

DETAILS OF BUSINESS

Indian Sucrose Limited (ISL) is an integrated conglomerate, primarily engaged in manufacture of sugar and allied products. ISL is one of the fastest and most progressive Companies in India. From a humble beginning in 1990, ISL today is a multi-faceted, fast growing Company with a strong presence in diversified fields such as sugar manufacturing and power generation. ISL has expanded its crushing capacity to 9000 TCD in the season 2021-22 and Power plant capacity is also expanded from 6 MW to 30 MW exportable power in the year 2022. ISL is also making consumer packs of 0.50 kg, 1kg, 5kg and 10kg sugar packs under strict hygienically automated FSSC 22000 certified Manufacturing plant. ISL is supplying sugar to five states i.e Punjab, Haryana, U.P., Rajasthan, Himachal and J&K. Our plant is biggest refined sugar producing plant in the state of Punjab. Company belongs to Yadu Corporation, a well-known name in Manufacturing, Marketing and Trading of Sugar.

Our plant is located in Hoshiarpur district of Punjab- an area with focused concentration of cane production on highly fertile land.

We are deeply committed to a larger vision of our social responsibility, of looking after the needs and quality of life of the farmers and local communities. Through our effective farmer partnership model we provide assistance in farming practices and undertake various economic initiatives for the benefit of the local communities.

OUR PRODUCTS

SUGAR

Sugar is produced from the evaporation of the juice that is extracted from the crushed Sugarcane. This is widely used as a sweetener in food and beverages. It contains 99.9% sucrose. It is normally consumed in households and being relatively neutral in flavour, it is used as an ingredient in various edible processed foods and beverages.

MOLASSES

Molasses meaning honey like, is thick dark syrup that is a by-product of sugar refining through repeated crystallization of sugar syrup obtained by crushing sugar cane. Molasses is sold both for human consumption, to be used in baking and in the brewing of ale, as also for industrial use. In India, Molasses is used mainly in manufacture of Industrial/potable alcohol, yeast and cattle feed.

Alcohol in turn is used to produce ethanol, rectified spirit and various value added chemicals. Ethanol is consumed by chemical industry and is also used in blending with petroleum to produce Ethanol Blended Petroleum (EBP).

BAGASSE

Bagasse is the fibrous matter that remains after sugarcane is crushed to extract its juice and is a byproduct generated in the process of manufacture of sugar. The composition of bagasse varies based on the variety of Sugarcane, maturity of cane, method of harvesting and the efficiency of the Sugar mill. Bagasse is usually used as a combustible in furnances to produce steam, which in turn is used to generate power. It is also used as a raw material for production of paper. It can either be sold or be captively consumed for generation of steam. It is currently used as a bio-fuel and in the manufacture of pulp and paper products and building materials.

POWER

Bagasse when burned in quantity produced sufficient heat energy to supply all the needs of a typical Sugar mill. With enough energy to spare. To this end, a secondary use for this waste product is in cogeneration, the use of a fuel source to provide both heat energy, used in the mill and the electricity which is typically sold on to the consumer through power grids.

The power produced through co-generation substitutes the conventional thermal alternative and reduces greenhouse gas emissions. In India, interest in high-efficiency bagasse based cogeneration started in the 1980s when electricity supply started falling short of demand. High-efficiency bagasse cogeneration was perceived as an attractive technology both in terms of its potential to produce carbon neutral electricity as well as its economic benefits to the sugar sector. In the present scenario, where fossil fuel prices are shooting up and there is a shortage and non-availability of coal, co-generation appears to be a promising development. The thrust on distributed generation and increasing awareness for cutting greenhouse gas emissions increases the need for cogeneration. Also it helps in controlling pollution from fossil fuels. The Company's current aggregate power generation capacity stands at 40 MW - of which, 30 MW is surplus and free for export to state utilities.