



**Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of
JAIPRAKASH AGRI INITIATIVES COMPANY LIMITED**

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **JAIPRAKASH AGRI INITIATIVES COMPANY LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of changes in equity and Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31st March 2022, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the 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 and its loss, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance 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.



Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

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

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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 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.

Emphasis of Matters

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

Note No.26 in the financial statements which indicate that the company has accumulated losses which has fully eroded its Net worth and the company has incurred cash loss during the current year and previous year(s) and the company current liabilities have exceeded its current assets at the balance sheet date. These conditions, along with other matters set forth in Note No. 26; indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the company ability to continue as a going concern. However, the financial statements of the company have been prepared on a going concern basis for the reasons stated in the said Note.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.



- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of changes in equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure A”. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company’s internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, no remuneration has been paid by the Company to its directors during the year;
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements. - Refer Note 25 to the Ind AS financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. The Company is not required to transfer any amount to the Investor Education and Protection Fund
 - iv. (a) 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 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 and on behalf of the Company (“Ultimate



Beneficiaries”) or provide 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 representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

2. 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 B” a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For Sharma Vats & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 031486N

(CA Manoj Vats)

Partner

M.NO. 527922

Date- 09.05.2022

Place- Noida

UDIN- 22527922AJANLX2175



ANNEXURE “A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

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

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **JAIPRAKASH AGRICULTURE INITIATIVES COMPANY 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 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor’s Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting



principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations 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.

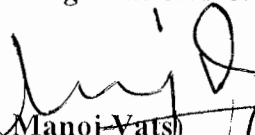
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting


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.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 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.

For Sharma Vats & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 031486N


(CA Manoj Vats)
Partner
M.NO. 527922
Date- 09.05.2022
Place- Noida
UDIN- 22527922AJANLX2175



ANNEXURE “B” referred to in paragraph 2 of our report of even date to the members of JAIPRAKASH AGRI INITIATIVES COMPANY LIMITED on the accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2022.

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

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

(B) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Intangible Assets.

(b) A substantial portion of the Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and to the best of our knowledge and information given to us, no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the title deeds of immovable Properties are held in the name of company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its properties, plant and equipment; therefore, the Clause 3(i)(d) is not applicable.

(e) As informed, the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder, therefore the Clause 3(i)(e) is not applicable.

(ii) (a) As explained to us, the inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management and no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(iii) As informed, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not given any loans, made investments, given guarantees, and security, hence Clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public. Therefore, reporting under clause (v) of CARO is not applicable to the Company

(vi) In our opinion Clause (vi) of Clause 3 of the Order relating to cost accounting records is not applicable during the period under report.



(vii) (a) As per records produced before us and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues applicable to it like, Income-tax etc, and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities, and there were no arrears of such dues at the end of the year which have remained outstanding for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) As per records produced before us there are no dues of Income-tax, Sales-tax, Wealth tax, Service tax, Customs Duty, GST, Excise Duty and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(c) As Details of dues of Income Tax and Goods and Services Tax which have not been deposited as at March 31, 2022 on account of dispute are given below:

Name of the Statute	Nature of dues	Amount of Demand (Rs. in Lakhs)	Financial Year	Forum where dispute is pending
Commercial Tax	F.Y 2011-2012	Addl. Commr. Commercial Taxes, Jabalpur	10,46,80,131/-	Commercial Tax
Commercial Tax	F.Y 2012-2013	Addl. Commr. Commercial Taxes, Jabalpur	1,99,55,649/-	Commercial Tax

(viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

(ix) (a) During the year the company has defaulted in repayment of Principal and interest to Banks and Financial institution.

Nature of borrowing, including debt securities	Name of lender*	Amount not paid on due date (Amount in Lakhs)	Whether principal or interest	No. of days delay or unpaid	Remark, if any
Term loan	IFCI LTD	2403.92	Interest	1232	-
Term loan	IFCI LTD	2646.74	Principal	1263	-

(b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority at the end of the year.

(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year. However, there are outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year

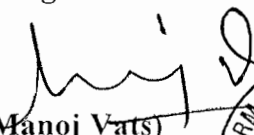


- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.
- (f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) Based on information and explanations given to us by the management, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business;
- (b) clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with directors or person connected with him which is covered by Section 192 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 874.04 Lakhs during the current year as well as Rs. 1425.26 Lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.



- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation 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, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting 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. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) CSR is not applicable to the company, Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For Sharma Vats & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 031486N


(CA Manoj Vats)

Partner

M.NO. 527922

Date- 09.05.2022

Place- Noida

UDIN- 22527922AJANLX2175



Jaiprakash Agri Initiatives Company Limited

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022

(In Rupees)

	NOTE No.	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
ASSETS			
1 NON CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	393,927,653	434,890,037
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Loans		-	-
(ii) Other Financial Assets	4	1,737,780	1,002,093
(c) Other Non-Current Assets		-	-
TOTAL		395,665,433	435,892,130
2 CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Inventories	5	6,413,050	8,168,296
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	6	442,319	442,319
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	7,900,157	4,665,811
(iii) Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	-	3,943,266
(iv) Other Financial Assets	9	41,556,576	41,669,986
(c) Other Current Assets	10	1,820,327	1,087,284
TOTAL		58,132,429	59,976,962
TOTAL ASSETS		453,797,862	495,869,092
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share Capital	11	551,000,000	551,000,000
(b) Other Equity	12	(1,850,352,013)	(1,643,968,043)
TOTAL		(1,299,352,013)	(1,092,968,043)
LIABILITIES			
1 NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	13	711,780,247	635,518,078
(b) Other Non-Current Liabilities		-	-
TOTAL		711,780,247	635,518,078
2 CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	284,556,790	308,193,643
(ii) Trade Payables	15	20,698,226	20,661,271
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	16	736,108,112	624,454,693
(b) Other Current Liabilities	17	6,500	9,450
TOTAL		1,041,369,628	953,319,057
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		453,797,862	495,869,092

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies 2

The Note nos. 1 to 38 are integral part of the Financial Statements

For and on behalf of the Board

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

For Sharma Vats & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.031486N

Manoj Vats

Partner

M.No. 527922

Place : Noida

Date : 9th May, 2022



Mukesh Gupta

Mukesh Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Alok Gaur

Alok Gaur
Director
DIN 00112520

R.K. Singh

R.K. Singh
Director
DIN 01859229

Jaiprakash Agri Initiatives Company Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31st March, 2022

	NOTE No.	2021-22	(In Rupees) 2020-21
INCOME			
Revenue From Operations		-	-
Other Income	18	271,201	284,986
TOTAL INCOME		<u>271,201</u>	<u>284,986</u>
EXPENSES			
Finance Costs	19	162,702,572	141,940,003
Depreciation & Ammortization Expenses	20	40,962,384	41,395,203
Other Expenses	21	1,234,969	871,472
Total Expenses		<u>204,899,925</u>	<u>184,206,678</u>
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		(204,628,724)	(183,921,692)
Loss due to Impairment	22	(1,755,245)	(5,159,836)
Profit/(Loss) before tax		<u>(206,383,969)</u>	<u>(189,081,528)</u>
Tax Expense:			
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year after tax		<u>(206,383,969)</u>	<u>(189,081,528)</u>
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		<u>(206,383,969)</u>	<u>(189,081,528)</u>
Earning per Equity Share	33		
Basic (In Rs.)		(3.75)	(3.43)
Diluted (In Rs.)		(3.75)	(3.43)
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	2		
The Note nos. 1 to 38 are integral part of the Financial Statements			

For and on behalf of the Board

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

For Sharma Vats & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No 031486N

Manoj Vats
Partner
M.No. 527922



Place : Noida
Date : 9th May, 2022

Mukesh Gupta
Mukesh Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Alok Gaur
Alok Gaur
Director
DIN 00112520

R.K. Singh
R.K. Singh
Director
DIN 01859229

Registered Office : Sector -128, Noida - 201304

1. Corporate Information

Jaiprakash Agri Initiative Company Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited, incorporated on 17.04.2008, had set up a Soya and Mustard processing plant at Rewa, Madhya Pradesh. The production activities have been kept in abeyance w.e.f. 01.02.2013.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Preparation of financial statements:-

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

The amendments in Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 made by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated 24.03.2021, applicable from 1st April, 2021 have been duly complied with.

(b) Revenue recognition

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

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

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue from the sale of goods are net of value added tax and exclusive of self-consumption.

Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion. When the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent that the expenses incurred are eligible to be recovered.

Interest income

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

Dividends

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

(c) Property, plant and equipment

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



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

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Leasehold Land

Leasehold lands are amortised over the period of lease. Buildings constructed on leasehold land are depreciated based on the useful life specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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

(d) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for as follows:

- i. Raw materials, construction materials, stores and spares, packing materials, stock of food and beverages, operating stores and supplies: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.
- ii. Finished goods and work in progress / Stock in Process: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a systematic allocation of fixed and variable production overheads that are incurred in converting materials into finished goods, borrowing costs of qualifying asset. In case of item rate contract, work in progress is measured on the basis of physical measurement of work actually completed as at the balance sheet date. In case of cost plus contracts, work in progress is taken as cost not billed on the contractee.

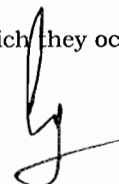
Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(e) Borrowing costs

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

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

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



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

(f) Employee benefits

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

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

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

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

(g) Leases

Finance lease

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

Operating lease

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

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

(h) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.



Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Goodwill is tested for impairment as at each Balance Sheet date and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually as at each Balance sheet date at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

(i) Provisions

General

Provisions are recognised 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 reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed (like under an insurance contract, indemnity clauses or suppliers' warranties) and the Company is solely liable to pay the liability, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement if the Company is not solely liable to pay the liability. The reimbursement of provision is only recognized when it is virtually certain that the company will receive the reimbursement.

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

Restructuring provisions

Restructuring provisions are recognised only when the Company has a constructive obligation, which is when a detailed formal plan identifies the business or part of the business concerned, the location and number of employees affected, a detailed estimate of the associated costs, and an appropriate timeline, and the employees affected have been notified of the plan's main features.

Warranties

A warranty provision is recognised for the best estimate of the expenditure that will be required to settle the company obligation of relevant goods.



Decommissioning liability

The Company records a provision for decommissioning costs with respect to manufacturing units/ project sites etc. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

Contingent Liabilities/ Contingent Assets

Contingent Liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed in the notes unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

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

Contingent liability and contingent assets are reviewed at each reporting date.

(j) Taxes on Income

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

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

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

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised

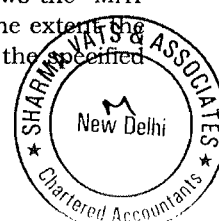
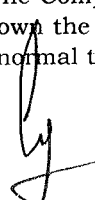
The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

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

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

Minimum Alternate Tax

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternate Tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement." The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.



(k) Non-current assets held for sale/distribution to owners and discontinued operations

The Company classifies non-current assets (or disposal groups) as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. Held for sale is classified only if the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to the terms that are usual and customary for sale for such assets (or disposal group) and its sale is highly probable i.e. Management is committed to sale, which is expected to be completed within one year from date of classification.

Sale transactions include exchanges of non-current assets for other non-current assets when the exchange has commercial substance. Non-current assets (or disposal group) that is to be abandoned are not classified as held for sale.

Non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately in the balance sheet.

Non-current assets once classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortised. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are continue to be recognised.

Non-current asset (or disposal group) is reclassified from held to sale if the criteria are no longer met. And measured at lower of:

- i. Its carrying amount before the asset (or Disposal group) was classified as held for sale, adjusted for any depreciation, amortisation or revaluations that would have been recognised had the asset (or disposal group) not been classified as held for sale, and
- ii. Its recoverable amount at the date of the subsequent decision not to sell.

Any adjustment to the carrying amount of a non-current asset that ceases to be classified as held for sale is charged to profit or loss from continuing operations in the period in which criteria are no longer met.

A disposal group qualifies as discontinued operation if it is a component of an entity that either has been disposed off, or is classified as held for sale, and:

- i. Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations,
- ii. Is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or
- iii. Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the statement of profit and loss.

(l) Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

(m) Earnings per share

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



(n) Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

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

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

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



(o) Convertible Preference Shares/ Bonds

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

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

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

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

(p) Financial instruments

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

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets are classified in four categories:

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

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

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

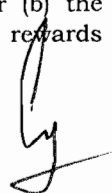
iv. Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily de-recognised when:

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

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



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

Impairment of financial assets

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

- i. Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost, e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.
- ii. Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- iii. Lease receivables under Ind AS 116
- iv. Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115
- v. Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL
- vi. Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

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

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 116

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial liabilities

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

Subsequent measurement

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



Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

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

Loans and borrowings

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

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

Derecognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets

The company reclassify all affected financial assets prospectively when, and only when company changes its business model for managing financial assets but financial liability is not reclassified in any case.



NOTE 3- Property, Plant and Equipment

(In Rupees)

Particulars	Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fittings	Office Equipments	Vehicles	Computers	Total
Gross Block								
As at 1st April, 2020	5,416,005	333,292,037	886,776,577	6,453,611	10,209,731	2,501,277	11,774,381	1,256,423,619
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2021	5,416,005	333,292,037	886,776,577	6,453,611	10,209,731	2,501,277	11,774,381	1,256,423,619
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2022	5,416,005	333,292,037	886,776,577	6,453,611	10,209,731	2,501,277	11,774,381	1,256,423,619
Depreciation								
As at 1st April, 2020	-	88,583,404	663,095,622	5,788,861	9,107,360	2,376,213	11,186,920	780,138,380
Depreciation for the year	-	10,696,359	29,944,746	326,544	427,554	-	-	41,395,203
As at 31st March, 2021	-	99,279,763	693,040,368	6,115,405	9,534,914	2,376,213	11,186,920	821,533,582
Depreciation for the year	-	10,696,356	29,944,925	69,321	251,782	-	-	40,962,384
As at 31st March, 2022	-	109,976,119	722,985,293	6,184,726	9,786,696	2,376,213	11,186,920	862,495,966
Net Block:								
As at 31st March, 2021	5,416,005	234,012,274	193,736,209	338,207	674,817	125,064	587,461	434,890,037
As at 31st March, 2022	5,416,005	223,315,918	163,791,284	268,886	423,035	125,064	587,461	393,927,653



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(In Rupees)

As at 31.03.2022 As at 31.03.2021

NOTE 4**OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS**

Term Deposits with Banks (Pledged with Government Departments) (maturity more than 12 months)	1,548,853	837,185
Security Deposit with Govt Departments	187,834	164,587
Interest accrued on Fixed Deposits & others	1,093	321
	1,737,780	1,002,093

NOTE 5**INVENTORIES**

Raw Materials	2,678,465	3,500,064
Stores & Spare Parts	3,734,585	4,668,232
	6,413,050	8,168,296

NOTE 6**TRADE RECEIVABLES**

Trade Receivables, Considered Good-Unsecured	442,319	442,319
	442,319	442,319

Trade Receivables - Ageing schedule as on 31.03.2022

Outstanding for following Periods from due date of payment #						
Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 -2 years	2 -3 years	more than 3 years	Total
Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	442,319	442,319
Total	-	-	-	-	442,319	442,319

Trade Receivables - Ageing schedule as on 31.03.2021

Outstanding for following Periods from due date of payment #						
Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 -2 years	2 -3 years	more than 3 years	Total
Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	442,319	442,319
Total	-	-	-	-	442,319	442,319

Considered due from the date of the transaction wherever due date of payment has not been specified.

NOTE 7**CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

Cash and Bank Balances:

Cash in hand

- -

Balances with Scheduled Banks:

- In Current Accounts

3,813,014 4,031,009

Term Deposits with maturity less than 3 months

4,087,143 * 6,34,802

* Pledged as security

7,900,157 4,665,811

NOTE 8**BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

Term Deposits with Banks (maturity less than 12 months)

- 3,943,266

- 3,943,266

NOTE 9**OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS**

Claim & Refund Receivable (from Govt.)

41,548,000 41,548,000

Interest accrued on Fixed Deposits

2,026 1,889

Receivables from Related Parties

- 113,547

Security Deposits

6,550 6,550

41,556,576 41,669,986

NOTE 10**OTHER CURRENT ASSETS**

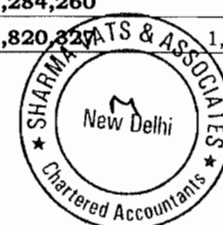
Tax Deducted at Source

536,067 531,545

Prepaid Expenses

1,284,260 555,739

1,820,327 1,087,284



NOTE No. "11"	31st March, 2022		31st March, 2021	
	Number	Rs.	Number	Rs.
SHARE CAPITAL				
Authorised				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	100,000,000	1,000,000,000	100,000,000	1,000,000,000
Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000,000
Total		2,000,000,000		2,000,000,000
	31st March, 2022		31st March, 2021	
	Number	Rs.	Number	Rs.
Issued, Subscribed & Fully Paid up				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid-up	55,100,000	551,000,000	55,100,000	551,000,000
Total	55,100,000	551,000,000	55,100,000	551,000,000

NOTE 11.1 : Reconciliation of the number of Equity shares outstanding

Particulars	31st March, 2022		31st March, 2021	
	Number	Rs.	Number	Rs.
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each				
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	55,100,000	551,000,000	55,100,000	551,000,000
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	55,100,000	551,000,000	55,100,000	551,000,000

NOTE 11.2 : The rights attached to equity shares

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

NOTE 11.3 : The shares held by the holding company

Name of the shareholder	31st March, 2022		31st March, 2021	
	Number of shares held		Number of shares held	
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each				
Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited, the holding company	55,100,000		55,100,000	

NOTE 11.4 : The shares held by the shareholders more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the company.

Name of the shareholder	31st March, 2022		31st March, 2021	
	Number of shares held	% of holding	Number of shares held	% of holding
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each				
Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited, the holding company (inclusive of shares held by nominee shareholders)	55,100,000	100	55,100,000	100

NOTE 11.5 : Equity Shares held by the Promoters as at 31.03.2022

Name of the Shareholder	As at 31st March, 2022			As at 31st March, 2021		
	No. of equity shares held	% of total shares	% Change during Year	No. of equity shares held	% of total shares	% Change during Year
Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited (inclusive of shares held by nominee shareholders)						
Opening Balance	55,100,000	100%	0.00%	55,100,000	100%	0.00%
Acquired during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	55,100,000	100%	0.00%	55,100,000	100%	0.00%

NOTE 11.6 : Loan of Rs. 2.65 Crores (Rs. 2.53 Crores Outstanding as on 31.03.2022) availed by Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited, the holding company from SREI Equipment Finance Limited is collaterally secured by pledging of 5.51 Crores Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each held in the company.

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(In Rupees)

NOTE 12 - OTHER EQUITY	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Equity Component of Preference Shares	256,675,093	256,675,093
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	(1,900,643,137)	(1,711,561,609)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(206,383,969)	(189,081,528)
	(1,850,352,013)	(1,643,968,043)

NOTE 13**OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES**

Unsecured Loan (Liability Component of Preference Shares)	711,780,247	635,518,078
	711,780,247	635,518,078

NOTE 14**BORROWINGS****Secured****Current maturities of Long Term Debt**

Corporate Loan from IFCI Limited	284,556,790	308,193,643
	284,556,790	308,193,643

(a) Corporate Loan of **Rs.28,45,56,790/-** from IFCI Limited (Previous Year Rs.30,81,93,643/-) together with all interest, other charges, dues and costs payable to the Lenders under the Agreement and Financing documents are secured by first pari-passu mortgage and hypothecation of all immovable properties / assets, movables pertaining to the Project (both present and future) and collaterally secured by 2nd charge on Current Assets i.e. Book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, commissions, revenues and any nature whatsoever arising, intangibles, goodwill, uncalled capital (present and future).

Terms of repayment: Corporate Loan from IFCI Limited is Repayable in 16 quarterly instalments after the moratorium period of 2 years from date of 1st disbursement i.e. 31.03.2016

(b) Notice dated 12.04.2019 received from IFCI Limited, U/S 13(2) of The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 to recover entire principal amount of loan together with interest and all other monies outstanding on 31.03.2019. Accordingly, entire outstanding of Term Loan of IFCI has been considered under the head Current Liability as per IND AS 10.

(c) Charge(s) created on 30.03.2016 and 12.02.2018 have been registered in favour of IFCI Limited for its Corporate Loan of Rs. 35 Crores vide SRN No. G02351435 and G77128320 and Charge identification No. 100022926 & 100155245 respectively.

(d) Charge in respect of Term Loan of Rs. 10.00 Crore availed by the Company from Srei Equipment Finance Limited created on 03.11.2017 registered vide SRN No. G83341131 and charge identification No. 100168408 stands fully paid along with interest thereon and nothing is outstanding as on 31.03.2022, but Form CHG-4 for Satisfaction of the Charge could not be filed as No Dues Certificate from Srei Equipment Finance Limited is still awaited, hence the same is appearing on MCA data base.

NOTE 15**TRADE PAYABLES**

Sundry Creditors :

Micro and Small Enterprises

Others	20,698,226	20,661,271
	20,698,226	20,661,271

Trade Payable - Ageing as on 31.03.2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following Periods from due date of payment #				
	Less than 1 year	1 -2 years	2 -3 years	more than 3 years	Total
a) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others	64,580	-	-	20,633,646	20,698,226
Total	64,580	-	-	20,633,646	20,698,226

Trade Payable - Ageing as on 31.03.2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following Periods from due date of payment #				
	Less than 1 year	1 -2 years	2 -3 years	more than 3 years	Total
a) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others	27,625	-	-	20,633,646	20,661,271
Total	27,625	-	-	20,633,646	20,661,271

Considered due from the date of the transaction wherever due date of payment has not been specified.



(In Rupees)

As at 31.03.2022 As at 31.03.2021

NOTE 16**OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES**

Interest accrued and due	240,392,468	166,872,966
Interest accrued but not due	4,296,962	3,739,208
Other Payables:-		
Payable to Related Parties	491,114,409	453,833,256
Others	304,273	9,263
	736,108,112	624,454,693

NOTE 17**OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES**

TDS Payable	6,500	9,450
	6,500	9,450

2021-22 2020-21

NOTE 18**OTHER INCOME**

Interest	271,201	284,986
	271,201	284,986

NOTE 19**FINANCE COST**

Interest on Term Loans	86,440,403	73,848,780
Interest on Liability component of Preference Shares	76,262,169	68,091,223
	162,702,572	141,940,003

NOTE 20**DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES**

Depreciation	40,962,384	41,395,203
	40,962,384	41,395,203

NOTE 21**OTHER EXPENSES**

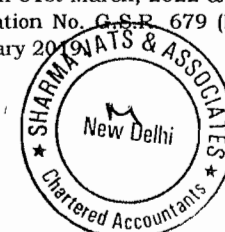
Rates & Taxes	1,868	16,864
Insurance	682,027	606,259
Travelling & Conveyance	660	3,500
Legal & Professional Charges	504,484	201,799
Miscellaneous Expenses	5,810	6,470
Auditors' Remuneration		
Audit Fee	29,500	29,500
Certification Charges	10,620	7,080
	1,234,969	871,472

NOTE 22**LOSS DUE TO IMPAIRMENT**

Raw Material (Inventories)	1,755,245	5,159,836
	1,755,245	5,159,836

NOTE 23**Contingent Liabilities not provided for :**Entry Tax Matters under Appeal **Rs.16,61,83,780/-** (Previous year -Rs.16,61,83,780/-)Amount Deposited under Protest **Rs.4,15,48,000/-** (Previous year - Rs.4,15,48,000/-)Income Tax Matters under Appeal **Rs.8,36,937/-** (Previous year -Rs. 8,36,937/-)**NOTE 24**

As per the information available with the Company, the Company has no dues to any supplier as on 31st March, 2022 & 31st March, 2021 under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 in terms of Notification No. G.S.R. 679 (E) dated 4th September, 2015 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs read with notification dated 22nd January 2019.



NOTE 25**Deferred Tax Asset (net)**

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
(a) Deferred tax Asset		
Income Tax Loss	424,842,317	377,294,429
	424,842,317	377,294,429
(b) Deferred tax Liability		
Depreciation	40,503,098	42,063,307
	40,503,098	42,063,307
Deferred Tax Asset (Net)	Total (a - b)	
	384,339,219	335,231,122

Note : Deferred tax Assets **Rs. 38,43,39,219/-** (Previous year Rs. 33,52,31,122/-) have not been recognised for the carrying forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits as future taxable profit are not envisaged to be available against which such unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

NOTE 26

The accumulated losses of the company as at 31st March, 2022 amounting to Rs. 185,03,52,013/-, as per financial statements prepared on going concern basis are more than the issued and paid up share capital of Rs. 55,10,00,000/- of the company and thus eroded the net worth of company to negative. The company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the continuing financial support of the ultimate Holding Company (Previous year: Rs. 164,39,68,043/-).

NOTE 27**Impairment of Assets**

The Company has carried out valuation of Fixed Assets and Inventories during the year and losses due to impairment of Inventories have been provided for during the year based on the realisable value of the inventories as per valuation carried out by the Company through a registered Valuer.

NOTE 28**Provision for Gratuity, Leave Encashment and Provident Fund**

Since there are no employees, Provident Fund, Gratuity and Leave Encashment not applicable during the year.

NOTE - 29 - Related Party Disclosures, as required in terms of "Indian Accounting Standard [IND AS] -24" are given below:**I Relationships:****a) Holding Companies:**

- (i) Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited
- (ii) Jaiprakash Associates Limited (Holding company of Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited)

b) Fellow Subsidiary Companies [including their subsidiaries]:

- (i) Jaypee Infratech Limited (its status as subsidiary of Jaiprakash Associates Limited is subject to the Order dated 24.03.2021 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India).
- (ii) Jaypee Fertilizers & Industries Limited
- (iii) Jaypee Cement Hockey (India) Limited
- (iv) Jaypee Ganga Infrastructure Corporation Limited
- (v) Jaypee Assam Cement Limited
- (vi) Bhilai Jaypee Cement Limited.
- (vii) Gujarat Jaypee Cement & Infrastructure Limited.
- (viii) Himalayan Expressway Limited.
- (ix) Jaypee Infrastructure Development Limited
- (x) Himalayaputra Aviation Limited
- (xi) Jaypee Healthcare Limited (subsidiary of Jaypee Infratech Limited) (its status as subsidiary of Jaypee Infratech Limited is subject to the Order dated 24.03.2021 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India).
- (xii) Jaypee Agra Vikas Limited
- (xiii) Yamuna Expressway Tolling Limited
- (xiv) Jaypee Uttar Bharat Vikas Private Limited.
- (xv) Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Limited.



(c) Associate Companies:

- (i) Jaypee Infra Ventures Private Limited
- (ii) JIL Information Technology Limited (subsidiary of Jaypee Infra Ventures Private Limited).
- (iii) Mahabhadra Constructions Limited (subsidiary of Jaypee Infra Ventures Private Limited).
- (iv) Indesign Enterprises Private Limited (subsidiary of Jaypee Infra Ventures Private Limited)
- (v) Andhra Cements Limited. (subsidiary of Mahabhadra Constructions Limited).
- (vi) Tiger Hills Holiday Resort Private Limited (subsidiary of Mahabhadra Constructions Limited).
- (vii) Gaur & Nagi Limited (subsidiary of JIL Information Technology Limited).
- (viii) Quality Health and Education Private Limited (w.e.f. 21.03.2022) (subsidiary of JIL Information Technology Limited)
- (ix) Ibonshourne Limited (subsidiary of Indesign Enterprises Private Limited)
- (x) RPJ Minerals Private Limited
- (xi) Sarveshwari Stone Products Private Limited (subsidiary of RPJ Minerals Private Limited).
- (xii) Rock Solid Cement Limited (subsidiary of RPJ Minerals Private Limited).
- (xiii) Madhya Pradesh Jaypee Minerals Limited.
- (xiv) MP Jaypee Coal Limited.
- (xv) MP Jaypee Coal Fields Limited.
- (xvi) Sonebhadra Minerals Private Limited.
- (xvii) Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited
- (xviii) Jaypee Arunachal Power Limited (A subsidiary of Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited)
- (xix) Sangam Power Generation Company Limited (A subsidiary of Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited)
- (xx) Jaypee Meghalaya Power Limited (A subsidiary of Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited)
- (xxi) Bina Mines and Supply Limited (w.e.f. 07.07.2021) (formerly Bina Power Supply Limited) (A subsidiary of Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited)

d) Key Management Personnel :

- (i) Shri Alok Gaur, Director
- (ii) Smt. Urvashi Gaur, Director (upto 04.02.2022)
- (iii) Shri R.K.Singh, Director
- (iv) Smt. Sambhu Nath Singh, Director (w.e.f. 05.02.2022)
- (v) Shri Mukesh Gupta, CFO

e) Key Management Personnel of holding companies:

- (i) Shri Jaiprakash Gaur, Director
- (ii) Shri Manoj Gaur, Executive Chairman & CEO
- (iii) Shri Sunil Kumar Sharma, Executive Vice Chairman
- (iv) Shri Raj Narayan Bhardwaj, Independent Director
- (v) Ms. Homai A. Daruwalla, Independent Director
- (vi) Shri Kailash Nath Bhandari, Independent Director
- (vii) Shri Satish Charan Kumar Patne, Independent Director
- (viii) Shri Keshav Prasad Rau, Independent Director
- (ix) Shri Tilak Raj Kakkar, Independent Director
- (x) Shri Ravindra Kumar Singh, Director
- (xi) Shri Pankaj Gaur, Managing Director (Construction)
- (xii) Shri Ranvijay Singh, Whole-time Director
- (xiii) Shri R B Singh, Director (Finance) (w.e.f. 12.02.2022)
- (xiv) Dr. Pramod Kumar Agrawal (w.e.f. 12.02.2022)
- (xv) Shri Naveen Kumar Singh, Director
- (xvi) Shri M.N.Jha, Director
- (xvii) Smt Raina Dora, Director
- (xviii) Shri R.S.Kuchhal, Company Secretary

- Notes: (a) Related party relationships are as identified by the company and relied upon by the Auditors.
(b) No transactions during the year were carried out with KMPs and their relatives.
(c) Transactions carried out with related parties referred to above were in the ordinary course of business.

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

(In Rupees)	
Nature of Transactions	Referred in (a) above
Advance received (Net)	37,167,606
	(26,685,166)
Receivable	-
	(113,547)
Payable	491,114,409
	(453,833,256)

Previous year figures are given in brackets



NOTE 30

Fair Value Measurement

(i) Financial instruments by category

(In Rupees)

	31.03.2022		31.03.2021	
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Amortised Cost
Financial Assets				
Trade Receivables	-	442,319	-	442,319
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	7,900,157	-	4,665,811
Bank Balance Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	-	3,943,266
Other Financial Assets	-	43,294,356	-	42,672,079
Total Financial Assets	-	51,636,832	-	51,723,475
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings		284,556,790		308,193,643
Trade Payables	-	20,698,226	-	20,661,271
Other Financial Liabilities	-	1,447,888,359	-	1,259,972,771
Total Financial Liabilities	-	1,753,143,375	-	1,588,827,685

Fair value hierarchy

The fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value as on 31st March 2022 : **Not Applicable**

NOTE 31

Financial Risk Management

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

(A) Credit Risk

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

Credit risk management

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

Credit risk exposure

The allowance for life time ECL on trade receivables and other receivables for the period ended March 31, 2022 and for the year ended March 31, 2021 are NIL.

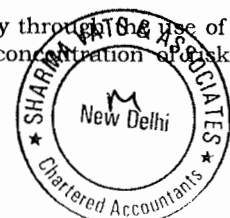
Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and bank balances is limited as the Company generally invest in deposits with banks.

(B) Liquidity Risk

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

(i) Liquidity risk management

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans, debentures, bonds and finance lease. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low.



The Company regularly monitors the rolling forecasts to ensure it has sufficient cash on an on-going basis to meet operational needs. Any short term surplus cash generated, over and above the amount required for working capital management and other operational requirements, is retained as cash and cash equivalents (to the extent required) and any excess is invested in interest bearing term deposits.

(ii) Maturity of financial liabilities

The detail of contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as on 31st March 2022 are as follows:

(In Rs.)

Particulars	Less than one year	More than one year	Total
Financial Liabilities	-	711,780,247	711,780,247
Borrowings	284,556,790	-	284,556,790
Trade payables	20,698,226	-	20,698,226
Other Financial Liabilities	736,108,112	-	736,108,112
Total financial liabilities	1,041,363,128	711,780,247	1,753,143,375

The detail of contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as on 31st March 2021 are as follows:

(In Rs.)

Particulars	Less than one year	More than one year	Total
Financial Liabilities	-	635,518,078	635,518,078
Borrowings	308,193,643	-	308,193,643
Trade payables	20,661,271	-	20,661,271
Other Financial Liabilities	624,454,693	-	624,454,693
Total financial liabilities	953,309,607	635,518,078	1,588,827,685

(C) Market Risk

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

(i) Foreign Currency Risk

There is no Foreign Currency Loan as on 31.03.2022, hence not applicable.

(ii) Interest Rate Risk

The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The Company do not have fixed rate borrowings.

Interest Rate Risk Management

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

(iii) Price Risk

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

Price Risk Management

There is no investment as on 31.03.2022, hence not applicable.

NOTE 32

Capital management

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



(In Rupees)		
Particulars	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
Other Financial Liabilities	1,447,888,359	1,259,972,771
Borrowing	284,556,790	308,193,643
Trade payables	20,698,226	20,661,271
	1,753,143,375	1,588,827,685
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(7,900,157)	(4,665,811)
(a) Net debt	1,745,243,218	1,584,161,874
Total Equity	(1,299,352,013)	(1,092,968,043)
(b) Total equity plus net debt	445,891,205	491,193,831
Gearing ratio (a/b)	391%	323%

NOTE 33

Earnings Per Equity Share (EPS) in accordance with Accounting Standard (IND AS -33)

	(In Rupees)	
	2021-22	2020-21
Net Profit / (Loss) after tax for the Year (In Rs.)	(206,383,969)	(189,081,528)
Weighted average number of equity shares for earning per share computation		
Number of Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	55,100,000	55,100,000
Number of Equity Shares allotted during the year	-	-
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares allotted during the year	-	-
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares at the end of the year	55,100,000	55,100,000
Earnings per Equity Shares		
Basic (in Rs.)	(3.75)	(3.43)
Diluted (in Rs.)	(3.75)	(3.43)

NOTE 34

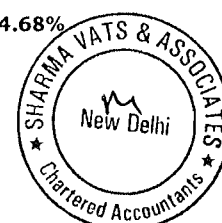
Ratios as per Schedule III requirement

		2021-2022	2020-2021
(a) Current Ratio			
Numerator	Current Assets	58,132,429	59,976,962
Denominator	Current Liabilities	1,041,369,628	953,319,057
Ratio		0.0558:1	0.0629:1
%Change		-11.27%	
(b) Debt Equity Ratio			
Numerator	Long Term Borrowings + Short Term Borrowings	284,556,790	308,193,643
Denominator	Shareholders Funds	(1,299,352,013)	(1,092,968,043)
Ratio		-0.2190:1	-0.2820:1
%Change		-22.33%	
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio			
Numerator	EBIDTA*	(2,963,347)	(6,028,170)
Denominator	Principal repayments of Long term borrowings & Interest	165,383,592	152,473,909
Ratio		-0.0179:1	-0.0395:1
%Change		★ -54.68%	

* Interest income on Fixed Deposits not considered

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(d) Return on Equity Ratio

Numerator	Net Profit after Taxes	(206,383,969)	(189,081,528)
Denominator	Shareholders' Equity	(1,299,352,013)	(1,092,968,043)
Ratio		-0.1588:1	-0.1730:1
%Change		-8.19%	

(e) Return on Capital Employed

Numerator	Earning before Interest and Taxes	(43,681,397)	(47,141,525)
Denominator	Capital Employed	(587,571,766)	(457,449,965)
Ratio		-0.0743:1	-0.1031:1
%Change		★ -27.86%	

(f) Inventory Turnover Ratio Not Applicable

(g) Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio Not Applicable

(h) Trade Payables Turnover Ratio Not Applicable

(i) Net Capital Turnover Ratio Not Applicable

(j) Net Profit Ratio Not Applicable

(k) Return on Investment Not Applicable

★ There were no operations during the year, hence this variation

Note 35**Other Information****Additional Information, as per notification dated 24.03.2021 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs**

(a) Title deeds of the land are held in the name of the Company.

(b) No Loans / advances have been granted to Directors/KMPs.

(c) The company does not hold any benami property.

(d) The company has not been termed as wilful defaulter.

(e) The company has not dealt with any stuck off company.

(f) The company does not have subsidiary, therefore compliance with layers of companies is not applicable.

(g) Utilization of share premium, compliance with scheme of Arrangement and Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the company.

(h) The company has not dealt with crypto currency or virtual currency.

NOTE 36

All figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.

NOTE 37

Previous Year's figures have been re-grouped / re-cast / re-arranged, wherever considered necessary.

NOTE 38

These Financial Statements were approved by Board of Directors at its Meeting held on 9th May, 2022 at the Registered office, Sector-128, Noida- 201304

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

For Sharma Vats & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.031486N

Manoj Vats
Partner
M.No. 527922



Place : Noida
Date : 9th May, 2022

Mukesh Gupta

Mukesh Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

For and on behalf of the Board

Alok Gaur
Alok Gaur
Director
DIN 00112520

R.K. Singh
R.K. Singh
Director
DIN 01859229

Registered Office: Sector-128, Noida - 201304

Jaiprakash Agri Initiatives Company Limited

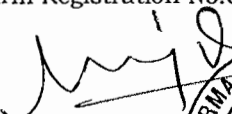
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022


Particulars	2021-22	(In Rupees) 2020-21
(A) Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Net Loss as per Statement of Profit & Loss	(206,383,969)	(189,081,528)
Add Back		
Depreciation	40,962,384	41,395,203
Loss due to Impairment	1,755,245	5,159,836
Finance Costs	162,702,572	141,940,003
Operating profit/(Loss) before working capital changes	(963,768)	(586,486)
Add:		
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Financial assets	113,410	(1,362)
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Current assets	(733,043)	32,438
(Increase) / Decrease in Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash equivalents	3,943,266	503,888
(Increase) / Decrease in (Non-Current) Other Financial assets	(735,687)	(129,629)
Deduct:		
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade payables	36,955	625
Increase / (Decrease) in Other current liabilities	(2,950)	(581,170)
Increase / (Decrease) in Other financial liabilities	76,262,169	68,091,223
Increase / (Decrease) in (Current) Other financial liabilities	111,653,419	70,044,081
Net Cashflow from Operating Activities	189,573,771	137,373,608
(B) Cash Flow from Investing Activities	-	-
(C) Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Increase / (Decrease) in borrowings	(23,636,853)	5,765,732
Finance Costs	(162,702,572)	(141,940,003)
Net Cashflow from Financing Activities	(186,339,425)	(136,174,271)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents (A+B+C)	3,234,346	1,199,337
Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	4,665,811	3,466,475
Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the year	7,900,157	4,665,811
	3,234,346	1,199,337

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

For Sharma Vats & Associates

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.031486N


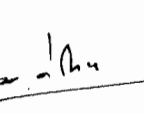

Manoj Vats
Partner
M.No. 527922



Place : Noida
Date : 9th May,2022

For and on behalf of the Board


Mukesh Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

 
Alok Gaur **R.K.Singh**
Director Director
DIN 00112520 DIN 01859229

Registered Office: Sector- 128, Noida - 201304

Jaiprakash Agri Initiatives Company Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity and Other Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2022

A. Equity Share Capital

(In Rupees)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Balance at the beginning of the year	551,000,000	551,000,000
Changes during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	551,000,000	551,000,000

B. Other Equity

Particulars	2021-22			2020-21		
	Retained earning	Equity component of Preference shares	Total Equity	Retained earning	Equity component of Preference shares	Total Equity
Balance at the beginning of the year	(1,900,643,137)	256,675,093	(1,643,968,043)	(1,711,561,609)	256,675,093	(1,454,886,516)
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year	(206,383,969)	-	(206,383,969)	(189,081,528)	-	(189,081,528)
Balance at the end of the year	(2,107,027,106)	256,675,093	(1,850,352,013)	(1,900,643,137)	256,675,093	(1,643,968,043)

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

For Sharma Vats & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 031486N

Manoj Vats
Partner
M.No. 527922



Mukesh Gupta

Mukesh Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

For and on behalf of the Board

Alok Gaur
Alok Gaur
Director
DIN 00112520

R.K. Singh
R.K. Singh
Director
DIN 01859229

Place : Noida
Date : 9th May, 2022

Registered Office: Sector-128, Noida - 201304