



**Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of
JAYPEE CEMENT CORPORATION LIMITED**

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **JAYPEE CEMENT CORPORATION LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of changes in equity and Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31st March 2023, 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, 2023 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.



If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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:

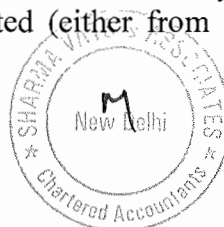
1. Confirmations/ Reconciliation of balances of certain secured & unsecured loans, balances with banks, trade receivables, trade and other payables (including capital creditors) and loans and advances are pending. The management is confident that on confirmation / reconciliation there will not be any material impact on the financial statements.
2. We draw the attention to the following matters in the notes to the financial statements:

Note No.38 in the financial statements indicates that the company has accumulated losses. The company's ability to continue as a Going Concern is dependent upon the financial support of the holding Company. Therefore, the financial statements of the company have been prepared on a going concern basis for the reasons stated in the said Note.



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, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2023 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 36 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



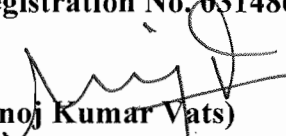
premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or 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.

- v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.
- vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company with effect from April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.
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 Kumar Vats)
Partner
M.NO. 527922
Date- 25/05/2023
Place- NEW DELHI
UDIN- 23527922BGXBOB3978



ANNEXURE “A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

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

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **JAYPEE CEMENT CORPORATION LIMITED** (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2023 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, 2023, 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 Kumar Vats)

Partner

M.NO. 527922

Date- 25/05/2023

Place- NEW DELHI

UDIN- 23527922BGXBOB3978



ANNEXURE “B” referred to in paragraph 2 of our report of even date to the members of JAYPEE CEMENT CORPORATION LIMITED on the accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2023.

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:

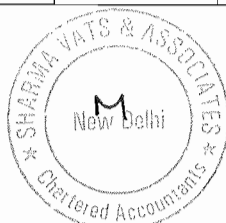
(i) (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company did not have any Intangible Assets, therefore clause 3 (i)(a)(B) of the order is not applicable.

(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, except as given below the title deeds of immovable Properties are held in the name of company

Description of property	Gross carrying value (Rs. In Lakhs)	Asset held in name of	Whether held in name of promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period during which it was not held in name of the Company	Reason for not being held in name of company
FREEHOLD LAND – CHUNAR	30.03	Jaiprakash Associates Limited	Yes	01-06-2012	Land transfer after demerger as per scheme of arrangement
FREEHOLD LAND – SADWA KHURD	1,279.94	Jaiprakash Associates Limited	Yes	01-06-2012	Land transfer after demerger as per scheme of arrangement
FREEHOLD LAND – HEAVY ENGINEERING WORKS	870.41	Jaiprakash Associates Limited	Yes	01-06-2012	Land transfer after demerger as per scheme of arrangement



FREEHOLD LAND – JAYPEE HITECH CASTING CENTRE	17,94.19	Jaiprakash Associates Limited	Yes	01-06- 2012	Land transfer after demerger as per scheme of arrangement
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(d) The Company has not revalued its properties, plant and equipment during the year; 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) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the companies Act 2013. We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the company pursuant to the companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules 2014, as amended prescribed by the Central Government under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act 2013, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate and complete. The cost audit report for the FY 2022-23 is yet to be concluded at the time of submission of our 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.



(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable except the followings:

Building and Other Constructions Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 – Rs. 30.79 Lacs

Goods & Service Tax (including Interest) – Rs. 1702.85 Lacs

Provident fund – 18.70 Lacs

Professional Tax – Rs. 0.06 Lacs

TDS – 52.57 Lacs

TCS – 0.37 Lacs

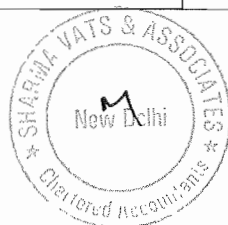
(c) As Details of dues of Income Tax and Goods and Services Tax which have not been deposited as at March 31, 2023 on account of dispute are given below:

Name of the Statute	Nature of dues	Amount of Demand (Rs. in Lakhs)	Financial Year	Forum where dispute is Pending
Central Excise	Tax	1,584.79	2006-2018	Tribunal
Central Excise	Tax	7.81	2011-2017	Superintendent
Central Excise	Tax	1,542.45	2009-2014	Supreme Court
Central Excise	Tax	54.25	2012-2015	Commissioner of Customs
Commercial tax	Penalty	16.61	2015-2016	Commissionerate
Commercial tax	Penalty	140.69	2014-2017	Tribunal
Gujarat Green Cess	Cess	73.56	2011-2012	Supreme Court
Entry Tax (AP)	Tax	195.75	2017-2017	High Court
VAT & CST	Penalty	94.31	2014-2016	Commissionerate
Income Tax Act, 1961	Penalty	13172.09	2016-17	CIT (Appeals)

(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	Name of lender*	Amount not paid on due date	Whether principal or interest	No. of days delay or unpaid	Remark, if any



securities		(Amount in Lacs)			
Term loan	Asset Care and Reconstruction Enterprise Limited (Yes Bank Ltd)	28540.43	Principal	2100	-
Term loan	Srei Equipment Finance Limited	96.27	Principal	453	-
Term loan	Asset Care and Reconstruction Enterprise Limited (Yes Bank Ltd)	17,478.80	Interest	2100	-
Term loan	Srei Equipment Finance Limited	31.63	Interest	393	

(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 applied term loans for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(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.

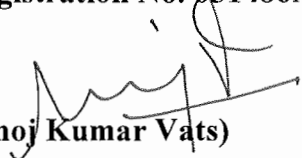


- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) Based on information and explanations given to us by the management, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 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) We have considered, the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.
- (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 loss of Rs. 10,865.96 Lacs during the current year as well as Rs. 2631.96 Lacs 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 Kumar Vats)
Partner**

M.NO. 527922

Date- 25/05/2023

Place- NEW DELHI

UDIN- 23527922BGXBOB3978



Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in Laacs)

	NOTE No.	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
ASSETS			
[A] NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3(a)	88,803	92,875
(b) Capital Work-in-Progress	3(b)	14,235	19,582
(c) Financial Assets :			
(i) Investments	4	-	10
(ii) Other financial assets	5	2,874	2,799
(d) Other Non-Current Assets	6	9,467	11,975
TOTAL		115,379	127,241
[B] CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Inventories	7	1,178	3,707
(b) Financial Assets :			
(i) Trade Receivables	8	36	413
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	104	1,458
(iii) Bank Balances other than cash and cash equivalents	10	232	251
(iv) Loans	11	-	-
(v) Other financial assets	12	12,470	9,417
(c) Other Current Assets	13	4,780	7,537
TOTAL		18,800	22,783
TOTAL ASSETS		134,179	150,024
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
[A] EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share Capital	14	62,750	62,750
(b) Other Equity	15	(171,412)	(136,905)
TOTAL		(108,662)	(74,155)
[B] LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	1,902	2,509
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	17	162,307	143,665
(b) Provisions	18	319	336
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities [Net]	19	12,659	12,402
(d) Other Non-Current Liabilities	20	319	330
TOTAL		177,506	159,242
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	21	29,902	30,344
(ii) Lease Liabilities	22	-	8
(iii) Trade Payables	23	2,636	1,909
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	24	29,803	28,280
(b) Other Current Liabilities	25	2,969	4,353
(c) Provisions	26	25	43
TOTAL		65,335	64,937
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		134,179	150,024

Summary of significant Accounting Policies. 2

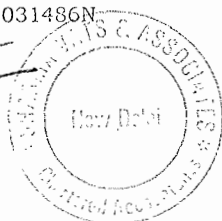
The Note nos. 1 to 54 are integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board

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

Manoj Vats
Partner
M.No. 527922



Manoj Gaur
Chairman
DIN: 00008480

Alok Gaur
Director
DIN: 00112520

Sudhir Kumar Shukla
Chief Financial Officer

R S Kuchhal
Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: 25th May, 2023

Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited

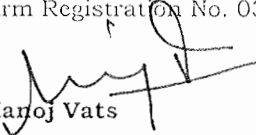
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2023

	NOTE No.	2022-23	2021-22
(Rs. in Lacs)			
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	27	5,909	18,479
Other Income	28	310	886
TOTAL INCOME		6,219	19,365
EXPENSES			
Cost of Materials Consumed	29	1,605	9,836
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods & Work-in-Progress	30	2,288	420
Manufacturing Expenses	31	410	1,171
Employee Benefits Expense	32	2,255	2,476
Finance Costs	33	22,149	17,413
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	34	4,072	4,152
Other Expenses	35	7,724	5,136
Total Expenses		40,503	40,604
Profit / (Loss) before tax		(34,284)	(21,239)
Tax Expense			
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax Reversed (Net)		(258)	(523)
Profit / (Loss) for the year after tax		(34,542)	(21,762)
Other comprehensive Income			
Other comprehensive income for the Year		35	(35)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		(34,507)	(21,797)
Earnings per Equity Share			
Basic (In Rs.)	46	(5.50)	(3.47)
Diluted (In Rs.)		(5.50)	(3.47)
Summary of significant Accounting Policies.	2		

The Note nos. 1 to 54 are integral part of the Financial Statements

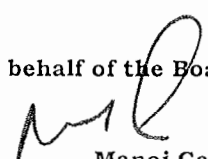
As per our report of even date attached

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

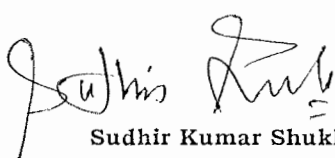

Manoj Vats
Partner
M.No. 527922

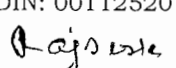


For and on behalf of the Board


Manoj Gaur
Chairman
DIN: 00008480


Alok Gaur
Director
DIN: 00112520


Sudhir Kumar Shukla
Chief Financial Officer


R S Kuehhal
Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date : 25th May, 2023

Registered office: Sector, 128, Noida - 201304

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31st MARCH, 2023

Note No. "1" Corporate Information

Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Jaiprakash Associates Limited, has a 1.20 MTPA cement grinding unit at Shahabad District Gulbarga, Karnataka alongwith a 60 MW captive power plant, two Abestoes plants each having capacity of 1 Lac MT p.a. at Sadwa, district- Allahabad and Chunar, district Mirzapur, U.P. and one Foundry & one Heavy Engineering Workshop each having capacity of 15000 MT p.a., both at Jaypee Nagar, district- Rewa, M.P., leased out to Jaiprakash Associates Limited.

Note No. "2" Significant Accounting Policies

a. Basis of Preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian accounting standard (Ind AS), notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time. The Company has adopted all the applicable Ind AS. The financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements. The Company has decided to round off the figures to the nearest lacs.

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.

The Company has applied a five step model as per Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" to recognise revenue in the financial statements. The Company satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

- i) The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs; or
- ii) The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
- iii) The Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations where any of the above conditions is not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied. Revenue is recognised either at a point in time and over a period of time based on various conditions as included in the contracts with customers.

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, usually on delivery of the goods. 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.



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Interest Income

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

Dividend

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

Insurance Claim

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

c. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

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

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

Freehold land is not depreciated.

d. Government Grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the company with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable. Grants related to depreciable assets are usually recognised in profit or loss over the periods and in the proportions in which depreciation expense on those assets is recognised. Grants related to non-depreciable assets may also require the fulfilment of certain obligations and would then be recognised in profit or loss over the periods that bear the cost of meeting the obligations.

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset, i.e., by equal annual instalments. When loans or similar assistance or deferred liability are provided by governments, with nil interest rate or rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

e. Foreign Exchange Transactions

Functional Currency

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

Transactions and balances

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

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

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

f. Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost or net realisable value, whichever is less.

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, 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.

g. Borrowing costs

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

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

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.

h. 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.



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

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

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

i. Leases

Finance lease

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

Operating lease

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

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

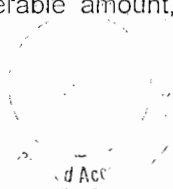
Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

j. 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 Other Comprehensive Income (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.

k. Provisions

General

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

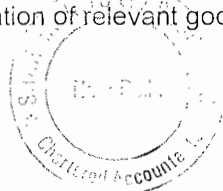
If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time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

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.



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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 liability is disclosed in the case of

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

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

Contingent assets

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

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

Liquidated damages

Provisions for liquidated damages are recognised on contracts for which delivery dates are exceeded and computed in reasonable manner

Other Litigation claims

Provision for litigation related obligation represents liabilities that are expected to materialise in respect of matters in appeal

I. Taxes on Income

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

Current income tax

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

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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



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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.

m. 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.

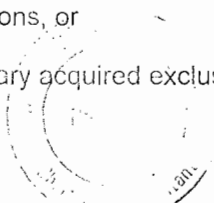
Non-current asset (or disposal group) is reclassified from held to sale if the criteria are no longer met. And measured at lower of:

- 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



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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.

n. 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.

o. 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.

p. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

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

q. Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

r. 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.



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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.

s. Financial instruments

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

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets are classified in four categories:

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

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

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

iv. Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

De-recognition

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

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

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



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

Impairment of financial assets

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

- i. Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost, e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- ii. Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)
- iii. Lease receivables under Ind AS 17
- iv. Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18
- v. Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL
- vi. Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

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

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17

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

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

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

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

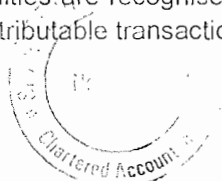
Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria,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

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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



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

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

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

Loans and borrowings

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

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

Derecognition

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

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.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

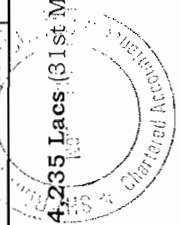


NOTE 3 (a)
PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Freehold Land	Buildings	Buildings - Lease	Plant & Machinery	Electrical Installations	Water Works, Tanks & Reservoir	Vehicles	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipments	Total
Gross Block										
As at 1st April 2021	13,914	19,994	94	92,916	530	376	156	100	494	128,574
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Disposals	-	249	74	-	12	-	1	-	7	343
As at 31st March 2022	13,914	19,745	20	92,916	518	376	155	100	488	128,232
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2023	13,914	19,745	20	92,916	518	376	155	100	488	128,232
Depreciation										
As at 31st March 2021	-	5,923	49	24,347	303	147	135	91	353	31,348
Depreciation for the Year	-	762	38	3,291	28	14	3	3	13	4,152
Disposals	-	49	74	-	11	-	1	-	8	143
As at 31st March 2022	-	6,636	13	27,638	320	161	137	94	358	35,357
Depreciation for the Year	-	744	7	3,266	27	13	4	-	11	4,072
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2023	-	7,380	20	30,904	347	174	141	94	369	39,429
Net Book Value										
As at 31st March 2022	13,914	13,109	7	65,278	198	215	18	6	130	92,875
As at 31st March 2023	13,914	12,365	-	62,012	171	202	14	6	119	88,803

Capital Work-in-Progress Rs. 14,235 Lacs (31st March, 2022 Rs. 19,582 Lacs)



NOTE 3(b) CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS

(a) CWIP Ageing Schedule as on 31.03.2023

(Rs in Lacs)

Projects where activity has been suspended

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Coal Blocks at Mandla	-	-	-	6	6
Cement Plant at Shahabad	-	-	-	14,084	14,084
Fire Hydrant Systems Project at Jaypee Chunar Cement Products, Sadwa Khurd	-	-	-	3	3
Total (a)	-	-	-	14,093	14,093

(b) CWIP Ageing Schedule as on 31.03.2023

Heavy Engineering Works	142	-	-	-	142
Total (b)	142	-	-	-	142
Total (a+b)	142	-	-	14,093	14,235

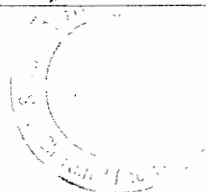
(c) CWIP Ageing Schedule as on 31.03.2022

Projects where activity has been suspended

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Coal Blocks at Mandla	-	-	-	5,496	5,496
Cement Plant at Shahabad	-	-	-	14,084	14,084
Total (c)	-	-	-	19,580	19,580

(d) CWIP Ageing Schedule as on 31.03.2022




Fire Hydrant Systems Project at Jaypee Chunar Cement Products, Sadwa Khurd	2	-	-	-	2
Total (d)	2	-	-	-	2
Total (c+d)	2	-	-	19,580	19,582



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	As at 31st March, 2023	(Rs. in Lacs)	As at 31st March, 2022
ASSETS			
NOTE 4			
INVESTMENTS			
Investments in Equity Instruments			
Investment in Equity Shares of Subsidiary Company (At Cost)			
Unquoted , fully paid up			
5,51,00,000 (31st March, 2022: 5,51,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each of Jaiprakash Agri Initiatives Company Limited	1,668		1,668
Less: Provision for Impairment Loss brought forward	1,668	-	1,668
	<u>1,668</u>		<u>1,668</u>
Investment in Preference shares (at fair value through Profit & Loss)			
Investment in Subsidiary Company			
Unquoted , fully paid up			
1,00,00,000 (31st March, 2022: 1,00,00,000) 12% Non Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs 100/- each of Jaiprakash Agri Initiatives Company Limited	2,669		2,882
Less: Provision for Impairment Loss brought forward	2,669	-	2,882
	<u>2,669</u>		<u>2,882</u>
Other Investments 10% Non-Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Share of UltraTech Cement Limited	-		10
	<u>-</u>		<u>10</u>
Aggregate Amount of:			
Quoted Investments in Equity and Preference Shares	-		-
Unquoted Investments in Equity and Preference Shares	-		10
NOTE 5			
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Security Deposits with Govt Departments	2,658		2,583
Security Deposit With Public Bodies & Others	116		116
Term Deposits with Banks with maturity more than twelve months	98		98
Interest accrued on Fixed Deposits & others	2		2
	<u>2,874</u>		<u>2,799</u>
NOTE 6			
OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Capital Advances	1,706		3,980
Claims and Refunds Receivable from Govt Departments	7,541		7,541
IncomeTax deducted at source	163		197
Prepaid Expenses	57		257
	<u>9,467</u>		<u>11,975</u>
NOTE 7			
INVENTORIES			
Raw Materials	59		280
Stock-in-Process	40		931
Finished Goods	770		2,167
Stores and Spare Parts	309		329
	<u>1,178</u>		<u>3,707</u>



As at 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in Lacs)
As at 31st March, 2022**NOTE 8****TRADE RECEIVABLES**
(Unsecured, considered good)

Trade receivables considered good	36		413	
Trade receivables - Significant increase in Credit Risk	198		198	
	<u>234</u>		<u>611</u>	
Less: Allowance for Bad and Doubtful debts	198	36	198	413
		<u>36</u>		<u>413</u>

Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule as on 31.03.2023

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment #						
Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 years	1 - 2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables- Considered Good	26	-	-	-	10	36
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables- Increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	198	198
(iii) Less: Allowance for Bad and Doubtful debts	-	-	-	-	(198)	(198)
Total (i) + (ii) + (iii)	26	-	-	-	10	36

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 years	1 - 2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables- Considered Good	-	-	-	-	413	413
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables- Increase in credit Risk	-	-	-	86	112	198
(iii) Less: Allowance for Bad and Doubtful debts	-	-	-	(86)	(112)	(198)
Total (i) + (ii) + (iii)	-	-	-	-	413	413

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

NOTE 9**CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS****Cash and bank Balances**

Cash on hand	1	2
Balances with Banks		
In Current Accounts	103	1,456
	<u>104</u>	<u>1,458</u>

NOTE 10**BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

Term Deposits with maturity less than twelve months (Pledged with banks & Government Departments)	232	251
	<u>232</u>	<u>251</u>

NOTE 11**LOANS****(Unsecured, considered good)**

Loan component of investment in Preference Shares of Jaiprakash

Agri Initiatives Company Limited

Less: Provision for Impairment Loss

	7,331	7,118
	<u>7,331</u>	<u>7,118</u>

NOTE 12**OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS**

Claim & Refunds Receivable	2,839	2,844
Interest accrued on Fixed Deposits & others	18	25
Staff Imprest and Advances	13	9
Due from Related Parties	4,029	4,446
Less: Provision for ECL	3,742	-
Other Receivables	<u>9,312</u>	<u>2,093</u>
	<u>12,470</u>	<u>9,417</u>

(Rs. in Lacs)
As at 31st March, 2023 As at 31st March, 2022

NOTE 13

OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

(Unsecured, considered good)

Advances to Suppliers, Contractors & Others	108	2,717
Deposit With Govt Departments	1	1
Claims and Refunds Receivable	4,645	4,775
Advance against Custom duty	-	5
Prepaid Expenses	26	39
	<u>4,780</u>	<u>7,537</u>

NOTE 14

EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

	31st March, 2023		31st March, 2022	
	Number	Rs. in Lacs	Number	Rs. in Lacs
Authorised				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	1,500,000,000	150,000	1,500,000,000	150,000
Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each	400,000,000	400,000	400,000,000	400,000
Total		550,000		550,000
	31st March, 2023		31st March, 2022	
	Number	Rs. in Lacs	Number	Rs. in Lacs
Issued, Subscribed & Fully Paid up				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid-up	627,500,000	62,750	627,500,000	62,750
Total	627,500,000	62,750	627,500,000	62,750

Note 14.1 Reconciliation of the number of Equity shares outstanding

Particulars	31st March, 2023		31st March, 2022	
	Number	Rs. in Lacs	Number	Rs. in Lacs
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each				
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	627,500,000	62,750	627,500,000	62,750
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	627,500,000	62,750	627,500,000	62,750

Note 14.2: 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 14.3 The entire 62,75,00,000 equity shares held by the holding company

Name of the shareholder	31st March, 2023		31st March, 2022	
	Number of shares held		Number of shares held	
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each				
Jaiprakash Associates Limited, the holding company	627,500,000		627,500,000	

Note 14.4 The shares held by the shareholders more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the company.

Name of Shareholder	31st March, 2023		31st March, 2022	
	No. of shares held	% of holding	No. of shares held	% of holding
Jaiprakash Associates Limited (inclusive of shares held by nominee shareholders)	627,500,000	100	627,500,000	100

Note 14.5 Equity Shares held by the Promoters as at 31.03.2023

Name of the Shareholder	As at 31st March, 2023			As at 31st March, 2022		
	No. of equity shares held	% of total shares	% Change during Year	No. of equity shares held	No. of equity shares held	% Change during Year
Jaiprakash Associates Limited (inclusive of shares held by nominee shareholders)						
Opening Balance	627,500,000	100%	0.00%	627,500,000	100%	0.00%
Acquired during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	627,500,000	100%	0.00%	627,500,000	100%	0.00%

	As at 31st March, 2023		(Rs. in Lacs) As at 31st March, 2022	
NOTE 15				
OTHER EQUITY				
Security Premium Reserve		49,662		49,662
Equity component of Preference Shares		254,666		254,666
Retained Earnings				
Opening Balance	(441,288)		(419,526)	
Add: Profit / (Loss) for the year	<u>(34,542)</u>	<u>(475,830)</u>	<u>(21,762)</u>	<u>(441,288)</u>
Other Comprehensive Income				
Opening balance	55		90	
Add: Other Comprehensive Income during the year	<u>35</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>(35)</u>	<u>55</u>
TOTAL		<u>(171,412)</u>		<u>(136,905)</u>

NOTE 16
BORROWINGS

Secured

Loan from Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation		1,497		2,039
Loan from The Pradeshiye Industrial & Investment Corporation of UP Limited		376		311
Term Loan From SREI Equipment Finance Limited		<u>29</u>		<u>159</u>
TOTAL		<u>1,902</u>		<u>2,509</u>



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NOTE-16.1

[a] Terms of Repayment of Secured Rupee Term Loans from Banks and others are given as under:

S. No.	Banks	Terms of Repayment/ Periodicity	(Rs in Lacs)	
			Outstanding (including current maturities) as on	
			31.03.2023	31.03.2022
A	i Assets Care & Reconstruction Enterprise Limited	Loans assigned by Yes Bank in favour of Asset Care & Reconstruction Enterprise Limited	28,540	28,540
B	ii Srei Equipment Finance Limited	In 44 monthly instalments commencing from 03.11.2020 to 03.06.2024	233	253
	iii Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation	In Annual instalments commencing from 19.10.2022 to 15.10.2025	2,978	3,540
	iv The Pradeshiye Industrial & Investment Corporation of UP Limited	In Annual instalments commencing from 19.08.2022 to 31.10.2025	459	1,209
		Total (B)	3,670	5,002
		Total (A to B)	32,210	33,542
C	Lease liability		-	8
		Total (A to C)	32,210	33,550
	Less: Transferred to Other Non-Current Liabilities (Note no. 20)		319	330
	Less: Transferred to Current maturities of long term debts (Note no. 21 & 22)		29,902	30,352
	Less: Transferred to Other Current Liabilities (Note no. 25)		87	359
		Borrowings (Note no. 16)	1,902	2,509

- b) Yes Bank Limited (YBL) had granted term loan facility of Rs. 46,500 Lacs and Rs. 4,500 Lacs totalling to Rs. 51,000 Lacs (Outstanding Rs. 28,540 Lacs) to the Company. Pursuant to Comprehensive Re-organisation and Restructuring Plan of Jaiprakash Associates Limited and the Company, approved by Independent Evaluation Committee at its meeting held on 19.06.2017 and Joint Lender Forum at its meeting held on 22.06.2017 and execution of Master Restructuring Agreement (MRA) on 31.10.2017 and joining the MRA by YBL through Deed of Accession dated 29.11.2017, loans granted to the company by YBL have been assigned to Assets Care & Reconstruction Enterprise Limited (ACRE) vide assignment agreement dated 26.09.2018 and invoked Corporate Guarantee & shortfall undertaking in favour of ACRE given by Jaiprakash Associates Limited, the holding Company.

The aforesaid term loans were additionally secured by way of exclusive charge over all current and movable fixed assets of Hitech Casting Centre, Heavy Engineering Workshop and Asbestos Plants.

Loan facility availed by the company from YES Bank Limited (YBL) was collaterally secured by pledging of 30% of the Equity shares of Bhilai Jaypee Cement Limited, held by Jaiprakash Associates Limited (JAL), the holding company and a Non-Disposal Undertaking (NDU) for the remaining 44% shares in favour of YBL. ACRE converted the balance 44% of shares pledged and invoked the pledge and transferred the entire pledged shares in its favour.

JAL continues to show the investment in its books of accounts, as the shareholders agreement with SAIL, the JV partner of Bhilai Jaypee Cement Limited, provides that a purported transfer not in accordance with the terms of Shareholder Agreement shall be null and void and the matter is sub-judice. National Company Law Tribunal, Allahabad Bench has restricted ACRE vide its injunction order dated 1st April, 2022 not to further transfer of shares without leave of the Tribunal.

- c) Term Loans of Rs. 57,600 Lacs specified as Shahabad Project Loans in Master Restructuring Agreement dated 31.10.2017 are further secured by first charge ranking pari-passu among Shahabad Project Lenders over movable and immovable fixed assets of Shahabad Cement Plant (both present & future) situated at Shahabad, Distt. Gulbarga, Karnataka.
- d) Term Loan of Rs 265 Lacs (Outstanding Rs. 233 Lacs) availed from SREI Equipment Finance Limited repayable in 48 monthly structured installments commenced from 03.11.2020 together with overdue charges, prima on prepayment, all costs, charges, expenses and other monies payable under the Loan Agreement is secured by subservient charge on the movable fixed assets of the company and also collaterally secured by pledging of 5.51 Crores Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each held by the Company in Jaiprakash Agri Initiatives Company Limited, the subsidiary company. (Previous Year : Rs. 253 Lacs)
- e) Interest Free Loans of Rs 3,795.98 Lacs (outstanding Rs 3,150.98 Lacs) granted by Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation under Audhyogik Nivesh Protsahan Yojna are secured by way of First Charge on the Fixed Assets of Jaypee Cement Products, Sadwa Khurd and Bank Guarantees. The said loans are repayable in 10 years from the date of disbursement and repayment due from 19.10.2022 to 15.10.2025 (Previous Year: Rs 3,795.98 Lacs).
- f) Interest Free Loans of Rs 1,237.03 Lacs (outstanding Rs.476 Lacs) granted by The Pradeshiye Industrial & Investment Corporation of UP Limited under Audhyogik Nivesh Protsahan Yojna are secured by way first charge on the fixed assets of Jaypee Chunar Cement Products and of Bank Guarantees. The said loan shall be due for repayment from 19.08.2022 to 31.10.2025 (Previous Year: Rs. 1,237.03 Lacs)

- 16.2 Term Loans of Rs. 2,093 Lacs from Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation are guaranteed by Shri Manoj Gaur, Chairman of the Company. (Previous Year: Rs. 2,738 Lacs):

(Rs. in Lacs)

	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
NOTE 17		
OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Liability component of Preference Shares	161,489	142,708
Deposits	818	957
	<u>162,307</u>	<u>143,665</u>
NOTE 18		
PROVISIONS		
Provision for Employee Benefits:		
Gratuity	269	260
Leave Encashment	50	76
	<u>319</u>	<u>336</u>
NOTE 19		
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES [Net]		
Deferred Tax Liabilities	12,919	12,731
Less: Deferred Tax Assets	260	329
	<u>12,659</u>	<u>12,402</u>
NOTE 20		
OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Government Grants by way of Loans from :		
Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation	259	285
The Pradeshiye Industrial & Investment Corporation of UP Limited	60	45
	<u>319</u>	<u>330</u>
NOTE 21		
BORROWINGS		
Current maturities of Long term Debts:		
Loan from Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation	1,158	949
Loan from The Pradeshiye Industrial & Investment Corporation of UP Limited	-	761
Loan From Srei Equipment Finance Limited	204	94
Loans assigned by Yes Bank in favour of Assets Care & Reconstruction Enterprise Limited	28,540	28,540
	<u>29,902</u>	<u>30,344</u>
NOTE 22		
Lease Liability (Unsecured)		
	-	8
	<u>-</u>	<u>8</u>
NOTE 23		
TRADE PAYABLES		
Total outstanding dues of Micro & Small Enterprises	129	120
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro & Small Enterprises	2,507	1,789
	<u>2,636</u>	<u>1,909</u>

Trade Payables Ageing as on 31.03.2023

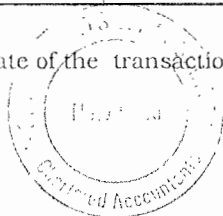
(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment #				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	99	28	2	-	129
(ii) Others	1,325	528	99	555	2,507
Total	1,424	556	101	555	2,636

Trade Payables Ageing as on 31.03.2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment #				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	118	2	-	-	120
(ii) Others	1,084	278	51	376	1,789
Total	1,202	280	51	376	1,909

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



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	(Rs. in Lacs)	
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
NOTE 24		
OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Interest accrued and due	17,509	14,775
Interest accrued but not due	1	2
Due to Related Parties	10,567	12,078
Other Payables:		
Capital Suppliers	760	967
Staff Dues	557	337
Other Creditors	409	121
	29,803	28,280
NOTE 25		
OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Advances from Customers	842	1,982
Statutory Dues	2,040	2,012
Government Grants by way of Loans from:		
(i) Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation	64	267
(ii) The Pradeshiye Industrial & Investment Corporation of UP Limited	23	92
	2,969	4,353
NOTE 26		
PROVISIONS		
Provision for employee benefits:		
Gratuity	16	32
Leave Encashment	9	11
	25	43
	2022-23	2021-22
NOTE 27		
Revenue from Operations		
Sale of Products (Refer Note 27.1)	4,096	17,012
Sale of Services (Refer Note 27.2)	1,222	1,113
Other Operating Revenues (Refer Note 27.3)	591	354
	5,909	18,479
NOTE 27.1		
SALE OF PRODUCTS		
Asbestos Sheets Sales	4,096	17,012
	4,096	17,012
Jaypee Cement Products , Sadwa, District Allahabad and Jaypee Chunar Cement Products, District Mirzapur, U.P. are not in operation since 05.08.2022		
NOTE 27.2		
SALE OF SERVICES		
Manpower Supply	1,222	1,113
	1,222	1,113
NOTE 27.3		
OTHER OPERATING REVENUE		
Lease Rent	288	288
Sale of Scrap	10	24
Balances Written Back	240	33
Other Receipts	53	9
	591	354



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(Rs. in Lacs)
2021-22

2022-23

NOTE 28

OTHER INCOME

Profit/(Loss) on sale of fixed assets (Net)	-	500
Interest	26	25
Rent	1	2
Miscellaneous	283	359
	<u>310</u>	<u>886</u>

NOTE 29

COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

Raw Materials	1,530	9,391
Stores & Spares	75	445
	<u>1,605</u>	<u>9,836</u>

NOTE 30

**CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS
AND WORK-IN-PROGRESS**

Opening Stocks

Finished Goods	2,167	2,260
Stock-In-Process	931	1,258
	<u>3,098</u>	<u>3,518</u>

Less: Closing Stocks

Finished Goods	770	2,167
Stock-In-Process	40	931
	<u>810</u>	<u>3,098</u>
	<u>2,288</u>	<u>420</u>

NOTE 31

MANUFACTURING AND POWER EXPENSES

Hire Charges & Lease rental of Machineries	1	10
Power , Electricity & Water Charges	289	852
Repairs & Maintainance of Machinery	96	245
Repairs to Buildings	17	28
Freight and Transportation charges	7	36
	<u>410</u>	<u>1,171</u>

NOTE 32

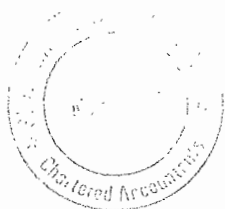
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES

Salaries, Wages & Bonus	2,039	2,269
Gratuity	66	43
Contribution to Provident & Other Funds	113	121
Staff Welfare	37	43
	<u>2,255</u>	<u>2,476</u>

NOTE 33

FINANCE COSTS

Interest on Term Loans	2,711	2,711
Interest on Borrowings & Others	658	728
Interest on Liability Component of Preferential shares	18,780	13,971
Finance Cost on Lease Liability	-	3
	<u>22,149</u>	<u>17,413</u>



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(Rs. in Lacs)
2021-22

2022-23

NOTE 34

DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment

4,072

4,152

4,072

4,152

NOTE 35

OTHER EXPENSES

Loading , Transportation & Other Charges

1,029

2,988

Sales Promotion

-

188

Rent

67

36

Rates & Taxes

93

97

Insurance

46

73

Travelling & conveyence

19

65

Bank Charges & Guarantee Commission

28

33

Postage & Telephone

8

14

Vehicle running & Maintainance

20

18

Legal & Professional

28

83

Security & Medical Services

114

101

Contractual advances written off

2,240

1,042

Allowance for expected Credit Loss

3,742

-

Allowance for bad and doubtful debts

-

185

Balances Written off

81

2

Directors' fee

4

4

Auditors' Remuneration

Audit Fee

2

2

Tax Audit Fee

1

1

Miscellaneous Expenses

202

204

7,724

5,136

As at 31st
March,2023

As at 31st
March,2022

NOTE 36

Contingent Liabilities not provided for :

(a) Income Tax matters under Appeal

13,248

-

Amount deposited under protest

76

-

(b) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts

7,816

7,816

Amount deposited under protest

1,953

1,953

Bank Guarantee against above

138

138

(c) Outstanding amount of Bank Guarantees (inclusive of Bank Guarantees for Rs. 8,323 lacs provided by Jaiprakash Associates Limited (Previous year Rs. 9,729 lacs)

9,964

11,376

Margin Money deposited against the above

258

313

(d) Excise matters under appeal

3,575

3,575

Amount deposited under protest

269

269

(e) Entry Tax/VAT/Sales/Commercial Tax matters under appeal

594

594

Amount deposited under protest

147

147

(f) Gujrat Green Cess Act 2011

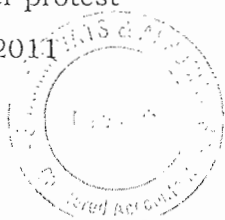
139

139

Deposit Against Above

65

65



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NOTE 37

The company has amounts due to suppliers registered under The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 as at 31st March, 2023. The Disclosure as required 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 (As certified by the Management):

S.No.	Particulars	(Rs in Lacs)	
		As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	(a) The principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier		
	Principal:	129	120
	Interest:	26	15
	(b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day.	-	-
	(c) Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	26	15
	(d) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-

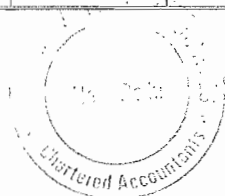
NOTE 38

The accumulated losses of the company as at 31st March, 2023 amounting to Rs. 1,71,412 lacs, as per financial statements prepared on going concern basis are more than the issued and paid up share capital of Rs. 62,750 lacs 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 Holding Company (Previous year: Rs. 1,36,905 lacs).

Note 39 Deferred Tax

Deferred Tax relates to the followings:-

Particulars	(Rs. in Lacs)				
	As at 31.03.2021	(Charged)/Credited to Profit and Loss	As at 31.03.2022	(Charged)/Credited to Profit and Loss	As at 31.03.2023
(a) Deferred Tax Assets					
Allowance for doubtful debts/advances	3	48	51	-	51
Employee Benefits Expenses	90	9	99	3	102
Others	274	(95)	179	(72)	107
Total	367	(38)	329	(69)	260
(b) Deferred Tax Liability					
Depreciation	11,876	602	12,478	286	12,764
Other Liabilities	369	(116)	253	(98)	155
Total	12,245	486	12,731	188	12,919
Deferred Tax (Net) (a-b)	(11,878)	(524)	(12,402)	(257)	(12,659)



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Note 41

Related Party Disclosures, as required in terms of 'Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS) - 24' are given below:

(I) Relationships:

- (a) **Holding Company:** Jaiprakash Associates Limited.
- (b) **Subsidiary Company:** Jaiprakash Agri Initiatives Company Limited
- (c) **Fellow Subsidiary Companies (including their subsidiaries):**
- (i) Jaypee Fertilizers & Industries Limited
 - (ii) Jaypee Ganga Infrastructure Corporation Limited
 - (iii) Jaypee Agra Vikas Limited
 - (iv) Jaypee Cement Hockey (India) 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) Yamuna Expressway Tolling Limited
 - (xii) Jaypee Uttar Bharat Vikas Private Limited.
 - (xiii) Kanpur Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited
 - (xiv) East India Energy Private Limited (w.e.f. 29.12.2022)
 - (xv) Jaypee Infratech Limited (its status as subsidiary of JAL is subject to the Order dated 24.03.2021 of Supreme Court and subsequent proceedings with NCLT and the matter has not yet attained finality)
 - (xvi) Jaypee Healthcare Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of Jaypee Infratech Limited)(its status as subsidiary of JAL is subject to the Order dated 24.03.2021 of Supreme Court and subsequent proceedings with NCLT and the matter has not yet attained finality)

(d) Key Management Personnel

- (i) Shri Manoj Gaur, Chairman
- (ii) Shri Pankaj Gaur, Director
- (iii) Shri Alok Gaur, Director
- (iv) Shri Naveen Kumar Singh, Director
- (v) Shri R B Singh, Director
- (vi) Shri M N Jha, Director
- (vii) Smt. Raina Dora, Director
- (viii) Shri R S Kuchhal, Company Secretary
- (ix) Shri Amit Sharma, CEO
- (x) Shri Satish Semwal, CFO

(e) Key Management Personnel of holding company

- (i) Shri Jaiprakash Gaur, Chairman Emeritus
- (ii) Shri Manoj Gaur, Executive Chairman & CEO
- (iii) Shri Sunil Kumar Sharma, Vice Chairman
- (iv) Dr. Pramod Kumar Agrawal, Independent Director

- (v) Shri Raj Narayan Bhardwaj, Independent Director (Upto 27.09.2022)
- (vi) Ms. Homai A. Daruwalla, Independent Director (Upto 27.09.2022)
- (vii) Shri Kailash Nath Bhandari, Independent Director (Upto 27.09.2022)
- (viii) Shri Satish Charan Kumar Patne, Independent Director (Upto 27.09.2022)
- (ix) Shri Keshav Prasad Rau, Independent Director (Upto 27.09.2022)
- (x) Shri Tilak Raj Kakkar, Independent Director (Upto 11.11.2022)
- (xi) Dr. Y Medury, Independent Director (w.e.f. 10.08.2022)
- (xii) Shri N K Grover, Independent Director (w.e.f. 10.08.2022)
- (xiii) Shri Atul Kumar Gupta, Independent Director (w.e.f. 24.09.2022 upto 27.02.2023)
- (xiv) Smt. Vidya Basarkod, Independent Director (w.e.f. 24.09.2022)
- (xv) Shri Krishna Mohan Singh, Independent Director (w.e.f. 24.09.2022)
- (xvi) Shri Rama Raman, Independent Director (w.e.f. 24.09.2022)
- (xvii) Shri Pankaj Gaur, Managing Director (Construction)
- (xviii) Shri Ranvijay Singh, Whole-time Director
- (xix) Shri R B Singh, Whole- time Director (Upto 11.02.2023 and Director (w.e.f.12.02.2023)
- (xx) Shri Ravindra Kumar Singh, Director (Upto 21.09.2022)
- (xxi) Shri Ashok Soni, Chief Financial Officer(Upto 30.06.2022)
- (xxii) Shri Sandeep Sabharwal ,Company Secretary

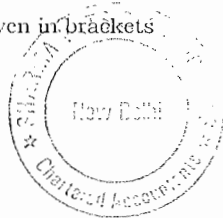
- Notes: (a) Related party relationships are as identified by the company and relied upon by the Auditors.
 (b) No transactions during the year were carried out with KMPs and their relatives.
 (c) Transactions carried out with related parties referred to above were in the ordinary course of business.

(II) Transactions carried out with related parties as referred to above and outstanding as on 31st March,2023

(Rs in Lacs)

Nature of Transactions	Referred in (a) above	Referred in (b) above	Referred in (c) above	Referred in (d) above
Receipts				
Sales	57 (9)	- -	5 (2)	3 (3)
Manpower Supply	1,222 (1,113)	- -	- -	- -
Rent	288 (288)	- -	- -	- -
Expenditure				
Purchases	630 (4,213)	- -	- -	- -
Other Expenses	246 (256)	- -	- -	63 (55)
Outstanding				
Receivable	- -	3,742 (3,748)	19 (428)	268 (270)
Payable	10,060 * (11,911)	- -	415 (115)	93 (52)

* Previous Year figures are given in brackets



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NOTE 42

(a) Provident Fund - Defined Contribution Plan:

All employees are entitled to Provident Fund benefits. A sum of **Rs. 113 Lacs** (Previous year Rs. 121 Lacs) has been debited to Statement of Profit & Loss during the year.

(b) Gratuity and Leave Encashment-Defined Benefit Plans – Provision has been made as per actuarial valuation. Jaiprakash Associates Limited (JAL) (the holding company) has constituted a Gratuity Fund Trust under the name Jaiprakash Associates Employees Gratuity Fund Trust vide Trust Deed dated 30th March, 2009 for JAL and its subsidiaries. SBI Life Insurance Company Limited and ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited have been appointed for management of the Trust Fund for the benefits of the employees. As a subsidiary of JAL, the company is participating in the Trust Fund by contributing its liability accrued upto the close of each financial year to the Trust Fund:

(Rs in Lacs)

SN	Particulars	FY 2022-23		FY 2021-22	
		Gratuity	Leave Encashment	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
I	Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss / IEDC for the year ended 31st March, 2023				
	1 Current Service Cost	22	6	25	9
	2 Interest Cost	22	6	20	6
	3 Expected return on plan assets	-	-	-	-
	4 Actuarial (Gains) / Losses	-	15	-	(8)
	5 Net impact on Profit/(Loss) before Tax	44	27	45	7
II	Expenses recognised in the Statement of Other comprehensive income for the year ended 31st March, 2023				
	1 Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Change in Demographic Assumption	-	-	-	-
	2 Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Change in Financial Assumption	(3)	-	(9)	(3)
	3 Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Experience Adjustment	(32)	15	44	(5)
	4 Actuarial (Gain)/Loss for the year on Asset	-	-	-	-
	5 Net impact on other comprehensive income	(35)	15	35	(8)
III	Net Asset/ (Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023				
	1 Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	295	59	311	87
	2 Fair Value of Plan Assets	10	-	19	-
	3 Funded Status [Surplus/ (Deficit)]	(285)	(59)	(292)	(87)
	4 Net Asset/ (Liability)	(285)	(59)	(292)	(87)
IV	Change in Present Value of Obligation during the Year				
	1 Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation at the beginning of the year	311	87	296	84
	2 Liability transferred to other company during the year	-	-	-	-
	3 Current Service Cost	22	6	25	9
	4 Interest Cost	22	6	20	6
	5 Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Change in Demographic Assumption	-	-	-	-
	6 Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Change in Financial Assumption	(3)	-	(9)	(3)
	7 Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from change in Experience Adjustment	(32)	15	44	(5)
	8 Benefit Payments	(25)	(55)	(65)	(4)
	9 Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation at the end of the year	295	59	311	87



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(Rs in Lacs)

SN	Particulars	FY 2022-23		FY 2021-22	
		Gratuity	Leave Encashment	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
V	Change in Fair value of Assets during the Year				
	1 Plan Assets at the beginning of the year	19	-	32	-
	Transfer to other unit	-	-	-	-
	Net Plan Assets at the beginning of the year				
	2 Expected return on plan assets	1	-	2	-
	3 Actuarial Gains/ (Losses)	-	-	-	-
	4 Contribution by employer	15	-	8	-
	5 Actual Benefit Paid	(25)	-	(23)	-
	6 Plan Assets at the end of the year	10	-	19	-
VI	Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation				
	1 Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting	53	12	53	16
	2 Between 2 and 5 years	57	10	64	19
	3 Beyond 5 years	185	37	194	52
	Total	295	59	311	87
VII	Sensitivity Analysis of the defined Benefit Obligations				
	Impact of the change in Discount Rate				
	1 Impact due to increase of 0.50%	(11)	(2)	(12)	(4)
	2 Impact due to decrease of 0.50%	12	2	13	4
	3 Present Value obligation at the end of the Year	295	59	311	87
	Impact of the change in Salary Increase				
	1 Impact due to increase of 0.50%	12	2	13	4
	2 Impact due to decrease of 0.50%	(11)	(2)	(12)	(4)
	3 Present Value obligation at the end of the year	295	59	311	87

C Actuarial Assumptions**Economic Assumptions**

(i) Discount Rate

7.37% [Previous year 7.18%]

(ii) Future Salary Increase

4% [Previous year 4.00%]

Demographic Assumptions

(i) Mortality

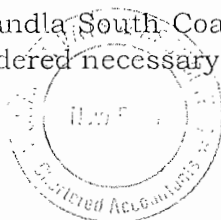
100% of IALM [2012-14]

(ii) Turnover Rate

Upto 30 years - 2%, 31-44 years - 5%, Above 44 years - 3%

Note 43

The Company has received Termination Letter for the Mandla South Coal Mine allotted by Nominated Authority, Ministry of Coal on account of not meeting eligibility criteria mentioned in the Coal Mines Development and Production Agreement along with instructions to the Bank for invocation of the Bank Guarantees No. 003GM01151050001 and 003GM01151050003 dated 15.04.2015 for Rs. 50,00,00,000/- and Rs. 14,08,60,000/- valid upto 30.06.2022 (got revalidated upto 30.06.2023) submitted by the Company towards Performance Security. The Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad has granted a stay against the Termination Notice and invocation of Bank Guarantees. The Company, in response to the letter received from the Nominated Authority has filed the necessary documents towards expenditure incurred by the Company upto 31st March, 2018 on development of Mandla South Coal Mines. Therefore, based on the facts and legal opinion taken, no provision is considered necessary.



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NOTE 44**Leases****A Lease Arrangements- As Lessor**

The company has leased its premises under cancellable operating leases and classified as

- operating lease.
- Lease Income for the year Rs. 288 lacs (Previous year Rs. 288 lacs) (Note No. 27.3)

The Lease Income for the remaining period of the lease during FY 2023-24 Rs. 48 Lacs (Previous

- Year Rs.96.18 Lacs)

B Lease Arrangements- As Lessee

- The company has lease contracts for buildings. The lessor has secured the lease by the lessor's titles of the leased assets.
- The Company has certain lease of low value with lease terms not exceeding 12 months, hence not considered for recognition.

(a) The following lease amounts have been depicted in the Balance Sheet (Note No. 3) :

	31st March, 2023	(Rs. in Lacs) 31st March, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	20.27	94.08
Additions during the year	-	-
	<u>20.27</u>	<u>94.08</u>
Less: Leases expired during the year	20.27	73.81
Balance at the end of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>20.27</u>
Deprcciation during the year	6.95	38.38

(b) Lease Liabilities

Balance at the beginning of the year	(7.58)	(48.04)
Lease Liability recognised during the year	-	-
Interest	(0.34)	(2.21)
	<u>(7.92)</u>	<u>(50.25)</u>
Less: Payments made	7.92	42.67
Balance at the end of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>(7.58)</u>
Current	-	7.58
Non-Current	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>7.58</u>

(c) The following expenses pertaining to leases have been charged to Profit and Loss :

	2022-23	2021-22
• Interest Expense- (Note No 33)	0.34	2.51
• Depreciation of right-to-use assets - (Note No. 34)	6.95	38.38
• Lease Rent -(Note No.35)	67.49	35.84
	<u>74.78</u>	<u>76.73</u>

(d) Maturity profile of lease liability based on contractual undiscounted payments.

FY 2023-24	-	7.92
FY 2024-25	-	-
FY 2025-26	-	-
FY 2026-27	-	-
After 2026-27	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>7.92</u>



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	(Rs. in Lacs)	
NOTE 45	2022-23	2021-22
Value of Imports (on CIF basis)		
Raw Materials	<u>1,137</u>	<u>1,778</u>
	<u>1,137</u>	<u>1,778</u>
NOTE 46		
Earnings Per Equity Share (EPS) in accordance with Accounting Standards (IND AS - 33)		
Net Profit / (Loss) after tax for the year (Rs. in lacs)	(34,507)	(21,797)
Nominal value per Equity Share (In Rs.)	10.00	10.00
Weighted average number of equity shares for earning per share computation		
Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	627,500,000	627,500,000
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	627,500,000	627,500,000
Earnings per Equity Share		
Basic (In Rs.)	(5.50)	(3.47)
Diluted (In Rs.)	(5.50)	(3.47)



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Financial Instruments and Risk Management

Note 47

Fair Value Measurement

(i) Financial instruments by category

(Rs. in Lacs)

	31st March, 2023		31st March, 2022	
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Amortised Cost
Financial Assets				
Investment in Preference Shares	-	-	-	10
Trade Receivables	-	36	-	413
Other Financial Assets	-	15,344	-	12,216
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	104	-	1,458
Bank Balance Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	232	-	251
Total Financial Assets	-	15,716	-	14,348
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	31,804	-	32,853
Trade Payables	-	2,636	-	1,909
Other Financial Liabilities	-	192,110	-	171,945
Total Financial Liabilities	-	226,550	-	206,707

Fair value hierarchy : Not Applicable

(ii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value : Not Applicable

(iii) Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs:

The following table presents the status for the year ended 31st March, 2023 and 31st March, 2022

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Unquoted Equity Share		Preference Shares	
	31.03.2023	31.03.2022	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
As at 1st April, 2022	-	-	-	-
Gain / (Loss) recognised in profit or loss	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	-	-	-	-

(iv) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, capital creditors and cash and cash equivalents, bank balances are considered to be the same as their fair values.

The fair value for loans, security deposits are calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate.

The fair value of non current borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair value in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

Note 48

Financial Risk Management

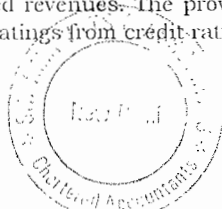
The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

(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 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.



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Credit risk exposure

The allowance for life time ECL on trade receivables and amounts due from related party for the year ended 31st March, 2023 is Rs. 3,940 lacs and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 is Rs. 198 Lacs.

Particulars	Trade Receivables		Due from Related Parties			Total
	31.03.2023	31.03.2022	31.03.2023	31.03.2022	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
As at 1st April,2022	198	13	-	-	198	13
Impairment loss recognised	-	185	3,742	-	3,742	185
As at 31st March,2023	198	198	3,742	-	3,940	198

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) 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 2023 are as follows:

Particulars	(Rs. in Lacs)		
	Less than One Year	More than One Year	Total
Borrowings	29,902	1,902	31,804
Trade payables	2,636	-	2,636
Other financial liabilities	29,803	162,307	192,110
Total financial liabilities	62,341	164,209	226,550

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

Particulars	(Rs. in Lacs)		
	Less Than One Year	More than One Year	Total
Borrowings	30,344	2,509	32,853
Trade payables	1,909	-	1,909
Other financial liabilities	28,280	143,665	171,945
Total financial liabilities	60,533	146,174	206,707

(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 31.03.2023, hence not applicable.

(ii) Interest Rate Risk

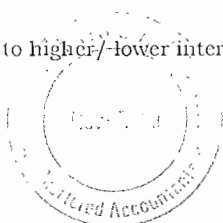
The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The Company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since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

Interest Rate Risk Management

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

Sensitivity Analysis

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.



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(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.

Note 49

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.

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Borrowings	31,804	32,853
Trade payables	2,636	1,909
Other financial liabilities	29,803	28,280
	64,243	63,042
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(104)	(1,458)
(a) Net debt	64,139	61,584
Total Equity	(108,662)	(74,155)
(b) Total equity plus net debt	(44,523)	(12,571)
Gearing ratio (a/b)	-144%	-490%



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Note 50

Analytical Ratios:

		(Rs. in Lacs)	
		2022-23	2021-22
(a) Current Ratio (in times)			
Numerator	Total Current Assets	18,800	22,783
Denominator	Total Current Liabilities	65,335	64,937
		(0.29)	(0.35)
%Variance		-17.14%	-0.63%
(b) Debt Equity Ratio (in times)			
Numerator	Total Debt and Interest accrued thereon	49,313	47,628
Denominator	Total Equity	(108,662)	(74,155)
		(0.45)	(0.64)
%Variance		-29.68%	-30.22%
Debt Equity Ratio has decreased due to decrease in Total Equity			
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)			
Numerator	EBIDTA	(8,063)	326
Denominator	Principal repayments due & Interest expense	33,713	32,829
		(0.239)	(0.009)
%Variance		-2555.56%	-82.31%
Debt Service Coverage Ratio decreased due to decrease in Total Income			
(d) Return on Equity Ratio (In %)			
Numerator	Profit after Tax	(34,507)	(21,797)
Denominator	Total Equity	(108,662)	(74,155)
		-31.76%	-29.39%
%Variance		-8.06%	-25.00%
Return on Equity Ratio has decreased due to decrease in Total Income & Increase in Finance Costs			
(e) Inventory Turnover Ratio (in times)			
Numerator	Cost of Goods Sold	6,558	13,903
Denominator	Average Inventory	2,443	3,919
		2.68	3.55
%Variance		-24.50%	11.28%
Inventory Turnover Ratio decreased due to decrease in Inventory Level			
(f) Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio (In times)			
Numerator	Revenue from Operations	5,909	18,479
Denominator	Average Trade Receivables	225	504
		26.26	36.66
%Variance		-28.37%	-66.24%
Trade Receivables Turnover decreased due to decrease in Revenue from Operations			
(g) Trade Payables Turnover Ratio (In times)			
Numerator	Purchases and other expenses	1,996	10,564
Denominator	Average Trade Payables	2,273	1,964
		0.88	5.38
%Variance		-83.64%	45.40%
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio decreased due to increase in Trade Payable			
(h) Net Capital Turnover Ratio (In times)			
Numerator	Sales (Sale of Products and Sale of Services)	5,318	18,125
Denominator	Working Capital (Current Assets - Current Liabilities)	(46,535)	(42,154)
		(0.11)	(0.43)
%Variance :		-74.42%	-12.82%
Net Capital Turnover Ratio decreased due to decrease in Sales and Net Working Capital			
(i) Net Profit Ratio (In %)			
Numerator	Net Profit after Tax	(34,507)	(21,797)
Denominator	Total Income	6,219	19,365
		-554.86%	-112.56%
%Variance		-392.95%	-12.14%
Net Profit Ratio decreased due to decrease in Total Income & Increase in Finance Costs			
(j) Return on Capital Employed (In %)			
Numerator	Earning before Interest and Tax (EBIT)	(12,100)	(3,861)
Denominator	Capital Employed (Total Assets - Total Current Liabilities)	68,844	85,087
		-17.58%	-4.54%
%Variance		-287.22%	-91.31%
Return on Capital Employed decreased due to decrease in Total Income			
(k) Return on Investment		Not Applicable	Not Applicable

NOTE 51

Additional Regulatory Information.

- (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) Utilization of share premium, compliance with scheme of Arrangement and Corporate Social Responsibility for the year are not applicable to the company.
- (g) The company has not dealt with crypto currency or virtual currency.

Note 52

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

Note 53

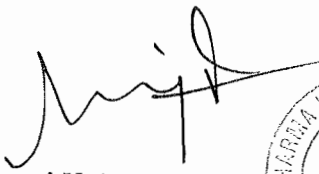
All the figures have been rounded off to the nearest Rs. in Lacs.

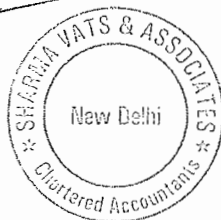
Note 54

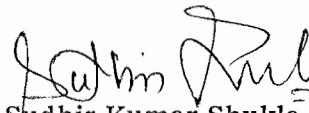
The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of the company at its meeting held on 25th May, 2023 at JA House, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi - 110057

As per our report of even date attached

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

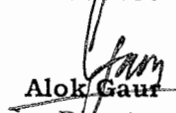

Manoj Vats
Partner
M.No. 527922




Sudhir Kumar Shukla
Chief Financial Officer

For and on behalf of the Board


Manoj Gaur
Chairman
DIN: 00006480


Alok Gaur
Director
DIN: 00112520


R S Kuchhal
Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date : 25th May, 2023

Registered office: Sector, 128, Noida - 201304

Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in Laacs)

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
(A) Cash flow from Operating Activities:		
Profit / (Loss) before Tax as per statement of Profit and Loss	(34,507)	(21,797)
Add Back:		
(a) Finance Costs	22,149	17,413
(b) Decrease in Investment	10	-
(c) Deferred Tax	258	523
(d) Depreciation & Ammortisation	4,072	4,152
	26,489	22,088
Deduct		
Interest Income	26	25
Operating Profit before working Capital Changes	(8,044)	266
Change in Working Capital		
Deduct		
(a) Decrease / (Increase) in Trade Payable	(727)	111
(b) Increase / (Decrease) in Loans & Advances	-	(1)
(c) Increase in Inventories	(2,529)	(422)
(d) Decrease in Provisions	35	(31)
	(3,221)	(343)
Add		
(a) Increase / (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	(2,322)	1,926
(b) Increase / (Decrease) in other Current & Non Current Assets	(317)	(2,155)
(c) Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Receivables	377	183
(d) Decrease in other Non Current Assets	248	(33)
	(2,014)	(79)
Net Cash flow from Operating Activities	(6,837)	530
(B) Cash flow from Investing Activities:		
Inflow		
(a) Interest Income	26	25
(b) Decrease in Term deposits	19	54
	45	79
Outflow		
(a) Increase / (Decrease) in Fixed Assessts (Inclusive of Capital Work-in-progress)	(5,347)	(197)
(b) Increase / (Decrease) in Other Non-Current Financial Assets	76	(23)
(c) Increase / (Decrease) in Other Non-Current Assets	(2,274)	(1,210)
	(7,545)	(1,430)
Net Cash flow from Investing Activities	7,590	1,509
(C) Cash flow from Financing Activities:		
Inflow:		
(a) Decrease / (Increase) in Other Financial Assets	7	(4)
(b) (Decrease) / Increase in Borrowings, Lease Liability and Other Financial & Current Liabilities	2,012	3,552
	2,019	3,548
Outflow:		
(a) Finance Costs	3,369	3,442
(b) Increase / (Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	757	1,630
	4,126	5,072
Cash flow from Financing Activities	(2,107)	(1,524)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	(1,354)	515
Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,458	943
Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the year	104	1,458

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

Manoj Vats
Partner
M.No. 527922



For and on behalf of the Board

Manoj Gaur
Chairman
DIN: 00008480

Alok Gaur
Director
DIN: 00112520

Sudhir Kumar Shukla
Chief Financial Officer

R S Kuchhal
Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: 25th May, 2023

Registered office: Sector, 128, Noida - 201304

Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity and Other Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2023

A. Equity Share Capital

(Rs. in Laacs)

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Balance at the beginning of the year	62,750	62,750
Changes during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	62,750	62,750

B. Other Equity

(Rs. in Laacs)

Particulars	2022-23					2021-22				
	Security Premium Reserve	Equity component of Preference shares	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total	Security Premium Reserve	Equity component of Preference shares	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
Opening Balance	49,662	254,666	(441,288)	55	(136,905)	49,662	254,666	(419,526)	90	(115,108)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	(34,542)	35	(34,507)	-	-	(21,762)	(35)	(21,797)
Closing Balance	49,662	254,666	(475,830)	90	(171,412)	49,662	254,666	(441,288)	55	(136,905)

As per our report of even date attached.

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

Manoj Vats
Partner
M.No. 527922



For and on behalf of the Board

Manoj Gaur
Chairman
DIN: 00008480

Manoj Gaur
Director
DIN: 00112520

Sudhir Kumar Shukla
Chief Financial Officer

R S Kuchhal
Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: 25th May, 2023

Registered Office: Sector-128, Noida - 201304