



R. NAGPAL ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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Independent Auditor's Report

**To the Members of
JAYPEE UTTAR BHARAT VIKAS PRIVATE LIMITED**

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **JAYPEE UTTAR BHARAT VIKAS PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of changes in equity and Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31st March 2019, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2019, and its loss, changes in equity, and its cash flows for the year ended 31st March 2019.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matters

We draw the attention to the following matters in the notes to the financial statements:

Note No. 10 in the financial statements which indicate that the Company does not carry out any business and is fully dependent upon its holding company for meeting its day to day expenses.

Further, it is indicated that the auditor report is not a qualified report in respect of above matter emphasized.

Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity, and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the



preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

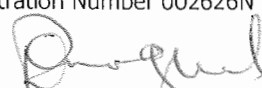
- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of changes in equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) We report that Company is required to appoint Company secretary as KMP as per section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, but there was no company secretary as on 31.03.19.
- g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements-Refer Note 11 (a) to the financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There are no amounts that were due for being transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

Place: New Delhi
Dated : 16.5.2019



For R. Nagpal Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 002626N


(CA Ravinder Nagpal)
Partner
Membership No. 081594

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **JAYPEE UTTAR BHARAT VIKAS PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Place: New Delhi
Dated : 16.5.2019



For R. Nagpal Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 002626N

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ravinder Nagpal".

(CA Ravinder Nagpal)

Partner

Membership No. 081594

ANNEXURE 'B' referred to in paragraph 2 of our report of even date to the members of

JAYPEE UTTAR BHARAT VIKAS PRIVATE LIMITED on the accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2019.

On the basis of such checks as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of our audit, we report that:

- (i) As the Company does not have any fixed assets, Clause 3(i) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ii) As the Company has no inventory, Clause 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) As informed, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security, the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act have been complied with.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) In our opinion Clause (vi) of Para 3 of the Order relating to cost accounting records is not applicable.
- (vii) (a) As per records produced before us and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues applicable to it like, Income-tax etc, and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities, and there were no arrears of such dues at the end of the year which have remained outstanding for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) As per records produced before us there are no dues of Income-tax, Sales-tax, Wealth tax, Service tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) As the Company has not issued any debentures nor taken any loans from banks or financial institutions, Clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ix) The Company has not taken any term loans nor raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) hence Clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the company or any fraud on the



Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

- (xi) The Company has not paid any managerial remuneration hence Clause 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) Based on information and explanations given to us by the management, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) Based on information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the period under review. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with directors or person connected with him which is covered by Section 192 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For R. Nagpal Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 002626N



(CA Ravinder Nagpal)
Partner
Membership No. 081594



Place: New Delhi
Date: 16.5.2019


JAYPEE UTTAR BHARAT VIKAS PRIVATE LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2019

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Note No	As on 31st March 2019	As on 31st March 2018
Assets			
Non Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	3	4,000,000,000	4,000,000,000
		<u>4,000,000,000</u>	<u>4,000,000,000</u>
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and Cash equivalents	4	34,586	70
		<u>34,586</u>	<u>70</u>
		<u>4,000,034,586</u>	<u>4,000,000,070</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	5	200,000,000	200,000,000
Other Equity	6	3,799,300,669	3,799,506,262
		<u>3,999,300,669</u>	<u>3,999,506,262</u>
Non Current Liabilities			
		-	-
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Other Financial Liabilities	7	728,917	488,808
Other Current Liabilities	8	5,000	5,000
		<u>733,917</u>	<u>493,808</u>
Total		<u>4,000,034,586</u>	<u>4,000,000,070</u>


Summary of Significant Accounting Policies &
Notes to the Financial Statements "1" to "11"
As per our report of even date attached to the Balance Sheet
For R. Nagpal Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 002626N


For and on Behalf of the Board


(R. NAGPAL)
Partner
M.No. 081594



Place: New Delhi
Date: 16.05.2019


(S. D. Nailwal)
Director
DIN : 00008529
Sector - 128
Noida


(Suren Jain)
Chairman
DIN: 00011026
Sector - 128
Noida

JAYPEE UTTAR BHARAT VIKAS PRIVATE LIMITED
Profit and Loss for the period ended 31st March 2019

(Amount in ₹)


Particulars	Note No	For the period ended 31st March 2019	For the period ended 31st March 2018
Total Income		-	-
Expenses:			
Other Expenses	9	205,593	82,061
Total Expenses		205,593	82,061
Profit/(Loss) Before Exceptional Items and Tax		(205,593)	(82,061)
Exceptional Items		-	-
Profit/(Loss) After Exceptional Items and Tax		(205,593)	(82,061)
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax		(205,593)	(82,061)
Total Tax Expenses		-	-
Profit/ (Loss) for the Period		(205,593)	(82,061)
Total Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		(205,593)	(82,061)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies &
Notes to the Financial Statements

"1" to "11"


As per our report of even date attached to the Balance Sheet
For R. Nagpal Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 002626N


For and on Behalf of the Board


(R. NAGPAL)
Partner
M.No. 081594



Place: New Delhi
Date: 16.05.2019


(S. D. Nailwal)
Director
DIN : 00008529
Sector - 128
Noida


(Suren Jain)
Chairman
DIN: 00011026
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Noida

JAYPEE UTTAR BHARAT VIKAS PRIVATE LIMITED**Statement of Changes In Equity For The Period Ended 31st March 2019**

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars**Equity share capital**

Balance at 31st March 2017	200,000,000
Equity share issued during the year	-
Balance at 31st March 2018	200,000,000
Equity share issued during the year	-
Balance at 31st March 2019	200,000,000

Other equity

Particular	Equity Component of Convertible Preference Share Including Security Premium	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at March 31, 2017	3,802,100,000	(2,511,677)	3,799,588,323
Profit for the year	-	(82,061)	(82,061)
Balance at March 31, 2018	3,802,100,000	(2,593,738)	3,799,506,262
Profit for the year	-	(205,593)	(205,593)
Balance at March 31, 2019	3,802,100,000	(2,799,331)	3,799,300,669

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies &**Notes to the Financial Statements**

"1" to "11"

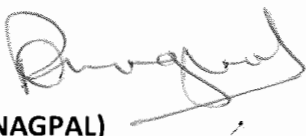
As per our report of even date attached to the Balance Sheet

For R. Nagpal Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 002626N

For and on Behalf of the Board


(R. NAGPAL)

Partner

M.No. 081594

Place: New Delhi

Date: 16.05.2019



(S. D. Nailwal)

Director

DIN : 00008529

Sector - 128

Noida


(Suren Jain)

Chairman

DIN: 00011026

Sector - 128

Noida



JAYPEE UTTAR BHARAT VIKAS PRIVATE LIMITED
Cash Flow Statement For The Period Ended 31st March 2019

(Amount in ₹)

Cash flow statement	Period ended March' 31 2019	Period ended March' 31 2018
A Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year	(205,593)	(82,061)
Operating profit before working capital changes	(205,593)	(82,061)
Adjustments for :		
- (Increase) / decrease in other current assets	-	8,625
- Increase / (decrease) in other current liabilities	-	(3,600)
- Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities and provision	240,109	77,036
Cash generated from operations	34,516	-
- Income tax refund/ (paid)	-	-
Net Cash flow generated from operating activities	34,516	-
B Cash flow from investing activities		
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities	-	-
C Cash flow from financing activities		
Net cash flows (used in)/ generated from financing activities	-	-
Net change in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	34,516	-
Cash and cash equivalents- opening balance	70	70
Cash and cash equivalents- closing balance	34,586	70

Notes to cash flow statement:

Cash and cash equivalents include :

Cash on hand	70	70
Balances with banks:	34,516	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year [refer note no 4]	34,586	70

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies &


Notes to the Financial Statements

"1" to "11"

As per our report of even date attached to the Balance Sheet

For R. Nagpal Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 002626N


For and on Behalf of the Board




(R. NAGPAL)
Partner
M.No. 081594



Place: New Delhi
Date: 16.05.2019


(S. D. Nailwal)
Director
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Sector - 128
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(Suren Jain)
Chairman
DIN: 00011026
Sector - 128
Noida

Note No."1" Nature of Operations

The company is 100% subsidiary of Jaypee Fertilizers & Industries Limited. The entire paid up Equity Share Capital of the company is held by Jaypee Fertilizers & Industries Limited.

Note No."2" Significant Accounting Policies

a. Basis of preparation

The Company has adopted accounting policies that comply with Indian Accounting standards (IND AS or Ind AS) notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated 16 February 2015 under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013. Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements. The financial statements referred hereinafter have been prepared in accordance with the requirements and instructions of Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013, amended from time to time applicable to companies to whom IND AS applies read with the IND AS's.

b. Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost [i.e., cost of acquisition or construction inclusive of freight, erection and commissioning charges, non-refundable duties and taxes, expenditure during construction period, borrowing costs (in case of a qualifying asset) up to the date of acquisition/installation], net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Capital work in progress, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset when the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Individual assets acquired for Rs. 5000/- or less are depreciated fully in the year of acquisition.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.



The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

c. Intangible assets

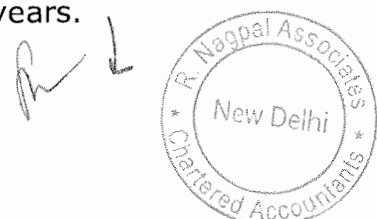
Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost which comprise purchase price (including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates) and any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use. An intangible assets acquired in a business combination is recognized at fair value at the date of acquisition. After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. Amortisation is recognized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful life. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates being accounted for on a prospective basis. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Computer Software is amortized over a period of 5 years.



d. Inventories

Inventories of raw material, finished goods, work in progress / stock in process, traded goods and stores & spares are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost is determined on weighted average basis. Cost comprises of purchase & other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location & condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

e. Revenue Recognition

In March 2018, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendments) Rules, 2017, notifying Ind AS 115, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'. The Standard is applicable to the Company with effect from 1st April, 2018. Ind AS 115 supersedes the current revenue recognition standard Ind AS 18 Revenue & Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts. Prior to 1st April, 2018, the company was recognising revenue based on Ind AS 18.

Revenue from Contracts with Customers Ind AS 115 establishes a single comprehensive model (5 steps model) for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers.

The core principle of Ind AS 115 is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the standard introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:

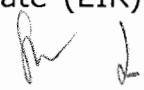
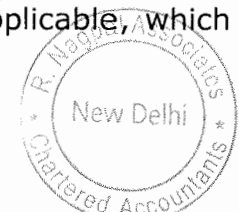
- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligation in contract
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Under Ind AS 115, an entity recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when 'control' of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

Ind AS 115 has no impact on the basis of recognition of revenue as under Ind AS 18 also, the above steps were compiled within the recognition of revenue.

Interest

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate (EIR) applicable, which is

the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

f. Foreign Currency Transaction

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period-

- i. Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date.
- ii. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.
- iii. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

g. Retirement and other employee benefits

i) Retirement benefit costs

Payments to retirement benefit plans such as provident fund are recognized as an expense.

For retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period.

Defined benefit costs are categorized as follows:

- Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- Net interest expense or income; and
- Re-measurement

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee Benefits Expense'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

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Past service cost is recognized in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

ii) Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognized for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service. These benefits include bonus/incentives and compensated absences which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognized in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

h. Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

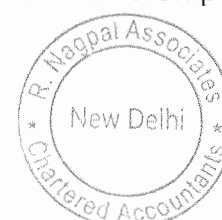
All other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

i. Leases

Finance lease

Leases of property, plant and equipment are classified as finance leases where the lessor has substantially transferred all the risks and rewards of ownership to the Company.

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Operating lease

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

The Company has land on lease for the period of 999 years, and hence, is treated as finance lease.

j. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per equity share are computed by dividing net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing adjusted net profit after tax by the aggregate of weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive potential equity shares during the year.

Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease earning per share from continuing operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

k. Income Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

i) Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The current tax is calculated using applicable tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted upto the end of the reporting period.

Current income-tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India and tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where the Company operates.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach. Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in computation of taxable profit.

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Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

In the case of unused tax losses probability is evaluated considering factors like existence of sufficient taxable temporary differences, convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available. At the end of each reporting period, the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets and, the Company recognizes a previously unrecognized Deferred Tax Asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the Deferred Tax Asset to be recovered.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognises MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e. the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognises MAT

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credit as an asset in the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss as disclosed as 'MAT Credit Entitlement'. The Company reviews the 'MAT Credit Entitlement' asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set-off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred taxes relate to the same taxable Company and the same taxation authority.

iii) Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

I. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication based on internal/ external factors that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

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p. Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind ASs requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

q. Cash and cash equivalents (for the purpose of Cash Flow Statement)

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand and short term investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

r. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an agreed transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1— Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2— Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable;

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Level 3— Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

s. Financial Instrument

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial asset is any assets that is

- Cash;
- An equity instrument of another entity;
- A contractual right:
 - (i) To receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; or
 - (ii) To exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favorable to the entity; or
- A contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is:
 - (i) A non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or
 - (ii) A derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments.

Financial assets include current and non-current investments, loan to employees and body corporate, security deposits, trade receivables and other eligible current and non-current assets

Financial Liability is any liabilities that is

- A contractual obligation :
 - (i) To deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or
 - (ii) To exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the entity; or
- A contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is:
 - (i) A non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or
 - (ii) A derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments. For this purpose, rights, options or warrants to acquire a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments for a fixed amount of any currency are equity instruments if the entity offers the rights, options or warrants pro-rata to all of its existing owners of the same class of its own non-derivative equity instruments.

Financial liabilities include Loans, trade payable and eligible current and non-current liabilities.

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Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of both:

- (i) The entity's business model for managing the financial assets and
- (ii) The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- (i) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- (ii) 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.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- (i) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
- (ii) 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.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method or fair value through profit or loss.

Recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when and only when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Measurement of financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) as the case may be.

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value through profit or loss.

Effective interest method

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

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Income is recognized on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets which are classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognized in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and all are considered as current subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset, and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument through the expected life of that financial instrument.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the life-time expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

If the Company measured loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the previous period, but determines at the end of a reporting period that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality as compared to the previous period, the Company again measures the loss allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable

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information, that is available without cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset and that transactions are within the scope of Ind AS 18, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

De-recognition of financial assets

The Company de-recognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for proceeds received.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss, such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognized in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

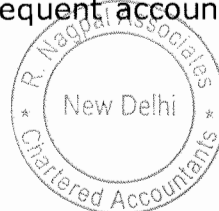
On de-recognition of a financial asset, other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part that is no longer recognized on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognized and any cumulative gain or allocated to it that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in the statement of profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognized in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is no longer recognized on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortized cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The

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carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortized cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized 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.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement being recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

Gains or losses on financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments issued by the Company that are designated by the Company as at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognized as transaction costs of the loan.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the Company does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

Trade payables

Trade payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period or not paid/payable within operating cycle. They are recognized initially at

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their fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Preference share capital

Preference share capital is classified as a financial liability or an equity instrument based on the substance of a financial instrument, rather than its legal form.

Preference share is classified as an equity instrument if, and only if, both conditions a) and b) below are met

- a) The instrument includes no contractual obligation:
 - To deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or
 - To exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the issuer.

- b) If the instrument will or may be settled in the issuer's own equity instruments, it is:
 - A non-derivative that includes no contractual obligation for the issuer to deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments; or
 - A derivative that will be settled only by the issuer exchanging a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of its own equity instruments. For this purpose, rights, options or warrants to acquire a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments for a fixed amount of any currency are equity instruments if the entity offers the rights, options or warrants pro rata to all of its existing owners of the same class of its own non-derivative equity instruments.

Preference share capital is classified as a financial liability if it provides for mandatory redemption for a fixed or determinable amount at a fixed or determinable future date, or gives the holder the right to require the issuer to redeem the instrument at or after a particular date for a fixed or determinable amount.

Compound financial instruments

The component parts of compound financial instruments (convertible instrument) issued by the Company are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. A conversion option that will be settled by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the Company's own equity instruments is an equity instrument.

At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for similar non-convertible instruments. This amount is recognized as a liability on an amortized cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's maturity date.

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The conversion option classified as equity is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole. This is recognized and included in equity, net of income tax effects, and is not subsequently remeasured. In addition, the conversion option classified as equity will remain in equity until the conversion option is exercised, in which case, the balance recognized in equity will be transferred to other component of equity. When the conversion option remains unexercised at the maturity date of the convertible note, the balance recognized in equity will be transferred to retained earnings. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss upon conversion or expiration of the conversion option.

Transaction costs that relate to the issue of the convertible instrument are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the allocation of the gross proceeds. Transaction costs relating to the equity component are recognized directly in equity. Transaction costs relating to the liability component are included in the carrying amount of the liability component and are amortized over the lives of the convertible instrument using the effective interest method.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

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JAYPEE UTTAR BHARAT VIKAS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Balance Sheet

(Amount in ₹)

Note No.	Particulars	As on 31st March 2019	As on 31st March 2018
3	Investments		
	Investments in Equity Instruments		
	In Subsidiaries - Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Limited (20,00,50,000(Previous year 20,00,50,000)equity share of Rs. 10/- each)	4,000,000,000	4,000,000,000
		4,000,000,000	4,000,000,000
	Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	4,000,000,000	4,000,000,000
4	Cash and Cash Equivalents		
	Balance with Banks	34,516	-
	Cash on Hand	70	70
		34,586	70
5	Equity Share Capital		
	Authorised Equity Share Capital		
	Equity Share Capital	240,000,000	240,000,000
	Preference Share Capital	50,000,000	50,000,000
		290,000,000	290,000,000
	Issued, Subscribed & Fully Paid Share Capital		
	Equity Share Capital (2,00,00,000 (Previous year 2,00,00,000)Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up at par)	200,000,000	200,000,000
	Total	200,000,000	200,000,000
5.1	Reconciliation of No. of Shares		
	Equity		
	Shares Outstanding at the Beginning of the Current Reporting Year	20,000,000	20,000,000
	Issued During the Year	-	-
	Closing No. of Shares	20,000,000	20,000,000
5.2	Name of Equity Share Holder		
	Jaypee Fertilizers & Industries Limited	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
		100% Holding	100% Holding

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JAYPEE UTTAR BHARAT VIKAS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Balance Sheet

(Amount in ₹)

Note No.	Particulars	As on 31st March 2019	As on 31st March 2018
6	Other Equity		
	(i)Equity Component of Financial Instrument		
	Opening Balance	3,802,100,000	3,802,100,000
	Closing Balance	3,802,100,000	3,802,100,000
	(ii)Reserves and Surplus		
	Surplus (Profit and loss balance)		
	Opening Balance	(2,593,738)	(2,511,677)
	Profit / (Loss) for the year	(205,593)	(82,061)
	Total Reserve and Surplus	(2,799,331)	(2,593,738)
	Total Other Equity	3,799,300,669	3,799,506,262
7	Other Financial Liabilities		
	Expenses payables	683,917	434,808
	Audit Fees Payable	45,000	54,000
		728,917	488,808
8	Other Current Liabilities		
	TDS Payable	5,000	5,000
		5,000	5,000

Details relating to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is as under -

a) Principal amount	Nil	Nil
b) Interest thereon	Nil	Nil
c) The amount of interest paid in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 in terms of Notification dated 22nd January, 2019 issued by the Department of Company Affairs.	Nil	Nil
d) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment without adding the interest specified	Nil	Nil
e) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at March 31, 2019	Nil	Nil
f) The amount of interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the the interest is actually paid	Nil	Nil

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JAYPEE UTTAR BHARAT VIKAS PRIVATE LIMITED
Note to Profit and Loss

(Amount in ₹)

Note No.	Particulars	For the period ended 31st March 2019	For the period ended 31st March 2018
9	Other Expenses		
	Bank Charges	65,484	-
	Filing Fees	10,010	15,543
	Legal & Professional Fees	79,760	6,018
	Interest	339	-
	Audit Fees	50,000	60,500
		<u>205,593</u>	<u>82,061</u>

10 Going Concern

The Company is a 100% subsidiary of Jaypee Fertilizers & Industries Limited (JFIL) and has made investment in Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Limited (KFCL) which in turn is a subsidiary of the company. The Company does not carry out any business and is fully dependent upon its holding company for meeting its day to day expenses. The holding company has given an undertaking to meet the expenses.

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JAYPEE UTTAR BHARAT VIKAS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTE No. "11" FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2019

a) **Contingent Liabilities and Commitment**

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Figures as at the end of current reporting year 31.03.2019	Figures as at the end of current reporting year 31.03.2018
Contingent Liabilities and Commitments (to the extent not provided for)	-	-

b) **Related Party Disclosure**

Name of Related Party and Relationship

I. Holding Company

Jaypee Fertilizers & Industries Limited and Jaiprakash Associates Limited

II. Subsidiary Company

Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Limited

III. Fellow Subsidiary Companies

1. Jaypee Infratech Limited (JIL) (subsidiary of JAL)
2. Bhilai Jaypee Cement Limited (JV subsidiary of JAL)
3. Himalyan Expressway Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of JAL)
4. Gujarat Jaypee Cement & Infrastructure Limited (JV subsidiary of JAL)
5. Jaypee Ganga Infrastructure Corporation Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of JAL)
6. Jaypee Agra Vikas Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of JAL)
7. Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited (JCCL) (wholly owned subsidiary of JAL)
8. Himalyaputra Aviation Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of JAL)
9. Jaypee Assam Cement Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of JAL)
10. Jaypee Infrastructure Development Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of JAL)
11. Jaypee Healthcare Limited
12. Jaypee Cement Hockey (India) Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of JAL)
13. Jaiprakash Agri Initiatives Company Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of JCCL)
14. Yamuna Expressway Tolling Limited

IV. Associate Companies:

1. Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited (JPVL)
2. Jaypee Powergrid Limited (JV subsidiary of JPVL)
3. Jaypee Arunachal Power Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of JPVL)
4. Sangam Power Generation Company Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of JPVL)
5. Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited (subsidiary of JPVL)
6. Jaypee Meghalaya Power Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of JPVL)
7. **Bina Power Supply Limited** (wholly owned subsidiary of JPVL)
8. MP Jaypee Coal Limited (JV Associate Co.)
9. MP Jaypee Coal Fields Limited (JV Associate Co.)
10. Madhya Pradesh Jaypee Minerals Limited (JV Associate Co.)
11. Jaypee Infra Ventures (A Private Company With Unlimited Liability) (JIV)
12. Jaypee Development Corporation Limited (JDCL) (wholly owned subsidiary of JIV)
13. Andhra Cements Limited (subsidiary of JDCL)
14. JIL Information Technology Limited (JILIT) (Subsidiary of JIV)
15. Gaur & Nagi Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of JILIT)



JAYPEE UTTAR BHARAT VIKAS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTE No. "11" FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2019

16. Jaypee International Logistics Company Private Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of JIV)
17. Tiger Hills Holiday Resort Private Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of JDCL)
18. Indesign Enterprises Private Limited (IEPL) (subsidiary of JIV)
19. Ibonshourne Limited (subsidiary of IEPL w.e.f. 11.01.16)
20. RPJ Minerals Private Limited (RPJMPL)
21. Sarveshwari Stone Products Private Limited (wholly-owned subsidiary of RPJMPL)
22. Rock Solid Cement Limited (wholly-owned subsidiary of RPJMPL)
23. Sonebhadra Minerals Private Limited

V. KMP based Associate Companies

1. Ceekay Estates Private Limited (KMP based Associate Co.) (controlled by relative of Shri Manoj Gaur/ Shri Sunny Gaur)
2. Jaiprakash Exports Private Limited (KMP based Associate Co.) (controlled by relatives of Shri Manoj Gaur/ Shri Sunny Gaur)
3. Jaiprakash Kashmir Energy Limited [dissolved w.e.f. 07.08.2018]. (KMP based Associate Co.)
4. Jaypee Jan Sewa Sansthan ('Not For Profit' Private Limited Company) (KMP based Associate Co.) (controlled by relatives of Shri Manoj Gaur/ Shri Sunny Gaur)
5. Think Different Enterprises Private Limited (KMP based Associate Co.) (controlled by relative of Shri Manoj Gaur)
6. JC World Hospitality Private Limited (KMP based Associate Co.) (controlled by relative of Shri Manoj Gaur/ Shri Sunny Gaur)
7. JC Wealth & Investments Private Limited (KMP based Associate Co.) (Jointly controlled by relative of Shri Manoj Gaur/ Shri Sunny Gaur)
8. CK World Hospitality Private Limited (KMP based Associate Co.) (Jointly controlled by relative of Shri Manoj Gaur/ Shri Sunny Gaur)
9. First Light Estates Private Limited (KMP based Associate Co.) (Controlled by relative of Shri Manoj Gaur/ Shri Sunny Gaur)
10. Librans Venture Private Limited (KMP based Associate Co.) (it was dissolved w.e.f. 27.04.17 but was again activated) (Jointly controlled by relative of Shri Manoj Gaur/ Shri Sunny Gaur)
11. Jaypee Hotels Limited (JAL, Holding Company KMP based Associate Co.). Shri Rahul Kumar, who held 3% shares in JHL, resigned as Director of JAL w.e.f. 31.07.17. Thus holding of Directors of JAL & their relatives reduced to below 50% on 31.07.17. Thus, as per Ind AS 24, it is no more a KMP based Associate Co. w.e.f. 01.08.17.).
12. Jaypee Technical Consultants Private Limited (JAL, Holding Company KMP based Associate Co.)
13. Samvridhi Advisors LLP ((JAL, Holding Company KMP based partnership firm)
14. Kram Infracon Private Limited (KIPL) (JAL, Holding Company KMP based Associate Co.)
15. AVU Enterprises Private Limited (JAL, Holding Company KMP based Associate Co.)
16. Akasva Associates Private Limited (JUBVPL, Holding Company KMP based Associate Co.)
17. Akasva Infrastructure Private Limited(JUBVPL, Holding Company KMP based Associate Co.)
18. Gandharv Buildcon Private Limited(JUBVPL, Holding Company KMP based Associate Co.)
19. Viaan Technologies Private Limited(JUBVPL, Holding Company KMP based Associate Co.)
20. Renaissance Lifestyle Private Limited(JUBVPL, Holding Company KMP based Associate Co.)
21. Lucky Strikes Financiers Private Limited (KMP based Associate Co.)
22. Sandhar Infosystems Private Limited(KMP based Associate Co.)
23. Sandhar Hospitality (A Partnership firm) (KMP based Associate Co.)

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JAYPEE UTTAR BHARAT VIKAS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTE No. "11" FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2019

VI. Key Managerial Personnel

1. Shri Suren Jain – Chairman
2. Shri S.D.M. Nagpal – Non Executive Director
3. Shri R.K. Pandey – Non Executive Director
4. Shri S.D. Nailwal – Non Executive Director

VII. Key Managerial Personnel of JFIL

1. Shri Sunil Kumar Sharma - Chairman
2. Shri G.P. Gaur - Director
3. Ms. Sunita Joshi - Director
4. Shri Sunil Joshi - Whole-time Director
5. Shri S.L. Mohan - Director
6. Shri Amit Sharma - Director
7. Shri S.D. Nailwal - Director

VIII. Key Managerial Personnel of JAL

1. Shri Jaiprakash Gaur (w.e.f. 19.05.2018)
2. Shri Manoj Gaur
3. Shri Sunil Kumar Sharma
4. Shri Suresh Chand Rathi, (LIC Nominee)
5. Shri Shailesh Verma, (SBI Nominee) (ceased to be Director w.e.f.18.05.2018)
6. Shri Raj Narayan Bhardwaj
7. Shri Basant Kumar Goswami (Resigned w.e.f. 22.11.2018)
8. Ms. Homai A. Daruwalla
9. Shri Kailash Nath Bhandari
10. Shri Satish Charan Kumar Patne
11. Shri Chandra Prakash Jain
12. Shri Keshav Prasad Rau
13. Shri Tilak Raj Kakkar
14. Shri Sunny Gaur
15. Shri Pankaj Gaur
16. Shri Ranvijay Singh
17. Shri Subrat Kumar Mohapatra (IDBI Nominee till 12.02.2018)
18. Shri Rahul Kumar (till 31.07.2017)
19. Shri Subhash Chandra Bhargava (till 22.04.2017)
20. Shri S.K. Thakral, Chief Financial Officer
21. Shri M.M. Sibbal, Company Secretary

The schedule of related party transaction is as follows.

Amount in ₹			
Particulars	Related party	Figures as at the end of current reporting year 31.03.2019	Figures as at the end of current reporting year 31.03.2018
Outstanding Balances			
Receivable		-	-
Payable	Referred in (I) above	5,40,830	2,54,713

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JAYPEE UTTAR BHARAT VIKAS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTE No. "11" FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2019

c) Financial Instrument

(i) Capital Management - The gearing ratios at the end of reporting year are as under:

Amount in ₹

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Debt*	-	-
Cash and Bank Balances	34,586	70
Net Debt	(34,586)	(70)
Total Debt + Equity	399,92,66,083	399,95,06,192
Net Debt to Equity Ratio		-

*Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings.

(ii) Categories of Financial Instruments

Amount in ₹

Financial Assets	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Measured at Amortised Cost		
Cash and Cash Equivalent Including Bank Balance	34,586	70
Measured at Cost as per Ind AS 27		
Investment in Subsidiary and Associates	400,00,00,000	400,00,00,000
Total	400,00,34,586	400,00,00,070

Financial Liabilities	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Measured at Amortised Cost		
Other Financial Liability	7,28,917	4,88,808
Total	7,28,917	4,88,808

(iii) Financial Risk Management

The company activities do not have any market risk and credit risk exposure. The company has limited exposure related to liquidity risk which is as follows.

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate (%)	Within 1 year	1-5 years	5+ years	Total	Carrying Amount
As at March 31, 2019						
Other Financial Liabilities	13	7,28,917	-	-	7,28,917	7,28,917
As at March 31, 2018						
Other Financial Liabilities	13	4,88,808	-	-	4,88,808	4,88,808

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JAYPEE UTTAR BHARAT VIKAS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTE No. "11" FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2019

- d) The fair values of financial liability and cash & cash equivalents are assumed to approximate their carrying amounts due to the short-term maturities of these assets and liabilities.
- e) There are no trade receivables.
- f) Previous year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever found necessary to make them conform to the current year classification.
- g) All figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.

**Summary of Significant Accounting Policies &
Notes to the Financial Statements "1" to "11"**
As per our report of even date attached to the Balance Sheet


For R. Nagpal Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 002626N

For and on Behalf of the Board



(R. NAGPAL)
Partner
M.No. 081594

Place: New Delhi
Date: 16.05.2019



(S. D. Nailwal)
Director

DIN : 00008529
Sector 128
Noida



(Suren Jain)
Chairman

DIN: 00011026
Sector 128
Noida

