Jajpur Cements Private Limited
CIN: U26922TS2010PTC171799
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023
All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	26,952	27,582
(b) Capital work-in-progress	39	462	-
(c) Intangible assets	3	3	1
(d) Right of use assets	4	558	566
(e) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5	-	31,468
(ii) Other financial assets	6	1,292	661
(f) Deferred tax assets (net)	27	324	545
(g) Income tax assets (net)	27	-	4
(h) Other non-current assets	7	205	9,573
Total Non-current assets		**29,796**	**70,400**
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	8	773	1,106
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	9	418	259
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	1,004	2
(iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	11	69	10
(iv) Other financial assets	6	31	1
(c) Other current assets	7	4,265	9,013
Total Current assets		**6,560**	**10,391**
TOTAL ASSETS		**36,356**	**80,791**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	12	10,768	10,768
(b) Other equity	13	1,809	(1,512)
Total Equity		**12,577**	**9,256**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14A	17,733	18,753
(ia) Lease liabilities	34	46	46
(ii) Other financial liabilities	15	623	46,632
(b) Provisions	16	5	7
Total Non-current liabilities		**18,407**	**65,438**
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14A	2,037	4,050
(ia) Lease liabilities	34	4	4
(ii) Trade payables	17		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		1	-
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,257	377
(iii) Other financial liabilities	15	594	1,449
(b) Provisions	16	5	3
(c) Income tax liabilities (net)	27	292	-
(d) Other current liabilities	18	182	214
Total Current liabilities		**5,372**	**6,097**
Total Liabilities		**23,779**	**71,535**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**36,356**	**80,791**
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
Firm Registration No: 008072S

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

C Manish Muralidhar
Partner
Membership No: 213649

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 10, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Jajpur Cements Private Limited

JAJPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

S. Sreekanth Reddy
Managing Director
DIN: 00123889

Dr. S. Anand Reddy
Director
DIN: 00123870

R. Soundararajan
Company Secretary
M. No. F4182

K. Prasad
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 10, 2023

Jajpur Cements Private Limited
CIN: U26922TS2010PTC171799
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023
All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
I	Revenue from operations	19	7,457	231
II	Other income	20	20,358	728
III	**Total Income (I + II)**		**27,815**	**959**
IV	**Expenses**			
	(a) Cost of materials consumed	21	5,122	248
	(b) Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	22	(2)	(204)
	(c) Employee benefits expense	23	339	28
	(d) Finance costs	24	11,207	2,459
	(e) Depreciation and amortisation expense	25	2,865	179
	(f) Power and fuel expenses		1,001	77
	(g) Freight and forwarding expense		1,128	26
	(h) Other expenses	26	2,323	199
	Total Expenses		**23,983**	**3,012**
V	**Profit/ (loss) before tax (III - IV)**		**3,832**	**(2,053)**
VI	**Tax expense**			
	(a) Current tax	27	292	-
	(b) Deferred tax (net)	27	220	(508)
	Total Tax expense		**512**	**(508)**
VII	**Profit/ (loss) after tax (V - VI)**		**3,320**	**(1,545)**
VIII	**Other comprehensive Income**			
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Remeasurement gain on defined benefits plan	31	1	1
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	27	-	-
	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**1**	**1**
IX	**Total comprehensive income/ (loss) (VII + VIII)**		**3,321**	**(1,544)**
X	**Earnings per equity share (Face value of ₹ 10 each fully paid (March 31, 2022: ₹ 10 each fully paid))**			
	Basic and Diluted	35	3.08	(1.60)
	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
Firm Registration No: 008072S

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

C Manish Muralidhar
Partner
Membership No: 213649

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 10, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Jajpur Cements Private Limited

JAJPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

S. Sreekanth Reddy
Managing Director
DIN: 00123889

Dr. S. Anand Reddy
Director
DIN: 00123870

R. Soundararajan
Company Secretary
M. No. F4182

K. Prasad
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 10, 2023

Jajpur Cements Private Limited
CIN: U26922TS2010PTC171799
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023
All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at March 31, 2021	8,193
Changes in equity share capital during the year (Refer note 36)	2,575
Balance as at March 31, 2022	10,768
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	10,768

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Other items of other comprehensive income	Total other equity
	Deemed investment in equity	Retained earnings		
Balance as at March 31, 2021	254	(222)	-	32
Loss for the year	-	(1,545)	-	(1,545)
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax ₹ Nil)	-	-	1	1
Balance as at March 31, 2022	254	(1,767)	1	(1,512)
Profit for the year	-	3,320	-	3,320
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax ₹ Nil)	-	-	1	1
Balance as at March 31, 2023	254	1,553	2	1,809

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 008072S

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

C Manish Muralidhar
Partner
Membership No: 213649

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 10, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Jajpur Cements Private Limited

JAJPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

S. Sreekanth Reddy
Managing Director
DIN: 00123889

Dr. S. Anand Reddy
Director
DIN: 00123870

R. Soundararajan
Company Secretary
M. No. F4182

K. Prasad
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 10, 2023

Jajpur Cements Private Limited
CIN: U26922TS2010PTC171799
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2023
All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023		For the year ended March 31, 2022	
A	**Cash flow from operating activities**				
	Profit/ (loss) before tax		**3,832**		**(2,053)**
	Adjustments for				
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	2,865		179	
	Finance costs	11,207		2,459	
	Interest income	(18,428)		(728)	
	Loss on fair valuation of investments (net)	89			
	Liabilities no longer required written back	(1)		-	
	Gain on sale of investments	(1,929)		-	
			(6,197)		1,910
	Operating profit before working capital changes		**(2,365)**		**(143)**
	Changes in working capital				
	Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets:				
	Trade receivables	(159)		(259)	
	Inventories	333		(1,106)	
	Other financial assets	(2)		(491)	
	Other assets	601		(3,474)	
			773		(5,330)
	Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:				
	Trade payables	1,881		337	
	Other financial liabilities	474		149	
	Provisions	1		7	
	Other liabilities	(32)		205	
			2,324		698
	Cash generated from operating activities		**732**		**(4,775)**
	Less: Income tax refund received/ (paid)		4		(4)
	Net cash generated from/ (used in) operating activities		**736**		**(4,779)**
B	**Cash flow from investing activities**				
	Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment including capital advances	(510)		(12,478)	
	Deposits not considered as cash and cash equivalents				
	- Placed	(766)		(1)	
	- Matured	10		-	
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	25		-	
	Purchase of investments	-		(43,220)	
	Proceeds from sale of investments	45,149		-	
	Interest received	14,920		30	
	Net cash generated from/ (used in) investing activities		**58,828**		**(55,669)**
C	**Cash flow from financing activities**				
	Proceeds from issue of shares (Refer note 36)	-		2,575	
	Proceeds from non-current borrowings	16		7,813	
	Repayment of non-current borrowings	(1,029)		(5)	
	Proceeds/ (Repayments) of loan from related party (net)	(46,483)		46,483	
	(Repayments)/ Proceeds from current borrowings (net)	(2,020)		3,025	
	Repayment of lease liability	(5)		(5)	
	Finance costs	(9,041)		(343)	
	Net cash (used in)/ generated from financing activities		**(58,562)**		**59,543**
	Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**1,002**		**(905)**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		2		907
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 11)		**1,004**		**2**
	Note:				
	Cash and cash equivalents comprises of:				
	Cash in hand		1		1
	Balances with banks		2		1
	Cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 11)		**1,004**		**2**

Jajpur Cements Private Limited
CIN: U26922TS2010PTC171799
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2023
All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

Particulars	As at April 01, 2022	Cash flow changes		Non-cash flow changes	As at March 31, 2023
		Proceeds	Repayment	Fair value changes	
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities of non-current borrowings)	19,778	16	(1,029)	-	18,765
Current borrowings	3,025	-	(2,020)	-	1,005
Total liabilities from financing activities	**22,803**	**16**	**(3,049)**	**-**	**19,770**

Particulars	As at April 01, 2021	Cash flow changes		Non-cash flow changes	As at March 31, 2022
		Proceeds	Repayment	Fair value changes	
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities of non-current borrowings)	11,970	7,813	(5)	-	19,778
Current borrowings	-	3,025	-	-	3,025
Total liabilities from financing activities	**11,970**	**10,838**	**(5)**	**-**	**22,803**

Reconciliation of lease liability:

Particulars	As at April 01, 2022	Additions	Finance cost accrued during the year	Payment of lease liabilities	As at March 31, 2023
Lease liabilities	50	-	5	(5)	50

Particulars	As at April 01, 2021	Additions	Finance cost accrued during the year	Payment of lease liabilities	As at March 31, 2022
Lease liabilities	50	-	5	(5)	50

In terms of our report attached
For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 008072S

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

C Manish Muralidhar
Partner
Membership No: 213649

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 10, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Jajpur Cements Private Limited

JAJPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

S. Sreekanth Reddy
Managing Director
DIN: 00123889

Dr. S. Anand Reddy
Director
DIN: 00123870

R. Soundararajan
Company Secretary
M. No. F4182

K. Prasad
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 10, 2023

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 Bhubaneshwar, Odisha.

b) Significant accounting policies

i) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as 'Ind AS') prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 as amended and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The Company has consistently applied accounting policies to all periods.

ii) Basis of preparation and presentation

These 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 at the time of their acquisition.

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:

- **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and amortisation of intangible assets**

Depreciation on plant and machinery is calculated on a straight-line basis and property, plant and equipment other than stated above is calculated on a diminishing balance method using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives and residual values of all its property, plant and equipment as estimated by the management. Amortisation of intangible assets is calculated on diminishing balance method considering the useful life 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, though these rates in certain cases are different from lives prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

- **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 relating to 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.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JAJPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

- **Recognition 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.

- **Leases**

Ind AS 116 Leases requires a lessee to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on lease by lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of lease and the importance of the underlying lease to the Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of the suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances. The discount rate is based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

- **Impairment of investments**

Determining whether the investments are impaired requires an estimate of the value in use of investments. In considering the value in use, the management evaluates the underlying businesses/operations of the investee companies. Any subsequent changes to the cash flows due to changes in the businesses/operations of the investee companies could impact the carrying value of investments.

- **Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. In estimating the net realisable value of inventories, the Company makes an estimate of future selling prices and costs necessary to make the sale.

- **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 towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract.

No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with credit terms largely ranging between 30 days and 60 days depending on the specific terms agreed to with customers concerned, which is consistent with the market practice.

Interest income

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.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JAJPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

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) 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 to the statement of profit and loss 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 and loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit and 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

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in the statement of profit and loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense.

Compensated Absences:

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensate absences. The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilised accrued compensated absence and utilise it in future periods or receive cash compensation at retirement or termination of employment for the unutilised accrued compensated absence. The Company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The Company measures the expected cost of compensated absence based on actuarial valuation made by an independent actuary as at the balance sheet date on projected unit credit method. Compensated absences expected to be maturing after 12 months from the date of balance sheet are classified as non-current.

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.

viii) Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of current tax and deferred tax. Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred taxes are recognised in statement of profit and 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.

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.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JAJPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

ix) 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.

Capital work-in-progress 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 Capital works in progress 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 and 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 diminishing balance 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.

Class of asset	Useful lives
Plant and machinery other than continuous process plant	10 - 25 years
Electrical installations	15 Years and 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.

x) Intangible assets and amortisation

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Amortisation is recognised on a diminishing balance method 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.

xi) 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:

Type of Inventory	Method
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.

xii) 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) before 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.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JAJPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

xiii) 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.

xiv) 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 and 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 and loss are recognized immediately in profit and loss.

(B) Subsequent measurement:

Non-derivative Financial Instruments:

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.

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

d. 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.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (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.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL). Interest income is recognised in statement of profit and loss and is included in the "other income" line item.

(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 and loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognized in profit and 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 and loss.

(D) Financial guarantee contract liabilities:

Financial guarantee contract liabilities are disclosed in financial statements in accordance with Ind AS 37 – Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JAJPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

xv) 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.

xvi) Investments

Investments are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed. Where the carrying amount of an investment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the difference is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss. On disposal of investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

xvii) 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 and 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 and 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 amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

xviii) 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.

xix) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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).

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

Contingent assets are not recognised in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised. A contingent asset is disclosed, in financial statements, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JAJPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

xx) 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.

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.

xxi) 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.

xxii) New standards and interpretations

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

a) **Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements**

This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the financial statements.

b) **Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors**

This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its financial statements.

c) **Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes**

This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its financial statements.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JAJPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Jajpur Cements Private Limited
CIN: U26922TS2010PTC171799
Notes to the financial statements
All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated

2. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Buildings	9,893	10,369
Plant and machinery	13,098	12,763
Furniture and fittings	66	89
Office and other equipment	849	1,103
Electrical installations	3,040	3,247
Computers	6	11
Total	**26,952**	**27,582**

For the year 2022-23

Description of Assets	Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Furniture and Fittings	Office and other equipment	Electrical Installations	Computers	Total
I. Gross Block							
Opening Balance	10,453	12,809	90	1,121	3,275	16	27,764
Add: Additions	863	990	-	96	298	3	2,250
Less: Disposals	-	-	-	-	27	-	27
Balance at March 31, 2023	**11,316**	**13,799**	**90**	**1,217**	**3,546**	**19**	**29,987**
II. Accumulated depreciation							
Opening Balance	84	46	1	18	28	5	182
Add: Depreciation expense	1,339	655	23	350	480	8	2,855
Less: Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Balance at March 31, 2023	**1,423**	**701**	**24**	**368**	**506**	**13**	**3,035**
Net block (I-II)							
Carrying value as at March 31, 2023	**9,893**	**13,098**	**66**	**849**	**3,040**	**6**	**26,952**
Carrying value as at March 31, 2022	10,369	12,763	89	1,103	3,247	11	27,582

For the year 2021-22

Description of Assets	Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Furniture and Fittings	Office and other equipment	Electrical Installations	Computers	Total
I. Gross Block							
Opening Balance	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Add: Additions	10,453	12,809	90	1,121	3,275	10	27,758
Less: Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2022	**10,453**	**12,809**	**90**	**1,121**	**3,275**	**16**	**27,764**
II. Accumulated depreciation							
Opening Balance	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Add: Depreciation expense	84	46	1	18	28	4	181
Less: Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2022	**84**	**46**	**1**	**18**	**28**	**5**	**182**
Net block (I-II)							
Carrying value as at March 31, 2022	**10,369**	**12,763**	**89**	**1,103**	**3,247**	**11**	**27,582**
Carrying value as at March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	5	5

Pledge on property, plant and equipment:

1. Property, plant and equipment with a carrying amount of ₹ 26,952 (March 31, 2022: ₹ 27,582) are subject to a pari-passu first charge on the Company's term loans. Refer note 14.
2. The title deeds of all immovable properties are held in the name of the Company. The Company has not revalued its Property, plant and equipment.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JAJPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated

3. Intangible assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Computer software	3	1
Total	**3**	**1**

Computer Software:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
I. Gross block		
Opening Balance	1	-
Additions	4	1
Closing Balance	5	1
II. Accumulated amortisation		
Opening Balance	-	-
Amortisation expense	2	-
Closing Balance	2	-
Net block (I-II)		
Carrying Value	3	1

Note: The Company has not revalued its intangible assets.

4. Right of use assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Leasehold land	558	566
Total	**558**	**566**

Leasehold land:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at May 31, 2022
I. Gross block		
Opening Balance	593	593
Add: Additions	-	-
Less: Deletion	-	-
Closing Balance	593	593
II. Accumulated depreciation		
Opening Balance	27	18
Add: Depreciation expense	8	9
Closing Balance	35	27
Net block (I-II)		
Carrying Value	558	566

Note: Refer note 34 on operating lease.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JAJPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
		Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
5	**Investments in debentures (measured at fair value through profit or loss)** **Face Value of ₹ 10,000 each fully paid:** Pridhvi Asset Reconstruction and Securitisation Company Limited 0.01% Non-convertible redeemable debentures (Refer note (i) & (ii) below)	-	-	4,29,600	31,468
			-		31,468

Notes:

(i) During the financial year ended March 31, 2022, the company had invested an amount of ₹ 44,201 in 0.01% Non-cumulative, Non-convertible debentures issued by Pridhvi Asset Reconstruction And Securitisation Company Limited ("ARC" or "PARAS"). The Debentures are secured against Security Receipts invested in by the ARC & lying-in favour of the Debenture Trustee viz., Catalyst Trusteeship Limited. These Debentures are redeemable over a period of 3 years. In the event of default, the security receipts invested in by the ARC would be transferred to the Company. These debentures were redeemed during the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

(ii) At initial recognition during the financial year ended March 31, 2022, the debentures are measured at fair value. The difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price is accounted as prepaid asset under Other assets. Accordingly, ₹ 31,781 is accounted as fair value of the debentures and ₹ 12,770 is accounted as prepaid expense. As at March 31, 2023, ₹ 3,509 (March 31, 2022: ₹ 602) has been recognised as interest income and added to cost of debentures.

(iii) The Company has complied with number of layers prescribed under clause 87 of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017.

Note No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
6	**Other financial assets (Unsecured, considered good)**		
	Non-current		
	Security deposits	505	503
	Balance held as margin money deposit against borrowings	697	-
	Financial benefit due to guarantee by parent company	90	158
	Total	**1,292**	**661**
	Current		
	Interest accrued but not due	-	1
	Financial benefit due to guarantee by parent company	31	-
	Total	**31**	**1**
	Total other financial assets	**1,323**	**662**

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JAIPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
7	**Other assets (Unsecured, considered good)**		
	Non-current		
	Capital advances	134	1,897
	Advance to suppliers and service providers	71	71
	Prepaid expenses (Refer note 1 below)	-	7,605
	Total	**205**	**9,573**
	Current		
	Advances to suppliers and service providers (Refer note 2 below)	374	1,338
	Prepaid expenses (Refer note 1 below)	59	4,607
	Balances with government authorities	3,832	3,068
	Total	**4,265**	**9,013**
	Total other assets	**4,470**	**18,586**
	Note:		
	1. Net Prepaid Expense as of March 31, 2023 recognised on account of fair value of Debentures subscribed during the financial year March 31, 2022 is ₹ Nil (March 31, 2022: ₹ 11,753)		
	2. Includes ₹ Nil (March 31, 2022: ₹ 1,164) paid to related party. Also Refer note 33.		
8	**Inventories (at lower of cost and net realisable value)**		
	Raw materials	264	625
	Coal	61	25
	Stores and spares	145	3
	Packing materials	83	76
	Finished goods	206	204
	Total (A)	**759**	**933**
	Goods-in-transit:		
	Raw materials	-	170
	Packing materials	14	-
	Stores	-	3
	Total (B)	**14**	**173**
	Total Inventories (A+B)	**773**	**1,106**
	Note: Refer note 1(b)(xi) for basis of valuation of inventory and refer note 14 for details of inventory pledged.		

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JAIPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
9	**Trade Receivables**		
	Trade receivables considered good - Secured	205	59
	Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured	213	200
	Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
	Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-
	Sub-total	418	259
	Less: Expected credit loss allowance	-	-
	Total trade receivables	418	259

Note: Refer note 14 for the details of trade receivables pledged.

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix 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. The ageing of the receivables is as follows:

FY 2022-23:

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables							
- considered good	356	55	7	-	-	-	418
- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables							
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables							
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	356	55	7	-	-	-	418

FY 2021-22:

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables							
- considered good	259	-	-	-	-	-	259
- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables							
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables							
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	259	-	-	-	-	-	259

Note No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
10	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Cash in hand	1	1
	Balances with banks	2	1
	Deposits with banks	1,001	-
	Total Cash and cash equivalents	1,004	2
11	**Other bank balances**		
	Margin money deposits (Refer note below)	69	10
	Total other bank balances	69	10
	Note: Margin money deposits with banks are against bank guarantees.		

Note No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
		No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
12	**Equity share capital**				
	Authorised:				
	Equity shares of ₹ 10 each (March 31, 2022: Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each)	11,00,00,000	11,000	11,00,00,000	11,000
	Issued, subscribed and fully paid:				
	Equity shares ₹ 10 each (March 31, 2022: Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each)	10,76,80,000	10,768	10,76,80,000	10,768

(a) Reconciliation of equity shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Opening Balance	10,76,80,000	10,768	8,19,30,000	8,193
Shares Issued during the year (Refer note 36)	-	-	2,57,50,000	2,575
Closing Balance	10,76,80,000	10,768	10,76,80,000	10,768

(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 shares held by the Holding Company:

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding
Sagar Cements Limited and its nominee shareholders	10,76,80,000	100%	10,76,80,000	100%

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding
Sagar Cements Limited and its nominee shareholders	10,76,80,000	100%	10,76,80,000	100%

(e) Details of shares held by the promoters in the Company and change during the year:

Promoter Name	As at March 31, 2023			As at March 31, 2022		
	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Sagar Cements Limited	10,76,79,994	100%	-	10,76,79,994	100%	-
Anand Reddy Sammidi (Nominee of Sagar Cements Limited)	1	0%	-	1	0%	-
Sreekanth Reddy Sammidi (Nominee of Sagar Cements Limited)	1	0%	-	1	0%	-
Aruna Sammidi (Nominee of Sagar Cements Limited)	1	0%	-	1	0%	-
Rachana Sammidi (Nominee of Sagar Cements Limited)	1	0%	-	1	0%	-
Vanajatha Sammidi (Nominee of Sagar Cements Limited)	1	0%	-	1	0%	-
Siddarth Sammidi (Nominee of Sagar Cements Limited)	1	0%	-	1	0%	-

(f) There are no shares allotted as fully paid-up by way of bonus shares or allotted as fully paid-up pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash, or bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JAJPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Jajpur Cements Private Limited
CIN: U26922TS2010PTC171799
Notes to the financial statements
All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
13	**Other equity**		
	Deemed investment in equity	254	254
	Retained earnings	1,553	(1,767)
	Other items of other comprehensive income	2	1
	Total other equity	1,809	(1,512)

Movement in other equity is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a) Deemed investment in equity (Refer note 37)	**254**	**254**
(b) Retained earnings		
(i) Opening balance	(1,767)	(222)
(ii) Profit/ (loss) for the year	3,320	(1,545)
	1,553	(1,767)
	-	-
(c) Other items of other comprehensive income		
(i) Opening balance	1	-
(ii) Other comprehensive income for the year	1	1
	2	**1**
Total	1,809	(1,512)

Nature of reserves:

(a) Deemed investment in equity

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

(b) Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprises of prior years undistributed earnings after taxes.

(c) Other items of other comprehensive income

Other items of other comprehensive income consist of re-measurement of net defined benefit liability.

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
14A	**Non current borrowings* (Secured, at amortised cost)**		
	Term loans (Refer note below)	17,733	18,753
	Total non current borrowings	17,733	18,753

*Current maturities of non-current borrowings have been disclosed under the head "Current borrowings".

Notes:

As at March 31, 2023

Bank	Loan outstanding	Terms of repayment	Rate of interest
Axis Bank Limited (Refer note 1 below)	18,700	32 quarterly instalments	10.15%
Vehicle loans from bank (Refer note 2 below)	65	20 - 27 monthly instalments	7.16% to 8.00%
Less: Current maturities of non-current borrowings	(1,032)		
Total	17,733		

As at March 31, 2022

Bank	Loan outstanding	Terms of repayment	Rate of interest
Axis Bank Limited (Refer note 1 below)	19,700	36 quarterly instalments	8.75%
Vehicle loans from bank (Refer note 2 below)	78	33 - 36 monthly instalments	7.16%
Less: Current maturities of non-current borrowings	(1,025)		
Total	18,753		

Notes:

1. Term loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on the property, plant and equipment owned by or belonging to the Company both present and future, hypothecation of all rights, title and interests of the Company under all plant documents, contracts, insurance policies, permits/ approvals etc. related to the plant, to which the Company is party and can be legally assigned and pledged 96,54,000 equity shares of the Company including CCD's and are guaranteed by Dr S. Anand Reddy, Managing Director and S. Sreekanth Reddy, Joint Managing Director and corporate guarantee of Sagar Cements Limited.

2.Vehicle Loans from various banks are secured by the hypothecation of specific assets purchased from those loans.

3. The Company has used the borrowings for the purposes for which it was taken.

Note No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
14B	**Current borrowings (Secured, amortised at cost)**		
	Cash credit facilities (Refer note below)	1,005	3,025
	Current maturities of non-current borrowings	1,032	1,025
	Total current borrowings	2,037	4,050

Note:

1. The Company has availed cash credit facilities from Axis Bank Limited. This facility is secured by first pari-passu charge against all current assets, present and future, and by second charge on the movable property, plant and equipment of the Company, present and future, Negative lien on the immovable property, plant and equipment of the Company and are guaranteed by Dr. S. Anand Reddy, Director and S. Sreekanth Reddy, Managing Director. The loans are repayable on demand and carries interest @7.60% p.a. to 8.35% p.a. (2021-22: 7.60% p.a.).

2. The Company has used the borrowings for the purposes for which it was taken.

3. The quarterly returns of current assets filed by the Company with banks are in agreement with the books of account.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JAJPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
15	**Other financial liabilities**		
	Non-current		
	Security deposits received	623	149
	Loan from related parties (Refer note below and 33)	-	46,483
	Total	**623**	**46,632**
	Current		
	Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	117	1,413
	Payables on purchase of property, plant and equipment	477	36
	Total	**594**	**1,449**
	Total other financial liabilities	**1,217**	**48,081**
	Note: Loan received from Sagar Cements Limited (Holding Company) during the period November 2021 to March 2022 amounting to ₹ 46,483. The company has subscribed to Debentures issued by Pridhvi Asset Reconstruction and Securitisation Company Limited (PARAS) on January 31, 2022 amounting to ₹ 42,960. PARAS is Asset Reconstruction Company.		
16	**Provisions**		
	Gratuity (Refer note 31)	4	4
	Compensated absences (Refer note 31)	6	6
	Total provisions	**10**	**10**
	Non-current		
	Gratuity	-	3
	Compensated absences	5	4
	Total	**5**	**7**
	Current		
	Gratuity	4	1
	Compensated absences	1	2
	Total	**5**	**3**
17	**Trade payables**		
	Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (MSME)	1	-
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,257	377
	Total trade payables	**2,258**	**377**

Trade payables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:

FY 2022-23:

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 year	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	1	-	-	-	-	1
(ii) Others	455	1,801	1	-	-	2,257
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**456**	**1,801**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**2,258**

FY 2021-22:

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 year	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	343	34	-	-	-	377
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**343**	**34**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**377**

Note: Includes ₹ 1,612 (March 31, 2022: ₹ 26) payable to related party. Also refer note 33.

Note No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
18	**Other liabilities**		
	Current		
	Advance from customers	124	44
	Statutory remittances	58	170
	Total other liabilities	**182**	**214**

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JAJPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
19	**Revenue from operations**		
	Revenue from sale of cement (Refer note 38)	7,420	198
	Other operating income		
	- Sale of scrap	36	33
	- Miscellaneous income	1	-
	Total revenue from operations	**7,457**	**231**
20	**Other income**		
	Interest income on financial assets at amortized cost	18,428	728
	Gain on sale of investments	1,929	-
	Liabilities no longer required written back	1	-
	Total other income	**20,358**	**728**
21	**Cost of materials consumed**		
	Opening stock	625	-
	Add: Purchases	4,761	873
	Less: Closing stock	264	625
	Total cost of materials consumed	**5,122**	**248**
	Details of materials consumed:		
	Gypsum	62	4
	Fly ash	146	3
	Clinker purchased	3,830	184
	Slag and others	1,091	57
	Less: Captive consumption of cement	(7)	-
	Total	**5,122**	**248**
22	**Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress**		
	Inventories at the beginning of the year:		
	Finished goods	204	-
	Work-in-progress	-	-
		204	-
	Inventories at the end of the year:		
	Finished goods	206	204
	Work-in-progress	-	-
		206	**204**
	Net increase	**(2)**	**(204)**

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JAJPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
23	**Employee benefit expenses**		
	Salaries and wages, including bonus	293	158
	Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 31)	20	11
	Staff welfare expenses	26	16
	Less: Employee benefits capitalised	-	(157)
	Total employee benefit expenses	**339**	**28**
24	**Finance cost**		
	Interest expense	7,650	3,118
	Less: Borrowing costs on qualifying assets capitalised	-	(1,424)
	Interest on deposits from dealers	18	2
	Interest on lease liability	5	5
	Other borrowing cost	3,534	758
	Total finance cost	**11,207**	**2,459**
25	**Depreciation and amortisation expense**		
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Refer note 2)	2,855	181
	Depreciation on right of use assets (Refer note 4 and 34)	8	9
	Amortisation of intangible assets (Refer note 3)	2	-
	Less: Depreciation expenses capitalised	-	(11)
	Total depreciation and amortisation	**2,865**	**179**
26	**Other expenses**		
	Packing materials consumed	309	12
	Stores and spares consumed	130	-
	Repairs and maintenance		
	Plant & equipment	134	2
	Buildings	2	-
	Others	120	11
	Selling expenses	279	17
	Rent	16	4
	Insurance	30	4
	Rates and taxes	4	6
	Payment to auditors (Refer note(i) below)	9	9
	Travelling and conveyance	43	3
	Security services	52	6
	Donations and contributions	206	1
	Legal and other professional charges	840	106
	Administrative expenses	143	17
	Printing and stationery	1	1
	Communication	5	-
		2,323	**199**
	Note(i):		
	Payment to Auditors (net of taxes) comprises:		
	For audit	8	8
	For other services	1	1
	Total	**9**	**9**

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JAIPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Jajpur Cements Private Limited
CIN: U26922TS2010PTC171799
Notes to the financial statements
All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
27	**Income tax expense**		
	(a) Income tax recognized in the statement of profit and loss		
	Current tax:		
	In respect of the current year	292	-
		292	-
	Deferred tax		
	In respect of current year origination and reversal of temporary differences	220	(508)
		220	(508)
	Total tax expense	512	(508)

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Profit/ (loss) before tax (A)	3,832	(2,053)
Enacted tax rates in India (B)	25.17%	26.00%
Expected tax expense (C = A*B)	964	(534)
Permanent difference		
Effect on Income disallowed under Income Tax Act, 1961	(1,369)	(158)
Effect on expenses disallowed under Income Tax Act, 1961	897	191
Others	20	(7)
Total	(452)	26
At the effective income tax rate	512	(508)
Expected tax expense		
Total tax expense	512	(508)

(c) Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year 2022-23:

Particulars	Opening balance	(Recognized) / reversed through the statement of profit and loss	Reversed through other comprehensive income	Other adjustments	Closing balance
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(865)	251	-	-	(614)
Provision for employee benefits	-	2	-	-	2
Others	23	(1)	-	(1)	21
Carry forward business unabsorbed depreciation and business losses	1,387	(472)	-	-	915
Total Deferred tax asset (Net)	545	(220)	-	(1)	324

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year 2021-22:

Particulars	Opening balance	(Recognized) / reversed through the statement of profit and loss	Reversed through other comprehensive income	Other adjustments	Closing balance
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-	(865)	-	-	(865)
Others	22	1	-	-	23
Carry forward business unabsorbed depreciation and business losses	15	1,372	-	-	1,387
Total Deferred tax asset (Net)	37	508	-	-	545

(d) Income tax assets and liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Income tax assets	-	4
Income tax liabilities	(292)	-
Net Income tax (liabilities)/ assets	(292)	4

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JAJPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated

28. Contingent liabilities and capital commitments

a) Contingent Liabilities:

The Company has no contingent liabilities as at March 31, 2023 and as at March 31, 2022.

b) Capital Commitments:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of capital advances)	812	1,913

29. 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, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
The principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the financial year	1	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.	-	-

30. 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 14 & Note 15 offsets 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, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Debt (Refer Note below)	19,770	69,286
Cash and cash equivalents and Other bank balances	1,073	12
Net debt	18,697	69,274
Total equity	12,577	9,256
Net debt to equity ratio	1.49	7.48

Note: Debt comprises of loans, current and non-current borrowings as disclosed in Note 14 & Note 15.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JAJPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated

B. Categories of financial instruments:

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Financial assets		
Measured at amortised cost		
(i) Investments	-	31,468
(ii) Trade Receivables	418	259
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	1,004	2
(iv) Other bank balances	69	10
(v) Other financial assets	1,323	662
Total Financial assets	**2,814**	**32,401**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost		
(i) Borrowings (including loan from related parties)	19,770	69,286
(ii) Trade payables	2,258	377
(iii) Lease liabilities	50	50
(iv) Other financial liabilities	1,217	1,598
Total Financial liabilities	**23,295**	**71,311**

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 analyse 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, 2023 would decrease/increase by ₹ 99 (for the year ended March 31, 2022: decrease/increase by ₹ 346). This is mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings.

ii) Credit risk management:

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counter party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the management.

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable. The Company does not have significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty. Concentration of credit risk to any counterparty did not exceed 5% of gross monetary assets.

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, 2023 and March 31, 2022. 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.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JAJPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated

Financing facilities:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Secured bills acceptance facility, reviewed annually		
- amount used	570	-
- amount unused	2,730	3,300
Total	**3,300**	**3,300**
Secured bank overdraft facility reviewed annually and payable at call		
- amount used	1,005	3,025
- amount unused	3,995	1,975
Total	**5,000**	**5,000**
Secured bank loan facilities (includes Letter of credit issued) with varied maturity dates and which may be extended by mutual agreement		
- amount used*	18,765	19,778
- amount unused	-	-
Total	**18,765**	**19,778**
Unsecured loan from Holding Company		
- amount used	-	46,483
- amount unused	-	3,517
Total	-	**50,000**

* Amount reflected is net of processing fee.

The details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at March 31, 2023 are as follows:

Particulars	< 1 Year	1 – 2 years	> 2 years
Trade Payables	2,258	-	-
Lease liabilities	4	4	42
Other financial liabilities	594	230	393
Borrowings (including current maturities of non-current borrowings)	2,037	2,031	15,702

The details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at March 31, 2022 are as follows:

Particulars	< 1 Year	1 – 2 years	> 2 years
Trade Payables	377	-	-
Lease liabilities	4	4	42
Other financial liabilities	1,449	45	104
Borrowings (including current maturities of non-current borrowings)	4,050	1,028	64,208

31. 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 ₹ 15 (2021–22: ₹ 10). During the financial year 2021-22 , as the project was under implementation, provident fund expenditure of ₹ 9 was transferred to CWIP.

Employee State Insurance
The Company makes employee state insurance 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 funds 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. The total expense recognized during the year aggregated ₹ 1 (2021-22: ₹ Nil).

(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 following table sets out the amounts recognized in the Company's financial statements as per actuarial valuation as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JAJPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated

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

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Mortality table	IALM 2012-14 (ultimate)	IALM 2012-14 (ultimate)
Discounting rate	7.51%	7.35%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	7.01%	-
Expected average remaining working lives of employees	20.97	19.20
Rate of escalation in salary	8.00%	8.00%
Attrition rate	9.00%	10.00%

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

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Amount recognized in statement of profit and loss in respect of defined benefit plan is as follows:		
Current service cost	3	3
Interest expense	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	1	-
Defined benefit cost included in profit and loss	**4**	**3**
Re-measurement effects recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI):		
Actuarial gain	(1)	(1)
Components of defined benefit costs recognized in OCI	**(1)**	**(1)**

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

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Present value of funded defined benefit obligations	6	4
Fair value of plan assets	(2)	-
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	4	4

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

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	4	2
Current service cost	3	3
Interest cost	-	-
Re-measurements - Actuarial gain	(1)	(1)
Benefits paid out of plan assets and by employer	-	-
Defined benefit obligation at the year end	**6**	**4**

e) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Within 1 year	0.04	0.51
1 – 2 years	0.19	0.35
2 – 3 years	0.58	0.09
3 – 4 years	0.53	0.34
4 – 5 years	0.60	0.36
5 – 10 years	3.35	1.87

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

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Opening fair value of the plan assets	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Contributions from the employer	2	-
Benefits paid out of plan assets	-	-
Re-measurement – Return on Assets (excluding interest income)	-	-
Fair value of plan asset at the year end	**2**	**-**

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.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JAJPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Defined Benefit Obligation			
	For the year ended March 31, 2023		For the year ended March 31, 2022	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Effect of 1% change in assumed discount rate	5.55	6.70	3.64	4.25
Effect of 1% change in assumed salary rate	6.73	5.52	4.26	3.62
Effect of 1% change in assumed attrition rate	5.94	6.24	3.81	4.04

The Company is expected to contribute ₹ 4 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, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Discount Rate	7.51%	7.35%
Salary escalation rate	8.00%	8.00%
Attrition rate	9.00%	10.00%
Mortality tables	IALM (2012-14) (Ultimate)	IALM (2012-14) (Ultimate)

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

32. 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.

33. 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
Sammidi Sahithi	Executive Director (ED)
K. Prasad	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
R. Soundararajan	Company Secretary (CS)
Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited (Formerly known as Satguru Cement Private Limited)	Enterprise where KMP along with their relatives exercise significant influence
Andhra Cements 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 with the above parties are as follows:

Nature of transaction	Party Name	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	RV Consulting Services Private Limited	1,487	9,670
Purchase of clinker	Sagar Cements Limited	1,882	577
Interest expense on loan	Sagar Cements Limited	5,631	1,487
Loan taken	Sagar Cements Limited	3,517	46,483
Loan repaid	Sagar Cements Limited	50,000	-
Services received	Sagar Cements Limited	233	17
Reimbursement of expenses paid	Sagar Cements Limited	19	10
Interest expense on corporate guarantee	Sagar Cements Limited	36	41
Sale of property, plant and equipment	RV Consulting Services Private Limited	25	-
Purchase of cement	Sagar Cements Limited	-	262
Purchase of stores	Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited	-	2
Rent Expenses	Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited	-	1

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JAJPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated

Compensation to key managerial personnel is as follows:

Nature of transaction	Party Name	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Short-term benefits	ED	43	-

Outstanding balances:

Nature of the balance	Party Name	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Loans taken	Sagar Cements Limited	-	46,483
Trade payables	Sagar Cements Limited	1,612	26
	Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited	-	3
	Total	**1,612**	**29**
Advance for raw material	Sagar Cements Limited	-	1,164
Interest accrued but not due on loan taken	Sagar Cements Limited	-	1,338
Capital advances	RV Consulting Services Private Limited	-	1,718
Corporate guarantee taken	Sagar Cements Limited	20,000	20,000

34. 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.

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Opening Balance	566	575
Additions	-	-
Depreciation	(8)	(9)
Closing Balance	**558**	**566**

The aggregate depreciation expense on right-of-use assets is included under depreciation expense in the statement of profit and loss.

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Opening Balance	50	50
Finance cost accrued during the year	5	5
Payment of lease liabilities	(5)	(5)
Closing Balance	**50**	**50**

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Non-current lease liabilities	46	46
Current lease liabilities	4	4
Total	**50**	**50**

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JAJPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 on discounted basis

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Within one year	4	4
After one year but not more than five years	15	15
More than 5 years	31	31

35. Earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Profit/(Loss) after tax (₹ in lakhs)	3,320	(1,545)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	10,76,80,000	9,65,77,260
Earnings per share:		
Basic and Diluted (in ₹)	3.08	(1.60)

36. During the financial year ended March 31, 2022, the Holding Company has infused ₹ 2,575 into equity of the Company.

37. During the financial 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, 2022: ₹ 254) has been accounted as deemed investment in equity.

38. Reconciliation of revenue as per contract price and recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Revenue as per Contract price	8,118	217
Less: Discounts and incentives	(698)	(19)
Revenue as per statement of profit and loss	**7,420**	**198**

- The amounts receivable from customers become due after expiry of credit period which on an average is less than 30 to 60 days. There is no significant financing component in any transaction with the customers.
- The Company does not provide performance warranty for products, therefore there is no liability towards performance warranty.
- The Company does not have any material performance obligations which are outstanding as at the year-end as the contracts entered for sale of goods are for short term in nature.

39. Capital Work-in-Progress:

Ageing for capital work-in-progress as at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	Amount of Capital work-in-progress for the period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	462	-	-	-	462

Ageing for capital work-in-progress as at March 31, 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	Amount of Capital work-in-progress for the period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-

There are no projects where activity has been suspended or completion is overdue or exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

(a) Capitalisation of expenditure:

During the year, the following amount of expenditures are recognised in the carrying amount of Property, Plant and Equipment/ Capital work-in-progress (CWIP) in the course of its construction.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JAJPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Expenditure during construction for projects		
Raw materials consumed	-	97
Power and fuel consumed	-	93
Employee benefits expense	-	157
Rates and taxes	-	42
Depreciation	-	11
Finance costs	-	1,424
Miscellaneous expenses	-	173
Total Pre-operative expenses	**-**	**1,997**
Less: Sale of products / Other income	-	(181)
Add: Balance at the beginning of the year	-	1,228
Less: Capitalised during the year	-	(3,044)
Closing balance included in CWIP	**-**	-

Consequently, expenses disclosed under the respective notes are net of amounts capitalised by the Company.

40. The Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting on January 28, 2022 approved the proposed Scheme of Amalgamation of the Company with the Holding Company, Sagar Cements Limited, subject to necessary approval from the authorities concerned under section 230 and 232 of the Companies Act 2013. Upon approval of the Scheme from the concerned authorities, the undertakings of Jajpur Cements Private Limited shall get transferred to and vested in the Holding Company with the Appointed Date of April 01, 2022 or such other date as the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal may approve. Pending such approval, the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2023 are presented without giving effect to the said merger.

41. Key financial ratios:

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022	% of Variance	Refer Note
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities excl. Current Borrowings	1.97	5.08	(61%)	1
Debt-Equity Ratio	Debt (1)	Net Worth (2)	1.57	7.49	(79)%	2
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings before depreciation, interest and tax	Interest expense + Principal repayment (3)	1.46	0.24	516%	3
Return on Equity Ratio (ROE)	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.30	(0.18)	(272)%	3
Inventory turnover ratio (times)	Sales of Products and Services	Average Inventory (4)	7.90	0.36	2106%	3
Trade Receivables turnover ratio (times)	Sales of Products and Services	Average Trade Receivable (5)	21.92	1.53	1334%	3
Trade payables turnover ratio (times)	Purchase	Average Trade Payables (6)	6.11	4.40	39%	3
Net capital turnover ratio	Sales of Products and Services	current assets - current liabilities	6.25	0.05	13445%	3
Net profit ratio	Profit after tax	Sales of Products and Services	0.45	(7.80)	(106)%	3
Return on Capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Average Capital Employed (7)	0.28	0.01	3228%	3
Return on Investments	Income generated from investments	Time weighted average investments	38.48%	0.01%	384680%	4

(1) Debt = Long term secured loans + Current maturities of long-term debt + Loan term unsecured loans + Cash credit facilities

(2) Net Worth = Equity share capital + Other equity

(3) Excluding refinanced debt for all the loan funds during the period

(4) Average inventory = (Opening + Closing balance) / 2

(5) Average trade receivables = (Opening + Closing balance) / 2

(6) Average trade payables = (Opening + Closing balance) / 2

(7) Capital Employed = Total Assets - Current Liabilities

Notes:

1. The Company had commissioned its integrated plant in March, 2022, Commercial operations are yet to be fully optimised, this resulted into variation in the current ratio.

HASKINS & SELLS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS DELOITTE

JAJPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

2. The Company has since repaid the loan taken from its holding company during the FY 2023, this resulted into significant variation in the above reported ratio.

3. The Company had started the commercial operations during March 2022 which got ramped up to some extent during FY 2023, this resulted into significant variation in the above reported ratio.

4. The Company had realised the investments made during FY 2022, this resulted into significant variation in the above reported ratio.

42. The Code on Social Security, 2020 ("Code") relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

43. Other statutory information

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(ii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(iii) The Company does not have any transaction with companies struck off.

(iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vi) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(vii) The Company has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

44. These financial statements were approved by the Company's Board of Directors on May 10, 2023.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Jajpur Cements Private Limited

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JAJPUR CEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

S. Sreekanth Reddy
Managing Director
DIN: 00123889

Dr. S. Anand Reddy
Director
DIN: 00123870

R. Soundararajan
Company Secretary
M. No. F4182

K. Prasad
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 10, 2023