



AKSH OPTIFIBRE LIMITED

ANNUAL
REPORT

2021

Corporate Overview

Chairman Dr. Kailash S. Choudhari	Bankers Union Bank of India Punjab National Bank HDFC Bank Limited	Corporate Office A-32, 2nd Floor, Mohan Co-Operative Industrial Estate, Mathura Road, New Delhi- 110044 Ph.: 011-49991700
Vice Chairman Mr. Satyendra Kumar Gupta	Auditors M/s B G G & Associates Statutory Auditors M/s K G Goyal & Associates Cost Auditors M/s S.R. Goyal & Co. Internal Auditors M/s Felix Advisory Pvt. Ltd. Internal Auditors M/s Jayant Gupta & Associates Secretarial Auditors	Registered Office: F-1080, Phase III, Riico Industrial Area, Bhiwadi, Rajasthan India-301019 Ph.: 01493-221333 Website: www.akshoptifibre.com CIN: L24305RJ1986PLC016132
Directors Mr. Rikhab Chand Mogha Ms. Anuja Bansal Mr. Harvinder Singh Mr. Sanjay Katyal Mr. Sunil Puri		Registrar and share transfer agent KFIN Technologies Private Limited Selenium, Tower-B, Plot No. 31-32 Gachibowli, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Hyderabad - 500032
Chief Financial Officer Mr. Charan Deep Singh		
Chief-Corporate Affairs & Company Secretary Mr. Gaurav Mehta		

Plant Locations :

Optical Fibre & Optical Fibre Cable Manufacturing Division, Bhiwadi, Rajasthan, India.

F-1075-1081, RIICO Industrial Area, Phase-III, Bhiwadi, Rajasthan. India – 301019

Ophthalmic Lens Production Division, Kahrani, Rajasthan India

A-56, Kahrani, Bhiwadi-301019, Rajasthan. India

FRP Manufacturing Division, Jafza, UAE.

Plot No. S10914, PO Box. 17267, Jebel Ali, Free Trade Zone, UAE

(Manufacturing division of AOL FZE, wholly owned subsidiary of Company)

FRP Manufacturing Division, Jiangsu, China

Factory No. 01, Machinery Industrial Park, The East of Bajing Road, Danyang Economic Development Zone. Jiangsu Province China.

(Manufacturing division of AOL Composites (Jiangsu) Co. Ltd, wholly owned subsidiary of AOL FZE, Dubai, UAE)

FRP Manufacturing Division, Reengus, Rajasthan, India.

SP-47 Shree Khatu Shyamji Industrial Complex, Reengus, District Sikar, Rajasthan. India

FRP Manufacturing Division, Silvassa, India.

Survey No.: 2/2/1, Village Karad, Madhuban Dam Road, Silvassa-396230, U. T. of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. India

(Manufacturing division of Aksh Composites Pvt. Ltd. Wholly owned subsidiary of the company)

Optical Fibre Cable Manufacturing Division, Mauritius.

Industrial Zone Trianon -1721-10, Mauritius

(Manufacturing division of Aksh Technologies (Mauritius) Ltd, Wholly owned subsidiary of company)

Optical Fibre Manufacturing Division, Jafza UAE

Plot No. S-30121B, Jabel Ali, Free Zone, Dubai (UAE)

(Manufacturing division of AOL Technologies FZE, wholly owned subsidiary of Company) (yet to be operational)

Service Division

1Stop Aksh Division & Network Operating Centre

The Diamond, 4th Floor, Urbana Jewels, Opp. SEZ Road, Muhana Terminal Market, Sanganer, Jaipur. India -302029



Management Discussion and Analysis



Industry Structure And Development

Global Perspective

The global optical fiber consumption stood stable at 510 million fiber kilometers in 2020, almost complementing the levels of the year 2019. Given the occurrence of new variants the impact of COVID-19 was seen across geographies. The industry also faced different challenges such as pressure on raw material prices and non-availability due to gaps between capacity and demand in the supply chain.

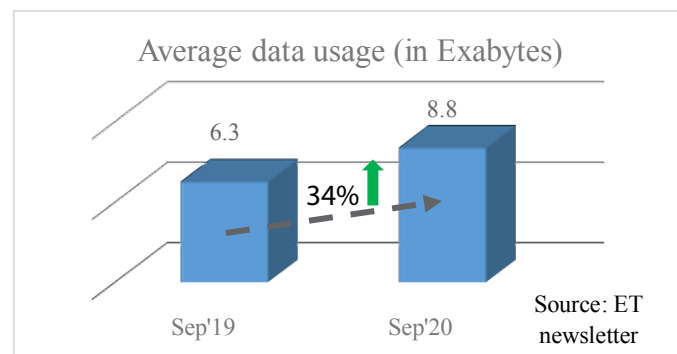
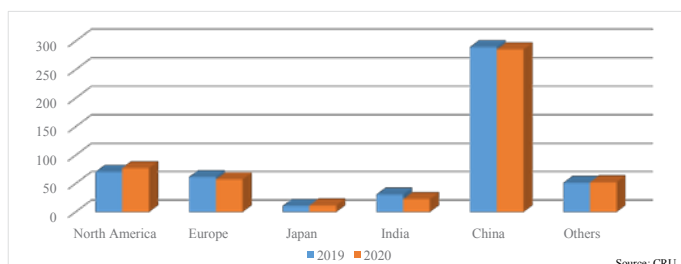
The North American segment has been one such segment which showed a positive year-on-year growth for consecutive years. The impact of COVID in this region was evident in the first quarter, however, mass vaccination programs and administration focus on FTTH, broadband and 5G rollout not only helped to revive the segment but also cover the gaps in Quarter 1. This increase in demand helped offset the reduction in the demand majorly in Europe, India and China. The Telcos in major European economies such as France, Germany, Italy, etc. has made huge investments the FTTH segments. The European Union recently concluded their anti-dumping investigation on China's fibre cables and announced anti-dumping duty of 43% on optical fiber cable import from China. Apart from that, the ban on Chinese equipment for 5G deployment was seen widely in various markets.

As evident from the graph, the demand in China significantly influences the demand globally. According to the CRU reports, a 24% growth was projected in FY2020-21 against the previous year. The market was very well placed to cater such huge demand. However, China Telecom re-issued the tender to 45M F-km from the plan of 75M F-km, which sent shock waves to the global supply and demand. This not only influenced the prices of fibre in China but also dampen the markets of Europe, India and Russia since the producers in China look forward to key

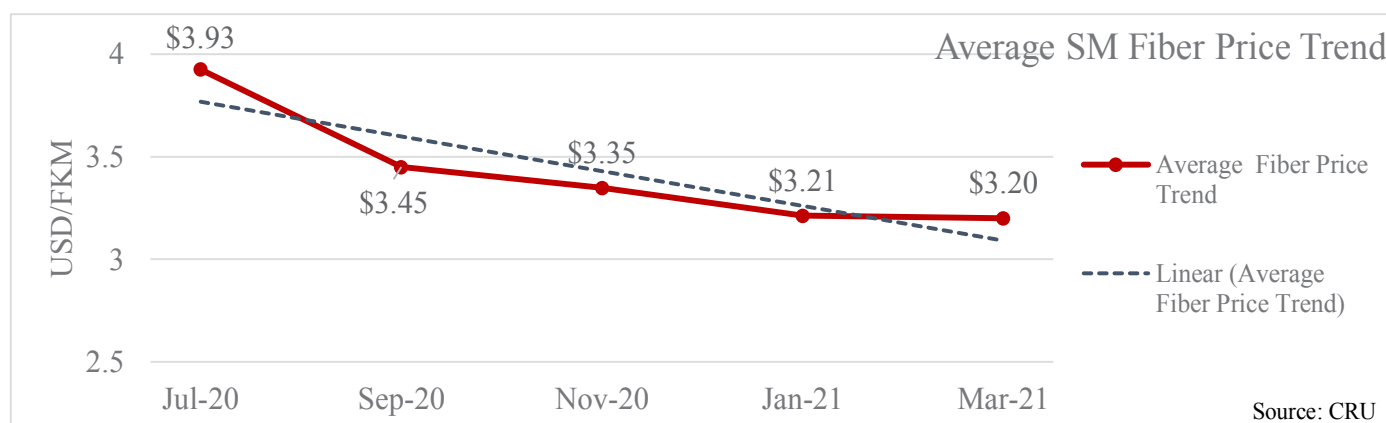
export markets to change their position on excess inventory and excess capacity.

India's View

The demand for optical fibers in Indian segment contracted significantly during FY 20-21 against previous year. The year started with disruption in supply chain due to COVID-19 lockdown restriction which severely impacted the demand in Quarter 1. However, due to 'Work from Home' and 'E-education', the demand in the last mile segment shot up. As per the "The 5G Congress 2021", the average data usage shot up from 6.3 Exabyte in Sep'19 to 8.8 Exabyte in Sep'20. Adding on to it, Deloitte's Consumer sentiment survey stated that 84% of the broadband users were willing to pay more for increased broadband speeds while only 34% of the users rely on mobile networks for home internet. Increased investments by Telcos, ISPs and other small players was witnessed in the industry. Average Revenue per User for the Telcos was also increasing on Quarter on Quarter basis which helped to infuse capital for building Telecom network thus helps OFC industry. However, during the last quarter, the absence of Interconnection Usage Charges (IUC), the ARPU got slashed by approx. 9%.



The 5G focus of the Telcos was a bit less during the latter half of the financial year, given the challenges. The key focus was to keep the 4G networks stable. There is still scope for monetization of 4G networks. Airtel and VIL still needs to migrate their existing customers from 2G & 3G networks to 4G networks.



For many industrialists, the year 2020 was a year to forget. Adding on it, prices of Optical fiber, Optical fiber cable and raw materials were under lot of pressure. COVID-19 had severely impacted the oil industry. They were forced to work at bare minimum capacities given the demand had vanished due to lockdown. However, as the economies re-opened, the demand grew but the supply was limited and therefore, prices shot up. On the raw materials front, key plastic materials prices increased by 30-40%. On the fiber front, China Mobile tenders was awarded at very low prices. The impact was huge on the contribution margin and ultimately, the bottom line got impacted.

Market Developments

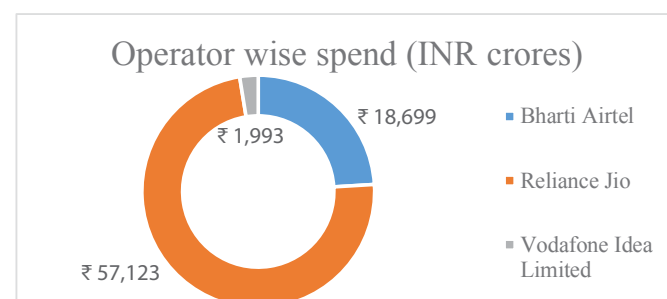
• 4G India

As the world is preparing and investing heavily on 5G infrastructure development, as is India, but the key focus in India still remains on 4G. Early in Q4 of FY 2020-21, BSNL announced tender inviting applicants to deploy 4G across 57,000 sites on turnkey basis. Later in March 2021, 4G auctions were held for bands ranging between 800MHz to 2300 MHz. The strategy of Telcos during auction clearly indicates the fact that stable and reliable networks are need of the hour.

• 5G

Most of the developed economies such as US, China, South Korea, etc. have already launched 5G services and were focusing on the expansion phase. However, the success of it is still a question. According to a ET report, 1 lakh 5G users migrated back to 4G due to poor network experience. Indian telecom segment got consolidated from 11 players to 4, before the global pandemic was declared. With the global sentiment against Chinese equipment's, it was hard to predict the timeline for 5G

rollout on large scale. Even on the macro aspects, numerous challenges wait before 5G rollout.



• Bharat Net

The Prime Minister of India had announced his vision to connect each village in India with optical fiber cable in next 1000 days as a part of BharatNet project. However, the progress of this project is very slow and seems to be much behind target.

FTTH/FTTx

The segment saw a tremendous growth in demand post the 1st wave of COVID-19 across geographies. Mainly in Europe, multiple Telcos and ISPs are focusing on last mile connectivity. The Indian segment also witnessed a similar trend. The increasing demand for high speed internet led to smaller players increased their market share from 40% in April'20 to 43% in August'20, in wired broadband market.

5G Opportunities



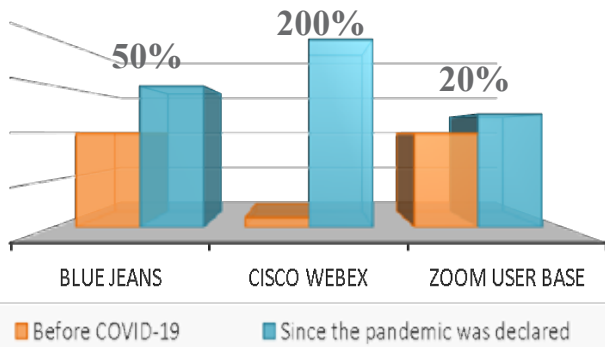
- ☐ Capacity of machines, individuals and processes to generate blazing speeds
- ☐ Unleashing the power of IoT: Concurrency, where millions of devices are connected simultaneously.
- ☐ Unlocking Low Latency applications. e.g. performing remote surgeries, etc.

5G Challenges



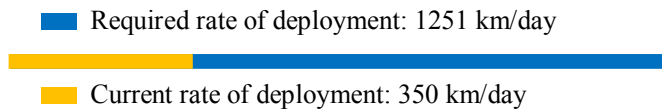
- ☐ Lack of ecosystem on innovation to build use cases.
- ☐ Availability of abundant spectrum at the affordable cost
- ☐ Backhaul upgradation: Capacity to carry data from access sites to application sites.

Increase in Video conferences



• Tower Fiberization

As said by many Industry experts, tower fiberization is the key to unlock the full potential of 5G. Traditional microwave could only provide speeds of 250 Mbps while to realize speeds of 1Gbps – 5Gbps, connecting towers with fiber is essential. E-band could be another source to provide high speeds as they can cater a lower range of 1Gbps-2Gbps. Tower fiberization in India should be at least 70% to deploy nation-wide 5G network.



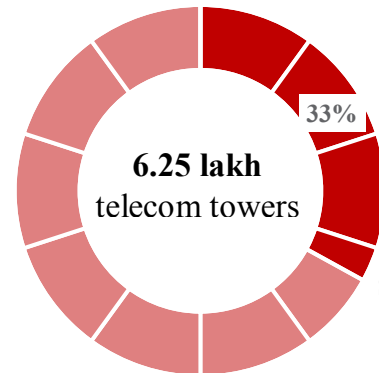
Source: Wire and Cable India

• Next Gen Technologies

The next generation technologies such as Data Centers, Smart Cities, Internet of Things, Artificial Intelligence, Augment Reality/Virtual Reality, etc. forms the base for 5G use cases. These smart products would form an ecosystem which would eventually be the main focus area to cover the 5G costs.

The Indian segment has been a focus point this year for the Data center market. Numerous projects were announced which would make India a global data hub. Giants like Jio as well as DLF, Yotta infrastructure announced projects with huge investments to setup data center facility in India. The increase in companies adopting 'Work from Home' has resulted in exponential growth in cloud demand. As per a report, Indian data center market is set to grow at a CAGR of 25%-30% to reach \$4.5 billion by FY2025.

Tower Fiberization (%)



Source: ET newsletter

SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS

- Globally recognized Optical Fibre cable
- Presence in key markets with customer-vendor base spread across geographies

OPPORTUNITIES

- Increase in the demand in last mile segment
- Demand for fibre networks to cater full potential of 5G.

WEAKNESSES

- Unforeseeable supply chain challenges
- Demand-Capacity gaps putting pressure on the raw material prices.

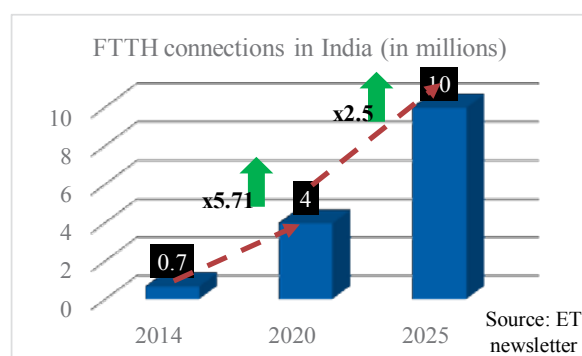
THREATS

- Availability of G657A2 preform & G652D fiber price selling at all-time low.
- Political & Economic tussle between major economies

Future Outlook

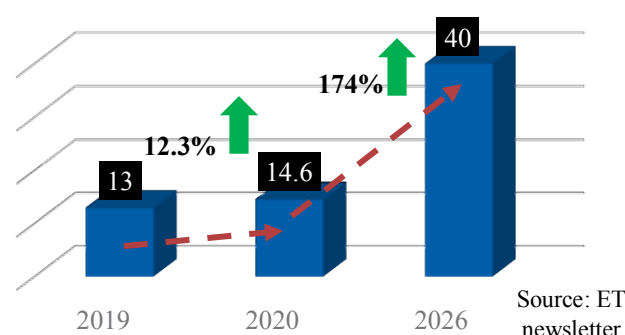
While industries across telecom sector focused to bounce back and build a positive demand cycle as compared to 2019 & 2018, there was no real progress. The overall demand stood marginally below the levels of 2019. This was mainly due to economies shut down globally due to second wave of COVID-19. The aim to deploy 5G networks was also postponed given the unpreparedness on the fiber networks, unavailability of use cases to cover the costs and unstable 4G networks. Hence, the projects, focus and efforts in the upcoming year would be on these aspects.

According to the various market intelligence report, the Optical fiber and cable industry is expected to grow at a CAGR of 15%-20% with base year as 2020 until 2027. Asia-Pacific accounts for approx. 57% of the consumer market of optical fiber cables which followed by Europe and North America. In terms of application, FTTx leads the way and is followed by Local Access Networks. China, which not only dominates the regional optical fiber cable market but also the global market, significantly affects the prices across globe. Increasing gap between demand and capacity of preform has shifted Chinese manufacturers focus to global market and thereby weakening the prices of a key raw material which is used to manufacture optical fiber.



Increasing demand in FTTx & telecom segment will be primarily responsible for such high growth rate. Strategic partnerships between public and private players can help deploy fiber at a much faster rate while also sharing the risk of carrying high valued infrastructure. Innovation in fiber and fiber cables is in focus to cater to new markets such as power and defense. Manufacturers of optical fiber are trying to build fiber with least possible diameters in order to increase the fiber density and increasing the data carrying capacity, hence helping the telecom companies to upgrade their backhaul networks at a much faster rate. The explosion of data traffic, from different segments such as end-consumer usage, increasing use of OTT platforms & video conferencing and businesses understanding the need of cloud, is pressuring the demand to shift to fiber networks from traditional microwave and copper networks.

Avg. Traffic per user in India (in GBs)



The Indian segment's demand is set to reach the levels of 2018. Multiple factors will be responsible for such growth in demand:

- Prime Minister's vision to connect every Village by Optical Fibre cable in 1000 days
- Given the impact of 2nd wave of COVID-19 and reports of a third wave, consumers will look forward to have a broadband connection for seamless flow of data. Major ISPs are looking forward to consume large share of this data network build.
- The push for 5G rollout is renowned. As the 5G auctions are delayed, the industry has more time to strengthen their existing networks.
- India's vision to promote data localization and to become a global data hub is pushing the demand to higher levels in data center segments.
- Smart Cities mission, although had huge impact of COVID-19, may now resume.

FRP Business

The fiberglass reinforced plastic (FRP) material is a combination of two components: resin and glass fibers. FRP Rod is used as a central strengthening member or embedded in a sheath. It is a di-electric strengthening member used in fiber optic cable. FRP strengthening members are also widely used in various cables for last mile connectivity. The demand for FRP rod was mainly driven by emerging regions such as APAC, US and Middle East.

Growth Levers



Modernizing their manufacturing units and investing in next generation technologies i.e. automation, IoT, etc.



A resilient supply chain, skilled workforce and consistent innovation will be greatly helpful in seizing new opportunities.



Government support through schemes and incentives will attract investments to increase the competitiveness in the industry.



Improving R&D infrastructure, adhering to a systematic approach and focusing on long term growth is critical.

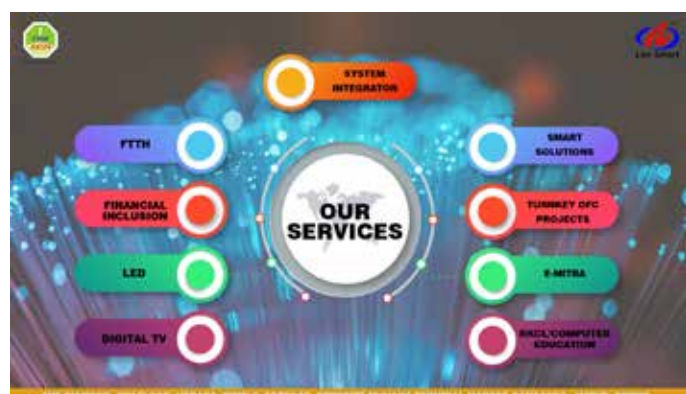


The FRP rod demand in India is directly proportional to the Optical fibre cable demand in India. Specifically, the increasing last mile cables i.e. FTTH cables is driving the demand up in the coming future. The world's largest broadband project undertaken by the Government of India, BharatNet, aims to connect 2.5 lakhs gram panchayats with optical fibre. As of June 2021, the OFC cable for approx. 77,000 Gram panchayats is yet to be laid out. This would surely have a significant impact on the demand FRP rods.

The FRP rod is one of the key raw material in the Optical fibre cables. The demand for these rods are highly dependent on the Optical fibre cables. The last mile penetration in India is far below compared to China and US. These forms the base, which would drive the FRP rod, demand up in the coming future.

Services Business

The COVID-19 pandemic has forced the organizations and individuals to create an environment where everyone will have to avail most of the services online. The brick and mortar stores will be affected a lot by this shift but there are many services which presently are not available online. The other reason is the connectivity based on internet/basic telephone facilities and IT hardware, in rural areas, is still very low. According to the TRAI, the rural tele-density stood at 59.31%, at the end of January 2021, up from 58.85%, at the end of December 2020. The key drivers such as work from home & the need for high speed broadband will require the expansion of FTTH services. Smart city solution and OFC networking solutions shall increase day by day as every civic authority may require to build the services online, which helps them in monitoring the system



and data collected to add more value to the existing services. Video conferencing solutions and MPLS Connectivity shall increase day by day. As the demand of high-speed internet is increasing, the competition is getting tough in ISPs and TSPs space. The existing TSP are focusing to expand their OFC network to cater high speed broadband demand .

India got hit by the second wave of COVID-19 which led to another one and half months of lockdown across the country. Many companies are looking forward to keep the "Work-from-Home" scenario going on in order to prevent the spread of the deadly variants of the virus. Therefore, the demand in the last mile segment continues to grow which eventually means more OFC laying will in focus by various segments of the telecom industries.

Lens Business

According to the Technavio Research study, expected to grow at a CAGR of 4% until 2024 growing by a value of US \$3.21 billion. Asia-Pacific is one the segments with a huge opportunity owing to number of small and medium scale lens manufacturers and the geography is expected to contribute to almost 43% of the entire demand. 90% of the ophthalmic lenses from China and given the government's focus on "Make in India" initiative, lot of customers would be looking forward to buy from an Indian manufacturer. Apart from this, the anti-China sentiments and the rise of Atmanirbhar Bharat, which asks individuals and organizations to be vocal for local and the 80% lesser lead-time of India compared to China along with better after sales services will drive the demand up for the lens manufactures. With these key drivers, there is a possibility that the prices of lens will increase by 5-10%, which would help increase, the margins of the manufacturer

HUMAN RESOURCES at Aksh Optifibre, employees are its prime assets & a vital key to its success. We at Aksh Optifibre are committed to create a professional culture to nurture and enable people to grow in their profiles alongside Company's success.

Company constantly strives to enhance the skills of the employees in alignment with the business requirement and continue to engage them through various initiatives in the realm of learning & development opportunities, reward & recognition, employee engagement activities & career growth.

- ❖ Company promotes activities related to leadership development at workplace to build internal talent and leadership pool for future organization requirement.
- ❖ This leadership development is carried out by incorporating various HR interventions at workplace which includes: -
 - Role based training need identification
 - Stringent Succession Planning for the Critical positions in the organization
 - Identification of employees for High Potential Development
 - Promotions of employees to next level in organization as a reward of exemplary performance in the organization
 - Strategic Talent Acquisition at different levels with levels of assessments to filter right candidate

- ❖ Training and Workshops at AKSH Optifibre is carried out keeping in mind the individual development requirement as well as organization requirement from the role. Thus, helps the individual to gain knowledge from varied platforms from External sources, Job enrichment, engagement as well as Team Building activities.
- ❖ We are organization which focus on engaging employees to create high Employee Value Proposition as we believe that an engaged employee is a productive employee.
- ❖ Employees engagement has taken a new direction during pandemic where the employees were not only working from home full time but also their productivity has increased, the work from home and frequent discussions at different level has encouraged our employees to work effectively, comfortably and in a tech savvy manner with confidence.
- ❖ We, with the help of our effective Goal setting process manage the work performance of the employees in a very defined and cascaded manner and to help our employees to keep pace with the changing growth requirement in industry.

PROCESSES

- Automated Processes
- Strategic Talent Acquisition
- Competitive HR Policies
- Effective Business Partnering

ENGAGEMENT

- Employee Wellness
- Team Building activities
- WorkFlexibility
- Employee participation in Decision Making
- Employee Safety

REWARDS

- Highly Defined Performance Management
- Employee Recognition
- Competitive Payouts

**CULTURE**

- Open Door Grievance Resolution Mechanism
- Highly Engaged Work Team
- Flat Organization No Designations only levels
- Transparency by means of Effective Policy Adherence

TALENT

- External & Internal Training Programs for Talent Management and Development
- Talent Management through Job enrichment and Job engagement

INTERNAL CONTROL AND THEIR ADEQUACY

Internal audit is used as an effective tool to check and enhance the efficacy of systems, processes and controls of the Company. It is carried out by an independent agency. The review plan, drawn in consultation with the senior management, covers all major areas. The standard operating procedure compliance and management-approved policies are reviewed and areas of improvement, if any, are identified. The observations and suggestions for improvement form a part of the report. The report is discussed with Senior Management and the Board's Audit Committee. Wherever necessary, adequate corrective measures are initiated to ensure compliance.

RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The Company has a Risk Management framework in place, which comprises the identification of potential risk areas, evaluation of intensity, mitigation plans and procedures for the risk management, formulated both at the enterprise and at the operating level. The framework seeks to facilitate building a common understanding of the exposure to the various risks and uncertainties at an early stage for timely response and their effective mitigation.

II Financial Performance**Source of funds****1. Share capital**

The Company has only one class of shares – equity shares of par value Rs. 5/- each. Authorized share capital is Rs. 26,005 lakhs, divided into 5,201.00 lakhs equity shares of Rs.5/-each. There has been no change in the Issued, Subscribed and Paid up capital of the Company, which is Rs. 8,134.90 lakhs as at March 31, 2021.

2. Other Equity**Capital Reserve**

The balance as at March 31, 2021 amounted to Rs. 2,223.35 Lakhs, is same as at March 31, 2020

Securities Premium

The balance as at March 31, 2021 amounted to Rs. 33,064.11 lakhs, same as at March 31, 2020

Retained Earnings

There is a net deficit of Rs. 16,724.62 lakhs in the Retained Earnings as at March 31, 2021, as compared to net deficit of Rs. 16,966.51 lakhs at March 31, 2020.

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company earned a net profit after tax of Rs 222.68 lakhs, as compared to the net loss of Rs. 24,773.32 lakhs during the year ended March 31, 2020.

Shareholder funds

The total shareholder funds increased to Rs. 26,697.74 Lakhs as at March 31, 2021 as compared to Rs. 26,455.85 lakhs as at March 31, 2020.

The book value per share increased to Rs. 16.41 as on March 31, 2021, as compared to Rs. 16.26 as at March 31, 2020.

Application of Funds**3. Property, Plant and Equipment****Addition to gross block**

During the year ended March 31, 2021, an amount of Rs. 233.84 lakhs (including Rs. 20.25 Lakhs in Right of use Assets as per Ind AS 116) was

added to gross block of fixed assets as compared Rs. 1,071.91 lakhs, during the previous year ended March 31, 2020.

Deductions to gross block

During the year ended March 31, 2021, there has been deduction from gross block aggregating Rs. 53.76 Lakhs

Capital work-in- progress

There has been reduction of Rs 170.99 Lakhs Capital work in progress primarily due to write off of the assets pertaining to AP Project, Hyderabad.

Capital expenditure commitments

The Company has a capital commitment (net of advances) of Rs. 138.52 lakhs as at March 31, 2021 as compared to Rs. 138.52 lakhs as at March 31, 2020.

4. Loans (current and non-current)

Loans includes security deposits amounted to Rs. 210.68 lakhs (PY Rs 259.15 Lakhs) , loan and advances to related party Rs. 2,801.23 lakhs (PY Rs 2,988.11 Lakhs) and loan and advances to others Rs. 450 lakhs (PY Rs 450 Lakhs) as at March 31, 2021.

5. Trade Receivables (current and non-current)

Trade receivables of Rs. 10,216.01 lakhs as at March 31, 2021 as compared to Rs. 12,404.22 lakhs as at March 31, 2020, which are considered good and realizable. Debtors are at 40.41% of gross revenues, representing 148 days of gross revenues for the year ended March 31, 2021, as compared to 48.62% of gross revenues, representing 178 days of the gross revenues for the previous year ended March 31, 2020.

6. Other financial Assets (current and non-current)

Margin money deposits pledged with banks as security for various facilities, are having a carrying amount of Rs 118 lakhs as at March 31, 2021 as compared to Rs. 633.32 lakhs as at March 31, 2020. Interest accrued includes Rs. 23.35 lakhs on fixed deposits and Rs. 196.98 lakhs on other deposits as at March 31, 2021, as compared to Rs. 18.81 lakhs and Rs. 101.69 lakhs respectively as at March 31, 2020. Foreign exchange forward contract amounts to Rs. 0.59 lakhs as at March 31, 2021 as compared to Rs. 0.59 lakhs as at March 31, 2020.

7. Inventories

Inventories amounted to Rs. 3,638.84 Lakhs as at March 31, 2021 as compared to Rs. 4,171.27 lakhs as at March 31, 2020. Inventories are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value.

8. Cash and cash Equivalents

The bank balances in India and outside India include both rupee accounts and foreign currency accounts aggregating Rs. 234.61 lakhs as at March 31, 2021 as compared to Rs. 535.46 lakhs as at March 31, 2020.

The cash equivalents also include balance in unpaid dividend account amounted to Rs 7.42 lakhs as at March 31, 2021 as compared to Rs. 7.42 lakhs as at March 31, 2020.

Cash on hand amounted to Rs. 4.71 lakhs as at March 31, 2021 as compared to Rs. 5.17 lakhs at March 31, 2020.

Other bank balance amounted to Rs. 1,848.59 lakhs as at March 31, 2021 as compared to Rs. 1,372.04 lakhs at March 31, 2020.

Liabilities

9. Trade Payables (current and non-current)

Trade payables amounted to Rs. 7,390.81 Lakhs as at March 31, 2021, as compared to Rs. 8,518.76 Lakhs as at March 31, 2020.

10. Provisions (current and non-current)

Long term and short-term provisions for employee benefits amounted to Rs. 625.45 lakhs as at March 31, 2021, as compared to Rs. 636.70 lakhs as at March 31, 2020.

11. Short Term Borrowings

Short-term borrowings amounted to Rs. 8,446.81 lakhs (including secured borrowings of Rs. 8,181.27 lakhs) as at March 31, 2021, as compared to Rs. 8,514.22 lakhs (including secured borrowings of Rs. 6,832 lakhs) as at March 31, 2020.

12. Other financial Liabilities (current and non-current)

Other financial liabilities amounted to Rs. 8,537.28 lakhs (including Rs. 4,365.26 lakhs relating to current maturities of long term debts) as at March 31, 2021, as compared to Rs. 6,450.57 lakhs (including Rs. 2,323.69 lakhs relating to current maturities of long term debts) as at March 31, 2020.

13. Other current liabilities

Other current liabilities amounted to Rs. 849.22 lakhs (including Rs 612.78 lakhs relating to advance from customers) as at March 31, 2021, as compared to Rs. 699.74 lakhs (including Rs 252.04 lakhs relating to advance from customers) as at March 31, 2020.

III Results of Operations

The Company reported a net profit after tax amounted to Rs. 222.68 lakhs during the year ended March 31, 2021, as compared to the loss of Rs. 24,773.32 lakhs during the previous year ended March 31, 2020.

1. Revenue from Operations

Revenues were generated mainly from sale of finished goods, traded goods and services. During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company's revenue from operations was Rs 24,646.49 lakhs as compared to Rs. 24,996.88 lakhs during the previous year ended March 31, 2020.

2. Other Income

Other income amounted to Rs. 632.72 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2021, as compared to Rs. 517.56 lakhs during the previous year ended March 31, 2020.

3. Cost of goods sold

Cost of goods sold amounted Rs. 12,650.40 lakhs (50.04% of gross revenue) during the year ended March 31, 2021 as compared to Rs. 14,014.98 lakhs (54.93% of gross revenue) during the previous year ended March 31, 2020. It includes Rs. 12,243.53 lakhs (previous year 11,473.19 lakhs) relating to raw material consumed, Rs. 221.89 lakhs (previous year Rs. 712.95 lakhs) relating to purchase of traded goods and Rs. 184.98 lakhs (previous year Rs. 1,828.84 lakhs) relating to increase/ (decrease) in inventories.

4. Employee Benefit Expense

Employee benefit expense amounted to Rs. 2,444.74 lakhs during the year ended March 31, 2021, as compared to Rs. 3,071.50 lakhs during the previous year ended March 31, 2020.

5. Other Expenses

Other expenses amounted to Rs. 6,071.20 lakhs during the year ended March 31, 2021 as compared to Rs. 5,741.57 lakhs during the previous year ended March 31, 2020.