

covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

2.4 Impact of implementation of new standards/amendments:

Ind AS 116 Leases:

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company has applied Ind AS 116 "Leases" for the first time. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption is described in note 3 and 35(b).

Several other amendments apply for the first time for the year ending December 31, 2020, but do not have an impact on the Ind AS financial statements of the Company. The Company has not early adopted any standards, amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective/notified.

2.5 Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities, except for long-term contracts. The projects business comprises long-term contracts which have an operating cycle exceeding one year. For classification of current assets and liabilities related to projects business, the Company uses the duration of the individual life cycle of the contract as its operating cycle.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current;

Advance tax paid is classified as non-current assets.

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

2.6 Foreign currency

Functional currency.

The functional currency of the Company is the Indian Rupee.

Transactions and translations. Initial recognition transactions in foreign currencies are recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. The gains or losses resulting from such translations are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.