



## ANNUAL REPORT 2003-2004



Upper Ganges Sugar  
& Industries Limited



## CHAIRMAN EMERITUS

Dr. K. K. Birla

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Smt. Nandini Nopany  
*Chairperson-cum-Mg. Director*

Shri C. S. Nopany

Shri R. K. Choudhury

Shri G. K. Bhagat

Shri Bhaskar Mitter

Lt. Gen. K. Chiman Singh (Retd.)

Shri A. V. Lodha

Shri Gaurav Swarup

Shri Supriya Gupta

Shri Sunil Kanoria

Shri S. Sahoo (IDBI - Nominee)

Shri G. Dhurka

## EXECUTIVES

Shri C. B. Patodia - *Advisor*

Shri S. K. Poddar - *Secretary*

Shri B. K. Malpani

*Executive President (Seohara)*

Shri B. K. Sureka

*Sr. Executive Vice President (Sidhwalia)*

Shri S. S. Binani

*Executive Vice President (Tea Garden)*

## AUDITORS

S. R. Batliboi & Co.  
*Chartered Accountants*

## ADVOCATES & SOLICITORS

Khaitan & Co.

## BANKERS

State Bank of India  
Punjab National Bank

## REGISTRAR & SHARE TRANSFER AGENT

Intime Spectrum Registry Ltd.  
Flat No. 7, 3rd Floor,  
1/17, Prince Gulam Mohammed Road,  
Kolkata - 700 026.

## REGISTERED OFFICE

P. O. Seohara, Dist. Bijnor (U.P.)  
Pin Code : 246 746

## CORPORATE & HEAD OFFICE

9/1, R. N. Mukherjee Road,  
Kolkata - 700 001.  
Telephone No. 91-033-2243 0497/8  
Fax : 91-033-2248 6369  
e-mail : birlasugar@birla-sugar.com  
Website : www.birla-sugar.com

## SUGAR MILLS

1. Seohara, Dist. Bijnor (U.P.)
2. Sidhwalia, Dist. Gopalganj (Bihar)

## DISTILLERY

Seohara, Dist. Bijnor (U.P.)

## CINNATOLLIH TEA GARDEN

Lakhimpur North (Assam)

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# Upper Ganges Sugar & Industries Limited

## PERFORMANCE AT A GLANCE

	(Rs. in lakh)				
	1999-2000 (15 months)	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Turnover	24868.09	19735.89	20081.07	28863.96	26307.15
Operating Profit	3463.99	2823.58	2008.57	1693.04	5882.50
Interest (net)	2238.80	1856.71	2121.38	1990.50	2272.50
Depreciation	798.76	655.67	739.31	775.01	834.88
Profit/(Loss) before Tax	426.43	311.20	(852.12)	(1072.47)	2775.12
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	357.53	250.88	(499.47)	(717.19)	1681.40
Net Worth	9136.36	7985.84	6213.49	5508.21	6977.68
Net Worth per Equity Share (Rs.)	126.61	110.12	89.03	78.92	99.98
Dividend per Equity Share (Rs.)	1.00	—	—	—	3.00
Earning per Equity Share (Rs.)	5.12	3.06	—	—	24.09
Cane Crushed (Season) (In lakh Qtls.)	160.33	154.02	184.62	194.43	166.31





## DIRECTORS' REPORT

To  
The Shareholders,

Your Directors take pleasure in presenting their Report and the audited Statements of Account of the Company for the year ended 30th June, 2004.

Financial Results	(Rs. in lakh)	
	2003-04	2002-03
2. Turnover	26307.15	28863.96
Gross Profit/(Loss) before Depreciation	3610.00	(297.46)
To which is added/deducted :		
Balance brought forward from the previous year	9.27	351.46
Refund of Income-tax/excess provision written back	2.58	—
Debenture Redemption Reserve written back	168.25	50.00
Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability) for the year	(968.80)	405.25
Transfer from General Reserve	788.70	325.00
Leaving a balance of	2821.30	834.25
Out of this provisions have been made for :		
Depreciation	834.88	775.01
Taxation	127.50	49.97
Surplus available for appropriation	1858.92	9.27
Appropriations :		
Proposed Dividend	209.38	—
Dividend Tax	27.37	—
Transfer to General Reserve	750.00	—
Balance carried to Balance Sheet	872.17	9.27

### Financial Performance & Dividend

- Despite decline in turnover, the financial performance of the Company for the year under review has significantly improved. A detailed analysis of the Company's operations, future expectations and business environment has been given in the Management Discussions & Analysis Report, which is attached as a separate annexure and forms a part of this Report.
- The Directors have recommended a dividend @ Rs. 3.00 per Equity Share for the year ended 30th June, 2004, subject to necessary approvals. The dividend tax including surcharge on the

amount of dividend shall be payable by the Company. The total outflow on this account shall be Rs. 236.75 lakh.

### Corporate Governance

- A separate report on Corporate Governance pursuant to Clause 49 of the Listing Agreement with the Stock Exchanges is attached as a separate annexure and forms a part of this Report.
- Pursuant to Company's application for voluntary delisting under Securities & Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Securities) Guidelines, 2003,

## DIRECTORS' REPORT (Contd.)

the Equity Shares of the Company have been delisted from The Uttar Pradesh Stock Exchange Association Ltd., Kanpur with effect from 28th November, 2003.

### Directors

7. Shri R. N. Mody resigned from the Directorship of the Company. The Directors placed on record their high appreciation for the valuable services rendered by Shri R. N. Mody during his tenure as a Director of the Company.
8. Shri S. Kanoria who was appointed as an additional Director retires at the Annual General Meeting and is eligible for re-appointment.
9. Shri C. S. Nopany, Lt. Gen. K. Chiman Singh and Shri A. V. Lodha retire from the Board by rotation.

### Directors' Responsibility Statement

10. Your Directors confirm that :
  - i) in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;
  - ii) such accounting policies have been selected and applied consistently and judgements and estimates made are reasonable and prudent, so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the profit of the Company for that year;
  - iii) proper and sufficient care has been taken for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
  - iv) the annual accounts have been prepared on a 'going concern' basis.

### Auditors

11. The Notes on Accounts appearing in Schedule 23 and referred to in the Auditors' Report are self explanatory and therefore, do not call for any comments or explanations.
12. The Auditors, Messrs S. R. Batliboi & Co, Chartered Accountants, retire and are eligible for re-appointment.

13. Pursuant to the directives of the Central Government under Section 233B of the Companies Act, 1956, Shri S. N. Mukherjee, Cost Accountant, has been appointed as Cost Auditor to audit the cost accounting records relating to Sugar and Industrial Alcohol for the current year, subject to approval of the Central Government.

### Subsidiary Companies

14. The audited Accounts of Uttar Pradesh Trading Company Ltd. and Saran Trading Company Ltd., subsidiaries of the Company, for the year ended 31st March, 2004 are attached as required by Section 212 of the Companies Act, 1956.

### Statutory Requirements

15. As required under the Listing Agreement with Stock Exchanges, Consolidated Financial Statements conforming to the Accounting Standard 21 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India are attached.
16. There was no employee who was in receipt of remuneration as prescribed under Section 217(2A) of the Companies Act, 1956.
17. Particulars in respect of conservation of energy, technology absorption and foreign exchange earnings and outgo as required under Section 217(1)(e) of the Companies Act, 1956 is attached as a separate annexure and forms a part of this Report.

### Acknowledgements

18. Your Directors take this opportunity of recording their appreciation of the financial institutions and bankers for extending their support to the Company. Your Directors are also grateful to the various ministries in the Central Government and State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam, the Sugar Directorate and the Sugar Development Fund for their continued support to the Company. The Directors also place on record their appreciation of the valuable contribution made by the employees at all levels.

For and on behalf of the Board

**NANDINI NOPANY**

Chairperson-cum-

Mg. Director

Kolkata,

Dated, the 10th August, 2004



## MANAGEMENT DISCUSSIONS & ANALYSIS REPORT

The Management of Upper Ganges Sugar & Industries Ltd. (UGS) is pleased to present its report analysing the Company's operations in its various business segments and its future prospects based on the current prevailing market conditions. Its main business segments includes manufacturing of sugar and its by-products, industrial alcohol and tea. Sugar, which constitutes 80.59% of UGS's total sales, is produced in two sugar factories situated at Seohara, U.P. and Sidhwalia, Bihar. Industrial alcohol and Bio-compost (organic fertilizers) are produced at distillery at Seohara. The tea garden is situated at Cinnatollah, Lakhimpur North, Assam. A segment-wise analysis is presented below :

### A. SUGAR

#### 1. World Sugar Scenario

World sugar prices continued to remain below the cost of production in most producing and exporting countries during the larger part of the year under review. However, the prices in the international markets have started firming up due to a much needed correction in the demand and supply position. Reports of a substantial drop in production in India, China and Thailand has seen a rise in international prices by over 20%, despite a record crop in Brazil. The world sugar production for the season 2003-04 is estimated at 142.93 million tonnes raw value as against 148.94 million tonnes raw value during 2002-03. Brazil's production is estimated at 26.53 million tonnes raw value, which is the highest in the world, showing an increase of 2.88 million tonnes over the previous season's production. Brazilian sugar is expected to dominate the international market as exports in 2003-04 is expected at 15.06 million tonnes, appreciably higher than last season's figure of 13.93 million tonnes. According to the latest estimate, sugar production in United States of America in 2003-04 is expected at 8.95 million tonnes raw value i.e. 0.57 million tonnes raw value higher than the production in 2002-03. Pakistan has achieved a record high production of 4 million tonnes of sugar in 2003-04. Other countries where production is expected to decline substantially are France, Australia, Germany and South Africa.

#### 2. Indian Sugar Scenario

- a) The Indian Sugar Industry, second largest sugar producer in the world and the second largest agro based industry in India providing direct employment to over 5 crore sugarcane farmers has been suffering from problems of plenty since the later half of 1990. After half a decade of excessive production, sugar production during the season 2003-04 has recorded a steep decline primarily due to drought in the cane growing belts of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka coupled with destruction of crop by parasites. This sharp decline in production has helped mills in reducing their inventories and they have stopped dumping sugar in the domestic markets. This is now leading to a much overdue correction of sugar prices. However, duty free imports of raw sugar under Advance Licence Scheme, with an obligation to re-export white sugar within 18 months, may keep sugar prices subdued. Around 5 lakh tonnes of raw sugar has already been imported and around 3-5 lakh tonnes have been contracted and are expected in the next few months.
- b) After five consecutive seasons of excessive production, the production of sugar for the season 2003-04 is expected to be significantly lower at about 138 lakh tonnes which is about 63 lakh tonnes, (31.34%) less than the last season's production of 201 lakh tonnes. The major reason for this decline was inadequate rainfall causing drought conditions in the major sugarcane producing States of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. A severe attack of woollyaphides, a sucking pest, pushed down the yields by 20-50 per cent and sugar recovery down by 1 per cent in Maharashtra and parts of Karnataka. In Maharashtra, which is the largest producer of sugar in the country, the sugar output declined to 32 lakh tonnes as against 62 lakh tonnes during the previous season, a dramatic decline of about 50% in one single season. In Tamil Nadu the production dropped about 45.5%. In Uttar Pradesh, the major sugar producing state in Northern India, the sugar production declined

## MANAGEMENT DISCUSSIONS & ANALYSIS REPORT (Contd.)

by about 20% to 45.25 lakh tonnes due to lower yield of cane primarily due to inadequate rainfall and lower cultivable area under sugarcane. Large scale diversion to alternate sweeteners reduced the availability of sugarcane for the sugar mills.

### c) Estimated Demand & Supply of Sugar in India

(in lakh tonnes)

	2003-04*	2002-03
Opening Stock as on 1st October	116.14	113.17
Production during the season (October - September)	138.00	201.40
Import	7.00	0.41
Total availability	261.14	314.98
Domestic consumption	175.00	183.84
Exports	3.00	15.00
Closing Stock as on 30th September	83.14	116.14

\*Estimates of the Government of India.

### 3. Government Policies

- The Government continued with its previous season's policy under which the ratio of levy and free sale sugar for the season 2003-04 remained at 10:90.
- In order to compensate the carrying cost of inventory of sugar of the industry, the Government has extended the maintenance of the existing buffer stock of 20 lakh tonnes of sugar for further one year, effective from 18th December, 2003.
- The Supreme Court in its 3:2 majority judgement dated 5th May, 2004 has upheld the right of the U.P. State Government to fix the State Advised Price (SAP) of sugarcane at levels higher than the Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) prescribed by the Central Government under the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, thereby setting aside the Order of the Allahabad High Court which had held SAP to be untenable. As regards other states like Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, the orders of the

respective High Courts have been set aside and the writ petitions have been remitted back to the respective High Courts for fresh consideration in accordance with the applicable laws of those states. However, the U.P. Sugar Mills Association has filed a Review Petition before the Supreme Court against the said judgement.

- The subsidies notified by the Government to encourage exports on transportation of sugar for export from factory upto the port of shipment and on ocean freight has been discontinued in respect of sugar export shipments made on or after 21st June, 2004. The subsidy of Rs. 500 per tonne as handling and marketing charges on sugar exported on or after 3rd October, 2003 is still continuing.
- The Government vide Notification under Section 3(1) of the Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987 had notified that from July 01, 2004 to July 31, 2004 50% of sugar production to be packed in jute bags instead of the existing 90%. Since, the said Notification has been quashed by the Calcutta High Court, the Central Government has moved the Supreme Court against the Order of the Calcutta High Court.
- The Government of India has recognized the fact that the sugar industry shackled with multiple controls needs to be revitalized. With this objective, a high powered committee under the Chairmanship of the Food Secretary, Shri S. K. Tuteja has been formed to suggest measures for the revitalization of the sugar industry. The industry expects the Tuteja Committee to make wide ranging recommendations regarding cane pricing issues, release controls, debt restructuring, etc.

### 4. Sugarcane Pricing

- The SMP of sugarcane for the season 2003-04 was fixed by the Government at Rs. 73.00 per quintal linked to a base recovery of 8.5% with a premium for higher recovery as against Rs. 69.50 per quintal for the previous

## MANAGEMENT DISCUSSIONS & ANALYSIS REPORT (Contd.)

season. The SMP in respect of the Company's sugar factories was fixed as below:

	Season 2003-04	Season 2002-03
<b>Statutory Minimum Price (Rs. per quintal)</b>		
Seohara	84.05	77.70
Sidhwalia	78.95	69.50

- b) The Government of U.P. has granted a subsidy of Rs. 2.50 per quintal of sugarcane to the farmers in the form of remission in cane purchase tax @ Rs. 1.75 per quintal and rebate in society commission @ Re. 0.75 per quintal for the season 2003-04. This subsidy has been paid by the sugar mills to the sugarcane farmers by way of increased sugarcane price. Accordingly, the actual price for sugarcane paid by the Company's sugar factories for the season 2003-04 is as under :

	Season 2003-04	Season 2002-03
<b>Actual Cane Price (Rs. per quintal)</b>		
Seohara	86.55	81.70
Sidhwalia	78.95	69.50

- c) The Government of Bihar has issued a notification dated 9th March, 2004 abnormally enhancing the cane commission from 15 paise per quintal to 1.80% of cane price actually paid by the sugar mills with immediate effect. As our sugar factory at Sidhwalia, Bihar continued crushing operations only upto 27th February, 2004, there is no impact of the said notification on the working of the said factory for the year under review. However, the industry has challenged the above notification before the Hon'ble Patna High Court and same is still pending.

### 5. Levy Sugar Prices

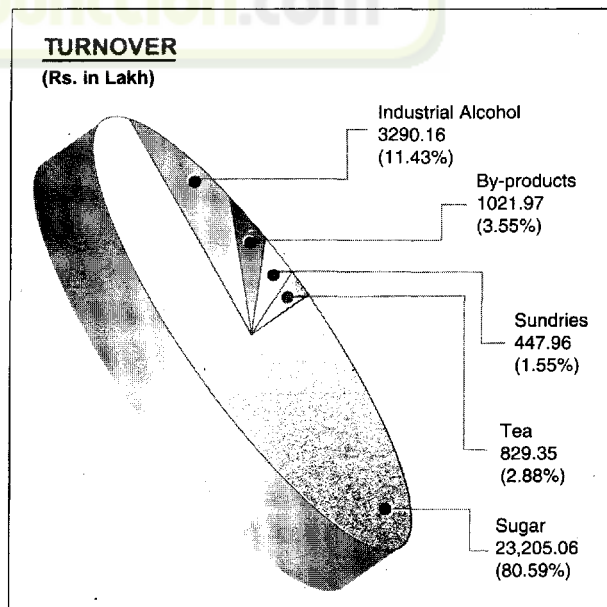
The Government has not yet announced the price of levy sugar for the season 2003-04 and as such

the price fixed for the season 2002-03 is still continuing. The price of levy sugar for the Company's sugar factories for the season 2002-03 was fixed as under :

Levy Price (Rs. per quintal)	
Seohara	1293.04
Sidhwalia	1325.21

### 6. Operations

- a) The turnover of the Company, during the year under review decreased from Rs. 288.64 crores to Rs. 263.07 crores, a decrease of 8.86% as compared to the previous year. The lower sales has been due to a lower quantity of sugar being sold in the market at 17.37 lakh quintals as compared to 21.38 lakh quintals sold in the previous year. However, the realization per tonne of sugar was substantially higher than the previous year.



- b) The crushing operations of the Company were adversely affected during the season 2003-04 due to lower availability of sugarcane. The cane crop was affected on account of lower yield and large scale diversion to alternate sweeteners i.e. gur and khandsari units. The



## MANAGEMENT DISCUSSIONS & ANALYSIS REPORT (Contd.)

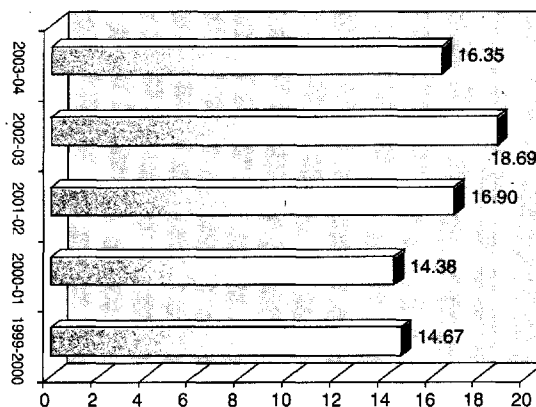
crushing of sugarcane by the Company during the season 2003-04 was lower at 166.31 lakh quintals as against 194.43 lakh quintals during the season 2002-03. Consequently, the production of sugar was also lower at 16.35 lakh quintals as against 18.69 lakh quintals during the season 2002-03.

- c) The performance of all the units improved significantly due to better efficiencies and cane development activities. The recovery was higher at Seohara.
- d) The comparative operational figures of the sugar factories for the last two seasons are given below:

	Season 2003-04		Season 2002-03	
	Seohara	Sidhwalia	Seohara	Sidhwalia
Sugarcane Crushed (lakh quintals)	143.88	22.43	164.13	30.30
Recovery (%)	9.98	8.86	9.70	9.12
Sugar Produced (lakh quintals)	14.36	1.99	15.93	2.76
No. of days factory worked	150	96	187	135

### SUGAR PRODUCED

(Lakh Qtls.)

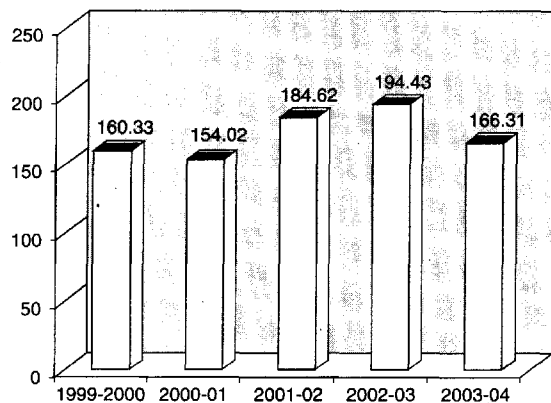


### 7. Future Outlook

- a) The substantial decline in the production of sugar during the season 2003-04 has helped the industry to liquidate its huge inventory of sugar accumulated over the years due to excess production. This has not only helped the sugar prices to revive from abysmally low levels but has also helped the industry to reduce its carrying cost of inventory considerably and bring about the much needed correction in the demand and supply position.
- b) While it is still early to predict the sugar production for the season 2004-05, preliminary indications are that production of sugar in the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh are expected to record a further fall from their 2003-04 season's production level. The sugar production in Uttar Pradesh is also expected to be marginally lower. Thus, with a lower opening inventory, declining production and sustained

### CANE CRUSHED

(Lakh Qtls.)





## MANAGEMENT DISCUSSIONS & ANALYSIS REPORT (Contd.)

consumption the overall sugar situation is expected to remain evenly balanced in 2004-05.

### B. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

1. During the season 2003-04 the Government of U.P. discontinued with its Molasses Policy of the previous season under which factories were allowed to export 20% of their production to other states. From 9th June, 2004, the Government of U.P. announced a new Molasses Policy under which 20% of the stock as on 15.04.2004 had to be reserved for distilleries making country liquor. Export of molasses to other states has been banned.
2. The administrative charges payable to the Government of U.P. on purchase of molasses has been increased from Rs. 8.00 per quintal to Rs. 11.00 per quintal with effect from 23rd July, 2004 and the Sales-tax has been reduced from 8% to 2.5%.
3. The blending of fuel petrol with 5% of ethanol has been made mandatory with effect from 1st October, 2003 in nine states and four union territories. The Government's intention is to increase the level of blending of ethanol with fuel petrol from 5% to 10%. Blending of ethanol with diesel would be the subsequent stage and this process is under examination.
4. To meet the increasing demand of ethanol, the Company's Distillery has installed an Ethanol producing plant to convert Rectified Spirit into Ethanol of a capacity of 60 klpd.
5. The quantity and quality of the organic fertiliser produced at the Company's Bio-compost plant at Shyamabad near Seohara and marketed under the brand name "Uttam Jaivik Khad" was satisfactory.
6. The production and sales at Seohara Distillery improved during the year under review. The comparative figures of production and sales are as under :

	2003-04	2002-03
<b>Industrial Alcohol/ Ethanol (lakh litres)</b>		
Production	165.51	157.00
Sales	174.55	155.60
<b>Bio-compost (quintals)</b>		
Production	39352	35100
Sales	46088	28364

### C. TEA

1. The year 2003 was another challenging year for the Indian Tea Industry. For the fourth year in succession the Indian Tea Industry, the largest producer and consumer of tea, witnessed unfavourable price levels. Though there were some signs of price revivals during the year but these were of temporary duration and have not yet provided reprieve to the industry which is reeling under pressure. Abundant supplies, stagnant internal demand and slow down in exports continued to adversely impact the tea prices. All India production of made tea during the year 2003 at 8570 lakh kgs. was higher by 3.75% compared to 8260 lakh kgs. during the previous year primarily because the year started with favourable climatic conditions and the crop was generally higher in all the tea estates.
2. The exports during the year 2003 declined by 360 lakh kgs. i.e. from 2010 lakh kgs. in previous year to 1650 lakh kgs. during year 2003, primarily due to substantial fall in shipment to Iraq.
3. The production of tea at Cinnatolliah Tea Garden (CTG) during the year 2003 was 12.10 lakh kgs. of made tea as compared to 11.82 lakh kgs. during the previous year despite adverse climatic conditions. It was because of a change in the method of harvesting that CTG was able to achieve higher crop levels despite inclement weather conditions being chill and cold with the