61
Closing balance as at March 31	**(79.12)**	**1,566.25**

Major Components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 are as follows:

i. Income tax recognised in profit or loss

(₹ in Lakhs)

	2020-21	2019-20
Current income tax charge	33.40	10.36
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous year	**216.76**	**-**
Deferred tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	1,666.71	(87.55)
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	**1,916.87**	**(77.19)**

ii. Income tax recognised in OCI

	2020-21	2019-20
Net loss/(gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	21.33	(5.98)
Income tax expense recognised in OCI	**21.33**	**(5.98)**

iii. Amounts recognised directly in equity

	2020-21	2019-20
Aggregate current and deferred tax arising in the reporting period and not recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income but directly debited/(credited) to equity		
Deferred Tax: - Ind AS 116 transition impact	-	0.61

13. SHARE CAPITAL

i. Authorised Share Capital

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Equity Share		Preference Share	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
At March 31, 2019	**4,20,00,000**	**4,200.00**	**18,00,000**	**1,800.00**
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2020	**4,20,00,000**	**4,200.00**	**18,00,000**	**1,800.00**
Increase/(decrease) during the year	4,00,00,000	4,000.00	-	-
At March 31, 2021	**8,20,00,000**	**8,200.00**	**18,00,000**	**1,800.00**

Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has one class of Equity shares having a par value of INR 10/- each. Each holder of Equity shares is entitled to one vote per share and are subject to the preferential rights as presecribed under law or those of preference shareholders,if any. The Equity share holders are also subject to restrictions as presribed under the Companies Act,2013. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting,except in the case of Interim Dividend.

In the event of the Liquidation of the Company, the holders of the Equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts and preferential shareholders.

ii. Issued Capital

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Number	Amount
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
At March 31, 2019	**3,83,75,908**	**3,837.59**
Issued during the period	35,67,115	356.71
At March 31, 2020	**4,19,43,023**	**4,194.30**
Issued during the period	-	-
At March 31, 2021	**4,19,43,023**	**4,194.30**

iii. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Number	% holding	Number	% holding
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid				
Somaiya Agencies Private Limited	93,54,668	22.30	93,54,668	22.30
Sakarwadi Trading Company Private Limited	60,15,790	14.34	60,15,790	14.34
Lakshmiwadi Mines and Minerals Private Limited	57,20,717	13.64	57,20,717	13.64
Mandala Capital AG Limited	49,26,983	11.75	49,26,983	11.75
Samir Shantilal Somaiya	60,21,211	14.36	60,21,211	14.36
Sindhur Construction Private Limited	29,33,461	6.99	29,33,461	6.99

iv. Aggregate number of equity shares issued as bonus, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date: NIL

v. None of the above shares are reserved for issue under options/ contract/ commitments for sale of shares or disinvestment.

14. OTHER EQUITY

Reserves and Surplus

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Securities Premium Reserve	26,260.94	26,260.94
General Reserve	1,865.38	1,865.38
Retained Earnings	12,431.18	9,762.73
Capital Redemption Reserve	573.50	573.50
	41,131.00	**38,462.54**

(a) Securities Premium Reserve

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening balance	26,260.94	20,196.84
Add/(Less):		
Premium on share issue (Net)	-	6,064.10
Closing balance	**26,260.94**	**26,260.94**

(b) General Reserve

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening balance	1,865.38	1,865.38
Add/(Less): changes during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**1,865.38**	**1,865.38**

(c) Retained Earnings

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening balance	9,762.73	9,345.04
Net Profit/(Loss) for the period	2,715.50	406.29
Ind AS 116 - Transition Impact	-	(2.40)
Income tax effect	-	0.61
Items of Other Comprehensive Income directly recognised in Retained Earnings		
Remeasurement of gains (losses) on defined benefit plans	(68.38)	19.16
Income tax effect	21.33	(5.98)
Closing balance	**12,431.18**	**9,762.73**

(d) Capital Redemption Reserve (CRR)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening balance	573.50	573.50
Add/(Less):	-	-
Closing balance	**573.50**	**573.50**

ii. Components of Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	66.86	56.27
	66.86	**56.27**

15. BORROWINGS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Non Current Borrowings		
Secured		
(a) Term Loans		
From Banks	33,629.73	9,025.96
From Others		
Sugar Development Fund	1,416.15	2,059.01
Others	3.26	12.66
Unsecured		
(b) Term Loans from Others		
Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	485.00	485.00
Deferred Cane Purchase Tax	856.44	775.94
(c) Public deposits	2,743.20	2,027.70
(A)	**39,133.78**	**14,386.27**

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Current Maturity of Non Current Borrowings		
Term Loans		
From Banks	5,090.80	1,267.08
From Others		
Sugar Development Fund	790.80	790.80
Others	3.26	10.12
(B)	**5,884.86**	**2,068.00**
Total (A)-(B)	**33,248.92**	**12,318.27**
Current Borrowings		
Secured		
(a) Loans repayable on demand From Banks	13,856.68	19,103.98
Unsecured		
(a) Loans repayable on demand from Banks	-	23,760.85
(b) Public deposits	1,239.60	1,604.95
(c) Others	1,784.00	-
Total	**16,880.28**	**44,469.78**

Non Current Borrowings

Details of Terms of repayment for Long Term Secured Borrowings

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
		Current	Non - Current	Current	Non - Current
1	**Sugar Development Fund**	790.80	790.80	790.80	1,581.62
	(Repayable in 5 equal yearly installments, last Installment falling due on March 2023.)				
2	**Hire Purchase Finance**	3.26	-	10.12	2.54
3	**Bank of India - Soft Loan**	1,303.00	4,451.92	760.06	5,754.94
	(Repayable IN 60 Equal Monthly instalments , last instalment falling due on Aug 2025)				
4	**Union Bank of India**	947.60	3,315.73	473.80	3,008.23
	(Repayable IN 20 Quarterly instalments , last instalment falling due on Sept 2025)				
5	**Sustainable Agro Commercial Finance Limited**	-	-	33.22	-
	(Repayable in 1 Annual Installments)				
6	**Union Bank of India**				
	(Repayable IN 20 Quarterly instalments , last instalment falling due on Aug 2025)	1,800.00	6,300.00	-	-
7	**Shamrao Vithal Bank**				
	(Repayable IN 32 Quarterly instalments , last instalment falling due on Mar 2029)	125.00	4,875.00	-	-
8	**Indisund Bank**				
	(Repayable IN 28 Quarterly instalments , last instalment falling due on Apr 2027)	915.20	9,596.40	-	-
	Total	**5,884.86**	**29,329.85**	**2,068.00**	**10,347.33**

Nature of Securities:

Loan covered under Sr. No. 1, All Immoveable & Moveable Properties at Sameerwadi Factory , Karnataka on First Pari Passu Charge basis#

#Note: Charges on Plant and Equipment at Sameerwadi, Karnataka and Sakarwadi, Maharashtra is excluding exclusive charge on Plant and Equipment, charged to IDBI Trusteeship Services Ltd.

Loan covered under Sr.No.2, Exclusive Charge on Assets purchased under Hire purchase arrangements.

Loan covered under Sr.No. 3&4 , First Pari Passu Charge on Property, Plant & Equipment of Sameerwadi, Karnataka, and First Pari Passu Charge and Corporate Guarantee on certain Assets of Somaiya Properties and Investments Pvt Ltd.(SPIPL) (Formerly known as The Godavari Sugar Mills Pvt Ltd)- exclusively shared respectively with Union Bank for Project loan and Bank of India for Soft loan. Second Pari Passu charge on Current Asset of Sugar Division at Sameerwadi, Karnataka (for BOI). Second Pari Passu charge on Current Asset of Distillery Division at Sameerwadi, Karnataka (for UBI)

Loan covered under Sr. No. 5 , Secured by Corporate Guarantee of Godavari Biorefineries Limited.

Loan covered under Sr.No. 6 , First Pari Passu Charge on Property, Plant & Equipment of Sameerwadi, Karnataka, and First Pari Passu Charge and Corporate Guarantee on certain Asset of Filmedia Communication Systems Pvt Ltd. Second Pari Passu charge on Current Asset of Sugar Division at Sameerwadi, Karnataka.

Loan covered under Sr.No. 7 , First Pari Passu Charge on Property, Plant & Equipment of Sameerwadi, Karnataka. Second Pari Passu charge on Current Asset of Sugar Division at Sameerwadi, Karnataka

Loan covered under Sr.No. 8 , First Pari Passu Charge on Property-Land& Building only at Sakarwadi, Maharashtra and First Pari Passu charge on certain research center at Mahape, Maharashtra. First charge on Power receivables at Sameerwadi,Karnataka

The Company has not made any default in repayment of principal and interest as stipulated.

The Company has avail interest free purchase tax loan from Government of Karnataka, however the repayment schedule still to be informed. In view of this same has been classified under Non Current Liability.

Interest for above loans varies from 4% to 11.50% (Previous Year 4% to 13.20%).

Current Borrowings

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Secured		
(a) From Banks		
Cash Credit / Packing Credit*	13,856.68	19,103.98
Unsecured		
(b) Loans repayable on demand from Banks	-	23,760.85
(c) Public deposits	1,239.60	1,604.95
(d) Others	1,784.00	-

Nature of Securities:

* Secured by First Pari Passu charge over current assets of the company (respective division), both present and future and second Pari Passu charge on Property, Plant & Equipment; and Second charge on certain Assets of Somaiya Properties and Investments Pvt Ltd. (SPIPL) (Formerly known as The Godavari Sugar Mills Pvt Ltd) as a Corporate Guranatee of SPIPL.[#]

[#]Note: Second Charges on Plant and Equipment at Sameerwadi, Karnataka and Sakarwadi, Maharashtra are excluding exclusive charge on Plant and Equipment, charged to IDBI Trusteeship Services Ltd.

Interest for above Cash credit Rupee loans varies from 10.00% to 11.10% (Previous Year 12.15% to 12.95%)

Interest for above Public deposit varies from 10.00% to 11.00% (Previous Year 10.00% to 11.00%)

Net debt Reconciliation

This section sets out an analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt for each of the periods specified :

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Liabilities from financing activities		
	Non Current Borrowings	Current Borrowings	Total Borrowings
Net Debt as at March 31, 2019	**5,831.09**	**75,175.23**	**81,699.59**
Cash Inflows	1,111.75	31,640.73	32,752.48
Cash Outflows	8,845.46	(59,744.51)	(50,899.05)
	15,788.29	**47,071.46**	**63,553.02**
Interest Expense	-	-	6,872.00
Interest Paid	-	-	(9,514.99)
Other non cash adjustments on account of IND AS	(793.14)	-	(793.14)
Net Debt as at March 31, 2020	**14,995.16**	**47,071.46**	**60,116.90**
Cash Inflows	1,023.09	49,411.49	50,434.58
Cash Outflows	23,330.61	(77,845.89)	(54,515.28)
	39,348.85	**18,637.06**	**56,036.20**
Interest Expense	-	-	7,236.35
Interest Paid	-	-	(7,814.83)
Other non cash adjustments on account of IND AS	1,232.73	-	1,232.73
Net Debt as at March 31, 2021	**40,581.58**	**18,637.06**	**56,690.45**

16. LEASE LIABILITIES

₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Non Current		
Lease Liabilities (Refer Note 35)	34.73	35.61
	34.73	**35.61**
Current		
Lease Liabilities (Refer Note 35)	13.85	13.42
	13.85	**13.42**

17. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Non Current		
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost		
Other Payables	7.18	7.19
Total	**7.18**	**7.19**
Current		
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost		
Current maturities of long term debts	5,884.86	2,068.00
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	676.40	1,260.86
Security Deposits	67.97	63.38
Other Payables	2,209.99	1,717.21
Total	**8,839.22**	**5,109.45**

18. TRADE PAYABLES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Current		
Trade Payables to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	486.62	231.29
Trade Payables to Related Parties	-	45.54
Trade Payables to Others	37,638.80	35,778.95
Total	**38,125.42**	**36,055.78**

19. OTHER LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Non Current		
Government Grants		
- Deferred Cane Purchase Tax	92.31	160.19
- Sugar Development Fund	61.64	165.49
- BOI Soft loan	0.00	690.82
- Depreciable assets	107.91	123.53
	261.86	**1,140.03**
Current		
Advance received from Customers	354.52	204.79
Government Grants		
- Deferred Cane Purchase Tax	65.95	78.57
- Sugar Development Fund	103.82	147.92
- BOI Soft loan	0.00	313.47
- Depreciable assets	19.45	23.28
Statutory Liabilities	201.66	232.01
Total	**745.40**	**1,000.04**

20. PROVISIONS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Non Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Leave encashment	169.38	154.65
Total	**169.38**	**154.65**
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity	79.67	134.60
Leave encashment	292.99	296.53
Total	**372.66**	**431.13**

21. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening balance	1,703.27	933.03
Grants received during the year	(1,023.74)	981.39
Released to statement of profit and loss	(228.44)	(211.15)
Closing Balance	**451.09**	**1,703.27**

22. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Sale of products	1,53,817.29	1,45,914.88
	1,53,817.29	**1,45,914.88**

23. OTHER INCOME

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Interest income on		
Bank fixed deposit and others	190.99	254.51
Others	136.59	127.50
Other Non Operating Income		
Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	37.35	-
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	118.08	386.47
Government Grants	19.45	22.89
Sundry balances written back	-	390.00
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Gain	-	0.64
Miscellaneous Income	318.66	182.68
	821.12	**1,364.69**

24. COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Cost of Material Consumed *	1,08,342.49	88,004.90
	1,08,342.49	**88,004.90**

*The Cost of Raw material consumed includes cane price of INR 1917.28 Lakhs for FY 2018-2019 (Previous year INR Nil) agreed and accounted in the current year. The cost so incurred has not been considered for valuation of the sugar inventory.

25. PURCHASES OF STOCK-IN-TRADE

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Purchase of Stock-In-Trade	1,150.51	962.74
	1,150.51	**962.74**

26. CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WORK-IN-PROGRESS AND STOCK-IN-TRADE

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Inventories as at the beginning of the year		
Work - in - process	98.57	46.34
Finished goods	27,417.66	45,624.20
Stock-in-trade	135.35	196.82
Total	**27,651.58**	**45,867.36**
Less : Inventories as at the end of the year		
Work - in - process	186.68	98.57
Finished goods	31,156.91	27,417.66
Stock-in-trade	77.39	135.35
Total	**31,420.98**	**27,651.58**
Net decrease / (increase) in inventories	**(3,769.40)**	**18,215.78**

27. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Salaries, wages and bonus	7,073.31	7,015.03
Contribution to provident and other funds	518.94	528.59
Director's Remuneration	602.81	514.80
Staff welfare expenses	354.04	369.77
	8,549.10	**8,428.19**

28. FINANCE COST

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Interest Expense on:		
Term Loan	2,545.69	811.68
Cash Credit	1,434.45	2,220.54
Others	3,252.13	3,835.56
Interest on Lease Liabilities	5.13	5.25
Bank Charges	0.18	0.42
	7,237.58	**6,873.45**

29. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Depreciation on tangible assets and ROU assets	4,704.44	4,486.30
Amortisation on intangible assets	8.55	8.62
	4,712.99	**4,494.92**

30. OTHER EXPENSES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Manufacturing Expenses		
Labour charges	13.23	14.65
Power and Fuel	8,378.55	7,875.44
Repairs and maintenance		
Building	93.63	71.96
Plant and Machinery	2,736.17	2,493.26
Others	318.15	392.82
Stores, consumables and packing material	4,492.50	3,697.51
Godown Rent	0.11	14.40
Other Charges	0.57	0.83
A)	**16,032.91**	**14,560.87**

Particulars		2020-21	2019-20
Selling and Distribution Expenses			
Selling Expense	**B)**	3,779.25	2,016.61
Administration and Other Expenses			
Payments to auditors (Refer note below)		38.87	38.57
Insurance		398.04	271.33
Legal and professional fees		531.86	537.86
Contribution to Scientific Research Institution		115.00	76.00
Rates and taxes		260.66	303.58
Travelling & conveyance expenses		4.37	29.26
Bank charges		2.48	2.71
Foreign exchange fluctuation loss		7.87	-
Director Fees		29.70	18.20
Membership and subscriptions		9.00	7.44
Provision on Receivables		114.73	50.00
Provision for Doubt debt		779.95	-
Fair value loss on financial instrument at Fair value through profit and loss		-	262.49
Impairment loss on PPE		-	9.42
General Expenses (Including travelling,telephone, etc.)		1,678.08	1,786.16
	C)	**3,970.61**	**3,393.02**
Total	**(A+B+C)**	**23,782.77**	**19,970.49**

Details of Payments to Auditors

(₹ in Lakhs)

	2020-21	2019-20
As Auditor		
Audit Fee	29.64	30.39
Tax Audit Fee	9.10	8.00
Other services	0.13	0.19
	38.87	**38.57**

31. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS

The Group during the period has incurred cost on research and development activities which are not eligible for capitalisation in terms of Ind AS 38 and therefore they are recognised in other expenses under statement of profit and loss. Amount charged to profit or loss during the period ended March 31, 2021 INR 1,046.77 Lakhs (March 31, 2020: INR 999.56 Lakhs) details of which are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
i. On Revenue Account :		
Manufacturing Expenses		
Stores, Spares & Tools consumed	51.55	68.34
Payments to and provision for employees		
- Salaries, Wages, Bonus, Allowances, contribution to provident and other funds etc.	453.85	520.32
Other Expenses		
- Legal & Professional charges	161.18	120.27
- Other Expenses	380.18	290.64
Total	**1,046.77**	**999.56**
ii. On Capital Account	48.12	172.88
iii. On Capital Work in Progress (Anti Cancer Molecules)	404.01	311.54
(Upto March,21 715.55 Lakhs)		
Total Research and Development Expenditure (i + ii + iii)	**1,498.90**	**1,483.98**

32. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
(a)	**Basic earnings per share (INR)**	**6.47**	**1.00**
(b)	**Diluted earnings per share (INR)**	**6.47**	**1.00**
(c)	**Reconciliations of earnings used in calculating earnings per share**		
	Basic earnings per share		
	Profit attributable to the equity holders of the group used in calculating basic earnings per share	2,715.50	406.29
	Diluted earnings per share		
	Profit attributable to the equity holders of the group used in calculating basic earnings per share	2,715.50	406.29
	Profit attributable to the equity holders of the group used in calculating diluted earnings per share	**2,715.50**	**406.29**
(d)	**Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator**		
	Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	4,19,43,023	4,06,86,774
	Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating Diluted earnings per share	**4,19,43,023**	**4,06,86,774**

There have been no other transactions involving Equity shares or potential Equity shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

33. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2021			March 31, 2020		
	Current	Non Current	Total	Current	Non Current	Total
Leave Encashment	292.99	169.38	462.37	296.53	154.65	451.18
Gratuity	79.67	-	79.67	134.60	-	134.60
Total Employee Benefit Obligation	**372.66**	**169.38**	**542.04**	**431.13**	**154.65**	**585.78**

(i) Leave Encashment

The leave obligations cover the group’s liability for sick and earned leave.

The amount of the provision of INR 292.99 Lakhs (March 31, 2020: INR 296.53 Lakhs) is presented as current, since the group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations.

(ii) Post Employement obligations

a) Defined benefit plans - Gratuity

The group provides for gratuity for employees in india as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of five years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/ termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied by number of years of service.

The gratuity plan is a **funded** plan and the group makes contributions to recognised funds in India. The group does not fully fund the liability and maintains a target level of funding to be maintained over a period of time based on estimations of expected gratuity payments.

The amount recognised in the balance sheet and the movement in the net defined benefit obligation over the period are as follows :

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net amount
As at March 31, 2019	**1,760.00**	**1,573.70**	**186.30**
Current service cost	134.00		134.00
Past Service Cost -(vested benefits)			-
Interest expense/(income)	127.96	120.41	7.54
Adjustment to Opening Fair Value of Plan Asset	-	-	-
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**261.96**	**120.41**	**141.55**

Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net amount
Remeasurements			
Return of plan assets, excluding amount included in interest (income)	-	(15.30)	15.30
(Gain)/Loss from change in financial assumptions	(26.49)	-	(26.49)
Experience (gains)/losses	(7.97)	-	(7.97)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**(34.46)**	**(15.30)**	**(19.16)**
Employer contributions	-	174.09	(174.09)
Benefit payments	(152.69)	(152.69)	-
As at March 31, 2020	**1,834.82**	**1,700.22**	**134.60**
Current service cost	139.05	-	139.05
Past Service Cost -(vested benefits)	-	-	-
Interest expense/(income)	119.31	125.80	(6.50)
Adjustment to Opening Fair Value of Plan Asset	-	204.48	(204.48)
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**258.35**	**330.29**	**(71.93)**
Remeasurements			
Return of plan assets, excluding amount included in interest (income)	-	(26.84)	26.84
(Gain)/Loss from change in financial assumptions	63.75	-	63.75
Experience (gains)/losses	(22.20)	-	(22.20)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**41.54**	**(26.84)**	**68.38**
Employer contributions	-	51.39	(51.39)
Benefit payments	(160.64)	(160.64)	-
As at March 31, 2021	**1,974.07**	**1,894.41**	**79.67**

The net liability disclosed above relates to funded and unfunded plans are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Present value of funded obligations	1,974.07	1,834.82
Fair value of plan assets	1,894.41	1,700.22
Deficit of funded plan	**79.69**	**134.61**
Unfunded plans	-	-
Deficit of gratuity plan	**79.69**	**134.61**

The major categories of plan assets of the fair value of the total plan assets are as follows :

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Other Insurance contracts (LIC of India)	1,894.41	1,700.22

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Mortality	IALM (2012-14) Ult.	IALM (2006-08) Ult.
Interest/ Discount Rate	6.32%	6.80%
Rate of Increase in Compensation	3.00%	3.00%
Expected average remaining service	14.49	14.39
Retirement age	60 Years	60 Years
Emplyoee Attrition Rate	Upto Age 45: 2% 46 and above: 1%	Upto Age 45: 2% 46 and above: 1%

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2021 is shown below:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Assumptions	Discount rate		Salary escalation rate	
Sensitivity Level	1% increase	1% decrease	1% increase	1% decrease
March 31, 2021				
Impact on defined benefit obligation	(132.35)	152.68	152.85	(134.38)
% Impact	-7.21%	8.32%	8.33%	-7.32%
March 31, 2020				
Impact on defined benefit obligation	(103.64)	154.95	154.50	(104.83)
% Impact	-5.65%	8.44%	8.42%	-5.71%

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined beenfit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occuring at the end of the reporting period.

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Expected Outgo First	277.45	247.74
Expected Outgo Second	175.63	158.88
Expected Outgo Third	125.01	183.10
Expected Outgo Fourth	180.73	127.01
Expected Outgo Fifth	216.95	175.09
Expected Outgo Six to Ten years	692.23	728.58
Total expected payments	**1,667.99**	**1,620.40**

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 7.98 years (March 31, 2020: 7.89 years)

iii) Defined contribution plans

The company also has defined contribution plans. Contributions are made to provident fund in India for employees at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per regulations. The contributions are made to registered provident fund administered by the government. The obligation of the company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any contructive obligation. The expense recognised during the period towards defined contribution plan is INR 365.93 Lakhs (March 31, 2020: INR 381.85 Lakhs)

34. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

A. Commitments

Capital Commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not recognised as liabilities is as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Property, plant and equipment	4,933.75	355.17

B. Contingent Liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Excise duty and Service Tax (Excluding Interest and Penalty)	791.00	791.00
Bank Guarantees	1,963.39	2,919.57
Letter of Credits	3,162.74	3,334.67
Corporate Guarantee to Karnataka Bank	763.12	-

i. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR)

The Company has taken financial assistance from Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) of INR 485 Lakhs to develop technology for manufacture of Polymer grade Lactic Acid. Before start of the project, assurance was given about the successful bench scale development and scalability of the process/technology by CSIR.

The project was not successful, and National Chemical Laboratory (NCL) / CSIR could not demonstrate the technology to make polymer grade Lactic Acid and accepted by NCL and also third party engineering firm appointed by CSIR.

CSIR has demanded the financial assistance back and the Company reply was that the Arbitration Application was barred by time. Supreme Court admitting SLP stayed Order of the Delhi High Court on condition of deposit of Rs 100 Lakhs and the company have deposited ₹ 100 Lakhs during the year. Fresh date for hearing is awaited

ii National Green Tribunal

National Green Tribunal (NGT) has permitted, Prof C. R. Babu, Professor Emeritus, Centre for Environment Management of Degraded Ecosystems (CEMDE), University of Delhi, for Bio-remediation of contaminated soil and surface water bodies at Sakarwadi.

The Chairman of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) had reviewed the progress made in the project and has acknowledged the progress made till date. Company has applied for the extension of time. Hearing posted on 22nd July 2021.

III Sale of Extra Neutral Alcohol (ENA) to Bottling Plant

TThe Company has sold ENA (Qty 13,110 KL Valued Rs 7,023 Lacs in the year 2020-21 and Qty 9,110 KL Valued Rs. 5,210.23 Lacs in the period Apr 2019- March 20) to various customers of IFL (Potable industry) without GST. As per law , ENA is chargeable under GST. The Customers have interpreted that GST is not applicable to Indian -Made Foreign Liquor IFL (potable industry) and customers have volunteered and have given undertaking for reimbursement of tax plus interest whenever department of taxes may raise notices for the same. The matter was referred to GST Council by Indian Sugar Mills Association in July 2017 and thereafter followed by reminders from time to time However in view of difference of opinion, GST Council has referred the matter to Advocate General of India for his opinion. GST Council is yet to communicate its decision on the matter.

IV. Customs Revenue Audit (CRA)

The Chemical Unit at Sakarwadi is under Export Oriented Unit (EOU) and the second block of Five-year Term started from July 2016 and from July 2017 post GST policy amendment, clause of 50:50 was removed & only positive NFE was introduced. In second block due to slowdown & recession in international market DTA sale was higher then allowed thereby the company could not maintain 50:50 ratio.

As per Custom Audit report the company need to pay Rs 362 Lakhs and close for ratio of sales more in domestic market prior to GST and not to wait for five-year completion terms.

The company has submitted that the basis for determining the ratio is not correct as sales to EOU and block of five years to be considered for additional duty. Development Commissioner office have forwarded the company reply to CRA HO Mumbai custom & response is awaited.

V. Cross Subsidy Surcharges to HESCOM

For captive use of power, Assistant Executive Engineer [Electrical] HESCOM Subdivision Mahalingpur, there is a demand notice for Rs. 591 Lakhs towards Cross Subsidy Surcharges for imported power from IEX (Indian Energy Exchange).

Writ Petition has been filed before the Honourable High Court of Karnataka. The court has disposed of the matter on 04/11/2020 through a common Order and have suggested to approach KERC (Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission).

The company has filed petition before the KERC on 30.12.2020.

Respondent has to submit the objections before KERC. Now the matter is pending with KERC due to COVID-19 pandemic till date next hearing not listed.

The company advocate has advised that the demand will not sustain."

1. The Company does not expect any reimbursements in respect of the above contingent liabilities.
2. It is not practicable to estimate the timing of cash flows except Letter of Credits , in respect of matters stated above. Letter of Credits are due within three to six months

C. Financial Guarantees

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Guarantee/security given by the Company for loan taken by:		
Solar Magic Private Limited (Sustainable Agriculture, Food Security and Linkage)	-	33.2
Solar Magic Private Limited (Corporation Bank)	485.6	461.0

35. TRANSITION TO IND AS 116

The Company's lease asset primarily consist of leases buildings for office premises having the lease terms between 1 and 10 years. Effective 1st April, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on 1st April, 2019 using the modified retrospective method and has taken the adjustment to retained earnings, on the date of initial application. Consequently, the Company recorded the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset at its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date of the lease, but discounted at the Company's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

On transition, the adoption of the new standard resulted in recognition of Right of Use INR asset of 46.14 Lakhs, and a lease liability of INR 48.56 Lakhs. The cumulative effect of applying the standard, amounting to INR 2.42 Lakhs was debited to retained earnings.

The following is the summary of practical expedients elected on initial application:

(a) Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar end date

(b) Applied the exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application

(c) Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application

(d) Applied the practical expedient by not reassessing whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at the date of initial application. Instead applied the standards only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

Particulars	March 31,2021	March 31,2021
Opening balance	**45.03**	**-**
Transition impact on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 “Leases” (Refer Note 34 and 6)	-	46.14
Total Right of Use on the date of transition	**45.03**	**46.14**
Add : Additions during the year	14.18	12.33
Less: Depreciation of Right of use assets	(15.48)	(13.44)
Closing balance	**43.73**	**45.03**

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

Particulars	March 31,2021	March 31,2021
Opening balance	**49.03**	**-**
Transition impact on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 “Leases”	-	48.56
Additions during the year	14.18	12.33
Add : Finance cost accrued during the year	5.13	5.25
Less : Payment of lease liabilities	(19.76)	(17.11)
Closing balance	**48.58**	**49.03**
Current Lease Liabilities	**13.85**	**13.42**
Non-current Lease Liabilities	**34.73**	**35.61**

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 39

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 11.25-11.50 %

Rental expense recorded for short-term leases was 173.75 Lakhs (Previous year : INR 173.22 Lakhs) for the year ended March 31, 2021.

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

36. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(i) List of related parties as per the requirements of Ind-AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures

Nature of Relationship	Name of Related Party	Country of Incorporation
List of Related parties :		
Associates	Pentokey Organy (India) Limited	India
	The Book Centre Limited	India
Enterprises over which Key management personnel are able to exercise significant influence	Somaiya Properties and Investments Private Limited	India
	Somaiya Agencies Private Limited	India
	Jasmine Trading Co. Private Limited	India
	K. J. Somaiya & Sons Private Limited	India
	Lakshmiwadi Mines & Minerals Private Limited	India
	Somaiya Chemical Industries Private Limited	India
	Sakarwadi Trading Company Limited	India
	Arpit Limited	India
	Filmedia Communication System Private Limited	India
	Zenith Commercial Agency Private Limited	India
	Somaiya Vidyavihar	India
	K. J. Somaiya Medical Trust	India
	K. J. Somaiya Institute of Applied Agricultural Research	India

Nature of Relationship	Name of Related Party	Country of Incorporation
Key Management Personnel	Samir S. Somaiya (Chairman and Managing Director) Sangeeta A. Srivastava (Executive Director from 1st August, 2020) Vinay V.Joshi (Executive Director up to 30th September, 2020) Shrinivas N. Bableshwar (Director - Works up to 14 th August 2018) Bhalachandra R. Bakshi (Executive Director) Mohan Somanathan (Director - Works) Werner Wutscher (Non Executive Director up to 21st June, 2019) Preeti Singh Rawat (Non Executive Women Director) Kailash Pershad (Independent Director) Jayendra Shah (Independent Director)(Upto 4th February 2021) Uday Garg (Nominee Director) Hemant Luthra (Independant Director w.e.f 27th Sept 2020) Lakshmikantam Mannpalli (Independent Director) Sanjay Puri (Independent Director From 1st August, 2020) Naresh S. Khetan (Chief Financial Officer) Swarna S. Gunware (Company Secretary) Prajesh Mistry (Director) Coen Faber (Director) Arthur Sturm (Director) Paul Zorner (Director) Randorn Walker (Director)	
Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Harinakshi Somaiya	

(ii) Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties (₹ in Lakhs)

Name	Nature of Transaction	202021	2019-20
The Book Centre Limited	Purchases	13.66	19.18
K.J, Somaiya Institute of Applied Agricultural Research	Purchases	25.95	26.93
	Contribution paid	115.00	76.00
Zenith Commercial Agency Private Limited	Purchases	-	3.76
Arpit Limited	Purchases	-	3.69
	Rent paid	1.42	1.42
	Sales	-	162.84
Somaiya Agencies Private Limited	Purchases	1.37	0.58
Somaiya Properties & Investments Private Limited	Rent paid	26.49	27.15
	Purchases	7.00	-
K. J.Somaiya & Sons Private Limited	Royalty paid	170.43	158.22
Filmedia Communications System Private Limited	Rent paid	147.26	147.26
	Service Charges paid	9.79	10.62
Somaiya Vidyavihar/ Somaiya Medical Trust	Mobile application Development / Training Expenses paid/ Professional fees	0.42	9.26
	Sanitiser Sales	0.85	-
Somaiya Vidyavihar	Donation paid	8.80	15.71

Name	Nature of Transaction	2020-21	2019-20
Samir S. Somaiya	Remuneration paid	263.09	230.42
	Purchases	8.73	8.78
Vinay V. Joshi	Remuneration paid	51.16	91.54
Sangeeta A Srivastava	Remuneration paid	56.92	-
Shrinivas N. Bableshwar	Remuneration paid	-	5.45
Bhalchandra R. Bakshi	Remuneration paid	52.12	40.28
Mohan Somanathan	Remuneration paid	54.18	46.79
N S Khetan	Remuneration paid	77.24	76.14
Swarna S Gunware	Remuneration paid	10.35	10.27
Prajesh Mistry	Remuneration paid	118.38	110.02

Name	Nature of Transaction	2020-21	2019-20
Coen Faber	Management fees	10.23	9.73
Harinakshi Somaiya	Purchases	4.69	5.20
Jayendra Shah	Director’s fees paid	4.20	1.75
Hemant Luthra	Director’s fees paid	5.60	0.70
Kailash Pershad	Director’s fees paid	5.60	4.20
Lakshmikantam Mannpalli	Director’s fees paid	5.60	4.90
Dr. Preeti Rawat	Director’s fees paid	2.10	2.10
Mandala Capital Ag Limited	Director’s fees paid	4.90	4.20
Werner Wutscher	Director’s fees paid	-	0.35
Sanjay Puri	Director’s fees paid	2.10	-

(iii) Outstanding balances arising from sales/purchases of goods and services (₹ in Lakhs)

Name	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Trade Receivables		
Arpit Limited	-	39.77
Trade Payables		
Filmedia Communications System Pvt Ltd	-	0.75
K.J.Somaiya & Sons Private Limited	-	40.12
SomaiyaVidyavihar K.J.Somaiya Institute of Management Studies and Research	-	4.68

(iv) Other balances with related parties (₹ in Lakhs)

Name	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Samir S. Somaiya	(1.36)	(1.36)
Somaiya Chemicals Industries Pvt. Ltd.	-	35.00

(v) Key management personnel compensation (₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Director's sitting fees	30.10	18.20
Short term employee benefits	613.71	610.91
	643.81	**629.11**

(vi) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm’s length transactions.. The Company has given guarantee/security to the lenders of subsidiary company amounting to **INR 485.64 Lakhs (March 31, 2020: INR 494.26 Lakhs).** For the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amount owed by related parties (March 31, 2020: NIL). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and market in which the related party operates.

37. SEGMENT REPORTING

A. For management purposes, the Group is organized into following four business units based on the risks and rates of returns of the products offered by these unit as per Ind AS 108 on ‘Operating Segment’ :

Sugar

Cogeneration (Green Power)

Chemcials / Bio based Chemicals

Distillery

No operating segments have been agrregated to form the above reportable operating segment.

The Managing Director (MD) monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the standalone financial statements. Also, the Company’s financing (including finance costs and finance income) and income taxes are managed on a Group basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

Year ended March 31, 2021 (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Sugar	Cogeneration	Chemicals	Distillery	Interunit Transfer	Unallocated	Total
Revenue							
External Revenue / Operating Revenue	49,123.91	4,051.77	53,767.88	45,616.20	-	1,257.54	1,53,817.29
Inter-segment	29,664.91	7,955.01	-	127.87	(37,747.79)	-	-
Total revenue	**78,788.81**	**12,006.78**	**53,767.88**	**45,744.07**	**(37,747.79)**	**1,257.54**	**1,53,817.29**
Other Non Operating Income							
Other Income	303.40	0.00	96.64	68.18	-	352.90	821.12
Total revenue	**79,092.21**	**12,006.78**	**53,864.52**	**45,812.24**	**(37,747.79)**	**1,610.45**	**1,54,638.42**
Segment Result							
Operating Profit Before Interest	407.79	1,252.30	3,885.30	6,839.72	-	(515.15)	11,869.95
Interest						7,237.58	7,237.58
Tax Expenses						1,916.87	1,916.87
Net Profit / (Loss)							2,715.50
Segment Asset	36,712.52	3,359.70	19,052.53	12,426.01	-	972.04	72,522.80
Capital assets including CWIP	27,407.18	8,466.63	17,294.60	18,306.24	-	172.74	71,647.39
Total Segment assets	**64,119.70**	**11,826.33**	**36,347.13**	**30,732.25**	**-**	**1,144.78**	**1,44,170.19**
Total Segment liabilities	72,032.91	346.14	18,865.95	7,453.91	-	79.12	98,778.03
Other disclosures							
Capital expenditure	177.08	0.71	387.32	1,437.43	-	31.94	2,034.48
Segment Depreciation	1,666.59	889.10	677.28	1,362.45	-	117.58	4,712.99

Year ended March 31, 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Sugar	Cogeneration	Chemicals	Distillery	Interunit Transfer	Unallocated	Total
Revenue							
External Revenue / Operating Revenue	62,500.95	4,147.17	45,556.19	32,649.39	-	1,061.18	1,45,914.88
Inter-segment	25,774.60	6,515.32	-	48.89	(32,338.81)		-
Total revenue	**88,275.55**	**10,662.49**	**45,556.19**	**32,698.28**	**(32,338.81)**	**1,061.18**	**1,45,914.88**
Other Non Operating Income							
Other Income	533.87	10.16	398.41	0.24		422.01	1,364.69
Total revenue	**88,809.42**	**10,672.64**	**45,954.60**	**32,698.52**	**(32,338.81)**	**1,483.19**	**1,47,279.57**
Segment Result							
Operating Profit Before Interest	1,610.71	857.66	1,123.64	4,150.31		(539.78)	7,202.55
Interest						6,873.46	6,873.46
Tax Expenses						(77.19)	(77.19)
Net Profit / (Loss)							406.29
Segment Asset	34,834.14	3,109.43	17,396.64	10,504.55		2,439.40	68,284.16
Capital assets including CWIP	28,809.48	9,355.02	16,967.91	18,439.60		1,592.30	75,164.31
Total Segment assets	**63,643.62**	**12,464.45**	**34,364.55**	**28,944.15**	**-**	**4,031.70**	**1,43,448.47**
Total Segment liabilities	76,303.30	503.66	16,616.23	7,312.17			1,00,735.36
Other disclosures							
Capital expenditure	516.12	102.11	2,162.76	5,781.14		45.59	8,607.73
Segment Depreciation	1,649.10	935.61	612.10	1,175.69		122.42	4,494.91

Adjustments and eliminations

Inter-segment revenues are eliminated upon consolidated and reflected in the 'adjustments and eliminations' column. All other adjustments and eliminations are part of detailed reconciliaitons presented further below.

Current taxes, deferred taxes and certain financial assets and liabilities are not allocated to those segments as they are also managed on a group basis.

Capital expenditure consists of additions of property,plant and equipment and intangible assets.

B. Information about geographical areas

The Company is domiciled in India. The Company's revenue from operations from external customers primarily relate to operations in India and all the non current assets of the Company are located in India.

Revenue from external customers

The company is domiciled in India. The amount of its revenue from external customers broken down by location of the customers is shown in the table below:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
India	1,25,181.13	1,21,200.22
Outside India	28,636.17	24,714.66
	1,53,817.30	**1,45,914.88**

Revenue from Major Customers

Revenue from customers exceeding 10% of total revenue for the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 were as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Segment	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	Number of Customers	Revenue	Number of Customers	Revenue
Sugar	1	8,350.68	1	18,171.82
Cogen	5	4,047.37	5	4,143.73
Chemicals	1	8,249.75	1	6,611.05
Distillery	1	7,023.00	1	4,789.33
		27,670.80		**33,715.93**

38. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

i. Financial Instruments by Category (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying Amount		Fair Value	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Amortised cost				
Trade Receivables	16,915.46	12,570.41	16,915.46	12,570.41
Cash and Cash Equivalents	789.70	577.26	789.70	577.26
Other Bank Balances	4,176.72	3,828.22	4,176.72	3,828.22
Security Deposits	365.30	412.91	365.30	412.91
Other Financial Assets	3,247.23	6,338.85	3,247.23	6,338.85
FVTPL				
Investments in Preference Shares	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Derivative financial assets	37.35	-	37.35	-
Total	**25,531.76**	**23,727.67**	**25,531.76**	**23,727.67**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Amortised cost				
Borrowings	56,014.06	58,856.06	56,014.06	58,856.06
Lease Liabilities	48.58	49.03	48.58	49.03
Trade Payables	38,125.42	36,055.78	38,125.42	36,055.78
Other financial liabilities	2,961.54	3,048.64	2,961.54	3,048.64
Total	**97,149.61**	**98,009.51**	**97,149.61**	**98,009.51**

The management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables, security deposits, trade payables, and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

The fair values for loans and non current security deposits were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. 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 fair values of non current borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

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 measure at fair value. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determing fair value, the group has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table:

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurement: (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021			Total	March 31, 2020			Total
	Fair value measurement using				Fair value measurement using			
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
Financial Assets								
Financial Investments at FVTPL								
Investments in Preference Shares	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.01	0.01
Derivatives - Foreign Exchange forward contract	-	37.35	-	37.35	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Assets	**-**	**37.35**	**0.01**	**37.35**	**-**	**-**	**0.01**	**0.01**
Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Level 1 - Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments (including bonds) which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

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 are not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity shares, contingent consideration and indemnification assets included in level 3.

iii. Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific Valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments
- the fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis

The fair value of unquoted equity instruments is not significantly different from their carrying value and hence the management has considered their carrying amount as fair value.

39. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The group’s activity expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. In order to minimise any adverse effects on the financial performance of the group, derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange forward contracts, foreign currency option contracts are entered to hedge certain foreign currency risk exposures. Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes and not as trading or speculative instruments. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the impact of hedge accounting in the financial statements.

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations leading to a financial loss. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, financial assets carried at amortised cost and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers including outstanding receivables.

i. Credit risk management

To manage the credit risk, Group periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers; taking into account factors such as credit track record in the market and past dealings with the group for extension of credit to Customer. Group monitors the payment track record of the customers, restrict credit limited in SAP, credit rating etc. Concentrations of credit risk are limited as a result of the group's large and diverse customer base. Group has also taken advances and security deposits from its customers / agents, which mitigate the credit risk to an extent. Generally, term deposits are maintained with banks with which group has also availed borrowings.

ii. Provision for expected credit losses - Trade Receivables

The group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of loss allowance on Trade receivables.

As a practical expedient, the Group uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates.

Exposure - Trade Receivables (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Past Due		Total
	Up to 6 Months	More than 6 Months	
As at March 31, 2021	15,654.85	1,260.61	16,915.46
As at March 31, 2020	10,896.32	1,674.09	12,570.41

iii. Reconciliation of loss allowance provision - Trade receivables

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	
Loss allowance on March 31, 2019	**149.65**
Changes in loss allowance	50.00
Loss allowance on March 31, 2020	**199.65**
Changes in loss allowance	114.73
Loss allowance on March 31, 2021	**314.38**

iv. Provision for expected credit losses - Other financial assets

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, loans, deposits with banks and financial institutions and other financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk is INR 8,616.29 Lakhs (March 31, 2020: INR 11,157.25 Lakhs). The group does not expect credit loss on other financial assets.

(B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that a group may encounter difficulties in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or other financial assets. The table below provides undiscounted cash flows towards financial liabilities into relevant maturity based on the remaining period at the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
March 31, 2021				
Borrowings	56,014.06	16,880.28	28,622.18	10,511.60
Lease liabilities	48.58	13.85	34.73	
Trade payables	38,125.42	38,125.42	-	
Other financial liabilities	2,961.54	2,954.36	7.18	
Total non derivative liabilities	**97,149.62**	**57,973.93**	**28,664.08**	**10,511.60**
March 31, 2020				
Borrowings	58,856.06	44,469.78	13,369.57	1,016.70
Lease liabilities	49.03	13.42	25.34	10.27
Trade payables	36,055.78	36,055.78	-	-
Other financial liabilities	3,048.64	3,041.45	7.19	-
Total non derivative liabilities	**98,009.50**	**83,580.43**	**13,402.10**	**1,026.97**

(C) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk such as commodity price risk.

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk arises commercial transactions that recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not Group's functional currency (INR). The Group has natural hedge of exports against import and any excess in import if any, is cover by forward contract.

(a) Foreign currency risk exposure

(₹ in Lakhs)

	USD	EURO	Total
March 31, 2021			
Trade Receivables	2,718.81	451.84	3,170.65
Trade Payables	(7,301.93)	(52.52)	(7,354.45)
Forward contracts for receivables	-	(121.36)	(121.36)
Forward contracts for payables	4,250.61	-	4,250.61
Net exposure to foreign currency risk	**(332.51)**	**277.96**	**(54.55)**
March 31, 2020			
Trade Receivables	2,041.74	788.51	2,830.25
Trade Payables	(9,355.14)	(156.28)	(9,511.41)
Forward contracts for receivables	(336.84)	(508.19)	(845.02)
Forward contracts for payables	3,973.31	-	3,973.31
Net exposure to foreign currency risk	**(3,676.92)**	**124.04**	**(3,552.88)**

(b) Foreign currency sensitivity

1% increase or decrease in foreign exchange rates will have the following impact on profit before tax:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	2020-21		2019-20	
	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
USD	(3.33)	3.33	(36.77)	36.77
EURO	2.78	(2.78)	1.24	(1.24)
Net Increase/(decrease) in profit or loss	**(0.55)**	**0.55**	**(35.53)**	**35.53**

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market interest rates.

(iii) Inventory price risk

The group is exposed to the movement in price of principal finished product i.e sugar. Prices of the sugar cane is fixed by government. Generally, sugar production is carried out during sugar cane harvesting period from November to April. Sugar is sold throughout the year which exposes the sugar inventory to the movement in the price. Group monitors the sugar prices on daily basis and formulates the sales strategy to achieve maximum realisation. The sensitivity analysis of the change in sugar price on the inventory as at year end, other factors remaining constant is given in table below:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Rate sensitivity	Increase / Decrease In sale price (per Qtls)	Effect on Profit before tax	
For year ended March 31, 2021	1	+ / (-)	6.30
For year ended March 31, 2020	1	+ / (-)	6.29

40. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpsoe of the group's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The group includes within debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances.

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Borrowings	56,014.06	58,856.06
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(789.70)	(577.26)
Less: Other bank balance	(4,176.72)	(3,828.22)
Net Debt	**51,047.63**	**54,450.57**
Equity share capital	4,194.30	4,194.30
Other Equity	41,197.86	38,518.82
Less: Revaluation Reserve	(23,470.00)	(23,470.00)
Less: Capital Redepmtion Reserve	(573.50)	(573.50)
Total Equity	**21,348.65**	**18,669.62**
Total Equity and Net Debt	**72,396.29**	**73,120.19**
Gearing ratio	**0.71**	**0.74**

In order to achieve the objective of maximize shareholders value, the Group's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing borrowings that define capital structure requirements.

41. 41. DETAILS OF DUES TO MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES AS DEFINED UNDER MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2006 (MSMED ACT, 2006)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Principal amount due to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006*	486.62	231.29
Interest accrued and due to suppliers under MSMED Act, on the above amount	-	-
Payment made to suppliers (other than interest) beyond the appointed day, during the year	-	-
Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act, (other than Section 16)	-	-
Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act, (Section 16)	-	-
Interest due and payable to suppliers under MSMED Act, for payment already made	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

42. EXPORT AND TRANSPORT SUBSIDY CLAIMS

During the current financial year, Central Government vide notification No. 1(14)/2019-S.P.-I. dated 12th September 2019, notified and assistance of ₹ 10,448/MT on export sugar limited to Maximum Admissible Export Quantity (MAEQ)to Sugar Mills with a view to offset the costs incurred and facilitate timely payment of cane price, subject to fulfillment of following major conditions:

1. Company should have supplied at least 50% of 39,896 MT MAEQ for the first claim
2. Company as to complete export of allotted sugar quota of 39,896 MT up to 30th September 2020.

The company has achieved the followings:

Particulars	December-20 to March-21	December-20 to April-21
Required Quota	31,847 MT	31,847 MT
Completed Qty.	15,566 MT	22,994 MT
% Completion against the required quota	48.88%	72.20%

The company has exported up to 31.03.20 qty 17,893/MT and capability to achieve the balance quota, the assistance of ₹ 1869.46 Lakhs as export transportation cost subsidy has been accounted for during the year.

The company has sufficient stock of Sugar to complete the total required balance Quota 8,853 MT and have required Orders in hand to achieve the full sugar export quota. The Company has achieved required quota 22,994 MT sugar Export quota

Company has exported up to 31.03.21 qty 15,566/MT and capability to achieve the balance quota, the assistance of ₹ 933.96 Lakhs as export transportation cost subsidy has been accounted for during the year.

43. Export Oriented Unit (EOU):

The Chemical Unit at Sakarwadi is under EOU and the second Five year Term will end on 30th June, 2021.

The Company's Net Foreign Exchange (NFE) was positive as on 30th June, 2020, however the NFE is negative as on 31st March, 21 by ₹ 1328.94 Lakhs, due to COVID-19 pandemic. For NFE being negative, the company has made provision for ₹ 227.76 Lakhs.

44 Provision for tax

In the current year, company has provided for short provision of disallowances towards curtailment in depreciation claim, reduction in depreciation claim due to subsidy, disallowance of expenses like transport expenses, disallowance of other expenses such as stamp duty, sundry debit balances w/back, etc. During the year post short provision all past provisionbalances have been Net off against Advance Tax and TDS Receivables in books of accounts.

45. Previous year figures have been regrouped/ rearranged, wherever considered necessary to conform to current year's classification

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts form an integral part of the financial statements. **1 to 45**

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Verma Mehta & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 112118W

Samir S. Somaiya
Chairman and Managing Director
(DIN : 00295458)

Sangeeta A. Srivastava
Executive Director
(DIN : 00480462)

Vimlesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 043599

Swarna S. Gunware
Company Secretary
(Membership No : 32787)

Naresh S. Khetan
Chief Financial Officer
(Membership No : F037264)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 5th June 2021

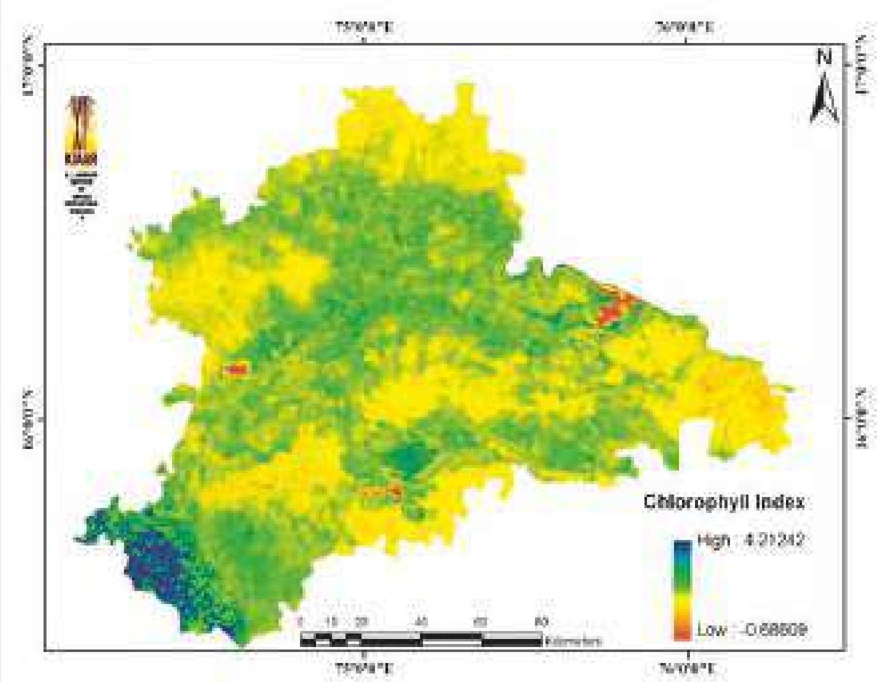
Place : Mumbai
Date : 5th June 2021

Statement pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 of the Companies Act 2013,read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 in the prescribed Form AOC-1 relating to subsidiary companies.

Particulars	Solar Magic Pvt Ltd (WOS)		Cayuga Investments B.V (WOS)		Godavari Biorefineries B.V. **		Godavari Biorefineries Inc **	
Reporting period	**31-03-2021**	**31-03-2020**	**31-03-2021**	**31-03-2020**	**31-03-2021**	**31-03-2020**	**31-03-2021**	**31-03-2020**
Reporting Currency	INR	INR	EURO	EURO	EURO	EURO	USD	USD
Share Capital	3,45,00,000	3,45,00,000	10,01,92,250	10,01,92,250	9,02,05,616	9,02,05,616	1,02,67,665	1,02,67,665
Reserves & Surplus	(2,15,01,994)	(2,27,99,071)	80,18,173	85,15,572	(3,78,70,206)	(5,72,06,469)	1,37,17,210	64,24,904
Total Assets	10,44,25,968	12,02,90,081	10,95,10,360	10,87,90,872	6,29,59,253	6,46,21,128	2,42,90,030	1,70,77,601
Total Liabilities	10,44,25,968	12,02,90,081	10,95,10,360	10,87,90,872	6,29,59,253	6,46,21,128	2,42,90,030	1,70,77,601
Investments (included inTotal Assets)								
Total Income (incl. Other income)	12,00,80,468	10,31,78,056	2,093	27,476	18,89,54,832	16,50,91,559	1,88,91,635	1,05,26,038
Profit/ (Loss)BeforeTax	5,68,524	2,21,652	(8,25,646)	(15,61,547)	1,78,03,643	1,06,80,740	1,11,48,262	26,01,986
Provision for Tax							33,40,664	10,35,905
Profit (Loss) after Tax	5,68,524	2,21,652	(8,25,646)	(15,61,547)	1,78,03,643	1,06,80,740	78,07,597	15,66,081
Proposed Dividend (incl.DividendTax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of shareholding	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

WOS - Wholly Owned Subsidiary

** Step Down Subsidiary being Subsidiary of Cayuga Investment B.V.



Chlorophyll Index Map of Bagalkot and Belgaum districts of Karnataka

Effluent Treatment Plant

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