

CHATURVEDI & PARTNERS

Chartered Accountants

501, Devika Tower 6, Nehru Place, New Delhi - 110019

Phone.: +91 11 41069164

E-mail - cpartners.delhi@gmail.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF BHILAI JAYPEE CEMENT LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial statements

1. Qualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Bhilai Jaypee Cement Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statement including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the effects of the matters described in paragraph 2(b) and 2(c) and possible effects of the matter described in paragraph 2(a) in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph mentioned below, the aforesaid 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 Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, its losses (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

2. Basis for Qualified Opinion

Attention is drawn to:

- (a) Note 33 of the financial statements in respect of preparation of financial statements of the Company on going concern basis for the reasons stated therein. The Company has incurred loss of Rs. 6,400.17 lakhs during the financial year ended March 31, 2022 and as of that date, accumulated losses of Rs. 57,336.05 lakhs have exceeded the paid-up share capital of Rs.37,968.48 lakhs, resulting into complete erosion of the Company's net worth. Further, the Company's current liabilities exceed its current assets. These matters require the Company to generate additional cash flows to fund the operations as well as payments to creditors and the statutory obligations. The appropriateness of assumption of going concern is dependent upon generation of additional cash flows and financial support from the Holding Company as required by the Company to fund the operations and meet its obligations and implementation of business plan which are critical to the Company's ability to continue as going concern. These conditions along with matters described below indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as going concern and therefore the Company may be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.
- (b) Note 34 of the financial statements in respect of recognition of deferred tax assets (net) aggregating to Rs.15,615.98 lakhs on account of carry forward of unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences as at March 31, 2022. In our opinion, sufficient taxable income may not be available in future against which such deferred tax assets (net) can be realized and hence such recognition is not in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 12 "Income Taxes" (Ind AS 12). Had the aforesaid deferred tax assets (net) not being recognized, loss after tax for the financial year ended March 31, 2022 would have been higher and other equity as at March 31, 2022 would have been lower by Rs. 15,615.98 lakhs.



- (c) Note 31(III) of the financial statements, no provision has been made by the Company towards (i) compensation claims for short lifting of annual agreed quantity of Granulated Slag of Rs.8,936.90 lakhs upto March 31, 2022 (including Rs. 8,046.99 lakhs upto December 31, 2021 already demanded by the supplier, Steel Authority of India Limited) in terms of an agreement (ii) additional demand of Rs. 160.02 lakhs towards dozer hire charges for the financial years 2014-15 to 2016-17 and (iii) interest of Rs. 128.91 lakhs upto financial year ended March 31, 2021 as demanded by the supplier for delay in payments by the Company (amount of interest for subsequent period yet to be ascertained). The Company has, however, disputed the claims on various grounds and filed the counter claim with the supplier. The same being under dispute/negotiation, the extent to which these claims will be settled and its impact on the loss for the financial year ended March 31, 2022 cannot be ascertained at present.

We conducted our audit of the financial statements 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 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 (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion on the financial statements.

3. Emphasis of Matters

We draw attention to the following matters:

- (a) As Stated in Note 31(II) of the financial statements, no provision has been considered necessary by the Management against Entry Tax of Rs.3,408.62 lakhs (including interest) demanded by the Commercial Tax Department for the reasons stated therein. Further, Rs.715.85 lakhs deposited by the Company under protest against these demands are shown under the head 'Other Non-Current Assets'. During the previous year, the Commercial Tax Department has seized Wagon Trippler, Side Arm Changer and Wagon Loading Machines and loose cement (25 MT) owned by the Company valuing Rs.652.58 lakhs (Written Down Value) and Rs. 0.89 lakhs respectively as on March 31, 2022 and Tata 407 Cargo (owned by a Group Company) valuing Rs. 4.00 lakhs against their outstanding demands of various taxes and levies. The appeals filed by the Company against these demands are pending for disposal by the concerned Appellate Authorities/Courts. The appeal filed by the Company with State Appellate Forum against the rejection of application for the exemption certificate from payment of Entry Tax by the Department of Commerce & Industries, Chhattisgarh is pending. The Management is hopeful for favorable order by the Appellate Authority allowing exemption from payment of Entry Tax which would result into withdrawal of above demands of Entry Tax of Rs. 3408.62 lakhs by the Commercial Tax Department.
- (b) As Stated in Note 14.6 of the financial statements, Jaiprakash Associates Limited (JAL), the Holding Company had pledged 30% of the shares of the Company and also signed a Non-Disposal Undertaking (NDU) for the remaining 44% shares of the Company in favor of Yes Bank Limited (YBL) as a collateral security against the loan facility of Rs.46,500 lakhs availed by Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited (JCCL), a wholly-own subsidiary of JAL. YBL assigned the same in the favor of Assets Care and Reconstruction Enterprise Limited (ACRE). ACRE had informed the Company about the transfer of entire pledged/NDU shares of the Company in their name. As the Shareholders Agreement with Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), the JV partner in the Company, provides that a purported transfer not in accordance with the terms of Shareholder Agreement shall be null and void and the matter is sub-judice. The Company has therefore maintained status quo ante of shareholding in its books of account though these shares are being shown in the name of ACRE in the records of Registrar. Further, National Company Law Tribunal, Allahabad Bench (NCLT) has restricted ACRE vide its injunction order dated April 01, 2022 not to further transfer of shares without leave of Tribunal.
- (c) As stated in Note 35 of the financial Statements, the Company is in process of appointing a whole time Company Secretary in accordance with the requirement of Section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Rule 8A of Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 which was vacated on September 01, 2020 due to resignation.

Our Opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

4. Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report including its Annexures and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.



Our opinion on the 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 the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our 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.

5. Management and Board of Directors Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Accounting Standards specified section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors 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.

6. Auditor's Responsibilities 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.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls 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 system 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 the 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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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.

7. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

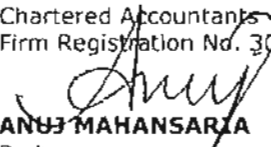
1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
 - a) We have sought and except for the effect/possible effects of the matters described in the "Basis for Qualified Opinion" paragraph obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) Except for the effect/possible effects of the matters described in the "Basis for Qualified Opinion" paragraph, 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 including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
 - d) Except for the effect/possible effects of the matters described in the "Basis for Qualified Opinion" paragraph, in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with rules issued thereunder.
 - e) The matters described in the "Basis for Qualified Opinion" and "Emphasis of Matters" paragraphs, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company.
 - f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - g) The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the "Basis for Qualified Opinion" paragraph.



- h) 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-B". Our report expresses Qualified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid or provided any managerial remuneration covered under section 197 of the Act to its directors during the year.
- j) 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, as amended 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 31 to the Financial Statements)
 - ii. Except for the effects/possible effects of matters described under "Basis for Qualified Opinion" paragraph, the Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, on long-term contracts. The Company did not have any derivative contracts.
 - iii. There was no amount which was required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2022.
 - iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provided any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - (b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - (c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the replacement under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
 - v. The Company has neither paid nor declared any dividend during the year, hence section 123 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

For CHATURVEDI & PARTNERS

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 307068E


ANUJ MAHANSARIA
Partner

Membership No. 500819

UDIN: 22500819A JVB 2303



Place: New Delhi

Date: May 24, 2022

"Annexure A" to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirement' of our report of even date to the members of **Bhilai Jaypee cement** on the financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022)

- i (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-Use Assets).

(B) The Company does not have any intangible assets. Accordingly, the clause (i)(B) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right -of-Use Assets) has been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. Having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of the assets, in our opinion, the periodicity of the physical verification is reasonable.
- (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 (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) during the year.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- ii (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management during the year and in our opinion, the coverage and procedures of such verification by Management is appropriate. The discrepancies noticed on verification between physical stocks and book records were not 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory. However, discrepancies noticed were properly dealt with in the books of account.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs 5 crores, in aggregate, at any point of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the clause (ii) (b) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iii According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any investments, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loan and advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, the clause (iii) (a), (b) and (c), (d), (e) and (f) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iv According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has neither given any loan guarantee and security nor made any investment in respect of which section 185 or 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 is applicable. Accordingly, the clause (iv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- v In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public on which the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India or the provisions of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder are applicable.
- vi We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company pursuant to the Rules made by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of these records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.



- vii (a) According to information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there has been considerable delay during the year in depositing undisputed statutory dues in respect of provident fund, income tax deducted at source, royalty, excise duty, cess, custom of duty, infrastructure tax, entry tax, sales tax, value added tax, property tax, goods and service tax and employee's state insurance with the appropriate authorities. Further, there is no undisputed statutory dues as on last day of the financial year concerned outstanding for more than six months from the date, they became payable except as given in **Appendix-1** to this report.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the particulars of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) as at March 31, 2022 which have not been deposited on account of a dispute, are given in **Appendix-2** to this report.
- viii According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the records examined by us, the Company does not have any transactions not recorded in the books of account but surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessment under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- ix (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender during the year. Accordingly, the clause (ix)(a) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender during the year.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year. Accordingly, the clause (ix)(c) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not raised any fund raised on short-term basis. Accordingly, the clause (ix)(d) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture during the year. Accordingly, the clause (ix)(e) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture during the year. Accordingly, the clause (ix)(f) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- x (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the clause (x)(a) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, the clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xi (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under section 143(12) of the Act has been filed by the auditors in form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.



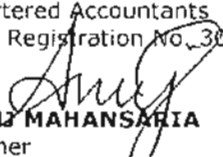
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, no whistleblower complaint has been received by the Company during the year. Accordingly, the clause 3(xi)(c) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- xii In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the records examined by us, 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 (a) Based on information and explanations given to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) During the course of our audit, we have considered the reports of the Internal Auditor issued for the period under audit.
- xv In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the records examined by us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors during the year and hence provision of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section-1A of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the clause (xvi)(a) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the clause (xvi)(b) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the clause (xvi)(c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, there is no Core Investment Company within the Group.
- xvii On the basis of the financial statements and the records of the Company examined by us and after considering the effect of qualifications in the audit reports to the extent the qualifications are quantified, in our opinion, the Company has incurred cash losses of Rs.5,963.37 lakhs and Rs. 1346.12 lakhs during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year respectively.
- xviii There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year. Accordingly, the clause (xviii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xix On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, we believe that material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that the Company may not be able to meet its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date unless there is generation of additional cash flows and/or financial support from the Holding Company to the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report.
- xx In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company was not required to spend any amount on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) related activities during the year under review in terms of the provisions of Section 135 of the Act. Accordingly, the clause (xx) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



xxi The Reporting under the clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable in respect of standalone financial statements.

For CHATURVEDI & PARTNERS

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 307068E


ANUJ MAHANSARIA
Partner

Membership No. 500819

UDIN: 22500819A2VBK1W330B



Place: New Delhi
Date: May 24, 2022

Annexure "B" to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2(h) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' Section of our report of even date to the members of Bhilai Jaypee Cement Limited on the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022)

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 Bhilai Jaypee Cement Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 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 ('the Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('the ICAI'). 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 of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, 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 judgment, 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 qualified 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 authorization of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized 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 or for other reasons.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit following material weaknesses have been identified in the operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting during the financial year ended March 31, 2022:

The Company does not have appropriate and effective internal financial controls over (a) assessment of realization of deferred tax assets in view of continuing losses, (b) assessment of compensation claims in terms of the agreement executed with the supplier, (c) assessment of liability towards statutory demands pending under litigations, (d) timely payments of undisputed statutory dues, (e) timely renewal of mining lease and approval mining plan from the concerned authorities, and (f) compliance of the provisions of 203 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The inadequate supervisory and review control over Company's process in respect of its aforesaid assessment in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India could potentially result in a material misstatement in preparation and presentation of financial statement including the profit/loss after tax.

A 'material weakness' is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal financial control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Qualified opinion

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, except for the effects/possible effects of material weaknesses described in "Basis for Qualified Opinion" paragraph above, 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, 2022, 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.

We have considered the material weaknesses identified and reported above in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on March 31, 2022, and these material weaknesses have affected our opinion on the financial statements of the Company and we have issued a qualified opinion on the financial statements.

For CHATURVEDI & PARTNERS

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 307068E


ANUJ MAHANSARIA

Partner

Membership No. 500819

UDIN: 22500819A1



Place: New Delhi

Date: May 24, 2022

Appendix-1 as referred to in para vii (a) of the Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)	Period to which amount relates	Due Date	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs) & Date of payment
Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015	District Mineral Foundation (DMF) Cess	2.36	Upto 2020-21	20 th of next month	-
		2.28	May 21	June 20, 2021	-
	Interest on District Mineral Foundation (DMF) Cess	0.07	2017-18	Immediate	Rs. 0.07 lakh paid on April 13, 2022
		21.36	2018-19	Immediate	Rs. 21.36 lakhs paid on April 13, 2022
		67.97	2019-20	Immediate	Rs. 67.97 lakhs paid on April 13, 2022
		110.59	2020-21	Immediate	Rs. 110.59 lakhs paid on April 13, 2022
74.51	April 01, 2021 to September 30, 2021	July 19, 2021	Rs. 74.51 lakhs paid on April 13, 2022		
Mineral Concession Rules, 1960	Royalty Expenses	7.87	Upto 2020-21	20 th of next month	-
		7.59	May 21	June 20, 2021	-
	Interest on Royalty Expenses	41.34	2020-21	Immediate	Rs. 41.34 lakhs paid on April 12, 2022
		52.86	2020-21	Immediate	Rs. 52.86 lakhs paid on April 12, 2022
Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015	National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) Cess	0.16	Upto 2020-21	20 th of next month	-
		0.15	May 21	June 20, 2021	-
	Interest on National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) Cess	1.49	2015-16	Immediate	Rs. 1.49 lakhs paid on April 12, 2022 & April 13, 2022
		3.12	2016-17	Immediate	Rs. 3.12 lakhs paid on April 12, 2022 & April 13, 2022
		3.65	2017-18	Immediate	Rs. 3.65 lakhs paid on April 12, 2022 & April 13, 2022
		2.99	2018-19	Immediate	Rs. 2.99 lakhs paid on April 12, 2022 & April 13, 2022
		6.10	2019-20	Immediate	Rs. 6.10 lakhs paid on April 12, 2022 & April 13, 2022
		8.93	2020-21	Immediate	Rs. 8.93 lakhs paid on April 12, 2022 & April 13, 2022
5.80	April 01, 2021 to September 30, 2021	Immediate	Rs. 5.80 lakhs paid on April 12, 2022 & April 13, 2022		
Chhattisgarh Value Added Tax, 2003#	Work Contract Tax	3.31	May 17	June 10, 2017	-
		4.45	June 17	July 30, 2017	-
The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956#	Central Sales Tax	7.04	June 17	July 30, 2017	-
The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	Central Sales Tax (including Interest upto September 30, 2021)	16.35	2016-17	30 th of next month	Rs. 0.11 lakh on April 29, 2022
Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	Interest	157.03	2018-19	Immediate	-
		147.88	2019-20	Immediate	-
		116.63	2020-21	Immediate	-
		131.05	April 01, 2021 to September 30, 2021	Immediate	-
		15.87	2020-21	Immediate	-
		13.91	April 01, 2021 to September 30, 2021	Immediate	-



Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	Period to which amount relates	Due Date	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs) & Date of payment
The Employees Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952	Interest on Provident Fund	0.00*	May 16, 2021 - September 30, 2021	Immediate	-
		0.96	June 16, 2021 - September 30, 2021	Immediate	-
		0.91	July 16, 2021 - September 30, 2021	Immediate	-
		0.55	August 16, 2021 - September 30, 2021	Immediate	-
		0.18	September 16, 2021 - September 30, 2021	Immediate	-
Entry Tax Act, 1976	Entry tax (including interest upto September 30, 2021)	243.50	2015-16	10 th of next Month/next month 30 th of Quarter ending	Rs. 0.11 lakh on April 29, 2022 and Rs. 4.41 lakhs on May 13, 2022
		7.32	2016-17	10 th of next Month/next month 30 th of Quarter ending	Rs. 2.79 lakh on April 29, 2022 and Rs. 1.66 lakhs on May 13, 2022
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax Deducted at sources	6.32	April, 2021	May 07, 2021	May 05, 2022
		4.50	May, 2021	June 07, 2021	May 05, 2022
		13.47	June, 2021	July 07, 2021	May 07, 2022
		9.12	July 2021	August 07, 2021	May 14, 2022
		9.50	August, 2021	September 07, 2021	May 14, 2022
	Interest on Income Tax Deducted at Sources	0.33	May, 2021 to September 2021	Immediate	-
		0.25	June, 2021 to September 2021	Immediate	-
		0.52	July, 2021 to September 2021	Immediate	-
		0.23	August, 2021 to September 2021	Immediate	-
		0.14	September 2021	Immediate	-
Madhya Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1956#	Property Tax	1.91	2019-20	July 2019	-
		27.26	2020-21	July 2020	-
		27.26	2021-22	July 2021	-
Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	Compensation Cess	0.35	From April 01 to September 30, 2020	20 th of next Month	-
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Demand of Interest on Excise Duty	10.18	2015-16 & 2016-17	Immediate	-

*Less than Rs.1,000/-

#Amount is excluding interest payable, if any



Appendix-2 as referred to para vii(b) of the Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report:

Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Amount Deposited Under dispute (Rs. in lakhs), if any.
MP VAT, 2002	Demand for VAT	161.81	2009-10	Commercial Taxes Appellate Board, Bhopal	161.81
	Demand for VAT	20.45	2011-12	Commercial Taxes Appellate Board	20.45
Entry Tax Act, 1976	Demand for Entry Tax	229.54	November 2014 to June 2017	High Court	125.42
	Entry tax and interest thereon	3408.62	2010-11 to 2014-15	High Court	715.85
	Entry tax and interest thereon	102.10	April to June' 2017	Additional Commissioner Commercial Taxes Jabalpur	25.52
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Demand for Excise Duty	57.98	2009-10	Commissioner Customs Excise & Service Tax (Appeals)	-
		2.20	2009-10	Commissioner Customs Excise & Service Tax (Appeals)	-
		8.88	2009-10	Commissioner Customs Excise & Service Tax	-
The Custom Act, 1962	Demand for Customs Duty	614.00	2012-13	Tribunal	217.06
The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	Demand for CST	2.87	2013-14	Addl. Commissioner, Commercial Taxes, Jabalpur	1.37
		9.85	2013-14	Commissioner, Commercial Tax	1.45
		1.50	2014-15	Additional Commissioner, Commercial Taxes, Jabalpur	0.15
		22.71	2011-12	Additional Commissioner, Commercial Taxes, Jabalpur	2.28
		54.70	2012-13	Additional Commissioner, Commercial Taxes, Jabalpur	5.47
Chhattisgarh Value Added Tax, 2003	Demand for VAT	305.39	2011-12	Chhattisgarh Commercial Taxes Tribunal	109.85
Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	Penalty on GST	932.99	November 2017 to January 2020	Appeal yet to be filed	
Chhattisgarh Municipal Corporation Act-1956	Property Tax and Penalty thereon	563.48	2016-17 to 2021-22	District & Session Court, Durg	

Note : Amount is excluding interest payable (if any) subsequent to demand.



BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2022

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	ASSETS			
I	NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
(a)	Property, Plant and Equipment	3	41,876.41	44,697.73
(b)	Capital Work-in-Progress		209.31	197.10
(c)	Right-of-Use Assets	3	920.88	988.52
(d)	Financial Assets			
	Others Financial Assets	4	1,506.63	1,160.91
(e)	Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	5	15,615.98	13,580.69
(f)	Non-Current Tax Assets (Net)	6	15.74	7.61
(g)	Other Non-Current Assets	7	1,479.48	2,072.78
	Total Non-Current Assets		61,624.43	62,705.34
II	CURRENT ASSETS			
(a)	Inventories	8	1,729.62	2,415.70
(b)	Financial Assets			
	(i) Trade Receivables	9	8.21	539.37
	(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	281.56	382.19
	(iii) Bank Balances other than (ii) above	11	0.68	0.68
	(iv) Others Financial Assets	12	6.50	11.16
(c)	Other Current Assets	13	1,363.03	1,520.71
	Total Current Assets		3,389.60	4,869.81
	Total Assets		65,014.03	67,575.15
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
	EQUITY			
(a)	Equity Share Capital	14	37,968.48	37,968.48
(b)	Other Equity	15	(53,046.18)	(46,646.01)
	Total Equity		(15,077.70)	(8,677.53)
I	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a)	Financial Liabilities			
	Lease Liabilities	16	144.10	150.87
(b)	Provisions	17	886.56	654.87
(c)	Other Non-Current Liabilities	18	42,339.16	45,548.01
	Total Non-Current Liabilities		43,369.82	46,353.75
II	CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a)	Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings		-	-
	(ii) Lease Liabilities	19	45.96	27.66
	(iii) Trade Payables	20		
	-Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises			
	-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		16,577.16	8,911.21
	(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	21	1,652.03	2,540.70
(b)	Other Current Liabilities	22	17,886.21	18,068.39
(c)	Provisions	23	560.55	350.97
	Total Current Liabilities		36,721.91	29,898.93
	Total Equity and Liabilities		65,014.03	67,575.15

The accompanying notes and accounting policies forming an integral part of these financial statements 1-58

As per our Report of even date

For CHATURVEDI & PARTNERS
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 307065E

Anuj Mahansaria
Partner
Membership Number 500819

Place New Delhi
Dated : May 24, 2022

For and on behalf of Board

Manoj Gaur
Director
DIN 0008480

Ram Bahadur Singh
Vice-chairman & CEO
DIN 00229692

Amit Sharma
Director
DIN 00222828

Ramesh Chand Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

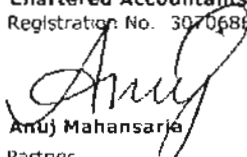
(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
I. Revenue from Operations	24	21,580.26	30,844.45
II. Other Income	25	301.79	190.86
III. Total Income(I+II)		21,882.05	31,035.31
IV. Expenses			
Cost of Materials Consumed	26	3,481.95	4,455.42
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods and Work-in-Progress	27	365.46	(46.94)
Employee Benefits Expense	28	2,946.20	2,849.17
Finance Costs	29	523.04	775.81
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	3	3,531.86	3,540.54
Other Expenses	30	19,431.29	22,960.92
Total Expenses (IV)		30,279.80	34,534.92
V. Profit/(Loss) before Exceptional Items and Tax (III-IV)		(8,397.75)	(3,499.61)
VI. Exceptional items	36	-	2,727.91
VII. Profit/(Loss) before Tax (V+VI)		(8,397.75)	(771.70)
VIII. Tax Expense	40		
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		(2,025.49)	82.47
Tax related to earlier year		-	8.30
Total Tax Expense		(2,025.49)	90.77
IX. Profit/(Loss) for the year (VII-VIII)		(6,372.26)	(862.47)
X. Other Comprehensive Income			
(i) a) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss			
-Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	39	(37.71)	5.17
b) Income Tax relating to Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	40	9.80	(1.34)
(ii) a) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
b) Income Tax relating to Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year		(27.91)	3.83
XI. Total Comprehensive Income for the year (IX+X)		(6,400.17)	(858.64)
XII. Earnings per share (Face Value of Rs. 10 each)			
Basic	56	(1.68)	(0.23)
Diluted	56	(1.68)	(0.23)

The accompanying notes and accounting policies forming an integral part of these financial statements 1-58

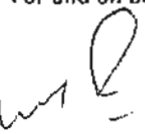
As per our Report of even date

For CHATURVEDI & PARTNERS
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 307068B



Anuj Mahansaria
Partner
Membership Number 500819

Place : New Delhi
Dated : May 24, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board


Manoj Gaur
Director
DIN 00108480


Amit Sharma
Director
DIN 00222828


Ram Bahadur Singh
Vice-chairman & CEO
DIN 00229692


Ramesh Chand Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

A. Equity Share Capital			
Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Number of shares	Amount	
Balance as at April 01, 2020	379,684,800	37,968.48	
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	
Balance as at March 31, 2021	379,684,800	37,968.48	
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	
Balance as at March 31, 2022	379,684,800	37,968.48	


B. Other Equity				
Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Other Items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Capital Reserve	Retained Earnings		
As at April 01, 2020	4,289.87	(50,068.36)	(8.88)	(45,787.37)
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	(862.47)	-	(862.47)
Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans (net)	-	-	3.83	3.83
As at March 31, 2021	4,289.87	(50,930.83)	(5.05)	(46,646.01)
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	(6,372.26)	-	(6,372.26)
Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans (net)	-	-	(27.91)	(27.91)
As at March 31, 2022	4,289.87	(57,303.09)	(32.96)	(53,046.18)

The accompanying notes and accounting policies forming an integral part of these financial statements 1-58

As per our report of even date

For CHATURVEDI & PARTNERS
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 307088E

Anand Mahansaria
Anand Mahansaria
Partner
Membership Number 500819



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Manoj Gaur
Manoj Gaur
Director
DIN 00008480

Ram Bahadur Singh
Ram Bahadur Singh
Vice-chairman & CEO
DIN 00229692

Amit Sharma
Amit Sharma
Director
DIN 00222828

Ramesh Mohd Sharma
Ramesh Mohd Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Place New Delhi.
Dated May 24, 2022

BHILAI JAYPEE CEMENT LTD.
CIN: U26940CT2007PLC020250

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(Rs. in lakhs)

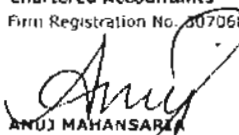
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
A. Cash flow from Operating Activities		
Profit/(Loss) before Tax and Exceptional Items	(8,397.75)	(3,499.61)
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and Amortisation expenses	3,531.86	3,540.54
Interest Income	(44.07)	(31.93)
Liabilities/Provisions no longer required, written back	(233.58)	133.63
Profit on disposal of Property, plant and equipment	(10.71)	(24.95)
Advance/ Receivables written off	18.01	-
Finance Costs	523.04	775.81
Operating Profit / (Loss) before working capital changes	(4,613.20)	526.23
Changes in Working Capital :		
(Increase)/decrease in Inventories	686.08	(398.39)
(Increase)/decrease in Trade receivables	0.93	312.49
(Increase)/decrease in Other financial assets	(325.32)	(0.12)
(Increase)/decrease in Other current/ non-current assets	(17.68)	(284.40)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payable and other financial liabilities	7,776.84	(818.07)
Increase/(decrease) in Other current/non-current liabilities and provisions	(2,663.95)	4,205.72
Cash generated from Operating Activities	843.70	3,643.46
Direct Tax (net)	(8.13)	7.55
Net Cash generated from Operating Activities	835.57	3,651.01
B. Cash flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including capital advances and Capital Work-in-Progress)	-	(24.72)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipments	10.71	31.56
Increase in Term Deposit with Bank	-	(700.00)
Interest Received	28.34	27.73
Net cash inflow from/ (used in) Investing Activities	39.05	(665.43)
C. Cash flow from Financing Activities		
Repayment of Working Capital Loan	-	(2,819.53)
Payment of Lease Liabilities	(6.03)	(8.67)
Interest paid	(969.22)	(108.59)
Net cash used in Financing Activities	(975.25)	(2,936.79)
Net increase / (decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	(100.63)	48.79
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	382.19	333.40
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	281.56	382.19
Notes:		
1. Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7, specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.		
2. Figures in bracket represent cash outflow.		
3. Cash and Cash Equivalents include		
Cash on Hand	3.20	0.92
Demand Drafts in Hand	-	34.00
Balance with Banks		
- In Current Accounts	278.33	347.27
	281.56	382.19

The accompanying notes and accounting policies forming an integral part of these financial statements

1-58

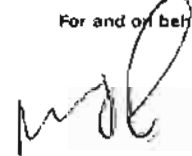
As per our Report of even date

For CHATURVEDI & PARTNERS
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 007066E


ANUJ MAHANSARIA
Partner
Membership Number 500819



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Manoj Gaur
Director
DIN 0008480


Ram Bahadur Singh
Vice-chairman & CEO
DIN 00229692


Amit Sharma
Director
DIN 00222828


Ramesh Chand Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Place : New Delhi
Dated : May 24, 2022

1. Company Overview

Bhilai Jaypee Cement Limited (the Company) having its registered office at Bhilai Jaypee Grinding Plant, Bhilai Steel Plant Premises, Slag Road, Bhilai-490001, District Durg, Chhattisgarh, India, is a Public Limited Company domiciled in India and is incorporated in India under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956. The company is engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of Cement and Clinker. The company has its manufacturing facilities in India for sale of product in India and outside India.

2. Significant Accounting policies

2.1 Statement of Compliance

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended and the relevant provisions of Companies Act, 2013 as applicable.

2.2 Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and presentation requirements of Division II to Schedule III to the Act under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

2.3 Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with the Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and disclosures as at date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of the revenues and expenses for the years presented. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Although these estimates are based upon the management's best knowledge of current events, actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical Judgments: In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

Discount rate used to determine the carrying amount of the Company's defined benefit obligation: In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

Contingences and commitments: In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigations and other claims against the Company. Where the potential liabilities have a low probability of crystallizing or are very difficult to quantify reliably, company treat them as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not provided for in the financial statements. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings, the company do not expect them to have a materially adverse impact on the financial position or profitability.



Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

Income tax: The Company's tax jurisdiction is India. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income tax, including amount expected to be paid / recovered for uncertain tax positions and adjustment of deferred tax assets against future taxable income.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment(including Right of Use Assets): The Company reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment (including Right of Use Assets) at the end of each reporting period. During the current financial year, the management determined that there were no changes to the useful lives and residual values of the property, plant and equipment (including Right of Use Assets).

Allowances for doubtful debts/advances: The Company makes allowances for doubtful debts/advances based on an assessment of the recoverability of trade and other receivables. The identification of doubtful debts requires use of judgment and estimates.

- 2.4 On March 24, 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendments revise Division I, II and III of Schedule III and are applicable from April 1, 2021. Key amendments relating to Division II Which is applicable to the Company are:

Balance Sheet:

- Lease liabilities should be separately disclosed under the head 'financial liabilities', duly distinguished as current or non-current.
- Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity such as changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period.
- Specified format for disclosure of shareholding of promoters.
- Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in-progress and intangible asset under development.

If a company has not used funds for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions, then disclosure of details of where it has been used.

- Specific disclosure under 'additional regulatory requirement' such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of company, loans and advances to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMP) and related parties, details of benami property held etc.

Statement of profit and loss:

- Additional disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency specified under the head 'additional information' in the notes forming part of the financial statements.

2.5 Operating Cycle and Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification in accordance with Part-I of Division- II of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.

An asset is treated as current when it (a) Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle; (b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading; or (c) Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or (d) The asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when (a) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle; or (b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or (c) It is due to be settled within twelve months



after the reporting period, or (d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, results in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification. The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its normal operating cycle.

2.6 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised goods to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer which is usually on dispatch / delivery.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, rebates, scheme allowances, price concessions, incentives, and returns, if any, as specified in the contracts with the customers. Revenue excludes taxes collected from customers on behalf of the government. Accruals for discounts/incentives and returns are estimated (using the most likely method) based on accumulated experience and underlying schemes and agreements with customers. Swap sales of clinker (excluding freight) are netted from Revenue from Operation as there is no commercial value of the same. Due to the short nature of credit period given to customers, there is no financing component in the contract.

Advance from customer does not have a significant financing component as the timing of the transfer of goods is at the discretion of the customer and is disclosed as Non-Current/ Current liability on the basis of the agreement with the customer.

Cost to obtain a contract

The Company pays sales commission to its selling agents for contracts that they obtain for the Company. The Company has elected to apply the optional practical expedient for costs to obtain a contract which allows the Company to immediately expense sales commissions (included in selling and distribution expense under other expenses).

Costs to fulfill a contract i.e., freight, insurance and other selling expenses are recognized as an expense in the period in which related revenue is recognized.

Interest Income: Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

2.7 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are those components of the business whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision making body in the Company to make decisions for performance assessment and resource allocation. Operating Segment are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to accounting policies are in line with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker.

2.8 Foreign Currencies

Functional and presentation Currencies: The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Transactions and translations: Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign-currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the Balance Sheet date. The gains or losses resulting from such translations are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of the transaction.



Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit/loss for the period in which the transaction is settled. Revenue, expense and cash flow items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the relevant functional currencies using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction.

2.9 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment (PPE) are initially recognized at cost. The initial cost of PPE comprises its purchase price, including non-refundable duties and taxes net of any trade discounts and rebates. The cost of PPE includes interest on borrowings (borrowing cost) directly attributable to acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets subsequent to initial recognition. PPE are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation (other than freehold land, which are stated at cost) and impairment losses, if any.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and capital work in progress) less their residual values over the useful lives, using the straight-line method ("SLM") in the manner prescribed in schedule II to the Act. Management believes based on a technical evaluation (which is based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.) that the useful lives of the assets as considered by the company reflect the periods over which these assets are expected to be used. Such classes of assets and their estimated useful lives are as under:

S. No.	Nature of Asset/Component of an Assets	Useful life of assets/components of assets
1	Building	30-60 years
2	Plant and Equipment	25 years
3	Electrical Equipment	10 years
4	Railway Sidings	15 years
5	Water Tank, Pipe line & Installation	10 years
6	Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
7	Office Equipment	5 years
8	Vehicles	8-10 years

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The residual values, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year end to ensure that the amount, method and period of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the items of property, plant and equipment.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Fully depreciated assets still in use are retained in financial statements.



2.10 Capital work-in-progress and intangible assets under development

Capital work-in-progress/intangible assets under development are carried at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable borrowing cost.

2.11 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured on initial recognition at cost and subsequently are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Fully depreciated assets still in use are retained in financial statements.

The Company amortizes intangible assets with a finite useful life using the straight-line method over the useful lives determined by the terms of the agreement /contract. The estimated useful life is reviewed annually by the management.

2.12 Impairment of Assets

Financial assets: The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with its financial assets. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables.

Property, plant and equipment (PPE) and Intangible assets: PPE and Intangible assets with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e., higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

2.13 Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred taxes are recognized in Statement of Profit and 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.

Current tax: Current tax is measured at the amount of tax expected to be payable on the taxable income for the year as determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are off set when there is a legally enforceable right to set the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

Deferred tax: Deferred income tax is recognized using the Balance Sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that either future taxable profits or reversal of deferred tax liabilities will be available, against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized. The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at the end of 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 income tax asset to be utilized.



Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit is recognized as deferred tax asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

2.14 Leases

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. Leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. The Company's lease assets primarily consist of leases for land and buildings.

The Company as a Lessee:

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets is evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are re-measured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company change its assessment due to extension, termination or modification in the agreement.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

2.15 Inventories

Raw Materials and stores and spares parts are valued at lower of cost on Weighted Average Cost and net realizable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished product in which they will be incorporated/ use are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost of raw materials and stores and spares is determined on weighted average cost method.

Work in progress and finished goods are valued at lower of cost on Weighted Average Cost and net realizable value. Cost includes direct material, labor, cost of conversion and other



overheads incurred in bringing the inventory to their present location and condition.

Saleable scrap, whose cost is not identifiable, is valued at net realizable value.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated cost of completion/costs necessary to make the sale.

2.16 Fair Value Measurement

The Company, if need be, measures certain financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received on sell of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on 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 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, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized 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.

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

At each reporting date, the Management analysis the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Management 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.

This note summarizes accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.



2.17 Non-derivative financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability.

a. Investments and Financial assets

Cash and cash equivalents: The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks, cash on hand etc.

Trade Receivables and Loans: Trade receivables and loans are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequently, these assets are held at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate (EIR) method net of any expected credit losses. The EIR is the rate that discounts estimated future cash income through the expected life of financial instrument.

Debt Instruments: Debt instruments are initially measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI') or fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL') till derecognition on the basis of (i) the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and (ii) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Equity Instruments: All investments in equity instruments classified under financial assets are initially measured at fair value; the Company may, on initial recognition, irrevocably elect to measure the same either at FVOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

b. Investments and Financial assets – Subsequent measurement

Financial assets at amortized cost: Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and 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.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI): Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows that give rise on specified dates to solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and by selling financial assets.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL): Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

c. Financial liabilities

Loans and borrowings: After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost on accrual basis.

d. Financial liabilities - Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, carrying amounts approximate the fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.



e. Derecognition of financial instruments

The Company de-recognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of financial liabilities) is de-recognized from the company's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

f. Off-setting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are set and the net amount is reported in financial statements if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

g. Impairment of financial assets

The Company measures the expected credit loss associated with its assets based on historical trend, Industry practices and the business environment in which the equity operates or any other appropriate basis. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

2.18 Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get 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 capitalization. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

2.19 Employee Benefits

Employee benefits consist of contribution to employee's state insurance, provident fund, and gratuity fund and compensated absences.

Post-employment benefit plans**Defined Contribution plans**

Contributions to defined contribution schemes such as employees' state insurance, labor welfare fund, employee pension scheme etc. are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made as and when services are rendered by the employees. Company's provident fund contribution is made to a government administered fund and charged as an expense to the Statement of Profit and Loss. The above benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company has no further defined obligations beyond the monthly contributions.

Defined benefit plans:

The Company operates defined benefit plan in the form of gratuity. The liability or asset recognized in the balance sheet in respect of its defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the said obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash out flows, using market yields of government bonds that have tenure approximating the tenures of the related liability.

The interest expenses are calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability or asset is recognized in the Statement of Profit and loss.

The Company fully contributes all ascertained liabilities to the Trust of the Group Companies and Trustees is investing the contributions in the policy taken from SBI Life.



Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in other comprehensive income (OCI) in the Statement of Changes in Equity and in the Balance Sheet. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Compensated Absences

The employees are entitled to accumulate leave subject to certain limits, for future encashment and avallment, as per the policy of the Company. The liability towards such unutilized leave as at the yearend is determined based on independent actuarial valuation and recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The classification of the company's net obligation into current and non-current is as per the actuarial valuation report.

The Company treats accumulated leaves expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the end of each financial year. The Company presents the leave as current liability in the balance sheet; to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement beyond 12 months after the reporting date. Where the Company has unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for the period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non-current liability.

2.20 Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill and Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment wherever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

2.21 Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognized at net of transition costs incurred and measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the prospects (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of the borrowing using the effective interest method.

Preference shares, which are mandatorily redeemable on a specific date, are classified as liabilities. The dividend on these preference shares is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss as finance costs.

2.22 Manufacturing and operating expenses

The Company classifies separately manufacturing and operating expenses which are directly linked to manufacturing and allied activities of the company.

2.23 Mine Restoration Expenses

The company provides for the expenditure to reclaim the quarries used for mining based on the estimated expenditure required to be made towards restoration and rehabilitation at the time of vacation of mines. Costs arising from restoration and rehabilitation at closure of the mines are assessed at each Balance Sheet date and the provision if any required is made in the financial statements so as to reflect the current best estimates. Provisions are discounted to reflect its present value using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and risks.



2.24 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is computed by dividing the profit or loss attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of Ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is computed by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to the ordinary equity shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary equity shares, for the effects of all dilutive potential Ordinary shares.

2.25 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Assets

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, 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 measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date.

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

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

Contingent assets are not recognized in financial statements but are disclosed, since the former treatment may result in the recognition of income that may or may not be realized. However, when the realization of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and its recognition is appropriate.

2.26 Recent Accounting Developments

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), vide notification dated March 23, 2022, has made the following amendments to Ind AS which are effective April 01, 2022:

- (a) Ind AS 109 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)
The amendment clarifies which fees are to be included by an entity when it applies the '10 percent' test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.
- (b) Ind AS 37 – Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract
The amendments specify that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendment is essentially a clarification and the Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.
- (c) Ind AS 16 – Proceeds before intended use
The amendments mainly prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, an entity will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss. The Company does not expect the amendments to have any impact in its recognition of its property, plant and equipment in its financial statements.



BHILAI JAYPEE CEMENT LIMITED

CIN: U26940CT2007PLC020250

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(d) Ind AS 103 – Reference to Conceptual Framework

The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.



Note forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENTS INCLUDING RIGHT TO USE OF ASSETS

Particulars	PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT										RIGHT OF USE ASSETS		
	LAND FREEHOLD	BUILDINGS	PLANT & MACHINERY	ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION	WATER TANK, PIPE LINE & INSTALLATIONS	RAILWAY SIDING	VEHICLES	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	OFFICE EQUIPMENTS	TOTAL	BUILDING	LAND LEASEHOLD (Note -38 (v))	TOTAL
Gross Block													
As at April 01, 2020	1,388.69	5,327.62	75,467.92	321.41	35.85	4,580.73	121.25	148.34	473.98	87,865.79	38.46	1,282.78	1,321.24
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.88	14.68	6.62	308.74	317.36
Disposals during the year	3.67	-	4.59	-	1.55	-	7.00	3.15	15.48	28.51	33.44	-	33.44
As at March 31, 2021	1,385.02	5,327.62	75,463.86	321.41	33.70	4,580.73	119.25	145.19	473.38	87,850.16	13.64	1,591.52	1,605.16
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	557.81	3.18	81.41	85.09
Disposals/adjustment during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	1,385.02	5,327.62	76,463.86	321.41	33.70	5,138.54	119.25	145.19	473.38	88,407.97	16.82	1,673.43	1,690.25
Accumulated Depreciation & Amortisation													
As at April 01, 2020	-	2,324.92	34,405.16	171.65	20.42	2,279.97	114.04	137.46	370.63	39,824.26	78.84	432.56	461.40
Depreciation/Amortisation for the year	-	187.08	2,850.63	21.96	2.84	272.73	1.10	4.02	11.79	393.34	7.93	180.55	191.48
Deductions/other adjustments	-	-	2.79	-	1.32	-	1.90	3.12	14.78	21.84	33.74	-	33.74
As at March 31, 2021	-	2,512.00	37,253.06	193.61	21.94	2,552.70	113.24	138.36	367.57	42,152.43	3.53	613.11	616.64
Depreciation/Amortisation for the year	-	173.83	2,831.37	18.87	2.79	343.93	-	0.79	7.55	3,379.13	5.45	147.28	152.73
Deductions/other adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	-	2,685.83	40,084.37	212.48	24.73	2,896.63	113.24	139.15	375.12	46,531.56	8.98	760.39	769.37
Net Block													
As at March 31, 2022	1,385.02	2,641.79	35,379.49	108.92	8.97	2,241.90	6.01	6.03	98.26	41,876.41	7.84	913.04	920.88
As at March 31, 2021	1,385.02	2,815.62	38,210.86	127.79	11.76	2,028.02	6.01	6.82	105.81	44,697.73	10.11	976.41	986.52
Capital Work in Progress (CWIP) as at 31.03.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	209.31	-	-	-
Capital Work in Progress (CWIP) as at 31.03.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	197.10	-	-	-

Note

Refer Note -31(iii) for detail note on measure of Assets by the Commercial Tax Department

Particulars	(a) Ageing of CWIP as at March 2022					(a) Ageing of CWIP as at March 2021				
	Amount in CWIP for period of					Amount in CWIP for period of				
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 year	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 year	Total
Suspended Projects*										
Slag Belt Conveyor	-	-	-	197.10	197.10	-	-	-	197.10	197.10
Additive Feeding Belt Conveyor	12.21	-	-	-	12.21	-	-	-	-	-
Railway Siding Electrification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12.21	-	-	197.10	209.31	-	-	-	197.10	197.10

Particulars	(b) For Capital Work - in Progress, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan, as at March 2022					(b) For Capital Work - in Progress, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan, as at March 2021				
	Amount in CWIP for period of					Amount in CWIP for period of				
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 year	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 year	Total
Suspended Projects*										
Slag Belt Conveyor	-	-	-	197.10	197.10	-	-	-	197.10	197.10
Additive Feeding Belt Conveyor	12.21	-	-	-	12.21	-	-	-	-	-
Railway Siding Electrification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12.21	-	-	197.10	209.31	-	-	-	197.10	197.10

*Suspended due to paucity of funds and same will be resumed in 2-3 years on improvement of operations. Management has reviewed the project and opined that there is no impairment as at date



(Handwritten signature)

		(Rs. In lakhs)	
Note	Particulars	As at Mar 31 2022	As at March 31, 2021
4	OTHERS FINANCIAL ASSETS		
	Non Current Assets (Unsecured considered good)		
	Term Deposit having maturity more than 12 months(refer note-4.1)	700.00	700.00
	Interest on Term Deposit	20.45	0.06
	Security Deposits	786.18	460.95
		<u>1,506.63</u>	<u>1,160.91</u>
4.1	For Mining plan approval in respect of limestone mines located at Babupur, District Satna, MP, Steel Authority of India (SAIL)(The JV Partner and also lessee of these mines) is required to provide Bank Guarantee to Indian Bureau of Mines to ensure completion of closure of mines as per prescribed norms. Accordingly, SAIL had arranged the bank guarantee for Rs. 762.66 lakhs and the Company and the Holding Company(Jaiprakash Associates Limited) together have given counter financial security in the form of Term Deposit Receipts of Rs. 700.00 lakhs and Rs. 63.55 lakhs respectively duly lien marked in favour of SAIL.		
5	DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (NET)		
	(refer note - 40 (d) & 34)		
	Deferred Tax Assets		
	Carry Forward Losses	22,514.26	20,510.39
	Defined Benefit Obligation	179.91	145.74
	Temporary Differences	360.58	739.92
		<u>23,054.75</u>	<u>21,396.05</u>
	Deferred Tax Liabilities		
	Depreciation	(7,438.76)	(7,815.36)
		<u>(7,438.76)</u>	<u>(7,815.36)</u>
		<u>15,615.99</u>	<u>13,580.69</u>
6	NON CURRENT TAX ASSETS [NET]		
	Advance Tax & Tax deducted at sources (refer note - 40(c))	15.74	7.61
		<u>15.74</u>	<u>7.61</u>
7	OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
	(Unsecured considered good)		
	Capital Advances	80.45	648.51
	Prepaid Expenses	12.35	0.90
	Deposit under protest with Government Authorities (refer note - 31(I) & 31(II))	1,386.68	1,423.37
		<u>1,479.48</u>	<u>2,072.78</u>
8	INVENTORIES		
	(As taken, valued & certified by the Management)		
	Raw Materials	148.60	311.10
	Stores & Spare Parts	1,467.21	1,514.42
	Goods in Transit - Stores & Spare Parts	-	110.91
	Finished Goods	-	-
	Work-In-Process*	113.81	479.27
		<u>1,729.62</u>	<u>2,415.70</u>
	*Refer Note- 31(II) for detail note on seizure of loose cement by the Commercial Tax Department.		
9	TRADE RECEIVABLES		
	(unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
	Trade Receivables, Considered good- Secured	-	-
	Trade Receivables, Considered good- Unsecured*	8.21	539.37
	Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
	Trade receivables- Credit Impaired	19.29	19.29
		<u>27.50</u>	<u>558.66</u>
	Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	19.29	19.29
		<u>8.21</u>	<u>539.37</u>
	*For Related Parties refer note - 49		
	The movement in allowance for doubtful trade receivables		
	Balance as at beginning of the year	19.29	19.29
	Allowance for doubtful trade receivables during the year	-	-
	Allowance for doubtful trade receivables at the year end	<u>19.29</u>	<u>19.29</u>



BHILAI JAYPEE CEMENT LIMITED
CIN: U26940CT2007PLC020250

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended Mar 31, 2022

(Rs. in lakhs)

Ageing of Trade Receivables from the due date of payment for each of the category as at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
		Less than 6 Month	6 Months-1 Year	6 Months -1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	-	4.97	-	0.37	0.10	0.30	2.47	8.21
Undisputed Trade Receivables Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.29	19.29
Total (A)	-	4.97	-	0.37	0.10	0.30	21.76	27.50
Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allowance for credit impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.29	19.29
Total (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total [(A) - (B)]	-	4.97	-	0.37	0.10	0.30	2.47	8.21

Ageing of Trade Receivables from the due date of payment for each of the category as at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
		Less than 6 Month	6 Months-1 Year	6 Months -1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	-	4.16	-	2.23	0.27	0.20	532.51	539.37
Undisputed Trade Receivables Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.29	19.29
Total (A)	-	4.16	-	2.23	0.27	0.20	551.80	558.66
Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allowance for credit impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.29	19.29
Total (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.29	19.29
Total [(A) - (B)]	-	4.16	-	2.23	0.27	0.20	532.51	539.37



Note	Particulars	As at Mar 31 2022	As at March 31, 2021
10	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	Balance with Banks		
	- In Current Accounts*	278.33	347.27
	Demand Draft in Hand	-	34.00
	Cash on hand	3.23	0.92
		<u>281.56</u>	<u>382.19</u>
	* Include Rs.2.13 lakhs having repatriation restrictions as the Commercial Tax Department have freezed the bank account of Bhilai Unit and subsequent to the year same was unfreezed on April 01, 2022		
11	BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	Term Deposits having remaining maturity less than 12 months*	0.68	0.68
		<u>0.68</u>	<u>0.68</u>
	*pledged with bank /deposit with Government Department		
12	OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS		
	Interest accrued on Term and Security Deposits	5.43	10.09
	Claim Receivable	1.07	1.07
		<u>6.50</u>	<u>11.16</u>
13	OTHER CURRENT ASSETS (Unsecured, Considered good unless otherwise stated)		
	Advances to Suppliers, Contractors & Others *		
	Considered good	181.41	547.00
	Considered doubtful	45.25	45.25
		<u>226.66</u>	<u>592.24</u>
	Less Allowance for doubtful Debts	(45.25)	(45.25)
		<u>181.41</u>	<u>547.00</u>
	Advance to employees	172.34	159.28
	Balance with government authorities	940.64	708.86
	Prepaid Expenses	68.64	105.57
		<u>1,363.03</u>	<u>1,520.71</u>
	* For Related Party Outstanding refer note - 49		
	The movement in Allowance for Doubtful Advances to Supplier, Contractor & Others		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	45.25	45.25
	Allowance for doubtful advances during the year	-	-
	Balance at the end of the year	<u>45.25</u>	<u>45.25</u>



Note	Particulars	As at Mar 31 2022	As at March 31, 2021
14	EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL		
	Authorised		
	380,000,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each (Previous Year- 380,000,000 Shares of Rs.10/-)	38,000.00	38,000.00
		<u>38,000.00</u>	<u>38,000.00</u>
	Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-up		
	379,684,800 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid-up (Previous Year-379,684,800 Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid-up)	37,968.48	37,968.48
		<u>37,968.48</u>	<u>37,968.48</u>

14.1 The Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to the equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a face value of Rs.10 per share and each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. All equity Share holders are having right to get dividend in proportion to paid up value of the each equity share, as and when declared.

In the event of liquidation each shareholder carries equal rights and will be entitled to receive equal amount per share out of the remaining amount available with the company after making preferential payments.

14.2 Reconciliation of the number of the shares outstanding

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs 10/- each				
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	379,684,800	37,968.48	379,684,800	37,968.48
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	379,684,800	37,968.48	379,684,800	37,968.48

14.3 The details of shares held by promoters:

Promoter Name	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021		% Change during the year
	No. of Shares	% of total shares	No. of Shares	% of total shares	
Jaiprakash Associates Limited and its nominees (refer note -14.5)	280,966,752	74%	280,966,752	74%	Nil
Steel Authority of India Ltd.	98,718,048	26%	98,718,048	26%	Nil
Total	379,684,800	100%	379,684,800	100%	

14.4 The shares held by the holding company (refer note -14.6)

280,966,752 Equity Shares (i.e. 74% of total equity shares) of Rs.10 each held by Jaiprakash Associates Limited, the holding company and its nominees. (Previous year 280,966,752 Equity shares (i.e. 74% of total equity shares))

14.5 Details of shareholder holding more than 5% equity shares:

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares	Percentage	No. of Shares	Percentage
Equity shares of Rs 10/- each				
Jaiprakash Associates Limited and its nominees (refer note -14.6)	280,966,752	74.00%	280,966,752	74.00%
Steel Authority of India Ltd.	98,718,048	26.00%	98,718,048	26.00%

14.6 Jaiprakash Associates Ltd. (JAL), the holding company had pledged 30% of the shares of the company and also agreed and signed a Non-Disposal Undertaking (NDU) for the remaining 44% shares in favour of Yes Bank Ltd. (YBL) as a collateral security against the loan facility of Rs.46,500 lakhs availed by Jaypee Cement Corporation Ltd. (JCCL), a wholly-own subsidiary of JAL.

YBL, unilaterally on its own without intimating JAL and in conjunction with Assets Care and Reconstruction Enterprises Ltd. (ACRE), assigned the loan alongwith security in favour of ACRE, who converted the balance 44% of shares pledged and invoked the pledge and transferred the entire pledged shares in its favour. JAL has neither taken cognizance of the assignment of the loan and security by YBL in favour of ACRE nor conversion of NDU into pledge and invocation of pledge and transfer of shares in its name. JAL continues to show the investment in its books of accounts as the shareholders agreement with SAIL, the JV partner in the company, provides that a purported transfer not in accordance with the terms of Shareholder Agreement shall be null and void and the matter is sub-judice.

The company has therefore maintained status quo ante of the shareholding in its Books of Accounts though Registrar has transferred the shares in the name of ACRE. Further, National Company Law Tribunal, Allahabad Bench (NCLT) has restricted ACRE vide its Injunction order dated April 01, 2022 not to further transfer of shares without leave of the Tribunal.

14.7 Shares allotted as fully paid up for consideration other than cash:

Pursuant to contract

4,901,785 equity shares were allotted to Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), pursuant to agreement dated 11.06.2007 for consideration otherwise than in cash.

By way of Bonus Shares

During the Financial Year 2012-13, 46,208,448 Equity Shares and 131,516,352 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each have been issued as bonus shares to Steel Authority of India Limited and Jaiprakash Associates Limited respectively.



		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Note	Particulars	As at Mar 31 2022	As at March 31, 2021
15	OTHER EQUITY		
	Capital reserve	4,289.87	4,289.87
	Retained earnings	(57,303.09)	(50,930.83)
	Other comprehensive Income	(32.96)	(5.05)
		<u>(53,046.18)</u>	<u>(46,646.01)</u>
	(Refer Statement of Change of Equity also)		
	Nature and purpose of reserves		
	Capital Reserve		
	Capital Reserve represents funding of cost overrun by Jalprakash Associates Limited upto March 31, 2013 in the terms of Shareholders Agreement. This reserve is not freely available for distribution to the shareholders.		
	Retained Earnings		
	Retained Earnings are the profit or loss that the company has earned till date, less any transfers to General Reserve, Dividend or other distributions paid to shareholders.		
	Other Comprehensive Income:		
	Other Comprehensive Income represents recognized remeasurement gains/ (loss) on defined benefit plans in Other Comprehensive Income. These changes are accumulated within the Other Items of Other Comprehensive Income under Other Equity.		
16	LEASE LIABILITIES		
	Non Current Liabilities		
	Lease liabilities (refer note - 38)	<u>144.10</u>	<u>150.87</u>
		<u>144.10</u>	<u>150.87</u>
17	PROVISIONS		
	Non Current Liabilities		
	Mines Restoration Obligations (refer note - 17.1)	236.13	134.56
	For Employee Benefits		
	Gratuity (refer note - 39)	452.04	352.43
	Compensated Absences (refer note - 39)	198.39	167.88
		<u>886.56</u>	<u>654.87</u>
	Note - 17.1 : Mines Restoration Obligations		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	445.31	243.33
	Additions during the year	81.92	154.27
	Additional Provision (Refer Note- 38(v))	186.50	-
	Unwinding of Discount	41.40	47.71
	Balance as at the end of the year*	<u>755.13</u>	<u>445.31</u>
	*Includes current provisions of Rs.519 lakhs (previous year Rs.310.75 lakhs)		
18	OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
	Non Current Liabilities		
	Advances from Customers*	<u>42,339.16</u>	<u>45,548.01</u>
		<u>42,339.16</u>	<u>45,548.01</u>
	* For Related Party Outstanding refer note - 49		
19	LEASE LIABILITIES		
	Current liabilities		
	Lease Liabilities (refer note - 38)	45.95	27.66
		<u>45.95</u>	<u>27.66</u>
20	TRADE PAYABLES		
	Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises (refer note - 36)	-	-
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises *	16,577.16	8,911.21
	* For Related Party Outstanding refer note - 49	<u>16,577.16</u>	<u>8,911.21</u>



BHILAI JAYPEE CEMENT LIMITED
CIN: U26940CT2007PLC020250

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended Mar 31, 2022

(Rs. in lakhs)

Ageing of Trade Payables from the due date of payment for each of the category as at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 Year	
Undisputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed dues - Others	2,013.69	11651.58	970.14	187.33	1754.42	16,577.16
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,013.69	11,651.58	970.14	187.33	1,754.42	16,577.16

Ageing of Trade Payables from the due date of payment for each of the category as at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 Year	1-2 year	2-3 Year	More than 3 Year	
Undisputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed dues - Others	2,756.21	4,055.75	203.49	659.53	1,236.24	8,911.21
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,756.21	4,055.75	203.49	659.53	1,236.24	8,911.21



Note	Particulars	As at Mar 31 2022	As at March 31, 2021
21	OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
	Current Liabilities		
	Security Deposits	582.66	539.27
	Interest payable -MSME (refer note - 37)	-	29.70
	Other Payables		
	Salary, wages and other benefits payable	450.32	389.83
	Other payable	170.20	170.20
	Capital Creditors	41.94	39.56
	Due to Related Parties (refer note - 49)	406.91	1,372.14
		<u>1,652.03</u>	<u>2,540.70</u>
22	OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES		
	Statutory Dues payable	4,675.76	6,782.61
	Advances from Customers*	13,210.45	11,285.78
		<u>17,886.21</u>	<u>18,068.39</u>
	* For Related Party Outstanding refer note - 2.6 and 49		
23	PROVISIONS		
	Current Liabilities		
	Mines Restoration Obligations (refer note- 17 1 & 38(v))	519.00	310.75
	For Employee Benefits		
	Gratuity (refer note - 39)	26.08	25.13
	Compensated Absences (refer note -39)	15.47	15.09
		<u>560.55</u>	<u>350.97</u>



Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended Mar 31, 2022

(Rs. in lakhs)

Note	Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2022	For the Year ended March 31, 2021
24	REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
	Revenue from Contracts with Customers		
	Sale of Products (refer note 46)	21,507.93	30,839.04
	Other Operating Revenue		
	Scrap sale	72.33	5.41
	Revenue from Operations	21,580.26	30,844.45
24.1	Disaggregation of Revenue		
	A) Revenue based on Geography		
	Domestic	20,781.52	21,826.13
	Export	798.74	9,018.32
	Revenue from Operations	21,580.26	30,844.45
	B) Revenue based on Business segment		
	The company is exclusively engaged in the business of cement and its related products, hence there is no reportable operating segment.		
24.2	Reconciliation of Revenue from operations with contract price		
	Products- Cement/Clinker		
	Contract Price	22,080.99	32,116.61
	Less: Swap Sales	(333.33)	(1,023.36)
	Cash discounts, freight on ex-factory sale and other rebates	(167.39)	(248.80)
	Revenue from operation	21,580.26	30,844.45
24.3	Advance from Customers		
	Advances from Related party (refer note-18 and note - 22)	48,867.22	50,993.00
	Advances from Customers other than related party (refer note - 22)	6,682.39	5,840.79
		55,549.61	56,833.79
24.4	Trade Receivables	8.21	539.37
25	OTHER INCOME		
	Interest Income	44.07	31.93
	Liabilities/Provisions no longer required written back	233.58	133.63
	Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment (net)	10.71	24.95
	Miscellaneous Income	13.43	0.35
		301.79	190.86
26	COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED (refer note - 45)		
	Limestone	1,883.74	3,165.43
	Latarite / Iron ore	149.01	326.92
	Gypsum	58.73	62.13
	Slag	481.09	507.69
	Clinker	1,242.71	1,416.61
	Less : Swap sale	333.33	1,023.36
		909.38	393.25
		3,481.95	4,455.42
27	CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS AND WORK-IN-PROGRESS		
	OPENING STOCKS		
	Finished goods	-	6.05
	Work-in-process	479.27	426.28
		479.27	432.33
	Less: CLOSING STOCKS		
	Finished goods	-	-
	Work-in-process	113.81	479.27
		113.81	479.27
		365.46	(46.94)



Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended Mar 31, 2022

(Rs. in lakhs)

Note	Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2022	For the Year ended March 31, 2021
28	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE		
	Salaries, wages and other benefits	2,609.58	2,621.97
	Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note - 39)	168.00	151.04
	Gratuity/Compensated absence Expenses (refer note - 39)	115.11	40.39
	Staff welfare expenses	53.51	35.77
		2,946.20	2,849.17
29	FINANCE COSTS		
	Interest Expenses		
	Interest on borrowings and others	467.26	713.64
	Unwinding Interest (refer note - 17.1)	41.40	47.71
	Interest on Lease liabilities (refer note -38)	14.38	14.46
		523.04	775.81
30	OTHER EXPENSES		
	Manufacturing Expenses		
	Packing materials consumed	277.21	221.71
		277.21	221.71
	Stores and spares consumed (refer note - 44)	678.44	854.10
	Repairs and Maintenance- Plant and Machinery	233.25	217.23
	Packing Expenses	26.71	23.87
	Mine Restoration Expenses (refer note - 17.1 & 38(v))	186.50	-
	Machinery hire charges	17.90	7.68
		1,142.80	1,102.88
	Power and Fuel		
	Coal consumed	11,410.94	11,099.65
	Electricity and others	4,466.85	5,487.87
	Other Fuel Expenses	137.00	168.58
		16,014.79	16,756.10
	Sub-Total (A)	17,434.80	18,080.69
	SELLING & DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES		
	Freight and Forwarding	695.31	3,490.19
	Commission and Sales promotion	96.53	136.15
	Sales promotion	13.27	10.60
	Sub-Total (B)	805.11	3,636.94
	ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES		
	Repair and Maintenance-Others	172.50	186.70
	Safety and Security Expenses	470.03	545.32
	Rent	72.50	47.69
	Rates and Taxes	224.95	197.62
	Indirect Taxes	-	-
	Insurance	140.37	145.80
	Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	5.30	6.44
	Postage, Telephone and Internet	13.90	13.56
	Legal and Professional Expenses	43.06	67.03
	Vehicle Expenses	5.97	8.00
	Bank Charges	0.62	0.12
	Statutory Audit Fee (refer note - 30.1)	8.36	10.64
	Printing and Stationery	1.74	2.07
	Advances / Receivables written off	18.01	-
	Miscellaneous Expenses	14.07	12.30
	Sub-Total (C)	1,191.38	1,243.29
	Total (A + B + C)	19,431.29	22,960.92
30.1	Payment to Auditors		
	- Audit Fee	4.50	4.50
	- Limited Review Fee	3.00	3.00
	- Reimbursements of Expenses	0.86	3.14
		8.36	10.64



31. Contingent Liabilities not provided for in respect of:

I. Disputed Demands

(Rs.in lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1	VAT/Entry Tax/Excise duty/CST/BOCW cess/GST/ Property Tax, GST (Including Interest and penalty as demanded) (includes amount stated in Note 31(II))*	6,280.66	5,671.27
	Amount deposited against above	1,386.68	1,423.37
2	Workman Compensation Demand	-	1.94

II. The company has filed the Writ Petition in Hon'ble High Court of Chhattisgarh against the demand of entry tax amounting to Rs. 3,408.62 lakhs (including interest) for the financial years 2010-11 to 2014-15 raised by the Commercial Tax Department. Further, the company had filed for the exemption certificate regarding payment of entry tax which was rejected by the Department of Commerce & Industries, Chhattisgarh. During the earlier year, the company has filed an appeal before the State Appellate Forum, Department of Commerce and Industries, (Government of Chhattisgarh) against the order of the Department of Commerce & Industries, Chhattisgarh. The Management is hopeful for favorable order by the appellate authority allowing exemption for payment of Entry Tax which would result into withdrawal of above entry tax demand. Hence, the company has not made any provision against entry tax amounting to Rs. 3,408.62 lakhs (including interest) for the financial years 2010-11 to 2014-15 and Rs.715.85 lakhs deposited against these demands till date is shown as 'Other Non-current Assets and considered it as good and recoverable. During previous year, the Commercial Tax Department has seized Wagon Tripler, Side Arm Charger and Wagon Loading Machine and loose cement (25 MT) owned by the company valuing Rs.652.88 lakhs (Written Down Value) and Rs. 0.89 lakhs respectively as on March 31, 2022 and Tata 407 Cargo (owned by a Group Company) valuing Rs. 4 lakhs against the demand of Rs. 1937.80 lakhs pertaining to Entry Tax, Value Added Tax (VAT) and Central Sales Tax (CST) and handed over back the same to the Company as custodian. Further, the appeals filed by the Company against these demands are pending for disposal by the concerned Appellate Authorities/Court.

III. The Company has not made any provision towards compensation claim for short lifting of annual agreed quantity of Granulated Slag of Rs 8936.90 lakhs up to March 31, 2022 (including Rs. 8,046.99 lakhs up to December 31, 2021 already demanded by the supplier Steel Authority of India Limited) as per terms of the agreement. Moreover, the supplier had raised additional demand of Rs. 160.02 lakhs towards dozer hire charges for the financial years 2014-15 to 2016-17. Further, the Company has also not provided interest of Rs. 128.91 lakhs up to financial year ended March 31, 2021 demanded by the supplier for delay in payments by the Company (amount of interest for subsequent period yet to be ascertained). The Company has, however, disputed the claims on various grounds such as interpretation of annual agreed quantity of slag lifting, deficient/inadequate supply of slag during the financial year 2011-12 to 2013-14, inordinate delay of 9 months and 5 months on part of the supplier in furnishing bank guarantee for renewal of mining operation at ILQ Satna etc. and also filed counter claim with the supplier towards contribution losses suffered by the Company. The same being under dispute/negotiation, the extent to which these claims will be settled and its impact on the loss for financial year ended March 31, 2022 cannot be ascertained at present.

IV. The Company has given term deposits of Rs. 763.55 lakhs (including Rs. 63.55 lakhs by JAL, Parent Company) duly lien marked in favour of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) against Bank guarantee provided by SAIL on behalf of the company in favour of Indian Bureau of Mines for approval of mining plan as a financial security against restoration obligation of Rs. 763.55 lakhs against the provision of Rs. 755.13 lakhs (Previous year Rs. 445.31 lakhs) in the books of account. Further, the Company is in process of providing additional bank guarantee of Rs.508 lakhs being the increase in value of mining restoration obligation to IBM through SAIL.



BHILAI JAYPEE CEMENT LIMITED

CIN: U26940CT2007PLC020250

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

32. Capital Commitment**(Rs. in lakhs)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Estimated value of contracts to be executed on capital account (Net of advances)	539.12	572.83

- 33.** The Company has incurred net loss of Rs. 6400.17 lakhs during the financial year ended March 31, 2022 and as of that date, the accumulated losses of Rs 57336.05 lakhs have exceeded the paid-up share capital of Rs.37,968.48 lakhs, resulting into complete erosion of the Company's net worth. Further, the company's current liabilities exceed its current assets. However, company is expecting generation of additional cash inflow through exploring various opportunities to reduce and control cost and exploiting improved market condition for better sales realization according to its business plan for increase in revenue and consequently profitability and cashflow along with financial support from the Holding Company to meet its obligations/liabilities and improvement in net worth. Thereby the management is of the view that the company will continue as a going concern.
- 34.** Deferred tax assets (net) aggregating to Rs.15615.98 lakhs on carry forward of unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences as at March 31, 2022 have been recognized by the Management. On the basis of future business plan, the Company believes that growth in operations of the company will results into increase in revenue and profitability of the Company and consequently sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets will be realized.
- 35.** The Company is in process of appointing as whole time Company Secretary in accordance with the requirement of Section 203 of the Act read with Rule 8A of Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial personnel) Rules, 2014 which was vacated on September 01, 2020 due to resignation. However, considering the financial status of the Company, no person considered suitable is interested in joining the Company as Company Secretary.
- 36.** During Previous year, the Company has repaid the entire loan amount to State Bank of India (SBI) as per One Time Settlement Scheme (OTS) approved by SBI. The difference amounting to Rs.2,727.91 lakhs between the outstanding liabilities (including interest waived off by SBI) as per books of account and the amount paid under OTS has been shown as "Exceptional Items" in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
- 37.** The Company has certain dues to suppliers registered under as 'micro' and 'small' under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act'). The disclosures pursuant to the said MSMED Act are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
A.	Dues remaining unpaid as at Balance Sheet date		
	Principal Amount	-	-
	Interest Amount*	-	29.70
B.	Interest paid in terms of section 15 of the Act, along with the amount of payment made to the supplier and service providers beyond the appointed day during the period	-	-
C.	Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year but without adding the interest specified under the Act)*	-	29.70
D.	Further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise.	-	-
E.	Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at Balance sheet date	-	29.70

*The Company is not required to pay the interest on overdues as the vendors have agreed individually to waive the same.



BHILAI JAYPEE CEMENT LIMITED

CIN: U26940CT2007PLC020250

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Disclosure of amounts due to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises is based on information available with the Company regarding the status of the suppliers as defined under 'The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006' (MSMED).

38. Disclosures as per Ind AS 116 –Leases are as under:**(I) Amounts recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss:****(Rs. in lakhs)**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022		For the year ended March 31, 2021	
	Land	Building	Land	Building
Depreciation Expenses	147.28	5.45	180.55	7.93
Interest Expenses	13.53	0.85	13.90	0.56
Rent	-	72.50	-	47.69
Total	160.81	78.80	194.45	56.18

(II) The break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities:**(Rs. in lakhs)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Current lease liability	45.96	27.66
Non-current lease liability	144.10	150.87
Total	190.06	178.53

(iii) The movement in lease liabilities:**(Rs. in lakhs)**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	178.53	9.87
Additions	3.18	163.10
Finance cost accrued during the period	14.38	14.46
Deletions/Adjustments on account of modification/termination	00	(0.23)
Payment of lease liabilities	(6.03)	(8.67)
Balance at the end of the year	190.06	178.53

(iv) The details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities on undiscounted basis:**(Rs. in lakhs)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Less than one year	59.56	41.84
One to five years	72.23	77.84
More than five years	180.81	198.89
Total	312.60	318.57

The Company has significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the Company's current liabilities exceed current assets.

- (v) Mining Lease period of Limestone mine ML-1 located at ILQ Satna allotted to JV partner, Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) who had transferred the right to use in favour of the Company has expired on October 31, 2021. SAIL has applied for extension of mining lease period to the concerned Authority as per the provision of Mineral & Mining Development Regulation (Mining by Government Company) Rules, 2015 and amendments thereon which is under process of approval from the concerned Authority. Necessary relevant adjustments in the books of account will be made after approval/ rejection of the said application of extension of mining lease period as the land is in possession of the Company. The Company has reassessed the restoration liability as on March 31, 2022 and has provided additional liability of Rs. 186.50 lakhs.



39. Details of Employees Benefits as required by the Ind AS 12 "Employee Benefits" are given below:

a) Defined contribution plans:

The company has recognized the following amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss (included in Contribution to provident and other funds):

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Contribution to provident fund	167.94	150.94
Contribution to Employees State Insurance Fund	0.06	0.10
Total	168.00	151.04

b) Post Retirement Benefit Plan

(i) Amount recognized in the Balance Sheet

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Gratuity	Compensated Absence	Gratuity	Compensated Absence
Present value of plan liabilities	521.30	213.85	417.84	182.97
Fair value of plan assets	43.18	-	40.28	-
Deficit/(Surplus) of funded plans	478.12	213.85	377.56	182.97
Unfunded plans	-	-	-	-
Net plan liabilities/(Assets)	478.12	213.85	377.56	182.97

	Non-Current Provisions		Current Provisions		Total	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Gratuity	452.04	352.42	26.08	25.14	478.11
Compensated Absences	198.38	167.88	15.47	15.09	213.85	182.97

(ii) Movements in plan assets

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Gratuity	Gratuity
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	40.28	27.58
Actual return on plan assets	2.91	1.88
Employer contribution	9.34	31.34
Fund management charges	-	-
Benefits paid	(9.35)	(20.52)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	43.18	40.28



(iii) Amount recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as Employee Benefit Expenses

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022		Year ended March 31, 2021	
	Gratuity	Compensated Absence	Gratuity	Compensated Absence
Current service cost	46.51	21.76	40.39	18.65
Interest cost	28.41	12.44	25.67	15.10
Past service cost	-	-	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	(2.74)	-	(1.88)	-
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses		8.73		(39.37)
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses	37.71		(5.17)	
Total expenses	109.89	42.93	59.01	(5.62)

(iv) Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Gratuity	Compensated Absence	Gratuity	Compensated Absence
Unquoted	-	-	-	-
Government Debt Instruments	-	-	-	-
Corporate Bonds	-	-	-	-
Insurer managed funds	100%		100%	
Others	-	-	-	-
Total	100%	-	100%	-

(v) Assumptions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Financial Assumption		
Discount rate	6.80	6.80
Salary Escalation Rate#	4.00	4.00
Demographic Assumptions		
Retirement age (Years)	60	60
Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability	100% of IALM (2012-14)	100% of IALM (2012-14)
Attrition at ages		
- Up to 30 years	2.00	2.00
- From 31 to 44 years	5.00	5.00
- Above 44 years	3.00	3.00

The estimate of rate of escalation is salary considered in actuarial valuation, taken into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market.

(vi) Sensitivity Analysis

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2022			As at March 31, 2021		
	Change in assumption	Increase impact on present value of plan liabilities	Decrease impact on present value of plan liabilities	Change in assumption	Increase impact on present value of plan liabilities	Decrease impact on present value of plan liabilities
Gratuity:						
Discount rate	0.50 %	(24.62)	26.58	0.50 %	(19.50)	21.06
Salary Escalation Rate	0.50 %	26.90	(25.13)	0.50 %	21.54	(20.10)
Compensated Absence:						
Discount rate	0.50 %	(9.86)	10.62	0.50 %	(8.48)	9.14
Salary Escalation Rate	0.50 %	10.75	(10.05)	0.50 %	9.34	(8.74)



BHILAI JAYPEE CEMENT LIMITED

CIN: U26940CT2007PLC020250

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumption occurring at the end of the reporting period and may not be representative of the actual change. It is based on a change in the key assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. When calculating the sensitivity to the assumption, the method (Projected Unit Credit Method) used to calculate the liability recognized in the balance sheet has been applied. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared with the previous period.

(vii) The defined benefit obligations shall mature after year end March 31, 2022 as follows:

	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Gratuity	Compensated Absence	Gratuity	Compensated Absence
0 to 1 Year	26.08	15.47	25.13	15.09
1 to 2 Year	27.99	18.55	17.02	7.24
2 to 3 Year	29.11	16.44	21.45	14.70
3 to 4 Year	31.98	12.96	22.68	13.14
4 to 5 Year	21.03	8.18	24.87	10.97
5 to 6 Year	22.21	8.08	16.03	6.83
6 years onwards	362.91	134.18	290.66	115.00

The above information is as certified by the actuary.

40. Income Tax

a) Income Tax expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Current tax		
Current tax on taxable income for the year	-	-
Total Current tax expense	-	-
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax charge/(credit)	(2525.49)	82.47
Total deferred income tax expense/(benefit)	(2025.49)	82.47
Tax in respect of earlier years	-	8.30
Total income tax expense	(2025.49)	90.77

b) A reconciliation of the Income tax expenses to the amount computed by applying the statutory Income tax rate to the profit/(loss) before tax is summarized below:

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Enacted income tax rate in India applicable to the company	26%	26%
Profit/(Loss) before tax	(8397.75)	(771.20)
Current tax expense on profit/(loss) before tax expense at the enacted income tax rate in India	(2183.41)	(200.64)
Impact of Timing difference including Carry forward losses and change in tax rate on Deferred tax	29.41	283.11
Impact on account of permanent differences	128.51	
Tax related to earlier year		8.30
Income Tax Expense recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss	(2025.49)	90.77



c) Tax assets and liabilities

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Current tax assets (net)	15.74	7.61

d) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at April 1, 2021	Credit / (charged) in statement of profit and loss	Credit /(charged) directly in OCI	As at March 31, 2022
Depreciation	7,815.36	376.60	-	7438.76
Deferred Tax Liability (A)	7,815.36	376.60	-	7438.76
Carry forward losses	20,510.39	2003.87	-	22514.26
Defined Benefit Obligations	145.74	24.37	9.8	179.91
Other Deductible Temporary differences	739.92	(379.35)	-	360.57
Deferred tax Assets (B)	21396.05	1648.89	9.80	23054.74
Deferred tax Assets (net) (A+B)	13580.69	2025.49	9.80	15615.98

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at April 1, 2020	Credit/ charged in statement of profit and loss	Credit /(charged) directly in OCI	As at March 31, 2021
Depreciation	8,123.55	308.19	-	7,815.36
Deferred Tax Liability (A)	8,123.55	308.19	-	7,815.36
Carry forward losses	20,779.83	(269.44)	-	20,510.39
Defined Benefit Obligations	148.72	(1.64)	(1.34)	145.74
Other Deductible Temporary differences	859.50	(119.58)	-	739.92
Deferred tax Assets (B)	21,788.05	(390.66)	(1.34)	21,396.05
Deferred tax Assets (net) (A+B)	13,664.50	(82.47)	(1.34)	13,580.69

41. Disclosure on Financial Instruments

41.1 Financial Instruments by Category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2022 are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	At amortised cost	At fair value through profit and loss	At fair value through OCI	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	281.56	-	-	281.56	281.56
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	0.68	-	-	0.68	0.68
Trade receivable	8.21	-	-	8.21	8.21
Other financial assets	1,513.13	-	-	1,513.13	1,513.13
Liabilities					
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	16577.16	-	-	16,544.33	16,544.33
Lease Liabilities	190.06	-	-	190.06	190.06
Other financial liability	1652.03	-	-	1652.03	1652.03



The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2021 are as follows:

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)				
	At amortised cost	At fair value through profit and loss	At fair value through OCI	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	382.19	-	-	382.19	382.19
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	0.68	-	-	0.68	0.68
Trade receivable	539.37	-	-	539.37	539.37
Other financial assets	1,172.07	-	-	1,172.07	1,172.07
Liabilities					
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	8911.21	-	-	8911.21	8911.21
Lease Liabilities	178.53	-	-	178.53	178.53
Other financial liability	2540.70	-	-	2540.70	2540.70

41.2 Fair Values Hierarchy

Fair value measurement includes both the significant financial instruments stated at amortized cost and at fair value in the statement of financial statements. The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The carrying values of current financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments. Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for expected losses of these receivables. Hence, the disclosures of fair value hierarchy are not made when the carrying amount of current financial instruments is a reasonable approximation of the fair value.

42. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The risk management policies of the Company are established to identify and analyses the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and operational and business risk. The Company's management oversees the management of these risks to ensure the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with Company's policies and risk objectives. The major risks are summarized below:

42.1 Credit risk on financial assets

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. The Company has adopted a policy of dealing with creditworthy customers.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis through each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the Company compares the risk of default occurring on asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information such as actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, operating results, financial or economic conditions, credit risk on other financial instruments and third-party collateral guarantees or credit.

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized as income in the statement of profit and loss.



BHILAI JAYPEE CEMENT LIMITED

CIN: U26940CT2007PLC020250

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

The Company measures the expected credit loss of trade receivables based on historical trend, available external and internal credit risk factors such as financial condition, ageing of accounts receivable etc., industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates. Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience and past trends.

42.2 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings and deposits.

42.2.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Working Capital Loan by the Company was classified as Non-Performing Asset by the bank and no interest was being charged by the Bank. The Company has settled the loan fully during previous year as per One Time Settlement. Therefore, there is no interest risk on borrowings at the Balance Sheet date. The following table analysis the breakdown of the financial assets and liabilities into interest-free and interest-bearing financial instruments:

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Financial assets		
Non-interest bearing		
Cash and cash equivalent	281.56	382.19
Others Financial Assets	104.43	88.39
Trade receivable	8.21	539.37
Interest bearing		
Bank Balances (fixed deposit)	700.68	700.68
Others Financial Assets	708.70	383.68
Financial liabilities		
Non-interest bearing		
Trade Payable	16,577.16	8,911.21
Other Financial Liabilities (including lease liabilities)	1266.42	2187.72
Interest bearing		
Other Financial Liabilities	575.67	531.51

42.2.2 Currency Risk

The company does not have any currency risk exposure as there is no major foreign currency obligations/receivable.

42.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system.



BHILAI JAYPEE CEMENT LIMITED

CIN: U26940CT2007PLC020250

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

The Company maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the Balance Sheet at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 is the carrying amounts of operational liabilities. The liquidity risk is managed on the basis of expected maturity dates of the financial liabilities. The trade payable and other payables are having short-term durations. The carrying amounts are assumed to be a reasonable approximation of fair value. The following table analysis financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities:

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)			Total
	Less than 1 Year / On demand	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	
As at March 31, 2022				
Borrowing (including interest)	-	-	-	-
Trade payable	16,577.16	-	-	16,577.16
Lease liabilities	59.56	72.33	180.81	312.60
Other financial liabilities (Current)	1,652.03	-	-	1,652.03
				18,541.79
As at March 31, 2021				
Borrowing (including interest)	-	-	-	-
Trade payable	8,911.21	-	-	8,911.21
Lease liabilities	41.84	77.84	198.89	318.57
Other financial liabilities (Current)	2,540.70	-	-	2,540.70
				11,770.48

43. Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust return of capital to shareholders or issue new shares and fund from the holding company. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep optimum gearing ratio. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Borrowings	-	-
Trade Payable	16,577.16	8,911.21
Other financial liabilities	1,842.09	2,719.23
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(281.56)	(382.19)
Net debt (A)	18,137.69	11,248.25
Total equity (B)	(15,077.70)	(8,677.53)
Equity plus Net debt (C)	3,059.99	2,570.72
Gearing ratio (%) (A/C)	592.74	437.55

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust by way of return of capital to shareholders or issue new shares or fund from the holding company.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.



44. Value of consumption of Raw Material, Packing Material and Stores and Spares consumed during the year:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022		Year ended March 31, 2021	
	Value	%	Value	%
Raw Material Consumed				
Indigenous*	3,815.28	100%	5,478.78	100.00%
Imported	-	-	-	-
Total	3,815.28	100%	5,478.78	100.00%
Packing Material consumed				
Indigenous	277.27	100%	221.71	100.00%
Imported	-	-	-	-
Total	277.27	100%	221.71	100%
Stores and spares consumed				
Indigenous	670.58	98.83%	845.71	99.02%
Imported	7.86	1.17%	8.39	0.98%
Total	678.44	100%	854.10	100.00%

*Includes swap purchase of clinker amounting to Rs. 333.33 lakhs (Previous year Rs. 1,023.36 lakhs)

45. Raw material consumption:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Quantity (in MT) Year Ended March 31, 2022**	Quantity (in MT) Year Ended March 31, 2021**	Value for the year ended March 31, 2022	Value for the year ended March 31, 2021
Limestone	8,22,187	13,64,267	1,883.74	3,165.43
Laterite/Iron ore	13,662	29,076	149.01	326.92
Gypsum	2,242	2,396	58.73	62.13
Slag	72,051	74,290	481.09	507.69
Clinker*	51,552	52,576	1242.71	1,416.61
Sub Total	9,61,694	15,22,605	3,815.28	5,478.78
Less Swap purchase	13,333	40934	333.33	1,023.36
Total			3,481.95	4,455.42

* Includes swap purchase of clinker amounting to Rs.333.33 lakhs (Previous year Rs. 1023.36 lakhs)

**Net of moisture gain/loss

46. Turnover during the year:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Quantity (in MT) Year Ended March 31, 2022	Quantity (in MT) Year Ended March 31, 2021	Value for the Year Ended March 31, 2022	Value for the year ended March 31, 2021
Clinker	5,48,699.9**	9,13,075.45**	17,256.49*	27,734.71*
Cement/GGBFS	1,30,613	1,27,408	4,584.77	4,127.69
Total			21,841.26	31,862.40
Less: Swap Sales			333.33	1023.36
			21,507.93	30,839.04

*Includes swap sales of clinker amounting to Rs.333.33 lakhs (Previous year Rs. 1023.36 lakhs).

** Excluding Inter Unit transfer of 7,484.29 MT (Previous year 3,996.21 MT)

47. CIF Value of Imports: Nil (Previous Year: Nil)

48. Expenditure and Earnings in Foreign Currency: Nil (Previous Year: Nil)



49. Related Party disclosures as required by Ind AS-24 are as under:

i. List of Related Parties and relationships.

A. Holding Company:

Jaiprakash Associates Limited (JAL)

B. Fellow Subsidiary Companies:

1. Jaypee Infratech Limited (JIL)
2. Jaypee Infrastructure Development Ltd
3. Himalyan Expressway Limited
4. Gujarat Jaypee Cement & Infrastructure Limited
5. Jaypee Cement Hockey (India) Limited
6. Jaypee Agra Vikas Limited
7. Jaypee Fertilizers & Industries Limited (JFIL)
8. Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited (JCCL)
9. Himalyaputra Aviation Limited
10. Jaypee Assam Cement Limited
11. Jaypee Healthcare Limited (Wholly owned subsidiary of JIL)
12. Jaypee Ganga Infrastructure Corporation Limited
13. Jaiprakash Agri Initiatives Company Limited (subsidiary of JCCL)
14. Yamuna Expressway Tolling Limited
15. Jaypee Uttar Bharat Vikas Private Limited (JUBPL) (Wholly owned subsidiary of JFIL)
16. Kanpur Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (Formerly known as "Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Limited (subsidiary of JUBVPL))

C. Companies in which Holding Company has significant influence:

1. Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited (JPVL)
2. Jaypee PowerGrid Limited (subsidiary of JPVL) (ceased w.e.f. March 25, 2021)
3. Jaypee Arunachal Power Limited (subsidiary of JPVL)
4. Sangam Power Generation Company Limited (subsidiary of JPVL)
5. Jaypee Meghalaya Power Limited (subsidiary of JPVL)
6. Bina Mines and Supply Limited (new name of Bina Power Supply Limited w.e.f. 07.07.21) (subsidiary of JPVL)
7. MP Jaypee Coal Limited
8. MP Jaypee Coal Fields Limited
9. Madhya Pradesh Jaypee Minerals Limited
10. Jaypee Infra Ventures (A Private Company with Unlimited Liability)
11. Mahabhadra Constructions Limited [MCL] (new name of Jaypee Development Corporation Limited w.e.f 21.04.2020) (wholly owned subsidiary of JIV)
12. Andhra Cements Limited (subsidiary of MCL)
13. JIL Information Technology Limited (JILIT) (subsidiary of JIVPL)
14. Gaur & Nagi Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of JILIT)
15. Quality Health and Education Private Ltd. (wholly owned subsidiary of JILIT) w.e.f. 21.03.2022.
16. Tiger Hills Holiday Resort Private Limited
17. Indesign Enterprises Private Limited (IEPL) (subsidiary of JIV)
18. Ibonshourme Limited (subsidiary of IEPL)
19. RPJ Minerals Private Limited (RPJMPL)
20. Sarveshwari Stone Products Private Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of RPJMPL)
21. Rock Solid Cement Limited
22. Sonebhadra Minerals Private Limited



BHILAI JAYPEE CEMENT LIMITED

CIN: U26940CT2007PLC020250

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

D. Company having significant influence on the Company:

Steel Authority of India Limited (holding 26% of the paid-up equity share capital)

E. Key Managerial Personnel(KMP):

1. Shri M. Biswas, Chairman (w.e.f May 20, 2021) (Nominee of SAIL)
2. Shri Manoj Gaur, Director (w.e.f. May 21, 2021)
3. Shri Ram Bahadur Singh, Vice-Chairman & CEO (w.e.f. October 29,2020)
4. Shri Amit Sharma, Director (w.e.f. May 25,2020)
5. Shri Satish Charan Kumar Patne, Director
6. Ms Simi Gaur, Director
7. Shri Neeraj Sharma, Director (Nominee of SAIL)
8. Shri S. Rangani, Director (Nominee of SAIL)
9. Dr. Dinesh Kumar Likhi, Director (w.e.f. January 29,2021)
10. Shri Ramesh Chand Sharma, CFO (w.e.f. October 29,2020)

F. Key Managerial Personnel of JAL (Holding Company)

1. Shri Jaiprakash Gaur (w.e.f. May 19, 2018)
2. Shri Manoj Gaur, Executive Chairman & CEO
3. Shri Sunil Kumar Sharma, Executive Vice Chairman
4. Shri Raj Narayan Bhardwaj, Independent Director
5. Ms. Homal A. Daruwalla, Independent Director
6. Shri Kailash Nath Bhandari, Independent Director
7. Shri Satish Charan Kumar Patne, Independent Director
8. Shri Ravinder Kumar Singh Director (w.e.f. December 23, 2020)
9. Shri Keshav Prasad Rau, Independent Director
10. Shri Tilak Raj Kakkar, Independent Director
11. Shri Sunny Gaur, Managing Director (Cement) (Resigned w.e.f. July 04, 2020)
12. Shri Pankaj Gaur, Joint Managing Director Construction
13. Shri Ranvijay Singh, Whole time Director
14. Shri Ram Bahadur Singh, Director (Finance) w.e.f. 12.02.2022
15. Dr. Pramod Kumar Agrawal, Whole Time Director w.e.f. 12.02.2022
16. Shri M.M Sibbal Company Secretary upto 30.06.2021
17. Shri Sandeep Sabharwal, Company Secretary w.e.f. 01.07.2021.
18. Shri Ashok Soni Chief Financial Officer



BHILAI JAYPEE CEMENT LIMITED
CIN: U26940CT2007PLC020250

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

ii. Transactions with the related parties:

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Nature of Transaction	Related Party	2021-22		2020-21	
			Amount	Balance	Amount	Balance
1(a)	Sales	Jaiprakash Associates Limited				
	Sale of clinker		4723.53		5,419.20	
1 (b)	Other Transactions					
(i)	Purchase of Spares		3.54	48,867.22	116.67	
(ii)	Purchase of Clinker		807.95	Credit	-	50,993.00
(iii)	Payment Received/(Refund) against order (Net)		1577.25	(Non-Current	964.58	Credit Non-
(iv)	AMC of SAP Software and Hardware		17.95	Rs.42,339.16 and	26.92	45,548.01
(v)	Purchase of Coal		-	Other	47.77	and Other
(vi)	Debit balance written off		4.51	Current Rs. 6,528.06)	-	Current Rs. 5,444.99)
(vii)	Sale of Coal		-		115.08	
(viii)	Sale of Spares		99.13		-	
(ix)	Purchases/Repairing of Stores & Spares		47.24		67.22	
2 (i)	Rent & Water Charges		Steel Authority of India Limited	61.13		49.02
(ii)	Ground Rent	18.08		932.84	21.34	
(iii)	Interest Expenses	6.37		Credit	6.10	910.57
(iv)	Slag Purchased	457.79			473.14	Credit
(v)(a)	Bank Guarantee provided to IBM by SAIL on behalf of the Company	-		762.66	-	762.66
(v)(b)	Term Deposit as counter financial security duly lien marked in favour of SAIL against Bank Guarantee provided to IBM	-		700.00	700.00	700.00
(v)(c)	Term Deposit by Holding Company as counter financial security duly lien marked in favour of SAIL against Bank Guarantee provided to IBM	-		63.55	-	63.55
(vi)	Capital Advance given	-	-	-	495.82Dr.	
(vii)	Security Deposits given	-	12.06 Dr	-	12.06 Dr.	
3	Safety & security/ Medical service	Mahabhadra Constructions Limited	487.58	122.03 Credit	501.35	47.61 Credit
4 (i)	IT Service	JIL Information Technology Limited	1.38	-	0.68	-
(ii)	Purchase of IT Spare		-	-	3.58	-
5	Purchase of Material	Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited	2.40	409.29 Credit	-	406.89 Credit
6	Balance transfer between the related parties	Andhra Cement Limited and Jaiprakash Associates Limited	772.56	-	-	772.56 Credit
7	Balance transfer between the related parties	Jaypee Power Venture Limited and Jaiprakash Associates Limited	525.10	-	-	525.10 Dr
8	Remuneration to KMP*	Shri S.B. Pant	-	-	6.53	-
		C. Stephen	-	-	4.94	-

*Excluding provision of gratuity and compensated absence

Note : The above amount are include of Goods and Service Tax, where applicable.



50. The company is exclusively engaged in the business of cement and cement related products (i.e. clinker) as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment", hence, there are no reportable business segments. However, Geographical segment is applicable as company is exporting clinker to Nepal.

At present, the company produces more clinker than required at Bhilai plant for cement production. Therefore, management had decided to sale intermediate product i.e. Clinker in the open market. Export sale is mainly to Nepal. Revenues from external customers attributed to foreign country are Rs.798.74 lakhs (Previous year Rs. 9,018.32 lakhs). Non-current assets located in foreign country Rs. NIL (Previous year Rs. NIL). Revenues from Domestic customers are Rs.20,781.52 lakhs (Previous year Rs. 21,826.13 lakhs). Non-current assets located in India Rs. 43,006.60 lakhs (Previous year Rs. 45,883.35 lakhs). Non-current assets for this purpose consist of Property, plant and equipment, Capital Work-In-Progress and Intangible Assets. The Company had made sales (net of GST) of Rs. 3335.62 (Previous Year Rs. 4233.76 lakhs) to a single party during the year for more than 10% of total sales.

51. The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits has received Indian Parliament's approval and Presidential assent in September 2020. However, the effective dates of the Code and final rules for quantifying the financial impact are yet to be notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.
52. Certain balances of Trade Receivable, Capital Advances, Advances to suppliers, Trade Payable etc. are subject to confirmations. In the opinion of the Management, no major adjustment will be required to be made in the books of account on receipt of these confirmations and subsequent to their reconciliations.
53. The impact of Covid -19 pandemic was felt across the economy and business segments. Consequent to significant opening up of the economic activity in the country, the demand for the company's products has improved compared to that during the initial phases of Covid-19 including the lock down period. The business of the Company has substantially recovered as at year end. The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from COVID-19 in the preparation of these financial statements including the recoverability of carrying amounts of financial and non-financial assets and its liquidity. Given the uncertainty because of COVID-19, the final impact on the company's assets and operations in future may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of the statements. However, the Company will continue to monitor any material changes to future economic conditions and consequent impact on its business, if any.

54. **Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III**

i) **Details of Benami property held**

No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding benami property under the the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder as at March 31,2022.

ii) **Borrowing secured against current assets**

The Company has not borrowed any money from bank or financial institution during the year against security of current assets, hence this clause is not applicable to the Company.

iii) **Willful defaulter**

The company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank, financial institution or lender as at March 31,2022.

iv) **Relationship with struck off companies**

There is no transaction during the year with or outstanding balance of the struck off companies as at March 31, 2022.

v) **Compliance with number of layers of companies**

The Company does not have any subsidiary company. Hence this, clause is not applicable.



- vi) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements**
During the year, no scheme of arrangements in relation to the company has been approved by the competent authority in terms of Section 232 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, this clause is not applicable to the company.
- vii) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium.**
During the year the Company has not advanced or lend or invested funds (either from the borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any person or entity, including foreign entity (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries
- The Company has not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entity (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries
- viii) Undisclosed income**
The company does not have any unrecorded transactions in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as Income during the year in the tax assessment under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- ix) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency**
The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the year ended March 31, 2022.
- x) Valuation of Property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets)**
The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) during the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.
- xi) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies**
There are no charges or satisfaction which are pending to be registered with the Registrar of Companies as on March 31, 2022.

54.2. Other Statutory information

- i. As per the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company was not required to spend any amount on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities during the year ended March 31, 2022.
- ii. There was no amount outstanding and due for transfer to the Investor Education and Protection Fund during the year ended March 31, 2022.
- iii. The Company has no long-term contracts including derivative contracts having material foreseeable losses as at March 31, 2022 other than those disclosed in the financial statements.
- iv. There is no Core Investment Company within the group as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.
- v. The Company has not received any whistleblower complaint during the year ended March 31, 2022.
- vi. The Company have not declared/paid any dividend during the year, hence the compliance of section 123 of the Act is not applicable.
- vii. There is neither any fraud by the Company nor on the company noticed or reported during the year.



BHILAI JAYPEE CEMENT LIMITED

CIN: U26940CT2007PLC020250

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

55. Accounting Ratios

Sl. No.	Name of the Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Ratios		Variance (%)	Explanation for where variation exceeds 25%
				F.Y 2021-22	F.Y 2020-21		
1	Current Ratio (in times)	Current assets	Current liabilities	0.11	0.13	(15.38%)	-
2	Debt – Equity Ratio (in times)	Debts(Outstanding Liabilities)	Equity (Shareholder's Fund)	-*	-*	-	-
3	Debt Service coverage ratio (in times)	Earnings available for debt service	Debt service	-**	-**	-	-
4	Return on equity (in %)	Net profit (PAT)	Average Equity (Average Shareholder's Fund)	-*	-*	-	-
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio (in times)	Cost of Goods sold	Average Inventory	13.77	13.43	(2.53%)	-
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Net sales	Average Trade Receivables	73.63	43.14	70.69%	Due to recovery/ adjustment of old balances during the year
7	Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Net purchase	Average trade payables	1.23	1.78	(30.90%)	Delays in payments to the suppliers due to paucity of fund on account of shut down of plant for 4 months.
8	Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Net sales	Working Capital	(0.81)	(0.97)	(16.49%)	
9	Net profit Margin (in %)	Net Profit	Net sales	(29.53%)	(2.80%)	(954.64%)	Due to shut down of plant for 4 months resulting in non-recovery of fixed cost and increase in manufacturing cost
10	Return on capital employed (in %)	Earnings before interest and tax	Capital employed	-*	-*	-	-
11	Return on investment (in %)	Refer (m) below		-***	-***		-

Note:

* Shareholder Funds and Capital Employed is negative, therefore, related ratios are not measured.

** Earning for available for debt services after considering qualification impact is negative, therefore, ratio is not measured.

*** No Investment made by the Company; therefore, ratio is not measured.



BIHAR JAYPEE CEMENT LIMITED

CIN: U26940CT2007PLC020250

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Definitions:

- (a) Earning for available for debt services = Profit/(loss) after taxes + Non cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortisations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Property, plant and equipment etc.
- (b) Debt (outstanding Liabilities) = Borrowings + Lease Liabilities
- (c) Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments.
- (d) Average inventory = (opening inventory balance + Closing inventory balance) / 2
- (e) Net sales = Gross sales minus sales return.
- (f) Average trade receivables = (opening trade receivables balance + Closing trade receivables balance) / 2
- (g) Net purchase = Gross purchases minus purchase return
- (h) Average trade payables = (opening trade payables balance + Closing trade payables balance) / 2
- (i) Working capital = Current assets – Currents liabilities
- (j) Earnings before interest and taxes = profit before + Finance costs (Borrowings & Lease)
- (k) Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability
- (l) Net Profit = Profit after tax before OCI
- (m) Return on Investment

$$\frac{(MV(T1) - MV(T0) - \text{Sum } [C(t)])}{(MV(T0) + \text{SUM } [W(t)*C(t)])}$$

Where,

T1 = End of time period

T0 = Beginning of time period

t = Specific date falling between T1 and T0

MV(T1) = Market Value at T1

MV(T0) = Market Value at T0

C(t) = Cash inflow, cash outflow on specific date

W(t) = Weight of the net cash flow (i.e. either net inflow or ne outflow) on day 't', calculated as $[T1 - t] / T1$ **56. Earnings per Share (EPS)**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year (before OCI) (Rs. in lakhs)	(6372.26)	(862.47)
Weighted average number of Equity Shares	379,684,800	379,684,800
Diluted average number of Equity Shares	379,684,800	379,684,800
Basic earnings per share (Rs.)	(1.68)	(0.23)
Diluted earnings per share (Rs.)	(1.68)	(0.23)
Face value of each share (Rs.)	10	10

57. The operations of manufacturing facility at Babupur Satna (M.P.) which were suspended on May 02, 2021 due to pending approval of Mining Plan from Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), have resumed on September 10, 2021.



BHILAI JAYPEE CEMENT LIMITED


CIN: U26940CT2007PLC020250

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

- 58.** Amounts in the financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees in lakhs rounded off to two decimal places as permitted by Schedule III to the Act except where otherwise stated. Figures in brackets represent corresponding previous year figures. Previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary including those as required in keeping with revised schedule III amendments.

As per our report of even date attached.

For CHATURVEDI & PARTNERS
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 307068E


Anuj Mahansaria
Partner
Membership Number. 500819

Place: New Delhi
Dated: May 24, 2022



For and on behalf of the Board


Manoj Gaur
Director
DIN 00008480


Amit Sharma
Director
DIN 00222828


Ram Bahadur Singh
Vice-chairman & CEO
DIN 00229692


Ramesh Chand Sharma
Chief Financial Officer