



V. SANKAR AIYAR & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Zuari Sugar & Power Limited

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Zuari Sugar & Power Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March, 2021, the statement of profit and loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31st March, 2021, its loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit 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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules 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.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. Reporting under this section is not applicable as no other information is obtained at the date of this auditor's report.



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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these 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, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of Financial Statements

Our objective is 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.

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 Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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



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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in the paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said Order.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - (c) The 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 financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - (e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 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 of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B".
 - (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid or provided any managerial remuneration within the meaning of section 197 of the Act, therefore, the provisions of section 197(16) of the Act are not applicable
 - (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2021;
 - iii) There were no amounts, which were required to be transferred during the year to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For V. Sankar Aiyar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn. No. 109208W

Karthik Srinivasan

Karthik Srinivasan
Partner
Membership No. 514998
ICAI UDIN : 21514998AAAAFD2110

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 10-05-2021



“Annexure A” referred to in the Independent Auditors’ report to the shareholders of Zuari Sugar & Power Limited on the accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2021.

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

- i a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.
b) The property, plant and equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification of the property, plant and equipment is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
c) The Company does not hold any immovable property (in the nature of ‘property, plant and equipment’). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i) (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- ii In our opinion, the management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year and no discrepancies between physical inventory and book records were noticed on physical verification.
- iii The Company has not granted any loans during the year, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties required to be covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- iv In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.
- v In our opinion, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 and rule framed thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.
- vi The Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of Company’s activities. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.
- vii a) According to the records of the Company, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees’ state insurance, income-tax, goods and service tax, and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. There were no arrears of undisputed statutory dues as at 31st March, 2021, which were outstanding for a period of more than six months from the date they became.
b) There are no disputed dues which have remained unpaid as on 31st March, 2021 on account of Income- tax and goods and service tax.
- viii On the basis of the verification of records and information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowings to any bank during the year. The Company does not have any loans or borrowings from a financial institution, government or debenture holder in the books of accounts at any time during the year.
- ix In our opinion, the Company has applied moneys raised by way of term loans for the purposes for which these were raised. The Company did not raise moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. The Company did not raise any money by



way of initial / further public offer (including debt instruments) and has not taken any fresh term loans during the year.

- x Based on the audit procedure performed and the representation obtained from the management, we report that no case of fraud by the Company or by its officers or employees on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year under audit.
- xi According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid or provided any managerial remuneration within the meaning of section 197 of the Act. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.
- xii The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.
- xiii According to the information and explanations given to us and the representation obtained from the management, the Company has complied with section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the requisite details have been disclosed in the financial statements etc, as required by the applicable Ind AS.
- xiv During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable.
- xv According to the information and explanations given to us and the representation obtained from the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable.
- xvi In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 10-05-2021

For V. Sankar Aiyar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn. No. 109208W

Karthik Srinivasan

Karthik Srinivasan
Partner
Membership No. 514998
ICAI UDIN : 21514998AAAAFD2110



“Annexure B” referred to in the Independent Auditors’ report to the shareholders of Zuari Sugar & Power Limited on the accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2021.

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Board of Directors 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 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 issued by 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 10-05-2021

For V. Sankar Aiyar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn. No. 109208W

Karthik Srinivasan

Karthik Srinivasan
Partner
Membership No. 514998
ICAI UDIN : 21514998AAAAFD2110



Zuari Sugar & Power Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021

(-All amounts in Lacs)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4 (a)	0.48	0.05
(b) Other intangible assets	4 (b)	0.32	-
(c) Financial assets	5		
(i) Investments	5 (a)	4,594.00	3,927.00
(ii) Loans	5 (b)	1,150.00	0.94
(iii) Other financial assets	5 (c)	493.56	484.56
(d) Non-current tax assets (net)		15.33	2.69
(e) Other non-current assets	6	3,683.51	4,463.83
		9,937.20	8,879.07
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	7	535.83	345.86
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8	13.40	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	49.85	37.00
(iii) Loans	10	-	220.00
(iv) Other financial assets	11	67.27	599.04
(c) Other current assets	12	1,607.32	2,171.84
		2,273.67	3,373.74
	TOTAL	12,210.87	12,252.81
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity share capital	13	2,990.00	2,990.00
(b) Other equity	14	(7,474.99)	(4,622.21)
		(4,484.99)	(1,632.21)
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities (Borrowings)	15	12,297.08	9,495.17
		12,297.08	9,495.17
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	16		
-Total outstanding due of micro, small and medium enterprises		-	-
-Total outstanding due of creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises		56.66	90.39
(ii) Other financial liabilities	17	4,211.48	3,029.32
(b) Other current liabilities	18	130.64	1,270.14
		4,398.78	4,389.85
	TOTAL	12,210.87	12,252.81

The accompanied notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date.

For V. Sankar Aiyar & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 109208W

Karthik Srinivasan

Karthik Srinivasan
Partner

Membership No. 514998

Place: New Delhi

Date: 10/05/2021



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Zuari Sugar & Power Limited

R. S. Raghavan
R. S. Raghavan
(Director)

DIN-00362555

Place: Gurugram

Date: 10/05/2021



Arvind Kumar Singh
Arvind Kumar Singh
(Chief Financial Officer)

PAN: CVQPS5662D

Place: Gurugram

Date: 10/05/2021

Alok Saxena
Alok Saxena
(Director & CEO)

PAN: AMRPS2712G

Place: Aira, Lakhimpur

Date: 10/05/2021

Ayush Yadav
Ayush Yadav
(Company Secretary)

Membership No. A60210

Place: Gurugram

Date: 10/05/2021

Zuari Sugar & Power Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2021

(All amounts in Lacs)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
REVENUE			
Revenue from operations	19	9,051.91	16,360.44
Other income	20	773.85	645.60
Total revenue		9,825.76	17,006.04
EXPENSES			
Purchases of stock in trade	21	9,276.53	16,094.36
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	21	(189.97)	289.54
Employee benefits expense	22	16.22	14.61
Finance costs	23	2,051.41	1,723.68
Depreciation	24	0.09	0.03
Other expenses	25	1,524.26	656.31
Total expenses		12,678.54	18,778.53
Loss before tax		(2,852.78)	(1,772.49)
Tax expense:			
Current tax		-	-
Previous tax		-	-
Deferred tax	26	-	-
Loss for the period		(2,852.78)	(1,772.49)
Other comprehensive income for the period			
Total comprehensive loss for the period		(2,852.78)	(1,772.49)
Loss per equity share:			
- Basic	28	(9.54)	(5.93)
- Diluted		(9.54)	(5.93)

The accompanied notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date.

For V. Sankar Aiyar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 109208W

Karthik Srinivasan

Karthik Srinivasan
Partner
Membership No. 514998

Place: New Delhi
Date: 10/05/2021



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Zuari Sugar & Power Limited

R. S. Raghavan
R. S. Raghavan
(Director)
DIN-00362555

Place: Gurugram
Date: 10/05/2021

Arvind
Arvind Kumar Singh
(Chief Financial Officer)
PAN: CVQPS5662D

Place: Gurugram
Date: 10/05/2021

Alok Saxena
Alok Saxena
(Director & CEO)
PAN: AMRPS2712G

Place: Aira, Lakhimpur
Date: 10/05/2021

Ayush
Ayush Yadav
(Company Secretary)
Membership No. A60210

Place: Gurugram
Date: 10/05/2021

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
A) Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(2,852.78)	(1,772.49)
Adjustments for:		
Interest income	(106.71)	(41.70)
Finance costs	2,051.41	1,723.68
Depreciation	0.09	0.03
Gain arising on measuring financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	(667.03)	(570.18)
Amortisation of deferred losses	667.03	570.18
Profit on sale of mutual funds	0.00	(3.71)
Provision for inter corporate loan	220.00	0.00
Interest receivable written off	575.54	0.00
Operating loss before working capital changes	(112.45)	(94.19)
Adjustment for changes in working capital		
-trade and other receivables	(1,238.11)	(320.68)
-trade and other payables	(1,173.23)	1,264.70
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	(2,523.79)	849.83
Income taxes paid (net)	(12.64)	(0.10)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	(2,536.43)	849.73
B) Cash flow from investing activities		
Interest received	626.46	34.55
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(0.84)	-
Fixed deposits made during the year net	(9.00)	-
Payments for investment in mutual funds	-	(2,618.71)
Proceeds from sale of mutual funds	-	2,622.42
Net cash flow generated from investing activities	616.62	38.26
C) Cash flow from financial activities		
Repayment of inter corporate deposits taken from Zuari Global Limited	(341.46)	(4,374.44)
Proceeds from inter corporate deposits taken from Zuari Global Limited	5,242.62	7,137.00
Borrowing costs paid	(869.25)	(1,694.37)
Repayment of long term borrowings	(2,099.25)	(2,502.09)
Net cash flow generated from/(used in) financial activities	1,932.66	(1,433.90)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	12.85	(545.91)
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	37.00	582.91
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year (refer note 9)	49.85	37.00
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents as per above comprising of the following:		
Cash and cash equivalents	49.85	37.00
Balances as per statements of cash flows (as per above)	49.85	37.00
Notes:		
1 The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as per Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7.		
2 Figures in brackets indicate cash outflow and without brackets indicate cash inflow.		

The accompanied notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For **V. Sankar Aiyar & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 109208W

Karthik Srinivasan

Karthik Srinivasan
Partner
Membership No. 514998

Place: New Delhi
Date: 10/05/2021



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Zuari Sugar & Power Limited

R. S. Raghavan
R. S. Raghavan
(Director)
DIN-00362555

Place: Gurugram
Date: 10/05/2021

Arvind Kumar Singh
Arvind Kumar Singh
(Chief Financial Officer)
PAN: CVQPS5662D

Place: Gurugram
Date: 10/05/2021

Alok Saxena
Alok Saxena
(Director & CEO)
PAN: AMRPS2712G

Place: Aira, Lakhimpur
Date: 10/05/2021

Ayush Yadav
Ayush Yadav
(Company Secretary)
Membership No. A60210

Place: Gurugram
Date: 10/05/2021

(a) Equity share capital

	Notes	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of INR 10/- each issued, subscribed and fully paid			
As at 31 March 2019		299.00	2,990.00
Issued during the period		-	-
As at 31 March 2020	13	299.00	2,990.00
Issued during the period		-	-
As at 31 March 2021	13	299.00	2,990.00

(b) Other equity

	Notes	Security premium	Deficit in the Statement of Profit and Loss	Total
As at 31 March 2019		124.00	(2,973.72)	(2,849.72)
Loss for the year		-	(1,772.49)	(1,772.49)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period		-	(1,772.49)	(1,772.49)
As at 31 March 2020	14	124.00	(4,746.21)	(4,622.21)
Loss for the period		-	(2,852.78)	(2,852.78)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period		-	(2,852.78)	(2,852.78)
As at 31 March 2021	14	124.00	(7,598.99)	(7,474.99)

The accompanied notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For **V. Sankar Aiyar & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 109208W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Zuari Sugar & Power Limited

Karthik Srinivasan

Karthik Srinivasan
Partner
Membership No. 514998

Place: New Delhi
Date: 10/05/2021



R. S. Raghavan

R. S. Raghavan
(Director)
DIN-00362555

Place: Gurugram
Date: 10/05/2021



Arvind Kumar Singh
Arvind Kumar Singh
(Chief Financial Officer)
PAN: CVQPS5662D

Place: Gurugram
Date: 10/05/2021

Alok Saxena

Alok Saxena
(Director & CEO)
PAN: AMRPS2712G

Place: Aira, Lakhimpur
Date: 10/05/2021

Ayush Yadav

Ayush Yadav
(Company Secretary)
Membership No. A60210

Place: Gurugram
Date: 10/05/2021

1. Corporate information

Zuari Sugar & Power Limited (the “Company”) is a public Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company holds investments in securities of related companies and also, during the period ended 31st March, 2021, the Company has carried out the business of trading sugar. The Company’s principal place of business is Plot No. 2, Zamrudpur Community Centre, Kailash Colony Extension, New Delhi-110048.

2. Application of Indian Accounting Standards

All the Ind AS issued and notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) till the financial statements are authorized have been considered while preparing these financial statements.

3. Significant accounting policies

a) 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 time to time) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the “Act”).

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial assets (refer note 5) measured at fair value or net realizable value as applicable.

b) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current and 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.

c) Revenue recognition

The Company applies Ind AS 115 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” using the cumulative effect method. Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties, if any. The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers control over a product or service to a customer.

To determine whether to recognize revenue, the Company follows a 5-step process:

1. Identifying the contract with a customer
2. Identifying the performance obligations
3. Determining the transaction price
4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognising revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

Identifying the performance obligations

Under Ind AS 115, the Company must evaluate the separability of the promised goods or services based on whether they are ‘distinct’. A promised good or service is ‘distinct’ if both:

- the customer benefits from the item either on its own or together with other readily available resources, and
- it is ‘separately identifiable’ (i.e. the Company does not provide a significant service integrating, modifying or customizing it).

Determining the transaction price

Under Ind AS 115, the Company shall consider the terms of the contract and its customary business practices to determine the transaction price. The transaction price excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The consideration promised include fixed amounts, variable amounts, or both.

Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations

The transaction price is allocated to the separately identifiable performance obligations on the basis of their standalone selling price. For services that are not provided separately, the standalone selling price is estimated using adjusted market assessment approach.

Recognising revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

Revenue is recognised either at a point in time or over time, when (or as) the Company satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services to its customers.

In the comparative period presented in financial statements, revenue was measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue from the sale of goods was recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership had been transferred to the customer, recovery of the consideration was probable, there was no continuing management involvement with the goods and the amount of revenue could be measured reliably.



Sale of sugar:

For transfer of goods, the Company recognizes revenue when the customers obtain the control of goods. This usually happens when the customer gains right to direct the use of and obtained substantially all benefits from the goods. For the goods sold, the Company receives amount majorly in advance from the customers and therefore there are not any significant financing components involved. For certain sales, where the Company also provide transportation services, the Company considers the same as a separate performance obligation believing that the Company is acting as an agent for transfer of goods and therefore reduces the related costs for transportation and other charges from transaction price.

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being received.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue excludes sales tax/value added tax/service tax/goods and service tax.

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

Interest income:

For all debt instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) as explained in note (j) below.

Dividends:

Revenue is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

d) Taxes

Income tax comprises of current and deferred tax. It is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that is related to an item recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

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 in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred income tax assets are recognised 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 reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred



tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

e) Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributed to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised upto the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur or accrue. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

f) Property, plant and equipment

All the items of the property, plant and equipment are stated as per cost model i.e. cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation and impairment. All significant costs incidental to the acquisition of assets are capitalized.

Recognition:

The costs including subsequent costs of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized as an asset if, and only if:

- it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

All other expenses including day to day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period when such expenses are incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting period and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Depreciation, estimated useful life and residual life

Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over



their estimated useful lives: -

Particulars	Life (years)
Computers	03
Office equipment	05

The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

g) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization impairment losses, if any.

Recognition:

The costs of intangible asset is recognized as an asset if, and only if:

- it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Intangibles representing computer software are amortized using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives of three years.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment, whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at each financial reporting period and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate treating them as changes in accounting estimates. The maintenance expenses on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit and loss, unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of an asset and satisfies recognition criteria.

Gains/(losses) arising from de recognition 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 or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Assets carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

h) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets of a "Cash Generating Unit" (CGU) to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. Individual assets are grouped for impairment assessment purposes at the lowest level at which there are identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-



generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount. The increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

i) Leases

As a lessee

As inception of the contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to control the use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use.

The Company assess whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee

The Company recognizes 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. 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, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is re-measured 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 the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is re-measured 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, as the case may be.

The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'loans and borrowings' in the balance sheet. Also, the Company has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognizing a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognized as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

In the comparative period, as a lessee, the lease payments in respect of assets taken on operating lease are charged to the profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with the expected general inflation to compensate the lessor's expected inflationary cost increase.

j) Inventories

Traded goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost of inventories is computed on a weighted average basis.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs necessary to make the sale.



k) Post-employment and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no statutory nor contractual obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Gratuity liability being a defined benefit obligation is provided for on the basis of estimation on projected unit credit method made at the end of period. The gratuity plan of the Company has been funded by policy taken from Life Insurance Corporation of India. Actuarial gains and losses for defined benefit plan are recognized in partly for the period in which they occur in the statement of profit and loss.

Measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Actuarial gains/losses are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognizes related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the consolidated statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. The Company presents the entire leave as current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in full in the period in which they occur in the statement of profit and loss.

l) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value using best estimates. Transaction costs



that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the statement the profit and loss.

Financial assets

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.

Amortized cost

A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost using effective interest rates if both of the following conditions are met:

- financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- 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.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (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 asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets at FVTPL include financial assets that either do not meet the criteria for amortised cost classification or are equity instruments held for trading or that meet certain conditions and are designated at FVTPL upon initial recognition. All derivative financial instruments also fall into this category, except for those designated and effective as hedging instruments, for which the hedge accounting requirements may apply. Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

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

On initial recognition, the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. These elected investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss on disposal of the investments. The Company has irrevocably adopted to value its equity investments through FVTOCI.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated



with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably. Dividends recognised in the statement of profit and loss are included in the 'Other income' line item.

Impairment of financial asset

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial asset designated as at FVTOCI.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses using the simplified approach permitted under Ind AS 109.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss when liabilities are derecognised. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance cost in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition of financial instruments

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial assets, and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from the Company's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may vary from actual realisation on future date.



m) Earnings per share

Basic Earnings per Share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effect of all dilutive potential equity shares.

n) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

o) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when present obligations as a result of a past event will probably lead to an outflow of economic resources from the Company and amounts can be estimated reliably. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain. A present obligation arises from the presence of a legal or constructive commitment that has resulted from past events. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses. Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material. Any reimbursement that the Company can be virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognized as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision. All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingent liabilities

In those cases, where the possible outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is considered not probable or where the amount of the obligation cannot be determined reliably, no liability is recognized.

Contingent assets

Possible inflows of economic benefits to the Company that do not yet meet the recognition criteria of an asset are considered contingent assets.

p) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the related disclosures.



Significant management judgements

The following are significant management judgements in applying the accounting policies of the Company that have the most significant effect on the financial statements.

Recognition of deferred tax assets – The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized.

Classification of leases – The Company enters into leasing arrangements for various assets. The classification of the leasing arrangement as a finance lease or operating lease is based on an assessment of several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee's option to purchase and estimated certainty of exercise of such option, proportion of lease term to the asset's economic life, proportion of present value of minimum lease payments to fair value of leased asset and extent of specialized nature of the leased asset. The Group has also factored in overall time period of rent agreements to arrive at lease period to recognise rental income on straight line basis.

Contingent liabilities – At each balance sheet date basis the management judgment, changes in facts and legal aspects, the Group assesses the requirement of provisions against the outstanding warranties and guarantees. However the actual future outcome may be different from this judgement.

Significant estimates

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below. Actual results may be different.

Impairment of financial assets – At each balance sheet date, based on historical default rates observed over expected life, the management assesses the expected credit loss on outstanding receivables and advances.

Fair value measurements – Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument.

Determining the lease term

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

q) Recent accounting pronouncements

Recent Accounting Developments Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from 1st April, 2021. MCA issued notifications dated 24th March, 2021 to amend Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 to enhance the disclosures required to be made by the Company in its financial statements. These amendments are applicable to the Company for the financial year starting 1st April, 2021.

r) Rounding of amounts

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



(All amounts in Lacs)

4 (a) Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Office equipments	Computers	Total
Year ended 31 March 2020			
Gross carrying amount			
As at 01 April 2019	-	-	-
Additions	-	0.10	0.10
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	-	0.10	0.10
Accumulated depreciation			
As at 01 April 2019	-	0.02	0.02
Depreciation charge during the year	-	0.03	0.03
Adjustment for disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	-	0.05	0.05
Net carrying amount	-	0.05	0.05
Year ended 31 March 2021			
Gross carrying amount			
As at 01 April 2020	-	0.10	0.10
Additions	0.02	0.47	0.49
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	0.02	0.57	0.59
Accumulated depreciation			
As at 01 April 2020	-	0.05	0.05
Depreciation charge during the period	0.02	0.04	0.06
Adjustment for disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	0.02	0.09	0.11
Net carrying amount	-	0.48	0.48

4 (b) Other intangible assets

Particulars	Software	Total
Gross carrying amount		
As at 01 April 2020	-	-
Additions	0.35	0.35
Disposals	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	0.35	0.35
Accumulated depreciation		
As at 01 April 2020	-	-
Depreciation charge during the period	0.03	0.03
Adjustment for disposals	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	0.03	0.03
Net carrying amount	0.32	0.32



Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
5 Financial assets		
Investment in 7% Non convertible redeemable preference shares (NCRPS) of Gobind Sugar Mills Limited (GSML) (fully paid up, unquoted) (subsidiary company of the Company)#		
<i>Measured at fair value through profit and loss</i>		
<u>Redeemable in one single lot after expiry of the 12th year from the date of allotment</u>		
Series-I - date of allotment- 03 January 2012 [15,000,000 shares (15,000,000 shares) of INR 10/- each]	974.37	832.90
Series-II - date of allotment - 18 June 2012 [2,700,000 shares (2,700,000 shares) of INR 10/- each]	143.66	122.80
Series-II - date of allotment - 18 January 2012 [2,300,000 shares (2,300,000 shares) of INR 10/- each]	168.64	144.16
Series-III -date of allotment - 27 September 2012 [8,000,000 shares (8,000,000 shares) of INR 10/- each]	480.46	410.70
Series-IV - date of allotment - 28 June 2013 [3,500,000 shares (3,500,000 shares) of INR 10/- each]	186.87	159.74
Series-V -date of allotment - 20 September 2013 [2,659,368 shares (2,659,368 shares) of INR 10/- each]	136.52	116.70
Series-VI - date of allotment - 30 December 2013 [10,000,000 shares (10,000,000 shares) of INR 10/- each]	493.63	421.96
Series-VII - date of allotment - 31 March 2014 [11,750,000 shares (11,750,000 shares) of INR 10/- each]	557.70	476.73
Series-VIII - date of allotment - 30 June 2014 [5,168,552 shares (5,168,552 shares) of INR 10/- each]	235.89	201.64
Series-XI - date of allotment - 12 February 2015 [13,500,000 shares (13,500,000 shares) of INR 10/- each]	547.73	468.20
Series-XIV - date of allotment - 25 May 2015 [10,000,000 shares (10,000,000 shares) of INR 10/- each]	390.12	333.48
Series-XVII - date of allotment - 28 August 2015 [6,600,000 shares (6,600,000 shares) of INR 10/- each]	247.58	211.63
Series-XVIII - date of allotment - 10 November 2016. [1,000,000 shares (1,000,000 shares) of INR 10/- each]	30.83	26.36
Total	4,594.00	3,927.00
# Refer note 30 for further details.		
5 (b) Loans		
<i>Measured at amortised cost</i>		
Security deposits (unsecured, considered good)*	-	0.94
Long term loans to body corporates (unsecured, considered good)	1,150.00	-
Total	1,150.00	0.94
5 (c) Other financial assets		
<i>Measured at amortised cost</i>		
Fixed deposits with banks (earmarked*)	493.56	484.56
Total	493.56	484.56

* Bank deposit of INR 493.56 lacs (31 March 2020: INR 484.56 lacs) which is pledged in favour of IndusInd Bank Limited and Tata Capital Service Limited as a security against interest payment on the term loan facility provided by the lenders to the Company.



Zuari Sugar & Power Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at 31 March 2021

(All amounts in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
6 Other non-current assets		
Deferred losses on investment in NCRPS of GSML	3,677.57	4,457.89
Amount paid as deposits against disputed demand	5.94	5.94
Total	3,683.51	4,463.83
7 Inventories		
<i>Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value, unless otherwise stated</i>		
Traded goods (Sugar)	535.83	345.86
Total	535.83	345.86
8 Trade receivables		
Unsecured, considered good	13.40	-
Total	13.40	-
9 Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	49.83	36.97
Cash in hand	0.02	0.03
Total	49.85	37.00
10 Loans		
<i>Measured at amortised cost</i>		
Short term loans to body corporates (unsecured, considered doubtful)	220.00	220.00
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts (refer note 33 of further details)	(220.00)	-
Total	-	220.00
11 Other financial assets		
<i>Measured at amortised cost</i>		
Interest accrued on inter corporate deposits	66.22	574.33
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	1.05	12.71
Other receivables (refer note 32, for amounts receivable from related parties)	-	12.00
Total	67.27	599.04
12 Other current assets		
Deferred losses on investment in NCRPS of GSML	780.33	667.03
Advances to suppliers	409.12	1,111.91
Prepaid expenses	4.80	2.15
Balances with revenue authorities	413.07	390.75
Total	1,607.32	2,171.84



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(All amounts in Lacs)

13 Equity share capital

	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	Number of shares (in lacs)	Amount	Number of shares (in lacs)	Amount
Authorised:				
Equity shares of INR 10/- each	300	3,000	300	3,000.00
Issued shares :				
Equity shares of INR 10/- each	299	2,990	299	2,990.00
Subscribed and fully paid-up shares :				
Equity shares of INR 10/- each	299	2,990	299	2,990.00
Total	299.00	2,990.00	299.00	2,990.00

(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	Number of shares (in lacs)	Amount	Number of shares (in lacs)	Amount
Equity shares				
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	299.00	2,990.00	299.00	2,990.00
Issued during the period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	299.00	2,990.00	299.00	2,990.00

(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

(c) Shares held by holding company

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Zuari Global Limited	299.00	299.00

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

	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Zuari Global Limited*	299.00	100	299.00	100

*As per the records of the Company including its register of shareholders/members, the above shareholding represents legal ownerships of shares.



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Zuari Sugar & Power Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at 31 March 2021

(All amounts in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
14 Other equity		
Deficit in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Opening balance	(4,746.21)	(2,973.72)
Loss of the period	(2,852.78)	(1,772.49)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-
Closing balance	(7,598.99)	(4,746.21)
Securities premium account[#]		
Opening balance	124.00	124.00
Received/(utilized) during the period	-	-
Closing balance	124.00	124.00
Total	(7,474.99)	(4,622.21)

Nature and purpose:

Security premium reserve is created when the Company issues shares at premium. The aggregate amount of premium received on the shares is transferred to a separate account called "security premium reserve". The same will be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and related provisions. This reserve is carried forward from earlier years.

15 Borrowings (non current)

Measured at amortised cost

Term loans (secured) :

Indian rupee loan from banks	2,225.08	3,484.70
Indian rupee loan from others (Tata 1)	1,483.38	2,623.01
Indian rupee loan from others (Tata 2)	300.00	-
Inter corporate deposits from holding company (unsecured)	11,288.62	6,387.46
Total	15,297.08	12,495.17
Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings	3,000.00	3,000.00
Total	12,297.08	9,495.17

#refer note 32, for loans from related parties

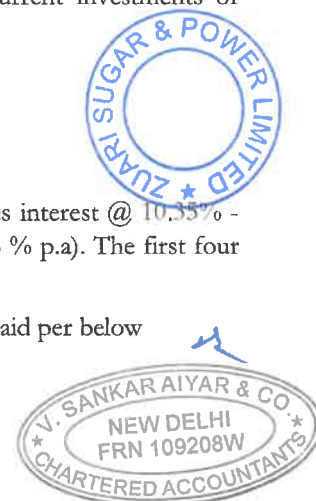
Note:

- 15.1** Term loan of INR 2,225.08 lacs (31 March 2020: INR 3,484.70 lacs) from IndusInd Bank Limited ('IBL') and INR 1483.38 lacs (31 March 2020: INR 2,623.01) from Tata Capital Services Limited ('TCSL') is secured by -
- Pledge of non convertible redeemable preference shares of Gobind Sugar Mills Limited;
 - Exclusive charge by way of hypothecation over all present and future current and moveable fixed assets of the Company;
 - Exclusive charge on immovable fixed assets owned by Zuari Global Limited (ZGL, holding company)
 - Land collateral of 6.89 acres for Phase I residential development and 16 acres of Phase II residential project being executed by ZGL in Goa;
 - Exclusive charge by way of hypothecation over all present and future current assets and moveable fixed assets of ZGL excluding all land (being carried as inventory) other than land to be mortgaged to IBL and current investments of Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Synthesis Energy Ltd.;
 - Debt Service Reserve Account equal to 6 months interest to be kept undrawn from the facility.
 - Corporate guarantee of ZGL for INR 100 crores.

The aforesaid loan is repayable in 16 quarterly instalments commencing from June 2018 and carries interest @ 10.35% - 10.15% (Revised to 10.75% w.e.f. 02.11.2020 (10.35% - 10.15%); (effective interest rate being 13.08 % p.a). The first four quarterly instalments will be of INR 250.00 lacs each and rest will be for INR 750.00 lacs each.

Further processing fees of INR 700.00 lacs (plus taxes) was payable for the facility, which was to be paid per below mentioned schedule:

INR 300.00 lacs to be paid on acceptance of sanction letter, which was paid in March 2017.



Zuari Sugar & Power Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements as at 31 March 2021***(All amounts in Lacs)*

INR 50.00 lacs each quarter from 30 June 2017 up to 31 March 2018 and INR 25.00 lacs each quarter of next ensuing eight quarters.

The same has been paid in full during year ended 31 March 2018.

Out of the total sanctioned amount of INR 10,000.00 lacs, IBL has sold 40% i.e. INR 4,000.00 lacs of the loan to TCSL from 1 March 2018. All other terms and covenants to the said loan remain same. No separate security is created in the name of Tata Capital Services Limited by the Company directly. However, as per the agreement signed, Tata Capital Services Limited has proportionate share in all the securities created by IndusInd Bank Limited for the said loan.

The Company has availed/opted for Moratorium of three months on payment of instalments in terms loan from Tata Capital Services Limited ("TCSL") in order to partially mitigate the liquidity risk arising due to disruption caused in business on account of COVID-19 Pandemic. A child loan was created w.e.f 02.11.2020 of INR 300 lacs on account of the said facility for 24 months which bears the interest rate @10.75% and is due for repayment on 01.08.22. Interest shall continue to accrue on the outstanding portion of the term loans during the period.

15.2 Unsecured loan is from Zuari Global Limited (the holding company of the Company). It carries interest rate of 15% and the loan is payable by 31 March 2024.

16 Trade payables

-Total outstanding due of micro, small and medium enterprises	-	-
-Total outstanding due of creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises	56.66	90.39
Total	56.66	90.39

17 Other financial liabilities

Current maturities of long term borrowings	3,000.00	3,000.00
Interest accrued but not due on loans	1,211.48	29.32
Total	4,211.48	3,029.32

18 Other current liabilities

Statutory dues	101.45	38.28
Contract liabilities (advances from customers against sale of goods)	29.19	1,231.86
Total	130.64	1,270.14

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(All amounts in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
19 Revenue from operations		
Sale of sugar	9,051.91	16,360.44
Total	9,051.91	16,360.44
The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers.		
Receivables	13.40	-
Contract liabilities (advances from customers against sale of goods)	29.19	1,231.86
20 Other income		
Interest income on fixed deposits	35.12	41.70
Interest income from inter corporate deposits	71.59	29.78
Gain on fair value measurement of financial assets	667.03	570.18
Profit on sale of mutual funds	-	3.71
Support Service Income	0.10	-
Miscellaneous income	0.01	0.23
Total	773.85	645.60
21 Purchase of stock-in-trade		
Purchase of traded goods (sugar) [#]	9,276.53	16,094.36
Total	9,276.53	16,094.36
[#] Refer note 32 for further details.		
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade		
Inventories at the end of the period (traded goods)	535.83	345.86
Inventories at the beginning of the period (traded goods)	345.86	635.40
Total	(189.97)	289.54
22 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries and bonus	16.22	14.61
Total	16.22	14.61
23 Finance costs		
Interest expenses on intercorporate deposits	1,319.47	658.92
Interest expenses on term loans	731.94	1,064.76
Total	2,051.41	1,723.68
24 Depreciation		
Depreciation on tangible assets	0.09	0.03
Total	0.09	0.03

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Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
25 Other expenses		
Printing and stationery	0.02	0.03
Legal and professional	4.16	3.16
Amortisation of deferred losses on NCRPS	667.03	570.18
Advertisement expense	-	0.03
Rates and taxes	1.42	1.54
Rent (refer note 27)	21.36	27.12
Office repair and maintenance	1.21	4.94
Freight and forwarding	5.36	5.52
Insurance	4.72	4.23
Director sitting fees	2.60	1.80
Auditors remuneration*	3.50	4.00
Travelling	0.07	0.24
Commission	15.57	29.95
Provision For Doubtful Debts	220.00	-
Accrued Interest Income Receivable Written Off	575.54	-
Miscellaneous	1.70	3.57
Total	1,524.26	656.31
*Auditors remuneration for :		
Audit fees	2.25	3.00
Tax audit fee	0.75	0.50
Certification fees/Other Matters Exp.	0.50	0.50
Total	3.50	4.00

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26 Income tax expense

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Accounting loss	(2,852.78)	(1,772.49)
Applicable tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Expected tax expense	(718.04)	(446.14)
Deferred taxes not recognized on unused tax losses (refer note below)	(718.04)	(446.14)
Actual tax expense	-	-

Note:

Deferred tax:

The Company has not recognized deferred tax asset on deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses in absence of reasonable certainty and availability of sufficient future taxable profits against which such difference and losses shall be utilized.

The amounts of deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses on which no deferred tax assets are recognised amounted to:

	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	Gross amount	Unrecognized tax effect	Gross amount	Unrecognized tax effect
Deductible temporary differences	-	-	-	-
Unused tax losses	7,352.19	1,850.55	4,499.41	1,132.50
	7,352.19	1,850.55	4,499.41	1,132.50

The unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets are recognised representing business losses are as follows:

Year of expiry Financial year ending 31 March	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
2025-26	1,119.53	1,119.53
2026-27	1,607.39	1,607.39
2027-28	1,772.49	1,772.49
2028-29	2,852.78	-
	7,352.19	4,499.41

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27 Leases

The Company has only short term leases. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Payments associated with short-term leases are recognized on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss and hence no lease liabilities and right of use asset is created.

The Company does not have any variable lease payment arrangements.

Amounts recognized in the statement of profit or loss

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Expenses relating to short-term leases	21.36	27.12

28 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic and diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Loss attributable to equity holders of the parent company (INR)	(2,852.78)	(1,772.49)
Weighted average number of equity shares (No. in lacs)	299.00	299.00
Face value per share (INR)	10.00	10.00
Loss per share (Basic and Diluted) (INR)	(9.54)	(5.93)

29 Capital management

The Company's objectives for managing capital comprise safeguarding the business as a going concern, creating value for stakeholders and supporting the development of the Company. In particular, the Company seeks to maintain an adequate capitalization that enables it to achieve a satisfactory return for shareholders, ensure access to external sources of financing, in part by maintaining an adequate rating and reducing cost of capital. In this context, the Company manages its capital structure and adjusts that structure when changes in economic conditions so require.

The management constantly monitors and reviews the debt to equity ratio. As part of this review, the management considers the cost of capital and risks associated with each class of capital requirements and maintenance of adequate liquidity buffer.

The position on reporting date is summarized in the following table:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Long term borrowings (excluding current maturities of long-term borrowings)	12,297.08	9,495.17
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	3,000.00	3,000.00
Short term borrowings	-	-
Total Debt (a)	15,297.08	12,495.17
Total Equity (b)	(4,484.99)	(1,632.21)
Debt to Equity ratio (a/b)	(3.41)	(7.66)

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30 Fair value measurements

Financial instruments by category

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021			As at 31 March 2020		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Investment in NCRPS of GSML	4,594.00	-	-	3,927.00	-	-
Security deposits	-	-	-	-	-	0.94
Fixed deposits with banks and interest accrued thereon	-	-	493.56	-	-	484.56
Trade Receivable	-	-	13.40	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	49.85	-	-	37.01
Loans	-	-	1,150.00	-	-	220.00
Other financial assets	-	-	67.27	-	-	599.04
Total financial assets	4,594.00	-	1,774.08	3,927.00	-	1,341.55
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	16,508.56	-	-	12,524.50
Trade payables	-	-	56.66	-	-	90.39
Total financial liabilities	-	-	16,565.22	-	-	12,614.89

Financial value hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the balance sheet are grouped into three levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three Levels are defined based in the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy as at 31 March 2021:

Financial assets measured at fair value (recurring fair value measurements)	Date of valuation	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<i>Financial investments at FVTPL</i>					
Investment in NCRPS of GSML	31 March 2021	4,594.00	-	-	4,594.00
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed	Date of valuation	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Borrowings	31 March 2021	15,297.08	-	-	15,297.08

Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy as at 31 March 2020:

Financial assets measured at fair value (recurring fair value measurements)	Date of valuation	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<i>Financial investments at FVTPL</i>					
Investment in NCRPS of GSML	31 March 2020	3,927.00	-	-	3,927.00
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed	Date of valuation	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Borrowings	31 March 2020	12,495.17	-	-	12,495.17

Notes:

There were not any financial assets or liabilities measured at fair values using level 1 or level 2 inputs.

There were not any non - recurring fair value measurements as at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2021.

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



(All amounts in Lacs)

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of financial assets measured at fair value categorised within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020

Description	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Probable weighted range	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Investment in NCRPS of GSML	Discounted cash flow method	Average borrowing rate of the instrument issuer company	31 March 2021: 14% - 17% (16%) 31 March 2020: 14% - 17% (16%)	0.50% (31 March 2020: 0.50%) increase (decrease) in the growth rate would result in increase (decrease) in fair value by INR 172.88 lacs (INR 166.65 lacs) as at 31 March 2021 [INR 128.25 lacs (INR 124.20 lacs) as at 31 March 2020]

Reconciliation of opening balances with closing balances for recurring fair value measurements categorised within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

Investment in NCRPS of GSML	Amount INR Lacs
As at 31 March 2019	3,356.79
Acquisitions during the year	-
Remeasurement gains recognised through profit and loss during the year	570.18
As at 31 March 2020	3,926.97
Acquisitions during the year	-
Remeasurement gains recognised through profit and loss during the year	667.03
As at 31 March 2021	4,594.00

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:

Particulars	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Borrowings	15,297.08	15,297.08	12,495.17	12,495.17

Note:

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and trade payables approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of borrowings (loans) disclosed above were calculated based on cash flows discounted using current borrowing rates of the Company. These are classified as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy due to inclusion of significant unobservable inputs to valuation.

For financial assets that are at fair value, carrying values equals to the fair values.



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31 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise loans and borrowings and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include investments, loans and short-term deposits that are derived directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to **market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk**. The Company's management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: **interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk**, such as equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and investments. The Company is not exposed to currency risk as it has not foreign currency transactions and equity price risk as it does not have any equity investments. For interest risk and inventory price risk, refer below:

Interest rate risk

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

Interest rate risk exposure:

Below is the overall exposure of the Company's to interest rate risk:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Variable rate borrowings (including current maturities of long term borrowings)	4,008.46	6,107.71
Fixed rate borrowings	-	-
Total borrowings	4,008.46	6,107.71

Interest rate sensitivity:

The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a portfolio of fixed or floating rate loans and borrowings.

	+ / (-) in basis points	Effect on loss before tax
As at 31 March 2021		
Rupees	+50	34.92
Rupees	-50	(34.92)
As at 31 March 2020		
Rupees	+50	50.80
Rupees	-50	(50.80)

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment, showing a significantly higher volatility than in prior years

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily loan and advances) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions and other financial instruments.



Credit risk exposure:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Security deposits	-	0.94
Fixed deposits with banks and interest accrued thereon	493.56	484.56
Investment in NCRPS of GSML	4,594.00	3,927.00
Cash and cash equivalents	49.85	37.01
Trade receivables	13.40	-
Loans	1,150.00	220.00
Other financial assets	67.27	599.04
	6,368.08	5,268.54

Note:

The Company exercises banking with reputed banks. Therefore, risk in respect to cash and cash equivalents and fixed deposits is considered negligible. However, Company is exposed to risk for loans and advances given to body corporates, interest accrued thereon and investment in NCRPS of GSML (a subsidiary). Others are considered to insignificant.

Liquidity risk

The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds using a liquidity planning tool.

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans and shareholders fund. Approximately 19.61% of the Company's debt will mature in less than one year at 31 March 2021 (31 March 2020: 24.01%) based on the carrying value of borrowings reflected in the financial statements.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on **contractual undiscounted payments**.

	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As at 31 March 2021				
Borrowings				
Non current (including current maturities of long term)	3,288.99	12,586.07	-	15,875.07
Current	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	56.66	-	-	56.66
	3,345.65	12,586.07	-	15,931.73
As at 31 March 2020				
Borrowings				
Non current (including current maturities of long term)	3,586.39	9,891.93	-	13,478.32
Current	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	90.39	-	-	90.39
	3,676.78	9,891.93	-	13,568.71

Collateral against borrowings

The Company has pledged NCRPS of GSML acquired by the Company from proceeds of the long term facility enjoyed by the Company jointly from IndusInd Bank and Tata Capital Services Limited. Refer note 15 on borrowings for more information.



32 Related party disclosures as per Ind AS 24:**List of related parties:****Related parties where control exists:**

Holding Company Zuari Global Limited

Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the period:

Fellow subsidiaries: Zuari Investments Limited
Zuari Finserv Limited
Gobind Sugar Mills Limited

Key management personnel:

Related party	Designation
Mr. Alok Saxena	Chief Executive Officer
Mr. Arvind Kumar Singh	Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f 06.01.2021)
Mr. Ayush Yadav	Company Secretary

Related party transactions:**i) Holding company:**

Nature of transaction and outstanding balance	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Zuari Global Limited		
Opening balance	6,416.99	3,625.11
Inter corporate deposit received	5,242.62	7,137.00
Inter corporate deposit repaid	341.46	4,374.44
Interest accrued/paid	1,319.47	658.92
Support Service Income	12.10	-
Closing balance (shown under non current borrowings)	11,288.62	6,387.46
Closing balance (shown under other financial liabilities)	1,211.48	29.32
Closing balance (shown under trade payables)	-	0.21
Closing balance (shown under trade receivables)	13.37	-

Zuari Global Limited has given corporate guarantee of INR 10,000 lakhs as a security in respect of loan from IndusInd Bank and Tata Capital Services Limited.

ii) Fellow subsidiaries:**Zuari Finserv Limited**

Opening balance (shown under other current assets)	7.25	4.39
Amount paid on behalf of the Company	0.15	3.78
Registrar and share transfer charges	0.10	0.10
Broking and depository charges paid	0.02	0.01
Rent expense	1.98	2.10
Employee benefits expense	4.01	3.52
Legal and professional charges	-	0.01
Maintenance charges paid	1.22	1.12
Closing balance (shown under trade payables)	-	7.25

Zuari Investments Limited ('ZIL')

Opening balance	12.00	-
Amount paid by us on behalf ZIL	-	12.00
Amount Received/Reversal	12.00	-
Closing balance (shown under other financial assets)	-	12.00

Zuari Insurance Brokers Limited ('ZIBL')

Opening balance	-	-
Amount paid by them on behalf us	0.02	-
Closing balance (shown under other financial assets)	-	-



Nature of transaction and outstanding balance	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Gobind Sugar Mills Limited ('GSML')		
Opening balance (other current assets)	711.91	524.25
Rent paid	-	5.64
Purchases of stock in trade	9,225.74	16,094.36
Amount received on behalf of GSML	53.82	433.73
Amount received by GSML on our behalf	980.70	2,583.51
Amount paid by GSML on our behalf	105.76	578.48
Employees Cost Transferred from GSML	7.92	7.20
Advances paid to GSML for purchase of sugar	3.52	711.91
Closing balance (shown under other current assets)	3.52	711.91

iv) Key Management Personnel

Mr. Alok Saxena #

Opening balance	4.00	3.00
Managerial remuneration	1.00	1.00
Amount Paid	5.00	-
Closing balance	-	4.00

Mr. Arvind Kumar Singh

Managerial remuneration	0.28	-
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Mr. Ayush Yadav

Managerial remuneration	2.99	0.74
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Amount in INR for Shri Alok Saxena.

33 Particulars of loans given in accordance with section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Short term loans given to provide financial assistance to corporates for general business purpose:		
ANS Industries Limited (@ 13.50% p.a.)		
Opening balance	220.00	220.00
Provision provided for	220.00	-
Closing balance	-	220.00
Texmaco Rail and Engineering Limited (@ 15.25% p.a.)		
Opening balance	-	-
Loans given during the year	1,150.00	-
Loans repaid/adjusted during the year	-	-
Closing balance	1,150.00	-
Investments made in NCRPS of GSML (refer note 5 for details)	4,594.00	3,927.00
Total	5,744.00	4,147.00



Zuari Sugar & Power Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at 31 March 2021

(All amounts in Lacs)

34 Dues to micro and small enterprises pursuant to section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act (MSMED), 2006 :

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Principal amount remaining unpaid	-	-
Interest accrued and due thereon remaining unpaid	-	-
Interest paid by the company in terms of service 16 of MSMED Act 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the suppliers and service providers beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year), but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at the end of the year	-	-
Further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-

35 Segment information

The management of the Company does not separately reviews the different sources of revenues for the Company. Therefore, there are not any reportable segments of the Company as per management of the Company.

36 During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company has incurred a book loss of INR 2,852.79 lacs (31 March 2020: INR 1,772.49 lacs) besides also incurring a cash loss primarily on account of finance costs and as on 31 March 2021, the accumulated losses of the Company amounted to INR 7,474.99 lacs (31 March 2020 INR 4,622.21 lacs). These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The management of the Company is confident to generate sufficient profits and cash from operations in near future, through trading in sugar and sanitizer business. Further, Zuari Global Limited (the holding company) has confirmed its intent as well as ability to extend continued financial support to the Company, as and when needed, so as to enable the Company continues its operations as a going concern in foreseeable future.

In view of the same, the management of the Company is hopeful of generating sufficient cash flows in the future to meet the Company's financial obligations. Hence, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

37 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities:

The following table represents recognised financial instruments that are subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements but not set off as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Amounts subject to master netting arrangements		
Non current borrowings (including current maturities there of)	15,297.08	12,495.17
Financial instruments collateral		
Investments	4,594.00	3,927.00
Net amount*	10,703.08	8,568.17

*"Net amount" shows impact on Company's balance sheet, if all rights were exercised.



Zuari Sugar & Power Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at 31 March 2021

(All amounts in Lacs)

38 Contingent liability :

Claims against the company, not acknowledged as debts - INR Nil (Previous year - Nil).

39 During the year, the Company's operations were impacted for a certain period as a consequence of complete lockdown imposed by Central and State Government authorities in India considering public health and safety due to COVID-19 pandemic. However the impact assessment of COVID19 will be a continuing process given the uncertainties associated with its nature and duration. As per the current assessment, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of inventory, trade receivables and other assets.

40 The financial statements were approved for external use by the Board of Directors on 10th May, 2021.

As per our report of even date

For **V. Sankar Aiyar & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 109208W

Karthik Srinivasan

Karthik Srinivasan

Partner

Membership No. 514998

Place: New Delhi

Date: 10/05/2021



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Zuari Sugar & Power Limited

R. S. Raghavan

R. S. Raghavan
(Director)

DIN-00362555

Place: Gurugram

Date: 10/05/2021

Alok Saxena

Alok Saxena
(Director & CEO)

PAN: AMRPS2712G

Place: Aira, Lakhimpur

Date: 10/05/2021

Arvind Kumar Singh

Arvind Kumar Singh
(Chief Financial Officer)

PAN: CVQPS5662D

Place: Gurugram

Date: 10/05/2021

Ayush Yadav

Ayush Yadav
(Company Secretary)

Membership No. A60210

Place: Gurugram

Date: 10/05/2021

