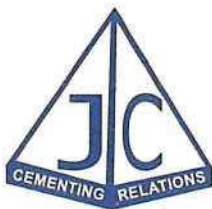

JAJPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

10TH ANNUAL REPORT 2019-20



JAJPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

(A wholly owned subsidiary of SAGAR CEMENTS LIMITED)

Notice is hereby given that the 10th Annual General Meeting of the members of the company will be held on Friday, the 25th September, 2020 at 03.00 p.m. at the registered office of the company situated at Plot No.22, Acharya Vihar, Madhusudan Nagar, Bhubneshwar, Dist-Khordha-751013, Odisha, India.

Ordinary Business

1. To receive, consider and adopt the audited Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31st March, 2020 together with the Reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon and in this regard to pass the following resolution as an ordinary resolution.

"Resolved that the audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2020 together with the reports of the auditors and directors thereon be and are hereby received, considered, approved and adopted.

2. To re-appoint the retiring Director Dr.S.Anand Reddy (DIN: 00123870), who retires by rotation at the ensuing AGM and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment and in this regard to pass the following resolution as an ordinary resolution:

"Resolved that Dr.S.Anand Reddy (DIN: 00123870) who retires by rotation in accordance with section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013 be and is hereby re-appointed as a director liable to retire by rotation."

3. To re-appoint the retiring Director Shri S.Sreekanth Reddy (DIN: 00123889), who retires by rotation at the ensuing AGM and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment and in this regard to pass the following resolution as an ordinary resolution:

"Resolved that Shri S.Sreekanth Reddy (DIN: 00123889) who retires by rotation in accordance with section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013 be and is hereby re-appointed as a director liable to retire by rotation."

Special Business

4. Appointment of Shri S.Sreekanth Reddy as Managing Director

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification, the following resolution as a Special Resolution.



Registered Office: Plot No.22, Acharya Vihar, Madhusudan Nagar, Bhubneshwar, Dist - Khordha 751013, Odisha.

Corporate Office: Plot No.111, Road No. 10, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad - 500033

Phone: +91-40-23351571 Fax: +91-40-23356573

Factory Address: Kalinganagar, Industrial Complex, Tahsil-Dangadi, Dist - Jaipur, Odisha.

CIN: U26922OR2010PTC012239

Resolved that pursuant to Section 196, 197, 203 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Rules made thereunder, Shri S.Sreekanth Reddy (DIN: 00123889) be and is hereby appointed as Managing Director and Key Managerial Personnel of the company to hold office for a period of 3 years with effect from 29th January, 2020 without any remuneration.

Further Resolved that the necessary forms be and are hereby authorised to be filed under the above said Act with the prescribed authorities under the signature of any one of the directors of the company or its Company Secretary.

Place : Hyderabad
Date : 29.07.2020

Registered Office:
Plot No.22, Acharya Vihar,
Madhusudan Nagar,
Bhubneshwar, Dist-Khordha-751013,
Odisha, India

By Order of the Board of Directors



S. Sreekanth Reddy
S.Sreekanth Reddy
Managing Director
DIN: 00123889

Notes:

1. The Explanatory Statement setting out material facts concerning the business under Item No.4 in the Notice is given in the Annexure-1, which forms part of this Notice.
2. The details required to be given in respect of directors seeking re-appointment are given in the Annexure-2, which forms part of this Notice
3. A Member entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and the said proxy need not be a member of the company. The instrument appointing the proxy, in order to be effective, must be deposited at the Registered Office of the company, duly completed and signed, not less than forty eight hours before the commencement of the meeting.
4. Corporate members intending to send their authorized representative(s) to attend the Meeting are requested to send to the Company a duly certified copy of the Board Resolution authorising their representative(s) to attend and vote on their behalf at the Meeting.
5. Members are requested to notify the company of the change in address, if any, quoting the registered folio number.
6. All documents referred to in the accompanying Notice and the Explanatory Statement shall be open for inspection at the Registered Office of the company during normal business hours (9.30 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.) on all working days except Saturdays and Sundays, up to the date of the Annual General Meeting of the Company.
7. Section 72 of the Companies Act, 2013 provides for Nomination by the shareholders of the Company and the shareholders are requested to avail this facility.

Place : Hyderabad
Date : 29.07.2020

By Order of the Board of Directors


S.Sreekanth Reddy
Managing Director
DIN: 00123889

Annexure to the Notice of the 10th Annual General Meeting

Annexure 1

Statement pursuant to Section 102 (1) of the Companies Act 2013

As required by Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act), the following Explanatory Statement sets out all material facts relating to the business mentioned under Item No.4 of the accompanying Notice dated 29th July, 2020.

On Item No.3

The Board has appointed Shri S.Sreekanth Reddy (DIN: 00123889) as Managing Director and Key Managerial Personnel for a period of 3 years with effect from 29th January 2020 without any remuneration. Approval of the shareholders under Section 196, 197 and other applicable sections of the Companies Act, 2013 read with its Schedule V thereto is being sought for the above appointment. S.Sreekanth Reddy has been associated with the company as director since its acquisition by SCL with which he has associated as Whole-time Director for nearly 25 years. Currently, he is also the Whole Time Director of SCL. His business acumen and qualities of leadership have contributed in an immense measure to the growth and stability of the company.

As the resolution relates to the appointment of Shri S.Sreekanth Reddy as Managing Director and Key Managerial Personnel, to that extent he along with Dr.S.Anand Reddy, who is the other director related to him, may be deemed to be interested in the resolution.

None of the other directors or Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) or their relatives is, in any way, concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in the Resolution.

Your Board is of the firm view that it would be in the interest of the company that Shri S.Sreekanth Reddy, be appointed as Managing Director and Key Managerial Personnel and accordingly it commends the resolution for approval of the shareholders

Place : Hyderabad
Date : 29.07.2020

By Order of the Board of Directors




S.Sreekanth Reddy
Managing Director
DIN: 00123889

Annexure 2

Details of Directors seeking re-appointment at the Annual General Meeting

Name of the Director	Dr. S.Anand Reddy	Shri S.Sreekanth Reddy
Date of birth	10.06.1964	27.08.1971
DIN	00123870	00123889
Experience in specific functional areas	Corporate Executive	Corporate Executive
Qualification	M.B.B.S.	B.E. (I & P) and PG Diploma in cement technology
Directorships in other Companies	Sagar Cements Ltd. as MD., Sagar Power Ltd., Sagar Priya Housing and Industrial Enterprises Ltd. Panchavati Polyfibres Ltd. Super Hydro Electric Pvt. Ltd. Sagar Cements (R) Limited. Satguru Cement Private Limited.	Sagar Cements Ltd. Sagar Cements (R) Ltd. Satguru Cement Pvt.Ltd. Sagarsoft (India) Ltd. Sagar Power Ltd. Sagar Priya Housing & Industrial Enterprises Ltd. Super Hydro Electric Pvt.Ltd. Sree Venkateswara Winery and Distillery Pvt.Ltd.
Membership of Audit / Stakeholders' Relationship Committees of other Public Limited Companies	Sagar Cements Ltd., Member, Stakeholders' Relationship Committee Sagar Power Ltd., - Member, Audit Committee	Nil
No. of shares held in the company	1 (As nominee of Sagar Cements Limited, holding company)	1 (As nominee of Sagar Cements Limited, holding company)
Inter-se relationship with other Directors of the Company	Related to Shri S.Sreekanth Reddy, Director	Related to Dr. S.Anand Reddy, Director

Place : Hyderabad
Date : 29.07.2020



By Order of the Board of Directors


S.Sreekanth Reddy
Managing Director
DIN: 00123889

Directors' Report

To,

The Members,

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting their Tenth (10th) Annual Report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2020.

FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

The Company's financial performance for the year ended March 31, 2020 is summarized below:

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	Year ended 31.03.2020	Year ended 31.03.2019
Revenue	06	-
Earnings Before Interest, Depreciation, Taxation & Amortization (EBIDTA)	(54)	(09)
Finance Cost	22	17
Depreciation & Amortization	1	0
Exceptional Items	-	-
Profit Before Taxation (PBT)	(77)	(26)
Provision for current tax	(20)	-
Profit after Taxation (PAT)	(57)	(26)

PERFORMANCE OF THE COMPANY

Your company is currently implementing a 1.5 million ton capacity cement grinding unit at Jajpur in the State of Odisha, which is progressing as per the schedule of implementation and it has had no other commercial operations during the year under report.

DIVIDEND

As your company yet to commence any commercial operations, your Directors have not recommended any dividend for the financial year ended 31st March, 2020.

SHARE CAPITAL

During the year, your company issued 3,45,00,000 equity shares of face value of Rs.10 each, as a result of which, the paid-up share capital of the company as on 31st March, 2020 stood increased to Rs.38,68,00,000/-.

RESERVES

During the Financial Year under review, no amount was transferred to General Reserve



DEPOSITS

Your Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS UNDER SECTION 186

The Company has not given any loans or guarantees to any other person or body corporate covered or made investment in them under the provisions of Section 186 of Companies Act, 2013.

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS AND THEIR ADEQUACY

The Company has an internal control system commensurate with its current size, scale and operations.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

The details of conservation of energy, technology absorption, foreign exchange earnings and outgo are as follows:

a) Conservation of Energy:

Steps taken for conservation	Nil
Steps taken for utilizing alternate sources of energy	Nil
Capital investment on energy conservation equipment	Nil

b) Technology Absorption:

Efforts made for technology absorption	Nil
Benefits derived	Nil
Expenditure on Research & Development, if any	Nil
Details of technology imported, if any	Nil
Year of import	Nil
Whether imported technology fully absorbed	Nil
Areas where absorption of imported technology has not taken place, if any	Nil

c) Foreign Exchange Earnings/ Outgo:

Earnings	Nil
Outgo	179.90 lakhs

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

None of the transactions with related parties falls under the scope of Section 188 (1) of the Act. Information on transactions with related parties pursuant to Section 134 (3) (h) of the Act read with rule 8 (2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 are given in Annexure-1 in Form AOC-2, which forms part of this report. All related party transactions entered into during the financial year were on arm's length basis and in



the ordinary course of business. There were no materially significant related party transactions entered into by the company with the promoters, key management personnel or other designated persons that may have potential conflict with the interests of the company at large.

DIRECTORS

Shri S.Sreekanth Reddy, was appointed by the Board on 29th January, 2020 as Managing Director and Key Managerial Personnel to hold the said office for a period of 3 years w.e.f. 29th January, 2020. Accordingly, resolutions seeking the approval of the members for the said appointments, have been included in the notice of the annual general meeting.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013, Dr.S.Anand Reddy and Shri S.Sreekanth Reddy will be retiring by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment. Accordingly, resolutions seeking the approval of the members for the said re-appointment, have been included in the notice of the annual general meeting.

MEETINGS

14 Board Meeting were held during the financial year 2019-20 and the gap between two consecutive meetings did not exceed one hundred twenty days. These meetings were held on 02.05.2019, 06.06.2019, 27.07.2019, 02.08.2019, 03.09.2019, 14.09.2019, 03.10.2019, 21.10.2019, 29.11.2019, 23.12.2019, 28.01.2020, 29.01.2020, 24.03.2020 and 31.03.2020.

AUDITORS AND AUDITORS' REPORT

STATUTORY AUDITOR

M/s.Deloitte Haskins & Sells, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No.008072S), were appointed as Statutory Auditors of the company by the shareholders at their 09th Annual General Meeting held on 30th September, 2019 to hold the office from the conclusion of the said Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of the 14th Annual General Meeting to be held in the year 2024.

AUDITORS' REPORT

The auditors' report does not contain any qualifications, reservations or adverse remarks.

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

An extract of Annual Return of the Company in Form MGT-9 has been given in the Annexure-2 to this report.



SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURES OR ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

Your company does not have any subsidiary, associate companies or joint ventures.

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES AND RELATED DISCLOSURES

There are no employees drawing remuneration in excess of the limits set out in Rule 5 (2) and (3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Your Company enjoys cordial relationship with all its personnel.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY:

This is not applicable as the company does not fall within the threshold limit prescribed under the provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules 2014.

CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS

There was no change in the nature of the business of the Company during the financial year under review.

VIGIL MECHANISM

The company has formulated a whistle blower policy to provide vigil mechanism for employees of the company to report their genuine concerns. The provision of this policy are in line with the provision of section 177 (9) of the Companies Act, 2013.

GENERAL

Your Directors state that there were:

1. There were no Material changes and commitments, has occurred affecting the financial position of the company between the end of the financial year of the company to which the financial statements relate and the date of the report.
2. There were no significant and material orders passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and company's operations in future.



DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Your Directors state that:

- i. in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards have been followed and there are no material departures;
- ii. the directors have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of the financial year and of the loss of the company for that period;
- iii. the directors have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- iv. the directors have prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis;
- v. the directors have laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the company and such internal financial controls are adequate and operating effectively;
- vi. the directors have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems are adequate and operating effectively.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Your Directors would like to express their sincere appreciation for the co-operation received from the Government authorities, banks, financial institutions, customers, suppliers and members and employees during the period under review. Your Directors also wish to place on record their deep sense of appreciation of the support received from the holding company and its officials.

Place : Hyderabad
Date : 29.07.2020



By Order of the Board of Directors

S.Sreekanth Reddy

Managing Director (DIN: 00123889)

Dr.S.Anand Reddy

Director (DIN: 00123870)

Form No. AOC-2

[Pursuant to Clause (h) of sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Act and Rule 8 (2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014]

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts / arrangements entered in to by the company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arms length transactions under third proviso thereto.

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis:

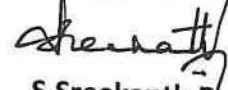
Jajpur Cements Private Limited has not entered into any contract or arrangement or transaction with its related parties which is not in its ordinary course of business or at arm's length during financial year 2019-20.

2. Details of material contracts or arrangements or transactions at arm's length basis:

There were no material contracts or arrangements or transactions with its related parties during the financial year 2019-20.

Place : Hyderabad
Date : 29.07.2020

By Order of the Board of Directors



S.Sreekanth Reddy

Managing Director (DIN: 00123889)



Dr.S.Anand Reddy

Director (DIN: 00123870)

Annexure – 2**Form No. MGT -9**

Extract of Annual Return as on the financial year ended March 31, 2020

[Pursuant to Section 92 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 12 (1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

I Registration and other details:

i)	CIN	U26922OR2010PTC012239
ii)	Registration Date	19 th July, 2010
iii)	Name of the Company	Jajpur Cements Private Limited
iv)	Category/Sub-Category of the Company	Company Limited by Shares / Indian Non-Government Company.
v)	Address of the registered office and contact details	Plot No.22, Acharya Vihar, Madhusudan Nagar, Bhubneshwar, Dist-Khorda-751 013 Odisha Ph: 040-23351571 Email: jajpur@sagarcements.in
vi)	Whether listed Company	No
vii)	Name , address and contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent, if any	KFin Technologies Private Limited Selenium Tower B, Plot Nos 31-32 Gachibowli, Financial District, Nanakaramguda, Hyderabad – 00032 Tel : 040-67162222 Fax: 040-23001153 e-mail : einward.ris@kfintech.com Toll free No. 1800-3454-001 Website: kfintech.com

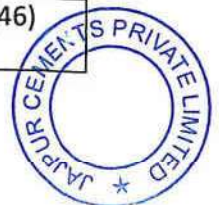
II Principal Business Activities of the Company:

All the business activities contributing 10 % or more of the total turnover of the company shall be stated:-

Sl. No.	Name and Description of main products /services	NIC Code of the product /service	% of total turnover of the Company
I	Manufacturing of Cement	23941	100

III Particulars of Holding, Subsidiary and Associate Companies:

Sl. No	Name and Address of the Company	CIN/GLN	% of Shares Held	Applicable Section
I	Sagar Cements Limited (Holding Company)	L26942TG1981PLC002887	100%	2 (46)



IV Share Holding Pattern (Equity Share Capital Break up as percentage of Total Equity)

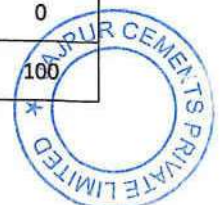
i) Category-wise shareholding

Category of Shareholders Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year				No. of Shares held at the end of the year				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
A. Promoter									
(1) Indian/HUF									
a) Individual	Nil	41,80,000	41,80,000	100	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
b) Central Govt.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
c) State Govt.(s)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
d) Bodies Corporate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3,86,80,000	Nil	3,86,80,000	100	Nil
e) Banks/FI	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
f) Any other	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
SUB-TOTAL (A) (1)	Nil	41,80,000	41,80,000	100	3,86,80,000	Nil	3,86,80,000	100	Nil
(2) Foreign									
a) NRIs Individual	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
b) Other-Individual	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
c) Bodies Corporate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
d) Banks/FI	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
e) Any Other	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
SUB-TOTAL (A) (2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL SHAREHOLDING	Nil	41,80,000	41,80,000	100	3,86,80,000	Nil	3,86,80,000	100	Nil
B. Public Shareholding									
1. Institutions									
a) Mutual Funds	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
b) Banks/FI	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
c) Central Govt.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
d) State Govts.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
e) Venture Capital Funds	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
f) Insurance Companies	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
g) FIIs	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
h) Foreign Venture	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
i) Others	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
SUB-TOTAL (B) (1)									
2. Non-Institutions									
a) Bodies Corporate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
i) Indian	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
ii) Overseas	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
b) Individuals									
i) Individual shareholders	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
ii) Individual shareholders	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
c) Others	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
SUB-TOTAL (B) (2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL SHAREHOLDING	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
C. Shares held by	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Grand Total	Nil	41,80,000	41,80,000	100	3,86,80,000	Nil	3,86,80,000	100	Nil

* Private Placement of Shares

ii) Shareholding of Promoters

Shareholders Name	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year (As on 01-04-2019)			No. of Shares held at the end of the year (As on 31-03-2020)			
	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company	% of Shares Pledged/encumbered	No. of shares	% of total Shares of the Company	% of Shares Pledged/encumbered	% Change in shareholding during
Shri. A.Ramakrishnan	37,57,000	89.88	Nil	0	0	0	0
Shri. Ramakrishnan Vijaya	4,23,000	10.12	Nil	0	0	0	0
M/s. Sagar Cements Ltd.	0	0	0	3,86,80,000	100	0	100



iii) **Change in Shareholding of Promoters**

	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of shares	% Change during the year
At the beginning of the year	41,80,000	100.00	41,80,000	10.81
Acquired during the year				
Acquired			3,45,00,000	89.19
Sold	41,80,000	100.00		
At the end of the year		100.00	3,86,80,000	100.00

iv) **Shareholding pattern of top ten-shareholders (Other than Directors, promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs – Nil.**

v) **Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial personnel - Nil**

V Indebtedness

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment –

Rs.in Lakhs

	Secured Loan excluding deposits	Unsecured Loan	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year				
i. Principal Amount	-	-	-	-
ii. Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
iii. Interest accrued but not due	-	-	-	-
Total (i+ii+iii)	-	-	-	-
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year				
Addition	3,553	-	-	3,553
Reduction	-	-	-	-
Net Change	3,553	-	-	3,553
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year				
i. Principal Amount	3,553	-	-	3,553
ii. Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
iii. Interest accrued but not due	21	-	-	21
Total (i+ii+iii)	3,574	-	-	3,574



VI. Remuneration of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

A. Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time director and/or Manager - Nil

B. Remuneration to other directors - Nil

C. Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel other than MD/Manager/WTD - Nil

VII Penalties/Punishment/Compounding of Offences:

There were no penalties, punishments or compounding of offences during the year ended March 31, 2020.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of JAJPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **JAJPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and 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 Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, and its profit total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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 director's report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The director's report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.
- 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.
- When we read the other information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance as required under SA 720 'The Auditor's responsibilities Relating to Other Information'.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgements 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.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

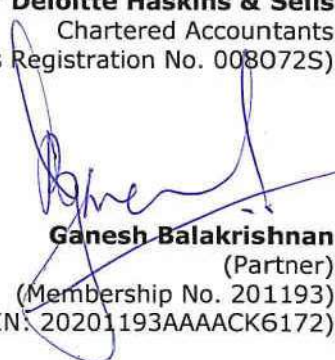
1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required 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 including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 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 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, the Company being a private company, section 197 of the Act related to the managerial remuneration is not applicable.
 - 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, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.



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

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 008072S)



Ganesh Balakrishnan
(Partner)
(Membership No. 201193)
(UDIN: 20201193AAAACK6172)

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 29, 2020

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section 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 **JAJPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS 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 respective 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 of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the respective 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 **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 008072S)


Ganesh Balakrishnan
(Partner)
(Membership No. 201193)
(UDIN: 20201193AAAACK6172)

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 29, 2020

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

(i) The Company does not have any property, plant and equipment and hence reporting under clause (i) of the Order is not applicable.

(ii) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause (ii) of the Order is not applicable.

(iii) 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 Companies Act, 2013.

(iv) The Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit and hence reporting under clause (v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. The company has not commenced its operational activity and hence reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

(a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities.

(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) There are no dues of Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty and Value Added Tax as on March 31, 2020 on account of disputes.

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to financial institutions, banks and government. The Company has not issued any debentures.

(ix) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, money raised by way of term loans have been applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which they were raised other than temporary deployment pending of proceeds.

(x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) The Company is a private company and hence the provisions of section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 do not apply to the Company.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.


Deloitte Haskins & Sells

(xiv) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its holding, subsidiary or associate company or persons connected with them and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-I of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.008072S)



Ganesh Balakrishnan
(Partner)
(Membership No. 201193)
(UDIN: 20201193AAAACK6172)

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 29, 2020

Jajpur Cements Private Limited
Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2020
All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 01, 2018
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
(a) Capital work-in-progress		1,454	140	110
(b) Right of use assets	3	584	-	-
(c) Financial assets				
(i) Other financial assets	4	257	-	-
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)	19	20	-	-
(e) Other non-current assets	5	5,204	84	5
Total Non-current assets (1)		7,519	224	115
Current assets				
(a) Financial assets				
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	6	62	-	-
(ii) Bank balances other than (i) above	7	10	-	-
(b) Other current assets	5	108	897	473
Total Current assets (2)		180	897	473
TOTAL ASSETS (1+2)		7,699	1,121	588
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a) Equity share capital	8	3,868	418	3
(b) Other equity	9	163	(34)	(8)
Total Equity (1)		4,031	384	(5)
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	10	3,553	-	-
(ii) Lease liabilities	27	46	-	-
(b) Provisions	12	1	-	-
Total Non-current liabilities (2)		3,600	-	-
Current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	10	-	-	415
(ii) Trade payables				
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		12	3	4
(iii) Lease liabilities	27	4	-	-
(iv) Other financial liabilities	11	50	733	174
(b) Other current liabilities	13	2	1	-
Total Current liabilities (3)		68	737	593
Total Liabilities (4=2+3)		3,668	737	593
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (1+4)		7,699	1,121	588
Corporate information and significant accounting policies	1			
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements				

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants

Ganesh Balakrishnan
Partner



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S. Sreekanth Reddy
S. Sreekanth Reddy
Managing Director

Dr. S. Anand Reddy
Dr. S. Anand Reddy
Director

R. Soundararajan
R. Soundararajan
Company Secretary

K. Prasad
K. Prasad
Chief Financial Officer



Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 29, 2020

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 29, 2020

Particulars	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
I Revenue from operations		-	-
II Other income	14	6	-
III Total Income (I + II)		6	-
IV Expenses			
(a) Employee benefit expenses	15	1	-
(b) Finance costs	16	22	17
(c) Depreciation expense	17	1	-
(d) Other expenses	18	59	9
Total Expenses		83	26
V Loss before tax (III - IV)		(77)	(26)
VI Tax expense			
(a) Current tax	19	-	-
(b) Deferred tax (net)	19	(20)	-
Total Tax expense		(20)	-
VII Loss after tax (V - VI)		(57)	(26)
VIII Other comprehensive income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Remeasurement of the defined benefit plan		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
IX Total comprehensive income (VII + VIII)		(57)	(26)
X Earnings per share (Face value of ₹ 10 each)			
Basic and Diluted	28	(0.25)	(5.14)
Corporate information and significant accounting policies	1		
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements			

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants

Ganesh Balakrishnan
Partner



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S. Sreekanth Reddy
Managing Director

Dr. S. Anand Reddy
Director

R. Soundararajan
Company Secretary

K. Prasad
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 29, 2020

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 29, 2020

Jajpur Cements Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2020
All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	Amount
Balance at April 01, 2018	3
Changes in equity share capital during the year	415
Balance at March 31, 2019	418
Changes in equity share capital during the year (Refer Note 29)	3,450
Balance at March 31, 2020	3,868

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Total other equity
	Deemed investment in equity	Retained earnings	
Balance at April 01, 2018	-	(8)	(8)
Loss for the year	-	(26)	(26)
Balance as at March 31, 2019	-	(34)	(34)
Loss for the year	-	(57)	(57)
Deemed investment in equity (Refer Note 30)	254	-	254
Balance as at March 31, 2020	254	(91)	163

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants

Ganesh Balakrishnan
Partner



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S. Sreekanth Reddy
Managing Director

Dr. S. Anand Reddy
Director

R. Soundararajan
Company Secretary

K. Prasad
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 29, 2020

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 29, 2020

Jajpur Cements Private Limited
Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2020
All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Particulars		For the year ended March 31, 2020		For the year ended March 31, 2019	
A	Cash flow from operating activities				
	Loss after tax		(57)		(26)
	Adjustments for				
	Tax expense	(20)	-	-	-
	Depreciation expense	1	-	-	-
	Finance costs	22	17	-	-
	Interest income	(6)	-	-	-
	Operating profit before working capital changes		(3)		17
	Changes in working capital		(60)		(9)
	Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets:				
	Other financial assets	(13)	-	-	-
	Other assets	244	(520)	-	-
	Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:		231		(520)
	Trade payables	9	-	(1)	-
	Other financial liabilities	21	559	-	-
	Provisions	1	-	-	-
	Other liabilities	1	1	-	-
	Cash generated from operating activities		32		559
	Less: Income tax paid		203		30
	Net cash generated from operating activities		203		30
B	Cash flow from investing activities				
	Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment including capital advances	(7,133)	(30)		
	Deposits not considered as cash and cash equivalents				
	- Placed	(10)	-	-	-
	- Matured	-	-	-	-
	Interest received	6	-	-	-
	Net cash used in investing activities		(7,137)		(30)
C	Cash flow from financing activities				
	Proceeds from issue of shares	3,450	415		
	Proceeds from non-current borrowings	3,553	-		
	Repayment of non-current borrowings	-	(415)		
	Finance costs	(7)	-		
	Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities		6,996		-
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalent (A+B+C)		62		-
	Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year		-		-
	Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year (Refer Note 6)		62		-
Note:					
Cash and cash equivalents comprises of:					
Cash in hand			-		-
Balances with banks			62		-
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 6)			62		-



Jajpur Cements Private Limited
Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2020
All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated

Reconciliations of liabilities from financing activities:

Particulars	As at April 01, 2019	Proceeds	Repayment	Fair value changes	As at March 31, 2020
Long term borrowings (including current portion)	-	3,553	-	-	3,553
Short term borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities from financing activities	-	3,553	-	-	3,553

Particulars	As at April 01, 2018	Proceeds	Repayment	Fair value changes	As at March 31, 2019
Long term borrowings (including current portion)	-	-	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	415	-	(415)	-	-
Total liabilities from financing activities	415	-	(415)	-	-

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants

Ganesh Balakrishnan
Partner



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S. Sreekanth Reddy
Managing Director

Dr. S. Anand Reddy
Director

R. Soundarajan
Company Secretary

K. Prasad
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 29, 2020

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 29, 2020

1. Corporate information and significant accounting policies

a) Corporate Information:

Jajpur Cements Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 as a private limited company on July 19, 2010. The Company is engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of cement. The Company has its registered office at Bhubaneswar, Odisha.

b) Significant accounting policies

i) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. Up to the year ended March 31, 2019, the company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the requirements of previous GAAP, which includes accounting standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006. These are the first Ind AS financial statements of the Company. The Date of transition is April 01, 2018.

ii) Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36 that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

iii) Functional and Presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements which also include the accompanying notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013, unless otherwise stated.

iv) Use of estimates and Judgements

In the application of the accounting policies, which are described in Note 1(b), the management of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable and the associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

• **Depreciation on property, plant and equipment and amortisation of intangible assets**

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment and amortisation of intangible assets is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives and residual values of all its property, plant and equipment estimated by the management. The management believes that depreciation rates currently used fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, though these rates in certain cases are different from lives prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

• **Defined benefit plans**

The liabilities and costs for defined benefit pension plans and other post-employment benefits are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the long term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.



• **Evaluation of recoverability of deferred tax assets**

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

• **Fair value measurement of Financial instruments**

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow ('DCF') model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

• **Provisions and contingencies**

Provisions are recognised in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events that can reasonably be estimated. The timing of recognition requires application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances which may be subject to change. The litigations and claims to which the Company is exposed are assessed by management and in certain cases with the support of external specialised lawyers.

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystallising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognised.

• **Expected credit losses**

The Company makes provision for doubtful receivables based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as per the provision matrix.

v) **Revenue recognition:**

The Company derives revenue from the sale of cement and recognizes when it transfers control over the goods to the customer. Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, after deduction of any trade discounts, volume rebates and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government which are levied on sales.

Dividend and interest income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established.

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

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

vi) **Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest method.

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

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

vii) **Government grants**

Grants from the Government are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that:

- a) The Company will comply with the conditions attached to them; and
- b) The grant will be received.



viii) **Employee benefits**

Employee benefits include provident fund, superannuation fund, employee state insurance scheme, gratuity fund and compensated absences.

Defined Contribution Plans:

The Company's contribution to provident fund, superannuation fund and employee state insurance scheme are considered as defined contribution plans and are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made and when services are rendered by the employees.

Defined Benefit Plans:

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

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

Short-term employee benefits

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognized during the year when the employees render the service. These benefits include performance incentive and compensated absences which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service.

ix) **Taxation**

Income tax expense represents the sum of current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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

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

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

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

x) **Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, other incidental expenses and borrowings costs attributable to acquisition of qualifying property, plant and equipment up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.



Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives.

Depreciation on plant and machinery is charged under straight line method and on other assets depreciation is charged under WDV method, based on the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of the following categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets has been assessed as under based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.

- Plant and machinery other than continuous process plant – 25 years

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The Company follows the process of componentization for property, plant and equipment. Accordingly, the Company has identified a part of an asset as a separate component in whole asset value (beyond certain value) and useful life of the part is different from the useful life of the remaining asset. The useful life has been assessed based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset / component of an asset, the estimated usage of the asset / component of an asset on the basis of management's best estimation of getting economic benefits from those class of assets / components of an asset. The Company uses its technical expertise along with historical and industry trends for arriving the economic life of an asset/component of an asset.

Individual assets costing less than or equal to ₹ 5,000 are depreciated in full in the year of acquisition.

xi) Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

xii) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary. Cost includes all charges in bringing the goods to the point of sale, including octroi and other levies, transit insurance and receiving charges. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Work-in-progress and finished goods include appropriate proportion of overheads.

The methods of determining cost of various categories of inventories are as follows:

Raw materials and coal	Weighted average method
Stores and spares and packing materials	Weighted average method
Work-in-progress and finished goods (manufactured)	Weighted average method and including an appropriate share of applicable overheads.

xiii) Cash and cash equivalents (for purposes of Cash Flow Statement)

Cash comprises cash on hand, in bank and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash flows are reported using indirect method whereby profit/ (loss) after tax is adjusted for the effects of transaction of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts and payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

xiv) Foreign currency transactions and translations:

Transactions in foreign currencies entered into by the Company are accounted at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction or at rates that closely approximate the rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency monetary items of the Company, outstanding at the balance sheet date are restated at the year-end rates. Non-monetary items of the Company that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

For the purposes of presenting these financial statements, the exchange differences on monetary items arising, if any, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

xv) Financial Instruments:

(A) Initial recognition:

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial asset or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.



(B) Subsequent measurement:

a. Financial assets carried at amortized cost: A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income: A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model 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 dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company has made an irrevocable election for its investments which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income based on its business model.

c. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

d. Derivative Financial Instruments: The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risk. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Any changes therein are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in the Statement of Profit and Loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged item. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

e. Financial liabilities: Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

(C) De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities:

a. Financial assets:

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

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

b. Financial liabilities:

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

xvi) Impairment of assets

a. Financial assets:

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. The ECL loss allowance (or reversal) during the year is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

b. Non-financial assets:

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.



xvii) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post-tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post-tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

xviii) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

xix) Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases", applied to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method and has recorded right of use asset equal to lease liability, on the date of initial application. Accordingly, comparatives for the year ended March 31, 2019 have not been retrospectively adjusted.

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

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

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

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

xx) Operating cycle

Based on the nature of activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

xxi) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2020.



All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated

2. Transition to Ind AS

Overall principle

The Company has prepared the opening balance sheet as per Ind AS as of April 01, 2018 (the transition date) by recognizing all assets and liabilities whose recognition is required by Ind AS, not recognizing items of assets or liabilities which are not permitted by Ind AS, by reclassifying items from previous GAAP to Ind AS as required under Ind AS, and applying Ind AS in measurement of recognized assets and liabilities.

Reconciliation between previous GAAP and Ind AS

(i) Reconciliation of equity as previously reported and Ind AS

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 01, 2018
Equity (shareholders' funds) under previous GAAP		406	(4)
Effect of measuring financial assets at fair value	2	(17)	-
Preliminary expenses written off	1	(5)	(1)
Equity under Ind AS GAAP		384	(5)

(ii) Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2019

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2019
Net loss for the year as per previous GAAP		(5)
Effect of measuring financial assets at fair value	2	(17)
Preliminary expenses written off	1	(4)
Total effect of transition to Ind AS		(21)
Loss for the year as per Ind AS		(26)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-
Total comprehensive income under Ind AS		(26)

(iii) There are no material adjustments to the statement of cash flows as reported under Previous GAAP.

Notes:

- Under Ind AS, preliminary expenses are recognised as an expense in determining accounting profit in the period in which they are incurred. This has resulted in decrease in equity by ₹ 1 as on April 01, 2018; ₹ 5 as on March 31, 2019 and increase in loss for the year ended March 31, 2019 by ₹ 4.
- Under Ind AS, the Company had measured the non-current financial assets at fair value through statement of profit and loss. This has resulted in decrease in equity and increase in loss for the year ended March 31, 2019 by ₹ 17 on fair valuation of financial assets.



Note	Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 01, 2018
3	Right of use assets			
	Leasehold land	584	-	-
	Total	584	-	-
	Leasehold land:			
	Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 01, 2018
	I. Gross block			
	Opening Balance	-	-	-
	Add: Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	542	-	-
	Add: Recognised on adoption of Ind AS 116	51	-	-
	Add: Additions	-	-	-
	Less: Deletions	-	-	-
	Closing Balance	593	-	-
	II. Accumulated depreciation			
	Opening Balance	-	-	-
	Add: Depreciation expense	9	-	-
	Closing Balance	9	-	-
	Net block (I-II)			
	Carrying Value	584	-	-
4	Other financial assets (Unsecured, considered good)			
	<u>Non-current</u>			
	Security deposits	13	-	-
	Financial benefit due to guarantee by parent company	244	-	-
	Total other financial assets	257	-	-
5	Other assets (Unsecured, considered good)			
	<u>Non-current</u>			
	Capital advances	5,145	31	5
	Advance to suppliers and service providers	59	53	-
	Total	5,204	84	5
	<u>Current</u>			
	Advances to suppliers and service providers	11	-	-
	Prepaid expenses	-	842	473
	Balances with government authorities	97	55	-
	Total	108	897	473
	Total other assets	5,312	981	478
6	Cash and cash equivalents			
	Cash in hand	-	-	-
	Balances with banks	62	-	-
	Total Cash and cash equivalents	62	-	-
7	Other bank balances			
	Margin money deposits (Refer Note below)	10	-	-
	Total other bank balances	10	-	-
	Note : Margin money deposits are against bank guarantees.			



Note	Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019		As at April 01, 2018	
		No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
8	Equity share capital						
	Authorised:						
	Equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid:	6,00,00,000	6,000	45,00,000	450	25,00,000	250
	Equity shares ₹ 10 each	3,86,80,000	3,868	41,80,000	418	30,000	3
(a) Reconciliation of equity shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:							
	Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019		As at April 01, 2018	
		No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
	Opening Balance	41,80,000	418	30,000	3	30,000	3
	Shares issued during the year (Refer Note 29)	3,45,00,000	3,450	41,50,000	415	-	-
	Closing Balance	3,86,80,000	3,868	41,80,000	418	30,000	3
(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to the equity shares:							
The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 each per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of Interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.							
(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:							
Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019		As at April 01, 2018		
	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding	
Sagar Cements Limited	3,86,80,000	100.00%	-	-	-	-	
A. Ramakrishnan	-	-	37,57,000	89.88%	20,000	66.67%	
Vijaya Ramakrishnan	-	-	4,23,000	10.12%	10,000	33.33%	



Note	Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 01, 2018
9	Other equity			
	Deemed investment in equity	254	-	-
	Retained earnings	(91)	(34)	(8)
	Total other equity	163	(34)	(8)
Movement in other equity is as follows:				
	Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 01, 2018
	Deemed investment in equity (Refer Note 30)	254	-	-
	Retained earnings			
	(i) Opening balance	(34)	(8)	-
	(ii) Loss for the year	(57)	(26)	(7)
	(iii) Preliminary expenses written off	-	-	(1)
		(91)	(34)	(8)
	Total	163	(34)	(8)

Nature of reserves:

(a) Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprises of prior years undistributed earnings after taxes.

(b) Deemed investment in equity

Deemed investment in equity represents the gain on account of corporate guarantee given by Sagar Cements Limited (Holding Company).



Note	Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 01, 2018
10	Non current borrowings (Secured, at amortised cost)			
	Term loans from banks	3,553	-	-
	Total non current borrowings	3,553	-	-
	Notes:			
	As at March 31, 2020			
	Bank	Loan outstanding	Terms of repayment	Rate of interest
	Axis Bank Limited (Refer Note 1 below)	3,553	36 quarterly instalments	10.15%
	Less: Current maturities of non-current borrowings	-		
	Total	3,553		
	1. Term loan is secured by pari-passu charge on the property, plant and equipment owned by or belonging to the borrower company both present and future, hypothecation of all rights, title and interests of the borrower under all plant documents, contracts, insurance policies, permits/ approvals etc related to the plant, to which the borrower is party and can be legally assigned, 30% pledge on total equity share capital of the company including CCD's and by second charge on the current assets of the company and are guaranteed by Dr S. Anand Reddy, Managing Director and S. Sreekanth Reddy, Joint Managing Director and corporate guarantee of Sagar Cements Limited.			
	Current borrowings (Unsecured, amortised at cost)			
	Loans from related parties	-	-	415
	Total current borrowings	-	-	415



Note	Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 01, 2018
11	Other financial liabilities			
	<u>Current</u>			
	Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	21	-	-
	Payables on purchase of property, plant and equipment	29	733	174
	Total other financial liabilities	50	733	174
12	Provisions			
	Gratuity (Refer Note 24)	-	-	-
	Compensated absences (Refer Note 24)	1	-	-
	Total provisions	1	-	-
	<u>Non-current</u>			
	Gratuity	-	-	-
	Compensated absences	1	-	-
	Total	1	-	-
13	Other liabilities			
	<u>Current</u>			
	Statutory remittances	2	1	-
	Total other liabilities	2	1	-



Note	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
14	Other income		
	Interest Income on financial assets at amortized cost	6	-
	Total other income	6	-
15	Employee benefit expenses		
	Salaries and wages, including bonus	21	-
	Contribution to provident and other funds	1	-
	Staff welfare expenses	4	-
	Less: Employee benefits transferred to CWIP	(25)	-
	Total employee benefit expenses	1	-
16	Finance cost		
	Interest expense	38	17
	Less: Borrowing costs on qualifying assets capitalised	(29)	-
	Other borrowing cost	13	-
	Total finance cost	22	17
17	Depreciation expense		
	Depreciation on right of use assets	9	-
	Less: Depreciation transferred to CWIP	(8)	-
	Total depreciation	1	-
18	Other expenses		
	Rent	-	-
	Rates and taxes	42	7
	Payment to auditors (Refer note(i) below)	8	1
	Legal and other professional charges	1	1
	Administrative expenses	8	-
	Total	59	9
	Note(i):		
	Payment to Auditors (net of taxes) comprises:		
	For audit	8	1
	Total	8	1



Note	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
19	Income tax expense		
	(a) Income tax recognized in the statement of profit and loss		
	Current tax:		
	In respect of the current year	-	-
	Deferred tax:		
	In respect of current year origination and reversal of temporary differences	(20)	-
		(20)	-
	Total tax expense	(20)	-

Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Profit/ (loss) before tax (A)	(77)	-
Statutory tax rate in India (B)	26.00%	-
Expected tax expense (C = A*B)	(20)	-
Permanent difference		
Effect on expenses disallowed under Income Tax Act, 1961	6	-
Others	(5)	-
Total	-	-
At the effective income tax rate	(20)	-
Total Tax expense	(20)	-

(c) Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year 2019-20:

Particulars	Opening balance	(Recognized) / reversed through the statement of profit and loss	Reversed through other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Others	-	13	-	13
Tax effect on carried forward losses	-	7	-	7
Total Deferred tax asset (Net)	-	20	-	20

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year 2018-19:

Particulars	Opening balance	(Recognized) / reversed through the statement of profit and loss	Reversed through other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-	-	-	-
Provision for employee benefits	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
Total Deferred tax asset (Net)	-	-	-	-

(d) Current tax assets and liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Advance income tax	-	-
Current tax liabilities	-	-
Net current tax assets/(liabilities)	-	-



20. COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2. In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a pandemic.

The Government of India, declared a lockdown on March 23, 2020 in the light of the outbreak of COVID-19, on account of which the Company suspended its operations from March 23, 2020. The Company has been taking various precautionary measures to protect its employees and their families from the COVID-19 pandemic. Operations have been resumed, subsequent to the year end, from April 21, 2020, wherein the Company has taken all necessary safety measures as laid down by the government for the purpose.

The Company has considered internal and certain external sources of information, including economic forecasts and industry reports, up to the date of approval of the financial statements in determining the possible effects on the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets and other current assets, that may result from the COVID-19 pandemic. The Company has used the elements of prudence in applying the judgments and assumptions, including sensitivity analysis, and based on current estimates expects the carrying amount of these assets will be recovered. The eventual outcome of impact of the global health pandemic may be different from those estimated as on the date of approval of these financial statements.

21. Contingent liabilities and capital commitments

a) Contingent Liabilities:

The Company has no contingent liabilities as at March 31, 2020.

b) Capital Commitments:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of capital advances)	20,959	-

22. Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006:

Dues to micro, small and medium enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the management. This has been relied upon by the auditors. The amount of dues payable to micro, small and medium enterprises is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
The principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the financial year	Nil	Nil
The amount of interest paid by the buyer under the Act along with the amounts of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Act.	-	-

23. Financial Instruments:

The significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis for measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognized, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 1(b)(xv) to the financial statements.

A. Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balances. The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in Note 10 offset by cash and bank balances) and total equity of the Company. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The Company's management reviews the capital structure of the Company on monthly basis. As part of this review, the management considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital.



Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

Description	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Debt (Refer Note below)	3,553	-
Cash and bank balances	72	-
Net debt	3,481	-
Total equity	4,031	384
Net debt to equity ratio	0.864	-

Note: Debt is defined as current and non-current borrowings as described in Note 10.

B. Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Financial assets		
Measured at amortised cost		
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	62	-
(ii) Other bank balances	10	-
(iii) Other financial assets	257	-
Total Financial assets	329	-

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost		
(i) Borrowings	3,553	-
(ii) Trade payables	12	3
(iii) Lease liabilities	50	-
(iv) Other financial liabilities	50	733
Total Financial liabilities	3,665	736

C. Financial risk management objectives:

The Company's corporate finance function monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports which analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (includes interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company seeks to minimize the effects of these risks through continuous monitoring on day to day basis. The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

The corporate finance function reports monthly to the Company's management which monitors risks and policies implemented to mitigate risk exposures.

i) Market risk:

The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risk of changes in interest rates. The Company seeks to minimize the effect of this risk through continuous monitoring and take appropriate steps to mitigate the aforesaid risk.

Interest rate risk management:

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because it borrows funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's Profit for the year ended March 31, 2020 would decrease/increase by ₹ 18 (for the year ended March 31, 2019: decrease/increase by ₹ Nil). This is mainly attributable to the company's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings.



D. Liquidity risk management:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. Also, the Company has unutilized credit limits with banks. The Company maintained a cautious liquidity strategy, with a positive cash balance throughout the year ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019. Cash flow from operating activities provides the funds to service the financial liabilities on a day to day basis.

The Company regularly maintains 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 short term deposits with appropriate maturities to optimize the cash returns on investments while ensuring sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities.

Financing facilities:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Secured bank loan facilities (includes Letter of credit issued) with varied maturity dates and which may be extended by mutual agreement		
- amount used	7,545	-
- amount unused	12,455	-
Total	20,000	-

The details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at March 31, 2020 are as follows:

Particulars	< 1 Year	1 – 2 years	> 2 years
Trade Payables	12	-	-
Lease liabilities	4	4	42
Other financial liabilities	50	-	-
Borrowings (including current maturities of non-current borrowings)	-	-	3,553

The details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at March 31, 2019 are as follows:

Particulars	< 1 Year	1 – 2 years	> 2 years
Trade Payables	3	-	-
Other financial liabilities	733	-	-
Borrowings (including current maturities of non-current borrowings)	-	-	-

24. Employee benefits:

The employee benefit schemes are as under:

(i) Defined contribution plan:

Provident Fund

The Company makes provident fund contributions which are defined contribution plans for qualifying employees. Under the scheme, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. These contributions are made to the Fund administered and managed by the Government of India. The Company's monthly contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period they are incurred. Total expense recognized during the year aggregated ₹ 1 (2018-19: ₹ Nil). In the financial year 2019-20, as the project is under implementation, provident fund expenditure transferred to CWIP.

(ii) Defined benefit plan:

Gratuity:

In accordance with the 'Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972' of India, the Company provides for gratuity, a defined retirement benefit plan (the 'Gratuity Plan') covering eligible employees. Liabilities with regard to such gratuity plan are determined by an independent actuarial valuation and are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period determined. The gratuity plan is administered by Life Insurance Corporation of India.

The following table sets out the funded status of the gratuity plan and the amounts recognized in the Company's financial statements as per actuarial valuation as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019:

a) The principal assumptions used for the purposes of actuarial valuations were as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Mortality table (LIC)	IALM 2012-14 (ultimate)	-
Discounting rate	6.73%	-
Expected rate of return on plan asset	-	-
Expected average remaining working lives of employees	10.89	-
Rate of escalation in salary	10.00%	-
Attrition rate	10.00%	-



b) Components of defined benefit costs recognized in profit and loss and other comprehensive income:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Amount recognized in statement of profit and loss in respect of defined benefit plan is as follows:		
Current service cost	0.07	-
Interest expense	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Defined benefit cost included in profit and loss	0.07	-
Re-measurement effects recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI):		
Actuarial loss	-	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognized in OCI	-	-

c) Key Results - Reconciliation of fair value of assets and obligations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Present value of funded defined benefit obligations	0.07	-
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	0.07	-

d) Movement in present value of defined benefits obligation are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	-	-
Current service cost	0.07	-
Interest cost	-	-
Re-measurements - Actuarial loss	-	-
Benefits paid out of plan assets and by employer	-	-
Defined benefit obligation at the year end	0.07	-

e) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Within 1 year	-	-
1 - 2 years	-	-
2 - 3 years	-	-
3 - 4 years	-	-
4 - 5 years	-	-
5 - 10 years	0.07	-

f) Movement in fair value of plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Opening fair value of the plan assets	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Contributions from the employer	-	-
Benefits paid out of plan assets	-	-
Re-measurement - Actuarial loss/ (gain)	-	-
Other adjustments	-	-
Fair value of plan asset at the year end	-	-

g) Sensitivity Analysis:

Sensitivity to significant actuarial assumptions is computed by varying one actuarial assumption used for the valuation of the defined benefit obligation at the period end by one percentage, keeping all other actuarial assumptions constant.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020		For the year ended March 31, 2019	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Effect of 1% change in assumed discount rate	0.06	0.07	-	-
Effect of 1% change in assumed salary rate	0.07	0.06	-	-
Effect of 1% change in assumed attrition rate	0.06	0.07	-	-

The Company is expected to contribute ₹ Nil to its defined benefit plans during the next financial year.



Compensated absences:

The accrual for unutilized leave is determined for the entire available leave balance standing to the credit of the employees at the period-end. The value of such leave balance eligible for carry forward, is determined by an independent actuarial valuation and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period determined.

The key assumptions as provided by an independent actuary, used in the computation of provision for compensated absences are as given below:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Discount Rate	6.73%	-
Salary escalation rate	10.00%	-
Attrition rate	10.00%	-
Mortality tables	IALM (2012-14) (Ultimate)	-

The Company has made provision for compensated absences based on the actuarial valuation.

25. The Company is exclusively engaged in the business of cement and cement related products. As per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments", specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, there are no reportable business and geographical segment applicable to the Company.

26. Related Party Disclosures:

The list of related parties of the Company is given below:

Name	Relationship
Sagar Cements Limited	Holding Company
Key managerial personnel (KMP):	
Dr. S. Anand Reddy	Director
S. Sreekanth Reddy	Director
Ganesh Katta	Director
Anji Reddy Oruganti	Director
K. Prasad	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
R. Soundararajan	Company Secretary (CS)
Jajpur Cements Private Limited	Enterprise where KMP along with their relatives exercise significant influence
RV Consulting Services Private Limited	Enterprise where KMP along with their relatives exercise significant influence

Summary of the transactions and balances with the above parties are as follows:

Nature of transaction	Party Name	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	RV Consulting Services Private Limited	733	-
Reimbursement of expenses paid	Sagar Cements Limited	1	-
Interest paid on Corporate guarantee	Sagar Cements Limited	10	-
Advance taken	Sagar Cements Limited	20	733
Repayment against advance taken	Sagar Cements Limited	753	-

Compensation to key managerial personnel is as follows:

Nature of transaction	Party Name	For the period ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Short-term benefits	Directors	-	-

Outstanding balances:

Nature of the balance	Party Name	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Trade payables	Sagar Cements Limited	1	-
Capital advances	RV Consulting Services Private Limited	4,539	-
Corporate guarantee taken	Sagar Cements Limited	20,000	-
Advance taken	Sagar Cements Limited	-	733



27. Operating Lease

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Operating lease commitments

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land. The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Transition to Ind AS 116

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, has notified Ind AS 116 Leases which replaces the existing lease standard, Ind AS 17 leases, and other interpretations. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. It introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees.

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases", applied to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method and has recorded right of use asset equal to lease liability, on the date of initial application. Accordingly, comparatives for the year ended March 31, 2019 have not been retrospectively adjusted.

On transition, the adoption of the new standard resulted in recognition of Right-of-Use asset (ROU) of ₹ 593 and a lease liability of ₹ 51.

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Balance as at April 01, 2019	-
Reclassification on adoption of Ind AS 116	542
Recognition on adoption of Ind AS 116	51
Depreciation	(9)
Closing Balance	584

The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU assets is included under depreciation expense in the statement of profit and loss. In the financial year 2019-20, as the project is under implementation, eligible depreciation expenditure transferred to CWIP.

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Recognition on adoption of Ind AS 116	51
Finance cost accrued during the year	4
Payment of lease liabilities	(5)
Closing Balance	50

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at March 31, 2020

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Non-current lease liabilities	46
Current lease liabilities	4
Total	50

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2020 on discounted basis

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Within one year	4
After one year but not more than five years	18
More than 5 years	28



28. Earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Profit after tax (₹ in lakhs)	(57)	(26)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	2,31,23,989	5,06,148
Earnings per share:		
Basic and Diluted (in ₹)	(0.25)	(5.14)

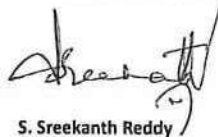
29. The Company's 41,80,000 equity shares (face value of ₹ 10 each) acquired by the Sagar Cements Limited for ₹ 450 from the shareholders on May 02, 2019. Further, Sagar Cements Limited has infused ₹ 3,450 into equity of the Company during the year ended March 31, 2020.

30. During the year 2019-20, the holding Company gave corporate guarantee for the loans availed by the Company and on account of the same, the loans were given at concessional rate to the Company. The fair value of the corporate guarantee aggregating to ₹ 254 (March 31, 2019: ₹ Nil) has been accounted as deemed investment in equity.

31. These financial statements were approved by the Company's Board of Directors on May 29, 2020.



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


S. Sreekanth Reddy
Managing Director


Dr. S. Anand Reddy
Director


R. Soundararajan
Company Secretary


K. Prasad
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 29, 2020