

IDL Explosives Limited**Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	5,242.44	4,893.91
Capital work-in-progress	3	206.47	628.22
Goodwill	4	105.63	105.63
Other intangible assets	5	11.10	17.01
Financial assets			
Other non-current financial assets	8	149.26	20.77
Other non-current assets	9	68.33	192.54
Total non-current assets		5,783.23	5,858.08
Current assets			
Inventories	10	4,184.70	4,632.99
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	11	3,808.20	6,730.50
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	1,528.50	2,204.50
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	13	645.20	23.08
(iv) Loans	7	124.85	133.37
(v) Other current financial assets	8	31.63	18.28
Income tax assets (net)	21	118.87	109.15
Other current assets	9	1,219.53	1,265.38
Total current assets		11,661.48	15,117.25
Total assets		17,444.71	20,975.33
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	786.50	786.50
Other equity	15	5,374.51	4,881.24
Total equity		6,161.01	5,667.74
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	16	3,150.58	3,502.98
Provisions	18	245.19	334.07
Deferred tax liabilities, net	20	265.65	254.62
Total non-current liabilities		3,661.42	4,091.67
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	26	2,732.20	4,297.12
(ii) Trade payables	27		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		42.47	105.67
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,678.13	4,293.59
(iii) Other current financial liabilities	17	1,983.79	2,308.43
Other liabilities	25	79.78	132.92
Provisions	19	105.91	78.19
Total current liabilities		7,622.28	11,215.92
Total equity and liabilities		17,444.71	20,975.33
Corporate information and significant accounting policies			
	1 & 2		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

for **B S R & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number: 116231W/W-100024

Hemant Maheshwari

Partner

Membership number: 096537

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 18, 2021

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors

IDL Explosives Limited

CIN No. U28132TG2010PLC070529

SUBHAS PRAMANIK
Digitally signed by
SUBHAS PRAMANIK
Date: 2021.05.18
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Subhas Pramanik
Managing Director
DIN: 00020414



Debabrata Sarkar
Chairman
DIN:02502618

RAVI JAIN
Digitally signed by
RAVI JAIN
Date: 2021.05.18
18:57:26 +05'30'

Ravi Jain
Chief financial officer and
Company secretary

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 18, 2021

IDL Explosives Limited**Statement of Profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2021**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
1. Income			
Revenue from operations	28	33,927.85	42,732.39
Other income	29	425.08	179.28
Total income		34,352.93	42,911.67
2. Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	30	23,505.45	28,630.60
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	31	1,386.61	1,877.16
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	32	249.19	553.67
Employee benefits expense	33	2,411.45	2,876.89
Finance costs	34	712.00	859.46
Depreciation and amortisation expense	35	476.76	446.02
Other expenses	36	4,966.05	6,681.92
Total expenses		33,707.51	41,925.72
3. Profit before tax (1-2)		645.42	985.95
4. Tax expense			
a) Current tax	22	145.97	274.57
b) Deferred tax	23	38.89	(108.78)
Total tax expense		184.86	165.79
5. Profit for the year (3-4)		460.56	820.16
6. Other comprehensive income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		13.03	(45.90)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	24	(3.27)	16.23
Total other comprehensive income / (loss)		9.76	(29.67)
7. Total comprehensive income for the year (5+6)		470.32	790.49
8. Earnings per equity share (Face value of Rs.10/- each)			
Basic & Diluted (Rs.)		5.86	10.43
Corporate information and significant accounting policies	1 & 2		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

for **B S R & Associates LLP**

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Partner

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Ravi JainChief financial officer and
Company secretaryPlace: Hyderabad
Date: May 18, 2021

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 18, 2021

IDL Explosives Limited

Statement of changes in equity for year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	78,65,000	786.50	78,65,000	786.50
Changes in equity share capital during the period	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period	78,65,000	786.50	78,65,000	786.50

B. Other Equity

	Other Equity			Total
	Retained earnings	Securities Premium	Other comprehensive income - Equity portion of other financial instruments	
Balance at March 31, 2019	1,414.97	1,724.25	925.38	4,064.60
Profit for the year	820.16	-	-	820.16
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability/asset, net of tax effect	(29.67)	-	-	(29.67)
Deferred tax on fair valuation of inter corporate deposits	26.15	-	-	26.15
Balance at March 31, 2020	2,231.61	1,724.25	925.38	4,881.24
Profit for the year	460.56	-	-	460.56
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability/asset, net of tax effect	9.76	-	-	9.76
Dividends	(117.98)	-	-	(117.98)
Fair valuation of inter corporate deposits (Refer note-16)	-	-	109.80	109.80
Deferred tax on fair valuation of inter corporate deposits	-	-	31.13	31.13
Balance at March 31, 2021	2,583.96	1,724.25	1,066.31	5,374.51

Refer note 15 for nature and purpose of reserves

As per our report of even date attached

for **B S R & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number: 116231W/ W-100024

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IDL Explosives Limited

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Ravi Jain
Chief financial officer and
Company secretary

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 18, 2021

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IDL Explosives Limited
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2021	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020
(A) Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	645.42	985.95
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	476.76	446.02
Provision for doubtful debts, advances and investments	-	112.31
Loss on sale/write-off of property, plant and equipment	16.80	4.60
Interest income	(94.45)	(63.51)
Finance costs	712.00	859.46
Provisions no longer required written back	(106.24)	(17.53)
Unrealized loss/(gain) on foreign exchange fluctuations (net)	(17.61)	162.03
Operating profit before working capital changes	<u>1,632.68</u>	<u>2,489.33</u>
Adjustments for changes in working capital:		
- Decrease in trade receivables and financial/ non-financial assets	3,052.96	903.21
- Decrease/(increase) in inventories	448.29	(183.31)
- Decrease in trade payables, other current liabilities and provisions	<u>(1,650.94)</u>	<u>(1,549.46)</u>
Cash flow generated from operating activities	3,482.99	1,659.77
Income tax paid (net)	<u>(155.69)</u>	<u>(344.98)</u>
Net cash flow generated from operating activities	<u>3,327.30</u>	<u>1,314.79</u>
(B) Cash flow from investing activities		
Acquisition of property, plant & equipment (including capital advances)	(315.31)	(991.24)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	1.83	10.54
Interest received	87.75	114.63
Investments in bank deposits	(16,246.89)	(4,367.72)
Redemption/ maturity of bank deposits	<u>15,498.05</u>	<u>4,797.71</u>
Net cash flow used in investing activities	<u>(974.58)</u>	<u>(436.08)</u>
(C) Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from long -term borrowings	-	625.00
Repayment of long- term borrowings	(457.22)	(410.70)
Proceeds/(repayment) of working capital borrowings	(1,564.92)	797.95
Finance costs paid	(888.61)	(633.00)
Dividends paid	(117.98)	-
Tax on dividends paid	-	(184.13)
Net cash flow generated from/ (used in) financing activities	<u>(3,028.73)</u>	<u>195.12</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(676.00)	1,073.82
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	<u>2,204.50</u>	<u>1,130.68</u>
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year (refer note below)	<u>1,528.50</u>	<u>2,204.50</u>

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IDL Explosives Limited**Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2021**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

Note : Cash and cash equivalents comprise:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Cash on hand	3.03	3.75
Balance with banks:		
in current accounts	675.47	1,045.72
in EEFC accounts	-	16.55
in deposit accounts	850.00	1,138.48
Cash and cash equivalents included in note 12	1,528.50	2,204.50

Borrowings movement

Reconciliation between opening and closing balances in the Balance sheet for liabilities and financial assets arising from financing activities for movement in statement of cash flow are given below.

	Long- term borrowings	Short - term borrowings	Total
As at March 31, 2019	3,646.58	3,499.17	7,145.75
Cash flow changes	214.30	797.95	1,012.25
Non-cash changes	89.15	-	89.15
As at March 31, 2020	3,950.03	4,297.12	8,247.15
Cash flow changes	(457.22)	(1,564.92)	(2,022.14)
Non-cash changes	(48.08)	-	(48.08)
As at March 31, 2021	3,444.73	2,732.20	6,176.93

The above statement of cash flow has been prepared under the "indirect method" as set out in Ind AS 7, "Statement of Cash flow."

As per our report of even date attached
for **B S R & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 116231W/ W-100024

and on behalf of the Board of Directors
IDL Explosives Limited
CIN No. U28132TG2010PLC070529

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Hemant Maheshwari
Partner
Membership number: 096537

Subhas Pramanik
Managing Director
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Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 18, 2021

Ravi Jain
Chief Financial Officer and
Company secretary

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 18, 2021

IDL Explosives Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

1 Company Overview

1.1 Company information:

IDL Explosives Limited (the 'Company') is a Company domiciled in India, with its registered office situated at Kukatpally, P.B.No.1 Sanatnagar (IE), Hyderabad - 500 018, Telangana. The Company has been incorporated on 22 September 2010 under the erstwhile Companies Act, with the main object of carrying on the business of Industrial explosives and Accessories.

1.2 Basis of preparation, Measurement and Significant accounting policies:

A. Basis of preparation and statement of compliance:

- Financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and other relevant provision of the Act.
- These financial statements have been prepared for the Company on a going concern on the basis of relevant Ind AS that are effective at the Company's annual reporting date, March 31, 2021
- The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 18, 2021
- Details of the Company's accounting policies are included in Note 2.

B. Functional and presentation currency:

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Indian rupees have been rounded-off to two decimal places to the nearest lakhs except share data or as otherwise stated.

C. Basis of measurement:

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:

Items	Measurement
Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments)	Fair value (Refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)
Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations

D. Use of estimates and judgment:

The preparation of these financial statements is in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS which requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements.

Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of those estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the year in which changes are made, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Information about significant areas of assumptions, estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are:

Impairment of trade receivables

The Company has measured the lifetime expected credit loss by using practical expedients. It has accordingly used a provision matrix derived by using a flow rate model to measure the expected credit losses for trade receivables. Further, need for incremental provisions have been evaluated on a case to case basis where forward looking information on the financial health of a customer is available and in cases where there is an ongoing litigation/dispute.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

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

Valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and unutilized business loss and depreciation carry-forwards and tax credits. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent there is reasonable certainty of future taxable income which will be available against the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and depreciation carry-forwards.

IDL Explosives Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Defined benefit plans

The obligation arising from defined benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions. Key actuarial assumptions include discount rate, trends in salary escalation, actuarial rates and life expectancy. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. The period to maturity of the underlying bonds correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations. Due to complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, defined benefit obligation is sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting period.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

The Company estimates the provisions that have present obligations as a result of past events and it is probable that outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations. These provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

The Company uses significant judgements to disclose contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

1.3 Measurement of fair values:

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

2 Significant accounting policies:

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

Current and non-current classification

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current.

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- i) it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
- ii) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- iii) it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- iv) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

IDL Explosives Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Liabilities

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- i) it is expected to be settled in the Company's operating cycle;
- ii) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- iii) it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- iv) the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include the current portion of non-current financial liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Operating cycle

Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

a. Foreign currency transactions:

Foreign currency transactions are recorded using the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the respective transactions. Exchange differences arising on foreign currency transactions settled during the year are recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless it relates to a long term foreign currency monetary item.

Monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of the balance sheet. The resultant exchange differences are recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless it relates to a long term foreign currency monetary item.

Non-monetary assets are recorded at the rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

b. Financial instruments:

i. Recognition and initial measurement:

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and liabilities are recognised are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement:

Financial assets:

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- amortised cost;
- Fair Value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - equity investment; or
- Fair value to profit and loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI - equity investment). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

IDL Explosives Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Subsequent measurement and gains and losses:

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in statement of profit and loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in statement of profit and loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in statement of profit and loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities:

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

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

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

iii. Derecognition:

Financial assets:

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities:

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

iv. Offsetting:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

v. Derivative financial instruments:

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risk. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Any changes therein are recognised in the statement of profit and loss account. Derivatives are carried as financial asset when the fair value is positive and as financial liability when fair value is negative.

IDL Explosives Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

c. Property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress:

i. Recognition and measurement:

Property, plant and equipment:

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Capital work-in-progress:

Cost of assets not ready for intended use, as on the balance sheet date, is shown as capital work-in-progress. Advances given towards acquisition of fixed assets outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed as other non-current assets.

ii. Subsequent expenditure:

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

iii. Depreciation:

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method, and is generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Leasehold land and leasehold improvements are amortised over the period of the lease.

The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment are estimated by the Management, which are equal to the life prescribed under the Schedule II of the Act.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate. Based on technical evaluation and consequent advice, the management believes that its estimates of useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).

d. Intangible assets:

i. Recognition:

Other intangible assets are initially measured at cost. Such intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

ii. Subsequent expenditure:

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised in statement of statement of profit and loss as incurred.

iii. Amortisation:

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method, and is included in depreciation and amortisation in statement of profit and loss.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Asset	Years
- Software	6

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

IDL Explosives Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

e. Investment property:

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Upon initial recognition, an investment property is measured at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalisation criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the investment property to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

On disposal of investment property, the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the statement of profit and loss.

The fair values of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values is determined either by an independent valuer who holds a recognised and relevant professional qualification and has recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued or stamp duty price available on the government website/ with the registration and stamps department.

Disposals

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss on the date of retirement or disposal.

f. Leases:

As per IND AS 17 applicable till period ended March 31, 2019

As a lessee

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement

As a lessor

Leases in which the group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Operating lease receipt are recognised as income in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As per IND AS 116 applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2019

Company as a lessee:

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

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of 12 months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low-value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The ROU assets are initially recognised at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

ROU assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life or the underlying asset. ROU assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit to the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related ROU asset if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

IDL Explosives Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Company as a lessor:

Leases where the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Lease rentals under operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

g. Inventories:

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is determined on a transaction moving weighted average basis, and includes expenditure in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition. In case of manufactured inventories and work-in-progress, cost includes an appropriate share of fixed production overheads on normal operating capacity.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. The net realisable value of work-in-progress is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished products.

Raw materials, components and other supplies held for use in the production of finished products are not written down below cost except in cases where material prices have declined and it is estimated that the cost of the finished products will exceed their net realisable value.

The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

h. Impairment:

Financial assets (other than at fair value)

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses ('ECL') to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for trade receivables including unbilled receivables and contract assets that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

Non-financial assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit ('CGU') to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset neither exceeds its recoverable amount, nor exceeds the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. Goodwill has indefinite useful life and tested for impairment annually.

i. Employee benefits:

Defined contribution plans:

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts.

Company providing retirement benefit in the form of provident fund and superannuation fund is a defined contribution scheme. The contributions payable to the provident fund and superannuation fund are recognised as expenses, when an employee renders the related services. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the funds.

Eligible employees of the company receive benefits from provident fund, which is defined contribution plan. Both the eligible employees and the company make monthly contributions to the Government administered provident fund scheme equal to a specified percentage of the eligible employee's salary. Amounts collected under the provident fund plan are deposited with in a government administered provident fund. The company has no further obligation to the plan beyond its monthly contributions.

Defined benefit plans:

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year. The parent company has created an approved gratuity fund, which has taken a group gratuity cum insurance policy with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), for future payment of gratuity to the employees. The Company accounts for gratuity liability of its employees on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out at the year end by an independent actuary. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan ('the asset ceiling'). In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements.

IDL Explosives Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI). The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits expected to be settled wholly within twelve months from the reporting date are classified as short-term employee benefits. An employee who has rendered services to the Company during an accounting period, the Company recognises the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service as an expense or as required under Ind AS 19 which permits the inclusion of the benefits in the cost to be recognised as an asset. Benefits such as salaries, wages and bonus etc. are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid after deducting any amount already paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably. If the amount already paid exceeds the undiscounted amount of the benefits, the Company recognises that excess as an asset / prepaid expense to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

ii. Compensated absences:

The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilised accrued compensated absences and utilise it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since the compensated absences do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. The Company records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

Bonus plans:

The Company recognises a liability and an expense for bonus. The Company recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a contractual obligation.

j. Revenue

The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method, with the effect of initially applying this standard recognised at the date of initial application being included in retained earnings.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances, rebates, Goods and Service Taxes (GST) and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below.

Sale of goods:

The performance obligations in our contracts are fulfilled at the time of dispatch, delivery or upon formal customer acceptance depending on customer terms, and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of the consideration that will be derived from the sale of goods. Export incentives are accounted for to the extent considered recoverable by the management.

Sales of services:

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised when the performance of agreed contractual task has been completed.

An estimate is made for powder factor or price fall clause provision and a corresponding liability is recognised for this amount using a best estimate based on accumulated experience.

The Company estimates provision for powder factor on revenue from sale of products to certain customers which is generally the percentage of blast output achieved at the time of blasting of the products at the customer's site. Powder factor is based on the agreement with customer, volume of output achieved at the site, which is measured at a later date. Accordingly, the provision is made based on the likely powder factor to be achieved on current sales of products, which is reduced from the revenue for the period.

k. Recognition of interest income and dividend:

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis considering the carrying amount and the effective interest rate. Interest income is included under the head 'Other income' in the statement of profit and loss.

Revenue is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividend is established by the reporting date. Dividend income is included under the head 'Other income' in the statement of profit and loss.

IDL Explosives Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

l. Income-tax:

Income-tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

i. Current tax:

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

ii. Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable statement of profit and loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets – unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

m. Borrowing cost:

Borrowing costs include interest, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred. Costs in connection with the borrowing of funds to the extent not directly related to the acquisition of qualifying assets are charged to the statement of profit and loss over the tenure of the loan.

Borrowing costs, allocated to and utilised for qualifying assets, pertaining to the period from commencement of activities relating to construction/development of the qualifying asset up to the date of capitalisation of such asset is added to the cost of the assets. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended and charged to the statement of profit and loss during extended periods when active development activity on the qualifying assets is interrupted. Interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowing pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

Interest expense on borrowings is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial assets. When calculating the EIR, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.

n. Provision, contingent liabilities and contingent assets:

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance costs. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

Onerous contracts:

A contract is considered to be onerous when the expected economic benefits to be derived by the Company from the contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision for an onerous contract is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before such a provision is made, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

IDL Explosives Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Contingencies:

Provision in respect of loss contingencies relating to claims, litigations, assessments, fines and penalties are recognised when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be estimated reliably.

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets:

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions, but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets has to be recognised in the financial statements in the period in which if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise. Contingent assets are assessed continually and no such benefits were found for the current financial year.

o. Earnings per share:

Basic Earnings Per Share ('EPS') is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the year, unless issued at a later date. In computing diluted earnings per share, only potential equity shares that are dilutive and that either reduces earnings per share or increases loss per share are included. The number of shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for the share splits.

p. Cash flow statement:

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

q. Cash and cash equivalents:

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

r. Biological assets:

Biological assets i.e. living animals, are measured at fair value less cost to sell. Costs to sell include the minimal transportation charges for transporting the cattle to the market but excludes finance costs and income taxes. Changes in fair value of livestock are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Costs such as vaccination, fodder and other expenses are expensed as incurred.

s. Events after reporting date:

Where events occurring after the balance sheet date provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted within the financial statements. Otherwise, events after the balance sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

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IDL Explosives Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

t. Standards issued but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. No new standards are notified during the year.

On March 24, 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendments revise Division I, II and III of Schedule III and are applicable from April 1, 2021. Key amendments relating to Division II which relate to companies whose financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 are:

Balance Sheet:

- Lease liabilities should be separately disclosed under the head 'financial liabilities', duly distinguished as current or non-current.
- Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity such as changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period.
- Specified format for disclosure of shareholding of promoters.
- Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in-progress and intangible asset under development.
- If a company has not used funds for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions, then disclosure of details of where it has been used.
- Specific disclosure under 'additional regulatory requirement' such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of company, loans and advances to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMP) and related parties, details of benami property held etc.

Statement of profit and loss:

- Additional disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency specified under the head 'additional information' in the notes forming part of the standalone financial statements.

The amendments are extensive and the Company will evaluate the same to give effect to them as required by law.

IDL Explosives Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

3. Property, plant and equipment and Capital work-in-progress

	Land	Buildings	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipment's	Motor Vehicles	Computers	Total	Capital Work in Progress
I. Cost or deemed cost									
Balance as at March 31, 2019	18.58	1,135.67	4,396.27	27.09	45.68	152.38	41.86	5,817.54	331.93
Additions	-	75.86	544.78	1.52	5.84	-	4.12	632.12	928.41
Disposals	-	-	(97.01)	(0.03)	(0.50)	(9.84)	(5.23)	(112.61)	-
Capitalisation								-	(632.12)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	18.58	1,211.53	4,844.04	28.58	51.02	142.54	40.75	6,337.05	628.22
Additions	-	3.90	826.78	0.35	2.30	-	4.68	838.01	416.25
Disposals	-	(2.85)	(126.55)	(0.93)	(14.49)	(4.27)	(2.00)	(151.09)	-
Capitalisation									(838.01)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	18.58	1,212.58	5,544.27	28.00	38.83	138.27	43.43	7,023.97	206.47
II. Accumulated depreciation									
Balance as at March 31, 2019	-	93.73	906.99	10.81	26.12	39.92	22.37	1,099.94	-
Depreciation for the year	-	44.23	357.29	4.10	6.80	17.32	10.93	440.67	-
Disposals	-	-	(82.60)	(0.03)	(0.50)	(9.17)	(5.17)	(97.47)	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	-	137.96	1,181.68	14.88	32.42	48.07	28.13	1,443.14	-
Depreciation for the year	-	45.86	388.32	4.26	6.36	18.45	7.60	470.85	-
Disposals	-	(2.52)	(108.39)	(0.91)	(14.39)	(4.27)	(1.98)	(132.46)	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	-	181.30	1,461.61	18.23	24.39	62.25	33.75	1,781.53	-
Net Carrying Amount									
Balance as at March 31, 2020	18.58	1,073.57	3,662.36	13.70	18.60	94.47	12.62	4,893.91	628.22
Balance as at March 31, 2021	18.58	1,031.28	4,082.66	9.77	14.44	76.02	9.68	5,242.44	206.47

Notes:

- (i) Refer to note 16 and 26 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security against borrowings availed by the company.
- (ii) For contractual commitments with respective capital work-in-progress, refer Note No. 42 (II)
- (iii) Capital Work in progress mainly comprises of pump trucks.

IDL Explosives Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

4. Goodwill

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Cost or deemed cost (Refer note below)	105.63	105.63
	105.63	105.63

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance at beginning of year	105.63	105.63
Amortisation	-	-
Other adjustment	-	-
Balance at end of the year	105.63	105.63

Note: Impairment test for goodwill

Impairment testing for cash generating unit containing goodwill.

The Company has identified and noted that there are no reportable segments as the CGUs other than explosive segment. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the Company's operating division which represents the lowest level within the Company at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, which is not higher than the Company's operating segment. The goodwill (with indefinite life) acquired through business combination has been allocated to "Explosives" segment of the Company. The carrying amount of goodwill as at 31 March 2021 is 105.63 lakhs (31 March 2020: 105.63 lakhs).

Following key assumptions were considered while performing impairment testing:

Annual growth rate for 5 years (Average): 5% (Previous Year: 5%)

Terminal value growth rate: 4.8% (Previous Year: 5.45%)

Budgeted EBITDA growth rate: 5% (Previous Year: 5%)

Weighted average cost of capital % (WACC) post tax: 7.33% (Previous Year: 7.82%)

The cash flow projections include specific estimates for five years and a terminal growth rate thereafter. The terminal growth rate has been determined based on the management's estimate of the long-term compound annual EBITDA growth rate, consistent with the assumptions that a market participant would make.

Weighted average cost of capital % (WACC) = Risk free return + (Market premium x Beta for the Company). The Company has performed sensitivity analysis around the base assumptions and has concluded that no reasonable change in key assumptions would result in the recoverable amount of the CGU to be less than the carrying value. Accordingly, no impairment charges were recognised for FY 2020-2021.

5. Other intangible assets

	Software
I. Cost or deemed cost	
Balance as at April 1, 2019	31.41
Additions	3.45
Disposals	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	34.86
Balance as at April 1, 2020	34.86
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	34.86
II. Accumulated Amortisation and impairment	
Balance as at April 1, 2019	12.50
Amortisation for the year	5.35
Balance as at March 31, 2020	17.85
Balance as at April 1, 2020	17.85
Amortisation for the year	5.91
Balance as at March 31, 2021	23.76
Net Carrying Amount	Software
Balance as at March 31, 2020	17.01
Balance as at March 31, 2021	11.10

IDL Explosives Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

6. Non Current Investments

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Investment in Equity Instruments (Unquoted) (At fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss (FVTPL))		
500 shares of Rs.10 each in IDL Chemicals Employees Credit Co-Operative Society of IDL Chemicals Limited	0.37	0.37
Less: Loss allowance	(0.37)	(0.37)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	0.37	0.37
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	-	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments.	0.37	0.37
7. Loans (Unsecured)		
Non-current		
Security deposits		
- Credit impaired	69.39	74.03
	<u>69.39</u>	<u>74.03</u>
Less : Loss Allowance	(69.39)	(74.03)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Current		
Security deposits		
- Secured, considered good	124.85	133.37
- Credit impaired	20.78	16.14
	<u>145.63</u>	<u>149.51</u>
Less : Loss Allowance	(20.78)	(16.14)
	<u>124.85</u>	<u>133.37</u>
8. Other financial assets		
(Unsecured considered good)		
Non-Current		
Bank deposits due to mature after 12 months of the reporting date *	147.29	20.57
Interest on bank deposits due to mature after 12 months of the reporting date *	1.97	0.20
	<u>149.26</u>	<u>20.77</u>
*Represents deposits held as Margin money		
Current		
Interest accrued on deposits	20.66	15.73
Claims receivable	3.10	2.55
Other receivable	7.87	-
	<u>31.63</u>	<u>18.28</u>

1. The Company's exposure to credit and currency risks, and loss allowances related to Other financial assets are disclosed in Note 37

2. Refer note 26 for details of current assets hypothecated against borrowings of the Company.

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IDL Explosives Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

9. Other assets

	As at March 31, 2021	As at 31, 2020	March
Non-current (Unsecured considered good)			
Capital advances	-		124.93
Other than capital advances			
- Prepayments	19.28		19.21
- Balances with government authorities	49.05		48.40
	68.33		192.54
Current (Unsecured considered good):			
Other than capital advances			
- Prepayments	35.24		30.72
- Balances with government authorities	229.51		425.85
- Advances to employees	6.47		12.01
Advances to Suppliers and Service providers			
- Unsecured, considered good	948.31		796.80
- Unsecured, considered doubtful	47.97		47.97
Less : Loss allowances	(47.97)		(47.97)
	1,219.53		1,265.38
10. Inventories			
Raw materials	2,233.43		2,362.20
Raw materials in transit	979.38		1,017.53
Work-in-progress	370.67		381.25
Finished goods	183.54		286.34
Stock-in-Trade	102.57		255.23
Stock-in-Trade in transit	21.26		4.41
Stores and Spares	134.73		138.96
Packing Material	159.12		187.07
	4,184.70		4,632.99

Note:

1. Refer note 26 for details of current assets hypothecated against borrowings of the Company
2. Amount of write down of inventories to net realisable value amounting to Rs.6.15 lakhs (March 31, 2020: Rs.16.05 lakhs). The write down are included in changes of finished goods.

11. Trade receivables

-considered good - Secured	111.70	465.10
-considered good - Unsecured	3,696.50	6,265.40
-which have significant increase in credit risk	103.51	74.32
Less: Loss allowance	(103.51)	(74.32)
- credit impaired	108.95	225.76
Less: Loss allowance	(108.95)	(225.76)
	3,808.20	6,730.50

The Company's exposure to credit and currency risks, and loss allowances related to trade receivables are disclosed in Note 37
For details of current assets hypothecated against borrowings of the Company refer note 26

12. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand	3.03	3.75
Balances with Banks		
- Current accounts	675.47	1,045.72
- Exchange earners foreign currency (EEFC) accounts	-	16.55
- Deposit accounts (with original maturity of 3 month or less)	850.00	1,138.48
	1,528.50	2,204.50

13. Other Bank balances

Bank deposits due to mature after 3 months of the original maturity but within 12 months of the reporting date.*	645.20	23.08
	645.20	23.08

*Represents deposits held as Margin money

IDL Explosives Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

14. Share capital

	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No of Shares	Amount	No of Shares	Amount
Authorised :				
10% Redeemable Preference shares of Rs.100 each	2,49,000	249.00	2,49,000	249.00
Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	1,00,00,000	1,000.00	1,00,00,000	1,000.00
	1,02,49,000	1,249.00	1,02,49,000	1,249.00
Issued and subscribed and fully paid up:				
Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	78,65,000	786.50	78,65,000	786.50
	78,65,000	786.50	78,65,000	786.50

Notes:**i. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares:**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 each per share. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividend and share in Company's residual assets. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share (by poll). In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

ii. Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
As at beginning of the year	78,65,000	786.50	78,65,000	786.50
Add : Issued and allotted during the year	-	-	-	-
As at end of the year	78,65,000	786.50	78,65,000	786.50

iii. Details of shares held by the Holding Company

	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Number of shares held	% holding of equity shares	Number of shares held	% holding of equity shares
Fully paid up equity shares of Rs.10 each				
GOCL Corporation Limited (Holding company)	78,65,000	100%	78,65,000	100%

iv. Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company is set out below:

	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Number of shares held	% holding of equity shares	Number of shares held	% holding of equity shares
Fully paid up equity shares of Rs.10 each				
GOCL Corporation Limited (Holding company)	78,65,000	100%	78,65,000	100%

v. During the five years ended March 31, 2021, there were no events of buy back of shares, rights issue of shares, issue of shares for consideration other than cash and bonus shares issued by the Company.

IDL Explosives Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

15. Other equity

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Securities premium		
Balance at beginning of the year	1,724.25	1,724.25
Add: Additions during the year	-	-
Balance at end of the year	1,724.25	1,724.25
Retained earnings		
Balance at beginning of the year	2,231.61	1,414.97
Add: Profit for the year	460.56	820.16
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
- Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations, net of tax	9.76	26.15
Amount available for appropriations	2,701.93	2,261.28
Less: Appropriations		
Final dividend on equity shares	(117.98)	(29.67)
Balance at end of the year	2,583.95	2,231.61
Other comprehensive income		
Equity portion of other financial instruments		
Balance at beginning of the year	925.38	925.38
Add: Change in fair value, net of tax	140.93	-
Less: Utilisation	-	-
Total other comprehensive income	1,066.31	925.38
Total other equity	5,374.51	4,881.24

Security premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium received on issue of shares. It is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Retained earnings:

Retained earnings are profits that the company has earned till date less dividend or other distributions paid to share holders and also includes any changes in the liabilities over the year due to changes in actuarial assumption or experience adjustments within the plans.

Equity portion of other financial instruments:

Represents equity component on fair valuation of Inter corporate deposit and preference share capital.

16. Non-current borrowings**Unsecured**

Loans

- from Holding Company

2,963.93

3,012.00

Secured

Term loans

- from banks

186.65

481.44

- from other parties

-

9.54

3,150.58**3,502.98**

Current maturities of long - term borrowings have been disclosed under the head other current financial liabilities (Refer Note 17)

IDL Explosives Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

Related party Loans**Nature of Security & Terms of Repayment :**

Inter-Corporate Deposit (ICD) of Rs. 3,103.87 Lakhs (As at 31st March 2020: Rs. 3,103.87 Lakhs) obtained from holding company in 2012-13. During the year 2017-18, the loan was mutually agreed to be repaid by April 1, 2021. Subsequently during the year 2020-21, the Company had proposed to extend the repayment date till April 1, 2024 and the same was approved by the holding company vide letter dated August 7, 2020. Interest rate is between 8.25% to 10.45% per annum (2019-20: 10.45% per annum). The above ICD has been disclosed at fair value.

Term Loans**a. Nature of security and terms of repayment for loans availed from banks:**

Term loans availed from HDFC Bank Limited and Axis Bank Limited for procurement of equipment / commercial vehicles, repayable in 34 to 38 equated monthly instalments (moratorium period of 1 to 2 months) from the date of availing respective loan. Rate of interest is in the range of 8.51% - 9.25% (2019-20 : 8.45% - 9.25%) and number of instalments pending for payments are ranging between 3 to 24 instalments as at the balance sheet date. The said loans are secured by way of hypothecation of same equipment/commercial vehicles.

b. Nature of security and terms of repayment for loans availed from other Parties (NBFC):

Term loan availed from Hinduja Leyland Finance Limited and Kotak Mahindra Prime Limited for procurement of equipment / commercial vehicles, repayable in 34 to 36 equated monthly instalments (moratorium period of 1 to 2 months) from the date of availing respective loan. Rate of interest is in the range of 8.25% - 9.15% (2019-20: 8.25% - 9.15%) and number of instalments pending for payments are ranging between 6 to 10 instalments as at the balance sheet date. The said loans are secured by way of hypothecation of same equipment/commercial vehicles.

17. Other current financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current maturities of long term borrowings	294.15	447.05
Payable to capital creditors	16.04	40.03
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	70.75	309.09
Payable to customers	1,508.17	1,376.77
Security deposits	94.68	135.49
	1,983.79	2,308.43
18. Non current provisions		
Employee benefits (Refer Note 40)		
- Compensated absences	84.00	107.13
- Gratuity	161.19	226.94
	245.19	334.07
19. Current provisions		
Employee benefits (Refer Note 40)		
- Compensated absences	27.24	20.77
- Gratuity	78.67	57.42
	105.91	78.19

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IDL Explosives Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

Income taxes**20. Deferred tax balance**

			As at	As at	
			March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	
Deferred tax (liabilities)			(265.65)	(254.62)	
			(265.65)	(254.62)	
2020-21	Opening Balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in Other comprehensive income	Recognised directly in equity	Closing balance
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to					
Depreciation & amortization	(414.34)	(17.31)	-	-	(431.65)
Remeasurement of defined benefit plan	103.76	(15.39)	-	-	88.37
Provision for doubtful receivables / advances	75.52	(22.05)	-	-	53.47
Indexation benefit on land	4.02	0.33	-	-	4.35
Fair valuation of inter corporate deposits	(23.12)	15.54	-	31.13	23.55
Others	(0.46)	-	(3.27)	-	(3.73)
	(254.62)	(38.89)	(3.27)	31.13	(265.65)
2019-20	Opening Balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in Other comprehensive income	Recognised directly in equity	Closing balance
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to					
Depreciation & Amortization	(553.21)	138.87	-	-	(414.34)
Remeasurement defined benefit plan	157.99	(54.23)	-	-	103.76
Provision for Doubtful Receivables / Advances	65.61	9.91	-	-	75.52
Indexation benefit on land	3.77	0.25	-	-	4.02
Fair valuation of Intere corporate deposits	(63.25)	13.98	-	26.15	(23.12)
Others	(16.69)	-	16.23	-	(0.46)
	(405.77)	108.78	16.23	26.15	(254.62)

21. Income tax assets and liabilities

	As at	As at
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Income tax assets (Net)	118.87	109.15
	118.87	109.15

IDL Explosives Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

22. Tax Expense**Recognised in statement of profit and loss**

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	139.48	274.57
In respect of prior years	6.49	-
	145.97	274.57

23. Deferred tax expense/ (Income)**Recognised in statement of profit and loss**

- On account of temporary differences between carrying value and corresponding tax bases	38.89	(108.78)
	38.89	(108.78)

24. Recognised in Other comprehensive Income**Deferred tax****Recognised in statement of profit and loss**

- On account of temporary differences between carrying value and corresponding tax bases	(3.27)	16.23
	(3.27)	16.23

The Income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Profit before tax	645.42	985.95
Income tax expense calculated at 25.168%	162.44	248.14
Tax relating to earlier years	6.49	-
Impact of reversal on temporary differences	(48.88)	(8.08)
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	25.92	34.50
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	145.97	274.56
Effective tax rate	22.62%	27.85%

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IDL Explosives Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
25. Other liabilities		
Current		
Advance from customers	46.37	94.30
Statutory remittances	33.41	38.62
	79.78	132.92
26. Current borrowings		
Secured - at amortised cost		
From banks (refer note below)		
Cash Credit	229.18	343.68
Buyers Credit	2,503.02	3,953.44
	2,732.20	4,297.12

Security/Terms and Conditions of Repayment :

Working capital credit facilities are availed from RBL Bank Limited, State Bank of India, Yes Bank Limited and ICICI Bank Limited. These facilities are secured by first pari passu charge on entire current assets of the company and second pari passu charge on the fixed assets of the Company (movable & immovable) of the Company present and future except those specifically charged to equipment lenders. The cash credit is repayable on demand and carries an interest rate of 8.5% to 12.65% per annum (2019-20: 9.95% to 10.52%)

Buyer's credit facilities are availed through from Yes bank limited and State Bank of India. The Tenure ranges from 80 days to 158 days and carries an interest rate of 0.50% to 0.51% per annum. These facilities are part of the working capital facilities which are secured by first pari passu charge on entire current assets of the company and second pari passu charge on the fixed assets (movable & immovable) of the Company present and future except those specifically charged to equipment lenders.

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IDL Explosives Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

27. Trade Payables

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Trade Payables		
Dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	42.47	105.67
Dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,678.13	4,293.59
	2,720.60	4,399.26

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an Office Memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum. Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at March 31,2021 has been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the Company. Further in view of the Management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act') is not expected to be material. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier under the said MSMED Act.

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a) The amounts remaining unpaid to micro and small suppliers as at the end of the year		
- Principal	42.47	105.67
- Interest	-	-
(b) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day.	-	-
(c) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
(d) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid; and	-	-
(e) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

This information is required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 and has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. Auditors have placed reliance on such information provided by the management.

The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to trade payables is disclosed in Note 37.2 (ii)

IDL Explosives Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

28. Revenue from operations

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Sale of products	32,948.91	41,727.74
Service income	950.82	973.41
Other operating revenues	28.12	31.24
	33,927.85	42,732.39
a. Revenue disaggregation by geography:		
India	32,680.87	40,272.24
Rest of the world	1,246.98	2,460.15
	33,927.85	42,732.39
b. Reconciliation of revenue with contract price		
Contract price	33,902.55	42,879.35
Less: Quantity discounts	25.30	146.96
	33,927.85	42,732.39
c. Changes in contract liabilities:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	94.30	137.37
Less:- Amount recognised as revenue/other adjustments during the year	(94.30)	(137.37)
Add:- Amount received during the year	46.37	94.30
Balance at the end of the year	46.37	94.30
Expected revenue recognition from remaining performance obligations:		
- within one year	46.37	94.30
- More than one year	-	-
	46.37	94.30
d. Contract balances:		
Trade receivables	3,808.20	6,730.50
Contract liabilities	46.37	94.30
Trade receivables are non-interest bearing. Contract liabilities include advance from customers.		
e. Performance obligation:		
In relation to information about Company's performance obligations in contracts with customers [refer note 2(j)].		
29. Other income		
Interest income on		
- Deposits with Banks	93.11	61.57
- Others	1.34	1.95
Others		
- Duty drawback on exports	63.08	49.73
- Provisions no longer required written back	106.24	17.53
- Net gain on foreign currency transactions and translation	111.44	-
- Claims received	0.54	-
- Miscellaneous income	49.33	48.50
	425.08	179.28
30. Cost of materials consumed		
Opening stock	3,379.73	2,624.66
Add: Purchases	23,338.53	29,385.67
Less: Closing stock	3,212.81	3,379.73
	23,505.45	28,630.60
31. Purchases of stock in trade		
Accessories	683.98	1,112.11
Detonating fuse	507.86	429.47
Boosters	21.43	42.23
Others	173.34	293.35
	1,386.61	1,877.16
32. Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress		
Opening Stock:		
-Finished goods	286.34	648.81
-Stock-in-trade	259.64	141.04
-Work-in-progress	381.25	691.05
	927.23	1,480.90
Closing stock:		
-Finished goods	183.54	286.34
-Stock-in-trade	123.83	259.64
-Work-in-progress	370.67	381.25
	678.04	927.23
Net (increase) / decrease	249.19	553.67

IDL Explosives Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

33. Employee benefits expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Salaries and wages (including bonus) *	2,116.74	2,492.65
Contribution to provident and other funds	158.01	194.97
Gratuity expense (Refer Note 40)	35.89	33.04
Staff welfare expenses	100.81	156.23
	2,411.45	2,876.89

* This includes contract labour charges

34. Finance costs

Interest expense		
- Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	535.22	663.22
Other borrowing costs	176.78	196.24
	712.00	859.46

35. Depreciation and amortisation expense

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	470.85	440.67
Amortisation of intangible assets	5.91	5.35
	476.76	446.02

36. Other expenses

Consumption of stores and spares	168.10	183.74
Processing charges	248.12	675.21
Packing material consumed	792.44	1,165.30
Power and fuel	780.39	1,005.71
Rent (Refer note 43)	68.23	208.49
Rates and taxes	72.99	132.42
Insurance	94.60	91.21
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and machinery	102.48	148.33
- Buildings	14.67	32.62
Selling commission	49.62	90.64
Travelling and conveyance	202.87	298.61
Communication cost	13.92	22.59
Distribution expenses	1,882.80	1,852.72
Printing and stationery	13.91	15.35
Legal and professional fees	282.73	271.01
Directors' sitting fees (Refer note 41)	15.20	15.90
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	16.80	4.60
Corporate social responsibility expenses (Refer note 46)	41.24	47.95
Provision for doubtful receivables	-	112.31
Bad debts written off	-	11.43
Payment to auditors (Refer note below)	18.61	16.99
Net loss on foreign currency transactions and translation	-	175.63
Miscellaneous expenses	86.33	103.15
	4,966.05	6,681.92

Notes:**Auditors' remuneration and expenses:**

Statutory audit	10.70	10.00
Limited review	4.82	4.50
Tax audit	1.61	1.50
Other services	0.31	0.40
Reimbursement of expenses	1.17	0.59
	18.61	16.99

IDL Explosives Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)**

All amounts are in Indian Rupees lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated

Note 37: Financial instruments disclosure:**Note 37.1: Fair Valuation Measurement Hierarchy:**

Level 1 - Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period and the mutual funds are valued using closing NAV.

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

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

i) The Carrying values of Current financial liabilities and current financial assets are taken as their fair value because of their short term nature.

ii) The Carrying values of Non-Current financial liabilities and Non-current financial assets are taken as their fair value based on their discounted cash flows.

iii) The Company has used quoted market price for determining fair value of investments in equity instruments and mutual funds.

iv) Management uses its best judgement in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. However, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the company could have realised or paid in sale transactions as of respective dates. as such, fair value of financial instruments subsequent to the reporting dates may be different from the amounts reported at each reporting date.

v) There have been no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3 for the years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

As at March 31, 2021

		Carrying amount	Fair Value		
		Total Carrying amount - at amortised cost	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
I]	Financial Assets				
A.	Financial assets not measured at Fair value				
	Other non- current financial assets	149.26	-	-	-
	Trade Receivables	3,808.20	-	-	-
	Cash and Cash equivalents	1,528.50	-	-	-
	Bank balances other than Cash and Cash equivalents	645.20	-	-	-
	Current Loans	124.85	-	-	-
	Other Current Financial Assets	31.63	-	-	-
		6,287.64	-	-	-
II]	Financial Liabilities				
A.	Financial liabilities not measured at Fair value				
	Non-current borrowings	3,150.58	-	-	2,963.93
	Current Borrowings	2,732.20	-	-	-
	Trade payables	2,720.60	-	-	-
	Other current financial liabilities	1,983.79	-	-	-
		10,587.17	-	-	2,963.93

For financial assets that are measured at fair value under Level 3, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

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IDL Explosives Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

All amounts are in Indian Rupees lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated

As at March 31, 2020

		Carrying amount	Fair Value		
		Total Carrying amount - at amortised cost	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
I]	Financial Assets				
A.	Financial assets not measured at Fair value				
	Other non- current financial assets	20.77	-	-	-
	Trade Receivables	6,730.50	-	-	-
	Cash and Cash equivalents	2,204.50	-	-	-
	Bank balances other than Cash and Cash equivalents	23.08	-	-	-
	Current Loans	133.37	-	-	-
	Other Current Financial Assets	18.28	-	-	-
		9,130.50	-	-	-
II]	Financial Liabilities				
A.	Financial liabilities not measured at Fair value				
	Non-current borrowings	3,502.98	-	-	3,012.00
	Current - Borrowings	4,297.12	-	-	-
	Trade payables	4,399.26	-	-	-
	Other current financial liabilities	2,308.43	-	-	-
		14,507.79	-	-	3,012.00

For financial assets that are measured at fair value under Level 3, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

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IDL Explosives Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)**

All amounts are in Indian Rupees lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated

Note 37.2: Financial risk management"

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments

- (i) Credit risk
- (ii) Liquidity risk
- (iii) Market risk

Risk management framework

The Company's Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and Company's activities .

The Company's audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's Risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad-hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

(i) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counter-party failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks. The entities within the Company have a policy of dealing only with credit worthy counter parties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. Financial instruments that are subject to credit risk and concentration thereof principally consist of trade receivables, loans receivables, investments, cash and cash equivalents, derivatives provided by the Company. None of the financial instruments of the Company result in material concentration of credit risk. The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk.

Trade receivables:

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information. Especially the actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the ability to meet its obligations actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the customer.

Ageing of receivables, net of allowances is given below:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired	1,603.85	3,631.04
Financial assets that are past due but not impaired		
Past due 0-30 days	854.12	1,300.34
Past due 31-60 days	343.07	522.36
Past due 61-90 days	150.06	344.57
Past due over 90 days	857.10	932.19
Total past due but not impaired	2,204.35	3,099.46
Which have significant increase in credit risk	103.51	74.32
Credit impaired	108.95	225.76
Loss allowance	(212.46)	(300.08)
Total	3,808.20	6,730.50

IDL Explosives Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)**

All amounts are in Indian Rupees lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated

Movement of loss allowance is as follows:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning	(300.08)	(187.77)
Impairment gain/(loss) during the year	87.62	(112.31)
Balance at the end	(212.46)	(300.08)

As at March 31, 2021 the Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables and loans are majorly towards industrial customers

Cash and bank balances:

Credit risk on cash and bank balances is limited as the company generally transacts with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies.

Other financial assets:

There is no significant loss allowance for other financial assets.

(ii) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk to the Company's reputation. The Company's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity and funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

Maturity of financial liabilities:

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payment on term loans and excludes impact of netting arrangements (if any):

As at March 31, 2021

Contractual cash flows	Carrying value	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	5-10 years	Later	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Borrowings including interest thereon	6,176.93	3,324.78	457.84	3,367.70	-	-	7,150.32
Trade payables	2,720.60	2,720.60	-	-	-	-	2,720.60
Other current financial liabilities	1,689.64	1,689.64	-	-	-	-	1,689.64

As at March 31, 2020

Contractual cash flows	Carrying value	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	5-10 years	Later	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Borrowings including interest thereon	8,247.15	5,002.13	3,429.96	194.01	-	-	8,626.10
Trade payables	4,399.26	4,399.26	-	-	-	-	4,399.26
Other current financial liabilities	1,861.38	1,861.38	-	-	-	-	1,861.38

(iii) Market Risk:

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair value or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, equity prices and other market changes that effect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including deposits, foreign currency receivables, payables and borrowings.

(iii) (a) Foreign Currency risk:

Foreign currency risk is the risk impact related to fair value or future cash flows of an exposure in foreign currency, which fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the foreign currency borrowings, import of raw materials, and exports of finished goods. The currency in which these transaction are denominated as USD. There are no outstanding balances in any other currency apart from USD. The Company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions.

IDL Explosives Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)**

All amounts are in Indian Rupees lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated

The following table analyses foreign currency risk from non derivative financial instruments:

Foreign Currency Risk:	(INR equivalent of USD)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Assets:		
Cash and Bank balances		
- EEFC balance	-	16.56
Trade receivables	237.94	470.48
	237.94	487.04
Liabilities:		
Trade payables	-	1,022.63
Borrowings	2,503.02	3,953.44
Other financial liabilities	0.09	28.69
	2,503.11	5,004.76

Sensitivity analysis:

Impact on Foreign currency loss/(gain) for the year on Rs. 1/- change in rates are:

	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
USD sensitivity	31.39	(31.39)	60.45	(60.45)
EUR sensitivity	0.34	(0.34)	0.68	(0.68)
Impact on Statement of Profit and Loss	31.73	(31.73)	61.12	(61.12)

(iii) (b) 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 exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relate primarily to the Company's short term borrowing with floating interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk:

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to management is as follows.

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Variable rate instruments		
Financial liabilities	6,176.93	8,247.15
	6,176.93	8,247.15

Interest rate Sensitivity:

Impact on Interest Expenses for the year on 1% change in interest rate

	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Impact on Statement on Profit and Loss	48.66	(48.66)	8.15	(8.15)
Impact on Equity, net of tax	36.41	(36.41)	6.10	(6.10)

Note 38: Capital management:

The Company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investors, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. In order to maintain the capital structure the Company monitors the return on capital, as well as the level of dividends to equity shareholders. The Company aims to manage its capital efficiently so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to all its shareholders. For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves and debt includes borrowings.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio.

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Total borrowings, net of cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances	4,003.23	6,019.57
Equity	6,161.01	5,667.74
Net debt to equity ratio	0.65	1.06

Note 39: Segment Information:

Ind AS 108 establishes standards for the way to report information on operating segments and related disclosures about products and services, geographic areas, and major customers. The Company operates solely in the business of manufacturing and selling of industrial explosives and its related accessories. The chief operating decision maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators at operational unit level and since there is only a single operating segment, no segment disclosures of the Company is presented.

IDL Explosives Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)**

All amounts are in Indian Rupees lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated

Note 40: Assets and liabilities related to Employee benefits:**a) Defined contribution plans:**

The Company has recognised the following amounts in Note 33 of financial statements :

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Provident fund	104.48	131.07
Superannuation and others	53.53	63.90
Total	158.01	194.97

b) Defined Benefit Plans - Gratuity:

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan in India governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. It entitles an employee, who has rendered at least five years of continuous service, to gratuity at the rate of fifteen days wages for every completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months, based on the rate of wages last drawn by the employee concerned.

Inherent risk:

The plan is defined benefit in nature which is sponsored by the Company and hence it underwrites all the risk pertaining to the plan. In particular, this exposes the Company, to actuarial risk such as adverse salary growth, change in demographic experience, inadequate return on underlying plan assets. This may result in an increase in cost of providing these benefits to employees in future. Since the benefits are lump sum in nature, the plan is not subject to longevity risk.

The following table sets forth the status of the Gratuity plan of the Company and the amounts recognised in the balance sheet and statement of profit and loss:

(i) Amounts recognised in Note 18 and 19 of financial statements:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Present value of funded obligation	239.86	284.36
- Current	78.67	57.42
- Non current	161.19	226.94

(ii) Amounts recognised in Note 33 of financial statements is as follows:

Current service cost	18.50	17.43
Interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset)	17.39	15.61
Total	35.89	33.04

(iii) Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is as follows:

Opening amount recognized in OCI outside Statement of Profit and Loss	(1.85)	(47.75)
Remeasurements during the period due to:		
Changes in financial assumptions	(13.03)	45.90
Total	(14.88)	(1.85)

(iv) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of obligations:

Opening defined benefit obligation	284.36	219.60
Current service cost	18.50	17.43
Interest cost	17.39	15.61
Remeasurements due to:		
Changes in financial assumptions	(13.03)	45.90
Benefits paid	(67.36)	(14.17)
Closing defined benefit obligation	239.86	284.36

(v) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the fair value of plan assets:

Opening fair value of plan assets	-	-
Employer contributions	67.36	14.17
Benefits paid	(67.36)	(14.17)
Closing fair value of plan assets	-	-

IDL Explosives Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)**

All amounts are in Indian Rupees lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated

(vi) Sensitivity Analysis:

The following table summarizes the impact in percentage terms on the reported defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period arising on account of an increase or decrease in the reported assumption by 0.5%.

	As at March 31, 2021	
	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate	(5.62)	5.75
Expected salary growth	5.81	(5.52)

	As at March 31, 2020	
	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate	(7.77)	8.19
Expected salary growth	8.13	(7.79)

(vii) Principal actuarial assumptions used:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Discount rates	6.55%	6.80%
Expected salary increase rates	7.00%	7.00%
Attrition rate	4.90%	3.00%
Retirement age	58 Years	58 Years

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields on Indian government securities as at the balance sheet date from the estimated term of the obligations. The estimates of future salary increase considered in the actuarial valuation take into account factors like inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Assumptions regarding future mortality and experience are set in accordance with published rates under Indian assured life's mortality 2012-2014 Ult table.

(viii) Expected future cash flows:

The expected future cash flows in respect of gratuity as at Balance sheet dates were as follows (undiscounted):

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
March 31, 2021	78.67	57.41
March 31, 2022	31.35	31.54
March 31, 2023	13.12	32.19
March 31, 2024	17.43	32.57
March 31, 2025	21.99	26.81
Thereafter	187.21	269.18

(ix) As at March 31, 2021, the weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 4.72 years. (March 31, 2020 : 5.67 years)

c) Defined Benefit Plans - Compensated absences

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Net Liability (Amounts recognised in Note 18 and 19 of financial statements:)		
- Current	27.24	20.77
- Non current	84.00	107.13
Total	111.24	127.90

The principal actuarial assumptions used for the computation of defined plan equally apply to the computation of long term compensated absences and are accordingly considered in the estimation of the long term benefit.

IDL Explosives Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)**

All amounts are in Indian Rupees lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated

Purchases of		
a) Traded goods	1,389.04	1,877.16
b) Raw material	141.31	-
c) Export Licences	58.06	40.54
Expenses		
a) Commission on Corporate guarantee	-	42.13
b) IT & Infrastructure facilities fee	48.00	48.00
c) Managerial services fee	177.93	150.17
d) MCD expenses	1.27	25.77
e) Live stock maintenance	0.36	0.36
f) Interest on ICD	318.55	325.17
g) Rent	3.00	-
Dividend Paid		
a) on Equity share capital	117.98	-
ii) Gulf Oil Lubricants India Limited		
a) Purchases	5.72	13.15
iii) Ashok Leyland Limited		
Purchase of capital goods	-	297.10
iv) Directors - Sitting fees	15.20	15.90

Note:

(i) No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivables are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

(ii) The transactions with related parties are made in the ordinary course of business and on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions with other vendors.

c) 'The Company has the following dues from/ to related parties:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Amounts payable to Holding Company - GOCL Corporation Limited		
a) against purchases	344.26	754.82
b) against interest accrued on ICD	68.61	292.72
c) against ICD	3,103.87	3,103.87
d) against Equity share capital	786.50	786.50
e) against Equity share capital - Premium	1,724.25	1,724.25
Amounts payable to - Gulf Oil Lubricants India Limited		
a) against purchases	-	-
Amounts recievable from - Ashok Leyland Limited		
a) advance against purchase of capital goods	-	4.33

IDL Explosives Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)**

All amounts are in Indian Rupees lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated

Note 42: Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for):

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(I) Contingent liabilities		
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt:		
- Sales Tax	32.68	36.43
- Entry Tax	29.18	29.18
(II) Capital and other commitments		
Estimated amounts of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account [net of Capital advance Rs. NIL (March 31, 2020: Rs. 124.93)]	23.30	305.50

The Company has a process whereby periodically all long-term contracts are assessed for material foreseeable losses. At the year end, the Company has reviewed and ensured that there are no material foreseeable losses on such long term contracts which needs to be provided for in the books of account.

The Company has reviewed all its pending litigations including legal proceedings initiated in the ordinary course of business. The Company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a material or adverse effect on its financial position and accordingly no adjustment in respect thereof is expected.

On 28 February 2019, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has delivered a judgment clarifying the principles that need to be applied in determining the components of salaries and wages on which Provident Fund (PF) contributions need to be made by establishments. However, considering that there are numerous interpretative issues relating to retrospective application of this judgement, the Company has assessed the impact of the matter and concluded that there is no material impact on the financial statements. The Company will evaluate its position and update its provision, if required, on receiving further clarity on the subject.

Note 43: Operating Leases:**a. Leases as lessee**

Lease payments made under operating leases aggregating to Rs. 68.23 lakhs (March 31, 2020: Rs 208.49 lakhs) have been recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The company does not have any non cancellable operating leases

b. Leases as lessor

In March 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2019, notifying Ind AS 116 'Leases' and amendments to certain Ind AS. The Standard/amendments are applicable to the Company with effect from 1 April 2019.

The Company has leased out its flat in Kolkata for office purposes

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
i) Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss account		
Income from lease of office included in Other income	15.75	15.25
ii) Future minimum lease receivables under non cancellable operating lease of flat for office		
0 - 1 Year	6.56	6.25
1 - 5 Years	-	-
More than 5 Years	-	-

There are no risks associated with any rights the Company retains on the underlying assets.

IDL Explosives Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)**

All amounts are in Indian Rupees lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated

Note 44: Earning per share (EPS):

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
a. Profit for the year	460.56	820.16
b. Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs. 10/- each outstanding as at beginning and end of the	78,65,000	78,65,000
Earnings per Share		
c. Basic and Diluted - [a]/[b] - (Rs.)	5.86	10.43

Note 45: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR):

As per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a Corporate Social responsibility (CSR) Committee has been formed by the Company. The proposed areas for CSR activities, as per the CSR policy of the Company are promotion of education, rural development activities, medical facilities, employment and ensuring environmental sustainability which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. Expenditure incurred under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 on CSR activities are as below:

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Amount required to be spend	41.24	48.38
Amount spent in cash:		
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	37.16	32.95
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	4.08	15.00
Amount yet to be paid:	-	-
Total amount spent	41.24	47.95

Details of ongoing CSR projects under section 135(6) of the Act

	Amount	
Balance as at April 1, 2020	With the Company	-
	In separate CSR Unspent Account	-
Amount required to be spend during the year	41.24	
Amount spent during the year	From the Company's bank account	41.24
	From separate unspent CSR unspent account	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	With the Company	-
	In separate CSR Unspent Account	-

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IDL Explosives Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

All amounts are in Indian Rupees lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated

Note 46: Impact of COVID-19:

As a result of the nationwide lockdown imposed by the Government of India, the operations of the Company were temporarily disrupted at its various manufacturing facilities impacting production and dispatches from the second half of March 2020. The Company had resumed operations since last week of April 2020 / first week of May 2020 in compliance with the guidelines issued by respective authorities and is continuing to take adequate precautions for safety and wellbeing of its employees. In view of recent surge in COVID-19 cases, few states reintroduced some restrictions and the Company continues to be vigilant and cautious. The Company has considered the possible impact of COVID-19 in preparation of the financial statements. The impact of the global health pandemic may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of financial statements. Considering the continuing uncertainties, the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

As per our report of even date attached

for **B S R & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number: 116231W/ W-100024

Hemant Maheshwari

Partner

Membership number: 096537

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 18, 2021

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors

IDL Explosives Limited

CIN No. U28132TG2010PLC070529

**SUBHAS
PRAMANIK** Digitally signed by
SUBHAS PRAMANIK
Date: 2021.05.18
19:46:10 +05'30'

Subhas Pramanik
Managing Director
DIN: 00020414

**RAVI
JAIN** Digitally signed
by RAVI JAIN
Date: 2021.05.18
19:01:02 +05'30'

Ravi Jain
Chief financial officer and
Company secretary



Debabrata Sarkar
Chairman
DIN:02502618