

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF JAYPEE AGRA VIKAS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of **JAYPEE AGRA VIKAS LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, and the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("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 31 March 2021, and loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules there under, 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 of our opinion.

Other Information

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/loss (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Account Standards (Ind AS) 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 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern basis of accounting unless management neither intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 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 standalone 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 standalone 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
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone 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, including any significant deficiencies in internal control 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. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

(A) 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 Standalone Balance Sheet, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

(B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' 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 does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position- Refer Note 22 to the standalone 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 were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company; and
- iv. The disclosures in the standalone financial statements regarding holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made in these standalone financial statements since they do not pertain to the financial year ended 31 March 2021.

(C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the directors were not paid any remuneration by the Company during the current year.

for AGRAWAL BHATNAGAR & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No.: 009085N

Sheenam

SHEENAM AGRAWAL

Proprietor

Membership No. 089277

UDIN: 21089277AAAAAB7344



Place : New Delhi

Date : June 14, 2021

ANNEXURE 'A' to the Independent Auditors' Report

With reference to the Annexure A referred to in the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021, we report that

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of the fixed assets.
 - (b) As explained to us, all the fixed assets have been physically verified by the management and no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company.
- (ii) The Company does not have inventories. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
 - (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, 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. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
 - (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has no investments, loans, guarantees and securities to which the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 apply. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
 - (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of section 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
 - (vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148 of the Act for any of the services rendered by the Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
 - (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees state insurance, income tax, sales-tax, wealth tax, service tax, goods and service tax, customs duty, value added tax, excise duty, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it.

According to the information and explanations given, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of income tax, sales tax, value added tax, customs duty and excise duty were outstanding as at 31st March, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there were no dues in respect of income tax, sales tax, service tax, goods and services tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess which have not been deposited on account of disputes.
- (viii) our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to banks. The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings from financial institutions or government. The Company has not issued any debentures.
 - (ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (xi) Based upon the audit procedures performed and information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not paid/provided managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xii) In our opinion and to the best of our information and explanations provided by the management, we are of the opinion that the Company is not a nidhi. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) 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.

for AGRAWAL BHATNAGAR & CO.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No.: 009085N

Sheenam

SHEENAM AGRAWAL
Proprietor
Membership No. 089277
UDIN: 21089277AAAAAB7344



Place : New Delhi
Date : June 14, 2021

ANNEXURE 'B' to the Independent Auditors' Report

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report on the standalone financial statements of Jaypee Agra Vikas Limited

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Jaypee Agra Vikas Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone 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.

Auditors' 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") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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, 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, 2021, 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.

for AGRAWAL BHATNAGAR & CO.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No.: 009085N

Sheenam

SHEENAM AGRAWAL
Proprietor
Membership No. 089277
UDIN: 21089277AAAAAB7344



Place : New Delhi
Date : June 14, 2021

Balance sheet as at 31st March, 2021

		(In Rupees)	
		As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
ASSETS			
1 NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
(a)	Property, Plant and Equipment	1,61,955	2,03,367
(b)	Capital Work-in-Progress	-	-
(c)	Intangible Assets	-	-
(d)	Intangible Assets under Development	-	-
(e)	Financial Assets	-	-
	(i) Investments	-	-
	(ii) Trade Receivables	-	-
	(iii) Loans	14,62,85,655	14,62,85,655
	(iv) Other financial assets	-	-
(f)	Other Non-Current Assets	13,27,380	13,27,380
TOTAL		14,77,74,990	14,78,16,402
2 CURRENT ASSETS			
(a)	Inventories	-	-
(b)	Financial Assets	-	-
	(i) Investments	-	-
	(ii) Trade Receivables	-	-
	(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,14,344	2,44,758
	(iv) Loans	1,22,85,33,190	1,22,87,83,965
	(v) Other financial assets	-	-
(c)	Current Tax Assets [Net]	-	-
(d)	Other Current Assets	-	-
TOTAL		1,22,87,47,535	1,22,90,28,724
TOTAL ASSETS		1,37,65,22,525	1,37,68,45,126
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 EQUITY			
(a)	Equity Share Capital	2,73,80,00,000	2,73,80,00,000
(b)	Other Equity	(2,17,60,97,757)	(2,08,81,50,108)
TOTAL		56,19,02,243	64,98,49,892
LIABILITIES			
2 NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a)	Financial Liabilities	-	-
	(i) Borrowings	-	-
	(ii) Trade Payables	-	-
	(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	81,45,74,508	72,68,69,989
(b)	Provisions	-	4,266
(c)	Deferred Tax Liabilities [Net]	-	-
(d)	Other Non-Current Liabilities	-	-
TOTAL		81,45,74,508	72,68,74,255
3 CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a)	Financial Liabilities	-	-
	(i) Borrowings	-	-
	(ii) Trade Payables	-	-
	(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	-	-
(b)	Other Current Liabilities	45,775	1,20,980
(c)	Provisions	-	-
TOTAL		45,775	1,20,980
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,37,65,22,525	1,37,68,45,126

Summary of significant Accounting Policies. 2
The Note nos. 1 to 28 are integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached to the Financial Statements

For Agrawal Bhatnagar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 009085N

Sheenam Agrawal
Proprietor
M.No. : 0089277



Place: Noida
Dated: 14th June, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board,

Sunita Joshi
Sunita Joshi
Director
DIN: 00025720

Bharat Bansal
Bharat Bansal
Director
DIN: 7774104

Bharat Bansal
Bharat Bansal
Chief Financial Officer

Registered office: Sector-128, Noida - 201304

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2021

	NOTE No.	2020-21	(In Rupees) 2019-20
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations		-	-
Other Income	13	2,896	3,004
TOTAL INCOME		2,896	3,004
EXPENSES			
Employees Benefits Expenses	14	75,339	5,74,041
Finance Costs	15	8,72,24,399	7,78,78,928
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	16	41,412	49,520
Other Expenses	17	6,09,395	2,67,498
Total Expenses		8,79,50,545	7,87,69,987
Profit/ (Loss) before extra-ordinary items and tax		(8,79,47,649)	(7,87,66,983)
Extra-ordinary Items		-	-
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		(8,79,47,649)	(7,87,66,983)
Tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Profit/ (Loss) for the year		(8,79,47,649)	(7,87,66,983)
Other Comprehensive Income		-	(2,748)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		(8,79,47,649)	(7,87,69,731)
Earnings per Equity share			
Basic (In Rs.)	25	(0.32)	(0.29)
Diluted (In Rs.)		(0.32)	(0.29)

Summary of significant Accounting Policies. 2
The Note nos. 1 to 28 are integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached to the Financial Statements

For Agrawal Bhatnagar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 009085N

Sheenam

Sheenam Agrawal
Proprietor
M.No. : 0089277



Place: Noida
Dated: 14th June, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board

Sunita Joshi

Sunita Joshi
Director
DIN: 00025720

Ajit Kumar
Ajit Kumar
Director
DIN: 7774104

Bharat Bansal

Bharat Bansal
Chief Financial Officer

Registered office: Sector-128, Noida - 201304

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31st MARCH, 2021

Note No. "1" Corporate Information

Jaypee Agra Vikas Limited (JAVL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Jaiprakash Associates Limited was incorporated on 16th November 2009, as a Special Purpose Vehicle for implementing project for development of Inner Ring Road for Agra and other infrastructure facilities, under integrated Urban Rejuvenation Plan on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer basis. The Company signed a Concession Agreement on 4th February 2010 with Agra Development Authority (ADA) for the implementation of the Agra Inner Ring Road Project.

The project could not be implemented as ADA was not able to fulfill its obligations in respect of 'Conditions Precedent'. Pursuant to Settlement Agreement dated 29.10.2014, the concession agreement dated 04.02.2010 has been rescinded by mutual consent and the company has received part refund of the advances made to ADA for acquisition of land and balance of Rs. 14,62,60,655/- is yet to be refunded to JAVL

Note No. "2" Significant Accounting Policies

a. Basis of Preparation of financial statements

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') (to the extent notified). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

b. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the Government.

Interest Income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in Other income in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividend

Revenue is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Sun G".

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "M. J.".

Insurance Claim

Claims lodged with the insurance companies are accounted for on accrual basis to the extent these are measurable and ultimate collection is reasonably certain.

c. Property, Plant and Equipment

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 recognised 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 recognised 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 on fixed assets 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.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

d. Foreign Exchange Transactions

Functional Currency

The Company's financial statements are presented in Rupee, which is the company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

e. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying asset, that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale, are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. The borrowing cost cease to be capitalised when the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

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



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All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes finance charges in respect of finance lease and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowing to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the interest costs.

f. Employee benefits

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits i.e. wages and salaries, bonus, incentive, annual leave and sick leave etc. expected to be paid in exchange for the service rendered by employees are recognized as an expense except in so far as employment costs may be included within the cost of an asset during the period when the employee renders the services.

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund and pension contribution is a defined contribution scheme. and is recognized as an expense except in so far as employment costs may be included within the cost of an asset

Gratuity and leave encashment is a defined benefit obligation. The liability is provided for on the basis of actuarial valuation made at the end of each financial year. The actuarial valuation is done as per Projected Unit Credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to profit or loss through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

g. Provisions

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed (like under an insurance contract, indemnity clauses or suppliers' warranties) and the Company is solely liable to pay the liability, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement if the Company is not solely liable to pay the liability. The reimbursement of provision is only recognized when it is virtually certain that the company will receive the reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of

- i. a present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible;
- ii. a possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.



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Contingent assets

Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements only when the inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

h. Taxes on Income

Tax expense represents the sum of the current income tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be received from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Company periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that 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 utilised

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

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

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Minimum Alternate Tax

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognizes 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 recognizes MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternate Tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown 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.

i. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.



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For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

j. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per equity share is 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.

k. 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 orderly 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:

- i. In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- ii. 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 would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming 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:

- i. Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- ii. Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- iii. Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.



The Company determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations. External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. At each reporting date, the Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Company verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Company, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

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.

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.

Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 116, Leases, was notified as part of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2019, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, vide notification dated March 30, 2019. These Rules came into force w.e.f. April 1, 2019. Accordingly, Ind AS 116, comes into effect in respect of annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1st April, 2019. The same is not applicable to the company.

m. Convertible Preference Shares/ Bonds

Convertible Preference Shares/ Bonds are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract.

On issuance of the convertible Preference Shares/ Bonds, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on conversion or redemption.

The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option that is recognised as equity. Transaction costs are deducted from equity, net of associated income tax. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not remeasured in subsequent years.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the Preference Shares/ Bonds based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognised.



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n. Financial instruments

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 assets and liabilities are recognized when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value including transaction costs unless they are classified at fair value through profit and loss, in which case the transaction costs are expensed immediately. Subsequent to initial recognition, these instruments are measured in accordance with their classification as set out below.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets are classified in four categories:

i. Amortised cost, if the financial asset is held within a business model whose object is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding,

ii. Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), if the financial asset is held within a business mode whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified date to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Any interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss is recognised in Profit or loss,

iii. Fair value through other comprehensive income, if the financial assets is investment in an equity instrument within the scope of this standard, that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by company in a business combination, for which the company make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. Any dividend is recognised in profit or loss, or

iv. Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily de-recognised i.e. removed from the company's statement of financial position when:

i. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

ii. The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Ravi'.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'S. K.'.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'M. P.'.

On derecognising of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the assets's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received or receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

i. Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost, e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance

ii. Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

iii. Lease receivables under Ind AS 17

iv. Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18

v. Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL

vi. Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and

- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss.

The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.



Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in case of loan & borrowings and payable, net off directly attributable transaction cost.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.



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NOTE No. "3"

Property, Plant and Equipment

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fittings	Office Equipments	Motor Vehicles	Computers	Total
Gross Block						
As at 1st April, 2019	3,80,250	1,80,776	2,67,045	39,170	1,71,967	10,39,208
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2020	3,80,250	1,80,776	2,67,045	39,170	1,71,967	10,39,208
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2021	3,80,250	1,80,776	2,67,045	39,170	1,71,967	10,39,208
Depreciation						
As at 1st April, 2019	1,98,930	1,36,168	2,55,071	32,226	1,63,926	7,86,321
Depreciation for the year	26,146	19,906	-	3,468	-	49,520
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2020	2,25,076	1,56,074	2,55,071	35,694	1,63,926	8,35,841
Depreciation for the year	26,076	13,687	-	1,649	-	41,412
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2021	2,51,152	1,69,761	2,55,071	37,343	1,63,926	8,77,253
Net Block Value						
As at 31st March, 2019	1,81,320	44,608	11,974	6,944	8,041	2,52,887
As at 31st March, 2020	1,55,174	24,702	11,974	3,476	8,041	2,03,367
As at 31st March, 2021	1,29,098	11,015	11,974	1,827	8,041	1,61,955

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As at 31st March, 2021

(In Rupees)
As at 31st March, 2020**NOTE No. "4"****LOANS**

(Unsecured, considered good)

Security Deposit with Govt. Department
Agra Development Authority25,000
14,62,60,65525,000
14,62,60,655**14,62,85,655****14,62,85,655****NOTE No. "5"****OTHER NON CURRENT ASSETS**

(Unsecured, considered good)

Advances to Executive Engineers, Agra & Pune

13,27,380

13,27,380

13,27,380**13,27,380****NOTE No. "6"****CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS****Cash and bank Balances**

Cash on hand

-

-

Balances with Scheduled Banks

In Current Account

2,14,344

2,44,758

2,14,344**2,44,758****NOTE No. "7"****OTHER CURRENT ASSETS**

Advances to Related Parties:

1,22,85,05,342

1,22,85,73,295

Prepaid Expenses

-

6,725

Interest accrued on Fixed Deposit

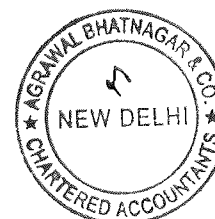
27,848

24,952

Income Tax Deducted at Source

-

1,78,993

1,22,85,33,190**1,22,87,83,965**

NOTE No. "8"	31st March, 2021		31st March, 2020	
	Number	Rs.	Number	Rs.
SHARE CAPITAL				
Authorised				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	45,00,00,000	4,50,00,00,000	45,00,00,000	4,50,00,00,000
Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each	4,00,00,000	4,00,00,00,000	4,00,00,000	4,00,00,00,000
Total		8,50,00,00,000		8,50,00,00,000
	31st March, 2021		31st March, 2020	
	Number	Rs.	Number	Rs.
Issued, Subscribed & Fully Paid up				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid-up	27,38,00,000	2,73,80,00,000	27,38,00,000	2,73,80,00,000
Total	27,38,00,000	2,73,80,00,000	27,38,00,000	2,73,80,00,000

Note 8.1 Reconciliation of the number of Equity shares outstanding

Particulars	31st March, 2021		31st March, 2020	
	Number	Rs.	Number	Rs.
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each				
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	27,38,00,000	2,73,80,00,000	27,38,00,000	2,73,80,00,000
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	27,38,00,000	2,73,80,00,000	27,38,00,000	2,73,80,00,000

Note 8.2 The rights attached to equity shares

Each Equity shareholder holding equity shares of Rs. 10/- each is eligible for one vote per share and is entitled for dividend.

Note 8.3 The shares held by the holding company

Name of the shareholder	31st March, 2021		31st March, 2020	
	Number of shares held		Number of shares held	
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each				
Jaiprakash Associates Limited, the holding company	27,38,00,000		27,38,00,000	

Note 8.4 The shares held by the shareholders more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the company.

Name of the shareholder	31st March, 2021		31st March, 2020	
	Number of shares held	% of holding	Number of shares held	% of holding
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each				
Jaiprakash Associates Limited (inclusive of shares held by nominee shareholders)	27,38,00,000	100	27,38,00,000	100

Note 8.5 Other clauses of Share Capital are not applicable to the company.

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	As at 31st March, 2021	(in Rupees) As at 31st March, 2020
NOTE No. "9"		
OTHER EQUITY		
Reserve and Surplus		
Surplus		
Opening Balance	(2,08,81,50,108)	(2,00,93,80,377)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(8,79,47,649)	(7,87,69,731)
	<u>(2,17,60,97,757)</u>	<u>(2,08,81,50,108)</u>
NOTE No. "10"		
OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Liability component of Preference Shares	81,40,94,388	72,68,69,989
Due to Related Parties.	4,80,120	
	<u>81,45,74,508</u>	<u>72,68,69,989</u>
NOTE No. "11"		
PROVISIONS		
Provisions for Employee Benefits		
Leave Encashment	-	4,266
	<u>-</u>	<u>4,266</u>
NOTE No. "12"		
OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Expenses Payable	43,375	45,450
Staff Dues	-	71,780
TDS	2,400	3,750
	<u>45,775</u>	<u>1,20,980</u>
	2020-21	2019-20
NOTE No."13"		
OTHER INCOME		
Interest	2,896	3,004
	<u>2,896</u>	<u>3,004</u>
NOTE No."14"		
EMPLOYEES BENEFITS EXPENSES		
Salary, Bonus & Other Benefits	75,339	5,74,041
	<u>75,339</u>	<u>5,74,041</u>
NOTE No."15"		
FINANCE COSTS		
Interest on liability component of Preference Shares	8,72,24,399	7,78,78,928
	<u>8,72,24,399</u>	<u>7,78,78,928</u>
NOTE No."16"		
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE		
Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment	41,412	49,520
	<u>41,412</u>	<u>49,520</u>



2020-21

2019-20

NOTE No."17"**OTHER EXPENSES**

Consultancy & Professional Fee		2,96,947	2,14,657
Auditors' Remuneration			
Audit Fee	29,500		29,500
Certification charges	6,360	35,860	10,620
Amounts Written off/back (Net)		1,74,727	-
Miscellaneous		1,01,861	12,721
		6,09,395	2,67,498

NOTE No."18"**Contingent liabilities and Commitments: Nil****NOTE No."19"**

As per the information available with the Company, the Company has no dues to any supplier as on 31st March, 2021 under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 in terms of Notification dated 22nd January, 2019 issued by the Department of Company Affairs (previous year: Rs. NIL).






Note 20: Gratuity and Leave Encashment - Defined Benefit Plans -

As there were no employees at the end of the year, hence provision for leave encashment and gratuity has not been made.

(in Rs.)

SN	Particulars	2020-21		2019-20	
		Gratuity	Leave Encashment	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
		Funded	Non-funded	Funded	Non-funded
I	Expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended 31st March, 2021				
	1.Current Service Cost	-	-	6,318	1,868
	2.Interest Cost	-	-	374	31
	3.Expected Return on Plan Assets	-	-	(1,583)	-
	4.Employee Contribution	-	-	-	-
	5.Actuarial (Gains)/Losses	-	-	2,834	1,967
	6.Past Service Cost	-	-	-	-
	7.Settlement Cost	-	-	-	-
	8.Total Expenses	-	-	7,943	3,866
II	Net Asset/ (Liability) recognized in the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2021				
	1. Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	-	-	14,406	4,266
	2. Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-	21,131	-
	3. Funded Status [Surplus(Deficit)]	-	-	6,725	(4,266)
	4. Excess of actual over estimated	-	-	-	-
	5. Net Asset/(Liability)	-	-	6,725	(4,266)
III	Change in Obligation during the Year ended 31st March, 2021				
	1.Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation at the beginning of the year	-	-	4,880	400
	2.Current Service Cost.	-	-	6,318	1,868
	3.Interest Cost	-	-	374	31
	4.Settlement Cost	-	-	-	-
	5.Past Service Cost	-	-	-	-
	6.Employee Contributions	-	-	-	-
	7.Actuarial (Gains)/Losses	-	-	2,834	1,967
	8.Benefit Payments	-	-	-	-
	9.Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation at the end of the year	-	-	14,406	4,266

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(in Rs.)

SN	Particulars	2020-21		2019-20	
		Gratuity	Leave Encashment	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
		Funded	Non-funded	Funded	Non-funded
IV	Change in Assets during the Year ended 31st March, 2021				
	1. Plan Assets at the beginning of the year	-	-	19,548	-
	2. Settlements	-	-	-	-
	3. Expected return on Plan Assets	-	-	1,583	-
	4. Contribution by Employer	-	-	-	-
	5. Actual Benefit Paid	-	-	-	-
	6. Actuarial Gains/ (Losses)	-	-	-	-
	7. Plan Assets at the end of the year	-	-	21,131	-
	8. Actual Return on Plan Assets	-	-	(1,583)	-

(c) Acturial Assumptions:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| (i) Discount Rate | 6.76% |
| (ii) Mortality | 100% of IALM (2012 - 14) |
| (iii) Turnover Rate | Upto 30 years - 2%, 31-44years - 5%, Above 44 - 3% |
| (iv) Future Salary Increase | 5.50% |



Related Parties Disclosures, as required in terms of 'Indian Accounting Standard [IND AS] 24' are given below:

(I) Relationships:

(a) Holding Company:

Jaiprakash Associates Limited

(b) Fellow Subsidiary Companies (including their subsidiaries):

- (i) Jaypee Infratech Limited.
- (ii) Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited.
- (iii) Jaypee Fertilizers & Industries Limited.
- (iv) Jaypee Cement Hockey (India) Limited
- (v) Jaypee Ganga Infrastructure Corporation Limited.
- (vi) Jaypee Assam Cement Limited
- (vii) Bhilai Jaypee Cement Limited.
- (viii) Gujarat Jaypee Cement & Infrastructure Limited.
- (ix) Himalayan Expressway Limited.
- (x) Jaypee Infrastructure Development Limited
- (xi) Himalayaputra Aviation Limited
- (xii) Jaypee Healthcare Limited (subsidiary of Jaypee Infratech Limited)
- (xiii) Jaiprakash Agri Initiatives Company Limited (subsidiary of Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited)
- (xiv) Yamuna Expressway Tolling Limited
- (xv) Jaypee Uttar Bharat Vikas Private Limited
- (xvi) Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Limited

(c) Associate Companies:

- (i) Jaypee Infra Ventures Private Limited
- (ii) JIL Information Technology Limited (subsidiary of Jaypee Infra Ventures Private Limited).
- (iii) Mahabhadra Constructions Limited (w.e.f. 21.04.2020) (Formerly Jaypee Development Corporation Limited) (subsidiary of Jaypee Infra Ventures Private Limited).
- (iv) Indesign Enterprises Private Limited (subsidiary of Jaypee Infra Ventures Private Limited)
- (v) Andhra Cements Limited. (subsidiary of Mahabhadra Constructions Limited).
- (vi) Tiger Hills Holiday Resort Private Limited (subsidiary of Mahabhadra Constructions Limited).
- (vii) Gaur & Nagi Limited (subsidiary of JIL Information Technology Limited).
- (viii) Ibonshourne Limited (subsidiary of Indesign Enterprises Private Limited)
- (ix) RPJ Minerals Private Limited
- (x) Sarveshwari Stone Products Private Limited (subsidiary of RPJ Minerals Private Limited).
- (xi) Rock Solid Cement Limited (subsidiary of RPJ Minerals Private Limited).
- (xii) Madhya Pradesh Jaypee Minerals Limited.
- (xiii) MP Jaypee Coal Limited.
- (xiv) MP Jaypee Coal Fields Limited.
- (xv) Sonebhadra Minerals Private Limited.
- (xvi) JC World Hospitality Private Limited
- (xvii) Jaiprakash Exports Private. Limited
- (xviii) JC Wealth & Investment Private Limited
- (xix) C K World Hospitality Private Limited
- (xx) Librans Venture Private Limited
- (xxi) Jaypee Hotels Limited
- (xxii) Ceekay Estates Private Limited
- (xxiii) Jaypee Technical Consultants Private Limited
- (xxiv) Think Different Enterprises Private Limited
- (xxv) Samvridhi Advisors LLP
- (xxvi) Kram Infracon Private Limited (upto 30.09.2020)
- (xxvii) Jaypee Jan Sewa Sansthan ['Not for Profit' Private Limited Company]
- (xxviii) First Light Estates Private Limited



- (xxix) Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited
- (xxx) Jaypee Powergrid Limited (A subsidiary of Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited) (upto 25.03.2021)
- (xxxi) Jaypee Arunachal Power Limited (A subsidiary of Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited)
- (xxxii) Sangam Power Generation Company Limited (A subsidiary of Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited)
- (xxxiii) Jaypee Meghalaya Power Limited (A subsidiary of Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited)
- (xxxiv) Bina Power Supply Limited (A subsidiary of Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited)
- (xxxv) Siddharth Utility Private Limited
- (xxxvi) Lucky Strike Financiers Private Ltd.
- (xxxvii) Tomorrow's Market Innovators Private Limited
- (xxxviii) Asocon Outsourcing India Private Limited
- (xxxix) Bioheaven 360 Genotec Private Limited
- (xxxx) RS Market Accelerators Private Limited
- (xxxxi) Saindhar Infosystems Pvt. Ltd.
- (xxxxii) Saindhar Hospitality (a partnership firm)
- (xxxxiii) Airport People Excellence Ventures Private Limited (upto 02.12.2020)
- (xxxxiv) Dixit Holdings Private Limited
- (xxxxv) iValue Advisors Private Limited
- (xxxxvi) Bhumi Estate Developers Private Limited
- (xxxxvii) Kenbee Consultants LLP
- (xxxxviii) AVU Enterprises Private Limited

(d) Key Managerial Personnel:

- i Ms. Sunita Joshi, Director
- ii Shri Ajit Kumar, Director
- iii Shri Sanjay Nagi, Director
- iv Ms. Khusbu Mittal, Company Secretary (upto 30.07.2020)

(e) Key Managerial Personnel of Holding Company:

- i Shri Jaiprakash Gaur, Director
- ii Shri Manoj Gaur, Executive Chairman & CEO
- iii Shri Sunil Kumar Sharma, Executive Vice Chairman
- iv Shri Raj Narayan Bhardwaj, Independent Director
- v Ms. Homai A. Daruwalla, Independent Director
- vi Shri Kailash Nath Bhandari, Independent Director
- vii Shri Satish Charan Kumar Patne, Independent Director
- viii Shri Keshav Prasad Rau, Independent Director
- ix Shri Tilak Raj Kakkar, Independent Director
- x Shri Ravindra Kumar Singh (w.e.f. 23.12.2020)
- xi Shri Sunny Gaur, Managing Director (Cement) (upto 04.07.2020)
- xii Shri Pankaj Gaur, Managing Director (Construction)
- xiii Shri Ranvijay Singh, Whole-time Director
- xiv Shri M M Sibbal, Company Secretary
- xv Shri Ashok Soni, Chief Financial Officer

Note: Related party relationships are as identified by the company and relied upon by the Auditors.

Transactions carried out with related parties referred to above in ordinary course of business

(II) Transactions carried out with related parties referred to above:

(In Rs.)

Nature of Transactions	Referred in (a) above
Receivable	1,22,85,05,342
	(1,22,85,73,295)

Previous year figures are given in bracket.



Note No. "22"

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

(i) Financial instruments by category

(in Rupees)

	As at 31st March, 2021		As at 31st March, 2020	
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Amortised Cost
Financial Assets				
Loans	-	1,37,47,90,997	-	1,37,48,58,950
Other Financial Assets	-	27,848	-	24,952
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	2,14,344	-	2,44,758
Total Financial Assets	-	1,37,50,33,190	-	1,37,51,28,661
Financial Liabilities				
Other Financial Liabilities	-	81,45,74,508	-	72,68,69,989
Total Financial Liabilities	-	81,45,74,508	-	72,68,69,989

Fair value hierarchy

The fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value as on 31st March 2021: **Not Applicable**

Note No. "23"

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

(A) Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer and the concentration of risk from the top few customers.

Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. Trade receivables, Loans and Other receivables are typically unsecured. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of the adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses ECL model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The Company uses a provision matrix to compute the ECL allowance for trade receivables and unbilled revenues. The provision matrix takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors such as credit ratings from credit rating agencies and the Company's historical experience for customers.

Credit risk exposure

The allowance for life time ECL on trade receivables and other receivables for the year ended 31st March, 2021 and for the year ended 31st March, 2020: **NIL**

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and bank balances is limited as the Company generally invest in deposits with bank. Investments primarily include investments in liquid mutual fund units, quoted and unquoted equity shares, preference shares and quoted bonds.

(B) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will face in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due.

(i) Liquidity risk management

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans, debentures, bonds and finance lease. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders.



The Company regularly monitors the rolling forecasts to ensure it has sufficient cash on an on-going basis to meet operational needs. Any short term surplus cash generated, over and above the amount required for working capital management and other operational requirements, is retained as cash and cash equivalents (to the extent required) and any excess is invested in interest bearing term deposits and other highly marketable debt investments with appropriate maturities to optimise the cash returns on investments while ensuring sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities.

(ii) Maturity of financial liabilities

The detail of contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as on 31st March 2021: **Not Applicable**

The detail of contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as on 31st March 2020: **Not Applicable**

(C) Market Risk

The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

(i) Foreign Currency Risk

The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The company is not exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency borrowings. Foreign currency risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency (INR). The risk is managed through a forecast of highly probable foreign currency cash flows.

Foreign Currency Risk Management

The Company's risk management team is responsible to frame, implement and monitor the risk management plan of the Company. The committee carry out risk assessment with regard to foreign exchange variances and suggests risk minimization procedures and implement the same.

Foreign Currency Risk Exposure

Foreign Currency Exposure as on 31.03.2021: **NIL**

The Company does not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there are any material foreseeable losses as at 31st March 2021.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in Rs: **NIL**

Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates from foreign currency denominated financial instruments.- **Not Applicable**

(ii) Interest Rate Risk

The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The Company's fixed rate borrowings are carried to amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in IND AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rate.

Interest Rate Risk Management

The Company's risk management team ensures all the current and future material risk exposures are identified, assessed, quantified, appropriately mitigated, minimised, managed and critical risks when impact the achievement of the Company's objective or threatens its existence are periodically reviewed.

(iii) Price Risk


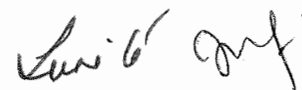
The price risk for the company is risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

Price Risk Management

To manage its price risk arising from investments, the Company diversifies its portfolios. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Company.

Price Risk Exposure

The Company's exposure to price risk arises from investments held by the Company and classified in the balance sheet as fair value through profit or loss.

 
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Note No. "24"
CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The objective of the company's capital management is to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits other stakeholders and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The company monitors capital structure using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity plus net debt. The company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

Particulars	(in Rupees)	
	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Other current liabilities	45,775	1,20,980
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(2,14,344)	(2,44,758)
(a) Net debt	(1,68,570)	(1,23,779)
Total Equity	56,19,02,243	64,98,49,892
(b) Total equity plus net debt	56,17,33,673	64,97,26,113
Gearing ratio (a/b)	0%	0%

Note No. "25" Earnings Per Equity Share (EPS) in accordance with Accounting Standards (IND AS - 33)

	2020-21	2019-20
Net Profit / (Loss) after tax for the year (In Rs.)	(8,79,47,649)	(7,87,69,731)
Weighted average number of equity shares for earning per share computation		
Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	27,38,00,000	27,38,00,000
Number of equity shares allotted during the year	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares allotted during the year	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares at the end of the year	27,38,00,000	27,38,00,000
Earnings per Equity share		
Basic (In Rs.)	(0.32)	(0.29)
Diluted (In Rs.)	(0.32)	(0.29)

Note No. "26"

Figures for the previous year have been regrouped/ recast / rearranged wherever considered necessary.

Note No. "27"

All the figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.

Note No. "28"

These Financial Statements were approved by Board of Directors at its Meeting held on 14th June, 2021 at Sector-128, Noida- 201304

As per our report of even date attached to the Financial Statements

For Agrawal Bhatnagar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 009085N

Sheenam

Sheenam Agrawal
Proprietor
M.No. : 0089277



Place: Noida
Dated: 14th June, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board

Sunita Joshi

Sunita Joshi
Director
DIN: 00025720

Ajit Kumar

Ajit Kumar
Director
DIN: 7774104

Bharat Bansal

Bharat Bansal
Chief Financial Officer

Registered office: Sector-128, Noida - 201304

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2021

Particulars	2020-21 (Rs.)	2019-20 (Rs.)
(A) Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Net Profit / (Loss) before tax, as per Statement of Profit & Loss	(8,79,47,649)	(7,87,69,731)
Add Back		
Depreciation	41,412	49,520
Finance Costs	8,72,24,399	7,78,78,928
Deduct:		
Interest Income	(2,896)	(3,004)
Operating profit/(Loss) before working capital changes	<u>(6,84,734)</u>	<u>(8,44,287)</u>
Add:		
(Increase)/ Decrease in Short-term Loans and Advances	2,50,775	9,35,465
(Increase)/ Decrease in Other Current Assets	-	7,943
(Increase)/ Decrease in Other Financial assets	-	(3,004)
(Increase)/ Decrease in provisions	(4,266)	-
Increase/ (Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	8,77,04,519	7,78,78,928
Increase/ (Decrease) in Other current liabilities	(75,205)	54,513
Increase/ (Decrease) in Short-term provisions	-	3,866
Net Cashflow from Operating Activities	<u><u>8,71,91,089</u></u>	<u><u>7,80,33,424</u></u>
(B) Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Interest received	2,896	3,004
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	<u><u>2,896</u></u>	<u><u>3,004</u></u>
(C) Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Finance Costs	(8,72,24,399)	(7,78,78,928)
Net Cashflow from Financing Activities	<u><u>(8,72,24,399)</u></u>	<u><u>(7,78,78,928)</u></u>
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash And Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	<u><u>(30,414)</u></u>	<u><u>1,57,500</u></u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year (Opening balance)	2,44,758	87,258
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year (Closing balance)	<u><u>2,14,344</u></u>	<u><u>2,44,758</u></u>
	<u><u>(30,414)</u></u>	<u><u>1,57,500</u></u>

As per our report of even date attached to the Financial Statements

For Agrawal Bhatnagar & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 009085N

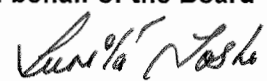


Sheenam Agrawal
Proprietor
M.No. : 0089277



Place: Noida
Dated: 14th June, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board



Sunita Joshi

Director

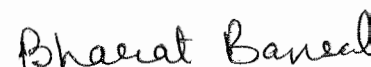
DIN: 00025720



Ajit Kumar

Director

DIN: 7774104



Bharat Bansal
Chief Financial Officer

Registered office: Sector-128, Noida - 201304

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March,2021

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount (in Rs.)
As at 1st April, 2019	27,38,00,000	2,73,80,00,000
Changes in the Equity Share Capital during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2020	27,38,00,000	2,73,80,00,000
Changes in the Equity Share Capital during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2021	27,38,00,000	2,73,80,00,000

B. Other Equity

(in Rupees)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Other items of other comprehensive income	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year 01.04.2019	(2,70,17,81,308)	69,24,00,931	(2,00,93,80,377)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	(7,87,69,731)	-	(7,87,69,731)
Balance at the beginning of the year 01.04.2020	(2,78,05,51,039)	69,24,00,931	(2,08,81,50,108)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	(8,79,47,649)	-	(8,79,47,649)
Balance at the end of year 31.03.2021	(2,86,84,98,688)	69,24,00,931	(2,17,60,97,757)

As per our report attached.

For Agrawal Bhatnagar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 009085N

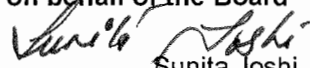


Sheenam Agrawal
Proprietor
M.No. : 0089277



Place: Noida
Dated: 14th June, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board


Sunita Joshi
Director
DIN: 00025720


Ajit Kumar
Director
DIN: 7774104



Bharat Bansal
Chief Financial Officer

Registered office: Sector-128, Noida - 201304