

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To
The Members of JINDAL URBAN WASTE MANAGEMENT (AHMEDABAD) LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **JINDAL URBAN WASTE MANAGEMENT (AHMEDABAD) LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the [Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2022, and its losses, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this Auditors' Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.



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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

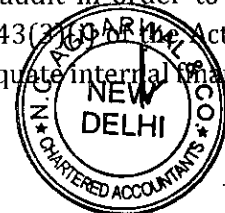
The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(2) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.



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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2022 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the **Annexure 'A'** a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.



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

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

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Change in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015;

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to **Annexure 'B'**.

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations as on March 31, 2022;

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;

(h) The Company has not paid any managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2022. Hence the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(i) As per the management representation we report,

- no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested by the company to or in any other person(s) or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding that the intermediary shall whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of ultimate beneficiaries.
- no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entities including foreign entities ("Funding Parties") with the understanding that such company shall whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (ultimate beneficiaries) or provide guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate beneficiaries.



- Based on the audit procedures performed, we report that nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations given under sub-clause (i) and (ii) by the management contain any material misstatement.

(j) No dividend has been paid by the company.

For N.C. Aggarwal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003273N



G. K. Aggarwal
Partner
M. No. 086622
Date: 24th May, 2022
Place: New Delhi
UDIN: 22086622AJQPJX8988



ANNEXURE 'A' TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Annexure referred to in our report of even date to the members of **JINDAL URBAN WASTE MANAGEMENT (AHMEDABAD) LIMITED** on the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2022)

1. (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) and Intangible assets.

(b) A major portion of the PPE has been physically verified by the Management in accordance with a phased programmed of verification once in three years adopted by the company. In our opinion, the frequency of the verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets. To the best of our knowledge, no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.

(c) The Company does not have any immovable property wherein reporting requirement with respect to title deed of immovable properties is applicable.

(d) The Company has not revalued its PPE and Intangible assets during the year. Hence, the reporting requirement of para 3(i)(d) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) As explained to us and as per the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988. Hence, Para 3(i)(e) of the order is not applicable to the company.
2. (a) The Company does not have any Inventories. Hence, the reporting requirement of para 3(ii)(a) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(b) No working capital limit has been sanctioned and availed by the Company. Hence, the reporting requirement of para 3(ii)(b) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
3. In our opinion and According to the information and the explanations given to us, the company has not made any investment in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Hence, the provisions of Para 3(iii)(a-f) of the order are not applicable to the company.
4. The company has not granted any loans or given any guarantee and security covered under Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the reporting requirement of para 3(iv) of the order is not applicable to the company.
5. According to the information given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amount which are deemed to be deposits the provisions of section 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 or any other relevant provisions of the companies Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 as amended from time to time. No order has been passed with respect to Section 73 to 76, by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other tribunal.
6. To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the maintenance of cost records as specified by the Central Government under sub-section (l) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company.



7. (a) Undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, provident fund, employee' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities and there are no undisputed dues outstanding as at 31st March, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no material statutory dues referred in aforesaid clause 7(a) which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
8. In our opinion and as per the information and explanations furnished to us, there are no unrecorded transactions or transactions disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act. Hence, the para 3(viii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
9. a) In our opinion, on the basis of books and records examined by us and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not defaulted in repayment of loan or other borrowing and payment of interest to any lender. Hence, the para 3(ix) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) In our opinion, and as per the information and explanation furnished to us, the Company is not willful defaulter by any bank or other financial institution or any other lender.
- (c) In our opinion and as per the information and explanation furnished to us, the term loan availed were utilized for the purpose for which the loan were taken.
- (d) On the basis of books and records examined by us, the company has not raised any short term fund. Hence, Para 3(ix)(d) of the order not applicable to company.
- (e) On the basis of books and records examined by us, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person to meet the obligation of its subsidiary.
- (f) On the basis of books and records examined by us and as explained to us, the Company has not raised loan during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiary.
10. (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer or debt instruments. Hence, the para 3(x) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or convertible debentures (fully, partly or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clause (x)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.



11. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the Management and based on our examination of the books and records of the Company and in accordance with generally accepted auditing practices in India, we have been informed that no case of frauds by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported by the Company.
- (b) As informed to us and as per the information and explanation furnished to us, there was no report in prescribed form ADT-4 under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 required to be filed. Hence, the reporting para 3(xi)(b) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) No whistle blower complaints were received by the Company. Hence, the reporting para 3(xi)(c) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
12. The company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
13. According to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Act, and where applicable the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. According to the information and explanations given to us, section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the company.
14. To the best of our knowledge & as explained the requirement of the Internal Audit as per the section 138 of Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 13 of Companies (accounts) Rules, 2014 is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company & hence not commented upon.
15. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with him as covered under Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
16. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) In our opinion and as explained to us by the management, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid certificate of registration from Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- (c) In our opinion and as per the information and explanation furnished to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulation made by the Reserve Bank of India. Hence, the reporting para 3(xvi)(c) and (d) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
17. The Company has incurred cash loss during the current financial year Rs.0.57 Lakhs and Rs. 0.60 Lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.



N.C. AGGARWAL & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

18. There was no resignation of the statutory auditor during the year. Hence, the reporting para 3(xviii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
19. In our opinion and based on the books and relevant documents and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, the auditor's knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plan for support from promoters, no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.
20. The Company is not required to incur any amount under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Hence, the reporting clause 3(xx) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
21. There is no subsidiary, associate or joint venture of the Company. Therefore, the para with respect to qualifications or adverse remark by the respective Auditor in the separate Companies (Auditor's Report) Order (CARO) of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements in, the reporting para 3(xxi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

For N.C. Aggarwal & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 003273N



G. K. Aggarwal

Partner

M. No. 086622

Date: 24th May, 2022

Place: New Delhi

UDIN: 22086622AJQPJX8988



ANNEXURE 'B' TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Annexure referred to in our report of even date to the members of **JINDAL URBAN WASTE MANAGEMENT (AHMEDABAD) LIMITED** on the accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2022

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **JINDAL URBAN WASTE MANAGEMENT (AHMEDABAD) LIMITED** ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company and the components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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


Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company and the components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For N.C. Aggarwal & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 003273N



G. K. Aggarwal

Partner

M. No. 086622

Date: 24th May, 2022

Place: New Delhi

UDIN: 22086622AJQPJX8988



Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2022

CIN No. U40100UP2016PLC086129

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	1	3.30	3.36
(b) Intangible assets under development		1,138.34	566.36
(c) Other non-current assets	2	31.26	15.56
(2) Current assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	23.51	3.90
(b) Other current assets	4	0.86	0.86
TOTAL ASSETS		1,197.27	590.04
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	5	5.00	5.00
(b) Other Equity	6	(5.31)	(4.74)
Liabilities			
(1) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	7	1,105.58	500.89
(b) Provisions	8	5.79	5.03
(2) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	9		
- Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		0.77	-
- Other than Micro and Small Enterprises		73.38	75.02
(ii) Other financial liabilities	10	9.59	5.66
(b) Other current liabilities	11	2.12	2.87
(c) Provisions	12	0.35	0.31
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,197.27	590.04
Significant accounting policies and notes to financial statements	14		

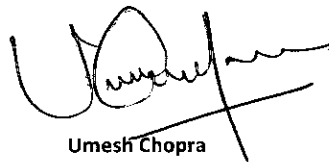
The accompanying notes are integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For **N.C. Aggarwal & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003273N

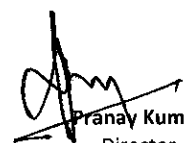
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited



G.K. Aggarwal
Partner
M.No. 086622
Place : New Delhi
Dated : 24th May 2022

Umesh Chopra
Director
DIN - 05277483



Pranay Kumar
Director
DIN - 01262847

Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited

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

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
I Revenue from operations		-	-
II Other income		-	-
III Total Income (I+II)		-	-
IV Expenses			
Other expenses	13	0.57	0.60
Total expenses (IV)		0.57	0.60
V Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (III- IV)		(0.57)	(0.60)
VI Exceptional Items		-	-
VII Profit/(loss) before tax (V-VI)		(0.57)	(0.60)
VIII Tax expense:			
(1) Current tax		-	-
(2) Deferred tax		-	-
Total Tax Expense (VIII)		-	-
IX Profit / (Loss) for the year (VII-VIII)		(0.57)	(0.60)
X Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss			
(i) Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
(ii) Income tax effect on above		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
XI Total Comprehensive Income for the year (IX+X)(Comprising profit / (loss) and other comprehensive income for the year)		(0.57)	(0.60)
XII Earnings per equity share			
(1) Basic (Amount in ₹)		(1.14)	(1.20)
(2) Diluted (Amount in ₹)		(1.14)	(1.20)
Significant accounting policies and notes to financial statements	14		


The accompanying notes are integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For N.C. Aggarwal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003273N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited

G.K. Aggarwal
Partner
M.No. 086622
Place : New Delhi
Dated : 24th May 2022




Umesh Chopra
Director
DIN - 05277483


Pranay Kumar
Director
DIN - 01262847

Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

A. Equity Share Capital

(₹ in Lakhs)

Balance as at April 1, 2020	5.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	5.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	5.00

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Retained Earnings	Re-measurement of the net defined benefit Plans	
Balance as at April 1, 2020	(4.14)	-	(4.14)
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year	(0.60)	-	(0.60)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	(4.74)	-	(4.74)
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year	(0.57)	-	(0.57)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	(5.31)	-	(5.31)


The accompanying notes are integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

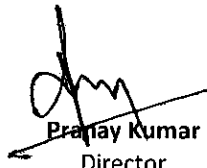
For **N.C. Aggarwal & Co.**
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration No. 003273N

Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited


G.K. Aggarwal
 Partner
 M.No. 086622
 Place : New Delhi
 Dated : 24th May 2022




Umesh Chopra
 Director
 DIN - 05277483


Praveen Kumar
 Director
 DIN - 01262847

Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited
Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	Year Ended March 31, 2022		Year ended March 31, 2021	
A. CASH INFLOW (OUTFLOW) FROM THE OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
NET PROFIT BEFORE TAX AND EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS		(0.57)		(0.60)
Adjustments for :				
Current investments				
Loans and advances and other assets	(15.70)		1.62	
Trade and Other Payables	3.11	(12.59)	51.92	53.54
NET CASH INFLOW / (OUTFLOW) FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		(13.16)		52.94
B. CASH INFLOW/(OUTFLOW) FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment (Including Intangible assets under development)	(485.14)		(187.01)	
NET CASH INFLOW/(OUTFLOW)FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(485.14)		(187.01)
C. CASH INFLOW/(OUTFLOW) FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Loan Received from Related Parties	517.91		136.13	
NET CASH INFLOW/(OUTFLOW) FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		517.91		136.13
NET CHANGES IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		19.61		2.06
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		3.90		1.84
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		23.51		3.90

NOTE:

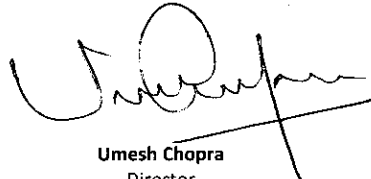
1. Increase/(decrease) in long term and short term borrowings are shown net of repayments.
2. Figures in bracket indicates cash out flow.
3. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method set out in IND AS - 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'
4. The accompanying notes forms an integral part of these financial statements.

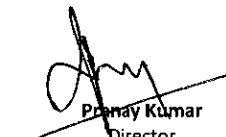
As per our report of even date attached
 For **N.C. Aggarwal & Co.**
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration No. 003273N

G.K. Aggarwal
 Partner
 M.No. 086622
 Place : New Delhi
 Dated : 24th May 2022



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
 Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited


Umesh Chopra
 Director
 DIN - 05277483


Pranay Kumar
 Director
 DIN - 01262847

Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

1. Property, Plant and Equipment

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Plant & Equipments	Building	Office Equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Computer	Total
Gross Block						
As at April 1, 2020	1.41	2.44	2.62	0.59	4.90	11.96
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Add)/Less: Disposal/Adjustments	-	-	0.16	-	0.85	1.01
As at March 31, 2021	1.41	2.44	2.46	0.59	4.05	10.95
Additions	-	-	0.30	-	0.77	1.07
(Add)/Less: Disposal/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	1.41	2.44	2.76	0.59	4.82	12.02
Accumulated Depreciation						
As at April 1, 2020	0.16	1.08	1.00	0.23	3.83	6.30
Charge for the year*	0.13	0.77	0.41	0.11	0.82	2.24
(Add)/Less: Disposal/Adjustments	-	-	0.15	-	0.80	0.95
As at March 31, 2021	0.29	1.85	1.26	0.34	3.85	7.59
Additions	0.13	0.48	0.41	0.11	-	1.13
(Add)/Less: Disposal/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	0.42	2.33	1.67	0.45	3.85	8.72
Net carrying amount						
As at March 31, 2021	1.12	0.59	1.20	0.25	0.20	3.36
As at March 31, 2022	0.99	0.11	1.09	0.14	0.97	3.30

*Depreciation for the year charged to preoperative expenses.



Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited

Notes to Financial Statements

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
2. Other non-current assets		
Prepaid Finance Charges	31.26	15.56
Total Other non-current assets	31.26	15.56
3. Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with Banks		
On current accounts	23.51	3.90
Total Cash and Cash equivalents	23.51	3.90
4. Other current assets		
Advances to vendors	0.48	0.45
Other receivables	0.38	0.41
Total Other Current Assets	0.86	0.86
5. Equity Share Capital		
Authorised		
50,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	5.00	5.00
	5.00	5.00
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid-up		
50,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up	5.00	5.00
Total Equity Share Capital	5.00	5.00
(a) Reconciliation of the number of shares:		
Equity shares		
Shares outstanding as at the beginning of the year	50,000	50,000
Shares issued during the year	-	-
Shares outstanding as at the end of the year	50,000	50,000

(b) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company:

Name of Shareholders	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding
JITF Urban Infrastructure Limited*	50000	100	50000	100
Total	50000	100	50000	100

* Including 6 Shares held by Person/Companies as nominees of JITF Urban Infrastructure Limited

(c) Promoters Shareholding at the end of the year

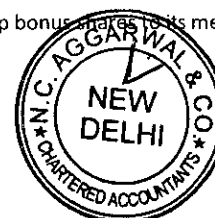
Promoter name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% change during the year
JITF Urban Infrastructure Limited	49,994	99.988%	NIL
Pranay Kumar*	1	0.002%	NIL
Pankaj Agarwal*	1	0.002%	NIL
Anuj Kumar*	1	0.002%	NIL
Nikita Agarwal*	1	0.002%	NIL
Alok Kumar*	1	0.002%	NIL
Arun Bhalla*	1	0.002%	NIL
Total	50,000	100.000%	

*held on behalf of JITF Urban Infrastructure Limited

(d) Terms/Rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10/- per equity share. Each equity shareholder is entitled to one vote per share.

Security premium account is created when shares are issued at premium. The Company may issue fully paid-up bonus shares to its members out of the security premium reserve account and can use this reserve for buy-back of shares.



Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
6. Other Equity		
Retained earnings		
Balance as per last financial statements	(4.74)	(4.14)
Add: Net Profit / (Loss) for the year	(0.57)	(0.60)
Total other equity	<u>(5.31)</u>	<u>(4.74)</u>
Nature and Purpose of Reserves		
Retained Earnings represent the undistributed profits of the Company.		
7. Non Current borrowings		
Unsecured		
Loan from related parties *	1,105.58	500.89
Total Long Term Borrowings	<u>1,105.58</u>	<u>500.89</u>
*Loan is repayable after 7 years from the date of loan agreement i.e. 07.09.2016 and carries interest ranging from 11.60% p.a. to 12.30% p.a. Refer Note No 14.12 for details of Loans From Related Party.		
8. Provisions		
Provision for Employee benefits		
- Leave Encashment	5.79	5.03
Total Long term Provisions	<u>5.79</u>	<u>5.03</u>
9. Trade payables		
Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises*	0.77	-
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	73.38	75.02
Total Trade payables	<u>74.15</u>	<u>75.02</u>
*Refer Note No 14.15 for MSME Disclosures Refer Note No.14.16 for Ageing of Trade Payables		
10. Other current financial liabilities		
Capital Creditors	5.81	0.65
Other outstanding financial liabilities	1.10	1.09
Dues to Employees	2.68	3.92
Total other current financial liabilities	<u>9.59</u>	<u>5.66</u>
11. Other current liabilities		
Statutory Dues	2.12	2.87
Total other current liabilities	<u>2.12</u>	<u>2.87</u>
12. Current provisions		
Provision for Employee benefits		
- Leave Encashment	0.35	0.31
Total current provisions	<u>0.35</u>	<u>0.31</u>
Year Ended		
March 31, 2022		
Year ended		
March 31, 2021		
13. Other expenses		
Auditors' Remuneration	0.57	0.57
Miscellaneous Expenses	-	0.03
Total other expenses	<u>0.57</u>	<u>0.60</u>



Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited

Statement of Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Financial Statements

Note No-14

1. Corporate and General Information

Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited ("the Company") is domiciled and incorporated in India. The registered office of the Company is situated at A-1, UPSIDC Industrial Area, Nandgaon Road, Kosi Kalan, Mathura - 281403, Uttar Pradesh, India.

The Company is going to install a waste to energy (WTE) plant with a capacity of 15 MW at Ahmedabad, Gujarat. The Company has 30 years Concession agreement with different ULB of Gujarat Municipal Corporation for generating and selling clean renewable energy.

2. Basis of preparation

The annual financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The Company has consistently applied the accounting policies used in the preparation for all periods presented.

The Significant accounting policies used in preparing the financial statements are set out in Note no. 3 of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification dated March 24, 2021, amended Division II of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. These amendments are applicable for the reporting period beginning on or after April 1, 2021. The amendment encompasses significant additional disclosure requirements and includes certain changes to the existing disclosures. The Company has applied and incorporated the requirements of amended Division II of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 while preparing these standalone financial statements based on available information including exposure draft of revised guidance note on Division II- Ind AS schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 issued by the corporate laws & corporate governance committee of the Institute of Chartered Accountants India (ICAI).

3.0 Significant Accounting Policies

3.1 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except financial assets and financial liabilities which are carried at amortised cost.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rupees or ₹), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency and all amounts are rounded to the nearest lakhs thereof, except as stated otherwise.

3.2 Basis of accounting of service concession arrangement

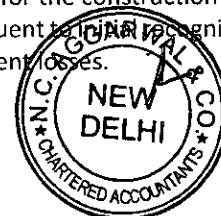
The Company has determined that Appendix D to IND AS 115 on "Service Concession Arrangements (SCA)" is applicable to the concession agreement and hence has applied it in accounting for the same.

Under Appendix D to Ind AS 115, concession arrangements are accounted for based on the nature of the consideration. The right to charge users of the services under the arrangement is recognised and classified as intangible asset. The intangible asset, so recognised, is amortised over the period of service concession arrangement.

Any asset carried under concession agreement is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its future use or disposal or when the contractual rights to the financial asset expire.

i. Recognition and measurement

The Company has received the right to charge the users of output service, such rights are recognised and classified as "Intangible Assets". Such right is not an unconditional right to receive consideration because the amounts are contingent to the extent that the project receives waste and thus are recognised and classified as intangible assets. Such an intangible asset is recognised by the Company at cost (which is the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the construction services delivered) and is capitalized when each component of the project is complete in all respects. Subsequent to recognition, the intangible asset is measured at cost, less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.



Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited
Statement of Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Financial Statements
Note No-14

ii. Amortization of Intangible asset under SCA

The intangible rights which are recognised in the form of intangible asset are amortized on a straight line basis from the date of capitalization over the concession period.

iii. Contractual obligation to restore the infrastructure to a specified level of serviceability

The Company has contractual obligation to maintain the infrastructure to a specified level of serviceability during the concession period and at the time of handover to the grantor of the SCA.

3.3 Property, Plant and equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All preoperative expenses directly attributable to installation of waste to energy plant are capitalised.

Assets are depreciated to the residual values on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives based on technical estimates. Assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each financial year end considering the physical condition of the assets and benchmarking analysis or whenever there are indicators for review of residual value and useful life. Freehold land is not depreciated. Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Category of Assets	Years
- Office equipment	3 - 8
- Computers	3
- Furniture & fixture	5

The 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 the Statement of Profit and Loss on the date of disposal or retirement.

3.4 Leases

Lease accounting by lessee

Company as lessee will measure the right-of-use asset at cost by recognition a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on initial measurement of the right-of-use asset at the commencement date of the lease.

The cost of the right-of-use asset will comprise:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability,
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any incentives received,
- any initial direct costs incurred
- an estimate of costs to be incurred in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Lease liability will be initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if the rate cannot be readily determined incremental borrowing rate will be considered. Interest on lease liability in each period during the lease will be the amount that produces a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the lease liability.

Lease payments will comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

- fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable



Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited
Statement of Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Financial Statements
Note No-14

- variable lease payments
- amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option, if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising an option to terminate the lease.

Subsequent measurement of the right-of-use asset after the commencement date will be at cost model, the value of right-of-use asset will be initially measured cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment loss and adjustment for any re-measurement of the lease liability.

The right-of-use asset will be depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the asset or the end of lease term, unless lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option, in such case the Company will depreciate asset to the end of the useful life.

Subsequent measurement of the lease liability after the commencement date will reflect the initially measured liability increased by interest on lease liability, reduced by lease payments and re-measuring the carrying amount to reflect any re-assessment or lease modification.

Right-of-use asset and lease liability are presented on the face of balance sheet. Depreciation charge on right-to-use is presented under depreciation expense as a separate line item. Interest charge on lease liability is presented under finance cost as a separate line item. Under the cash flow statement, cash flow from lease payments including interest are presented under financing activities. Short-term lease payments, payments for leases of low-value assets and variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of the lease liabilities are presented as cash flows from operating activities.

The Company has elected to adopt the practical expedient not to account for short term leases or leases for which the underlying asset is of low value, as right-of-use assets. Company will recognise these lease payments associated with those leases as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.

Lease accounting by lessor

Company as a lessor need to classify each of its leases either as an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset.

Finance lease

At the commencement date, the company will recognise assets held under a finance lease in its balance sheet and present them as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. Net investment is the discount value of lease receipts net of initial direct costs using the interest rate implicit in the lease. For subsequent measurement of finance leased assets, the Company will recognise interest income over the lease period, based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment in the lease.

Operating lease

Company will recognise lease receipts from operating leases as income on either a straight-line basis or another systematic basis. Company will recognise costs, including depreciation incurred in earning the lease income as expense.

3.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and at bank, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consists of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdraft as they are being considered as integral part of the Company's cash management. Bank



Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited
Statement of Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Financial Statements
Note No-14

overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

3.6 Employee Benefits

a) Short term employee benefits are recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the year in which the related services are rendered. Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

b) Leave encashment is accounted for using the projected unit credit method, on the basis of actuarial valuations carried out by third party actuaries at each Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

c) Contribution to Provident Fund, a defined contribution plan, is made in accordance with the statute, and is recognised as an expense in the year in which employees have rendered services.

d) The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in Indian Rupees (₹) is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

The Company operates defined benefit plans for gratuity, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. Funds are managed by trust. This trust has policy from an insurance company.

3.7 Financial instruments – initial recognition, subsequent measurement and impairment

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

a) Financial Liabilities

At initial recognition, all financial liabilities other than fair valued through profit and loss are recognised initially at fair value less transaction costs that are attributable to the issue of financial liability. Transaction costs of financial liability carried at fair value through profit or loss is expensed in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified in two categories; subsequent measurement of financial assets is depended on initial categorisation. These categories and their classification are as below:

i. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading. The Company has not designated any financial liabilities upon initial measurement recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are at each reporting date at fair value with all the changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited
Statement of Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Financial Statements
Note No-14

ii. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are derecognised from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other gains/(losses).

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after reporting period.

Trade and other payables

A payable is classified as 'trade payable' if it is in respect of the amount due on account of goods purchased or services received in the normal course of business. These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

De-recognition of financial liability

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

3.8 Equity share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs net of taxes directly attributable to the issue of new equity shares are reduced from retained earnings, net of taxes.

3.9 Borrowing Costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

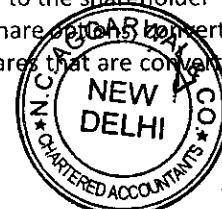
Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

3.10 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed using the net profit for the year attributable to the shareholders' and weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average numbers of shares also includes fixed number of equity shares that are issuable on conversion of compulsorily convertible preference shares, debentures or any other instrument, from the date consideration is receivable (generally the date of their issue) of such instruments.

Diluted earnings per share is computed using the net profit for the year attributable to the shareholder' and weighted average number of equity and potential equity shares outstanding during the year including share options, convertible preference shares and debentures, except where the result would be anti-dilutive. Potential equity shares that are converted during the year are



Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited
Statement of Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Financial Statements
Note No-14

included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share, from the beginning of the year or date of issuance of such potential equity shares, to the date of conversion.

3.11 Provisions and contingencies

a) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

b) Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Information on contingent liability is disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements. Contingent assets are not recognised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, but it is recognised as an asset.

3.12 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

The Company has presented non-current assets and current assets before equity, non-current liabilities and current liabilities in accordance with Schedule III, Division II of Companies Act, 2013 notified by MCA.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents.

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



Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited

Statement of Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Financial Statements

Note No-14

3.13 Recent accounting pronouncements

New and amended standards applied

The company has applied the following amendments to Ind AS for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 April 2021:

- Extension of COVID-19 related concessions – amendments to Ind AS 116
- Interest rate benchmark reform – amendments to Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, Ind AS 104, Insurance Contracts and Ind AS 116, Leases.

The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) has vide notification dated 23 March 2022 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 which amends certain accounting standards, and are effective 1 April 2022. These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) amended the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 on 24 March 2021 to increase the transparency and provide additional disclosures to users of financial statements. These amendments are effective from 1 April 2021.

Consequent to above, the company has changed the classification/presentation of

- (i) current maturities of long-term borrowings
- (ii) security deposits, in the current year.

The current maturities of long-term borrowings (including interest accrued) has now been included in the “Current borrowings” line item. Previously, current maturities of long-term borrowings and interest accrued were included in ‘other financial liabilities’ line item.

4. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

In the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies, management has made the following estimates, assumptions and judgements, which have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statement:

(a) Property, plant and equipment

External adviser or internal technical team assess the remaining useful lives and residual value of property, plant and equipment. Management believes that the assigned useful lives and residual value are reasonable.

(b) Intangibles

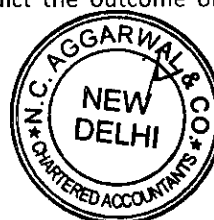
Internal technical or user team assess the remaining useful lives of Intangible assets. Management believes that assigned useful lives are reasonable.

(c) Income taxes

Management judgment is required for the calculation of provision for income taxes and deferred tax assets and liabilities. The Company reviews at each balance sheet date the carrying amount of deferred tax assets. The factors used in estimates may differ from actual outcome which could lead to significant adjustment to the amounts reported in the financial statements.

(d) Contingencies

Management judgement is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/claim/litigations against the Company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.



Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited
Statement of Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Financial Statements
Note No-14

(e) Allowance for uncollected accounts receivable and advances

Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their normal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not to be collectible.

(f) Insurance claims

Insurance claims are recognised when the Company have reasonable certainty of recovery. Subsequently any change in recoverability is provided for.

(g) Liquidated damages

Liquidated damages payable are estimated and recorded as per contractual terms; estimate may vary from actuals as levy by customer.

5. Financial risk management

5.1 Financial risk factors

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to manage finances for the Company's operations. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks detailed below:

i) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, investments, and derivative financial instruments. Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss

iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses.

The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Market Risk

The sensitivity analysis excludes the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying value of post-employment benefit obligations provisions and on the non-financial assets and liabilities. The sensitivity of the relevant Statement of Profit and Loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. However, such effect is not material.

a) Interest rate risk and sensitivity

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long term debt obligations with floating interest rates, any changes in the interest rates environment may impact future cost of borrowing.



Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited
Statement of Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Financial Statements

Note No-14

With all other variables held constant, the following table demonstrates the impact of borrowing cost on floating rate portion of loans and borrowings.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Interest rate sensitivity	Increase / Decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax For the Year ended 31 March 2022	Effect on profit before tax For the Year ended 31 March 2021
INR	+50	-5.53	-2.50
	-50	5.53	2.50

Interest rate & currency of borrowings

The below table demonstrates the borrowing of fixed and floating rate of interest:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Total Borrowing	Floating rate borrowing	Fixed rate borrowing	Weighted Average rate
INR	1,105.58	1,105.58	-	
Total as on March 31, 2022	1,105.58	1,105.58	-	12.04%
INR	500.89	500.89	-	
Total as on March 31, 2021	500.89	500.89	-	12.16%

Liquidity risk

The Company's objective is to; at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company relies on a mix of borrowings, capital infusion and excess operating cash flows to meet its needs for funds. The current committed lines of credit are sufficient to meet its short to medium term expansion needs. The Company monitors rolling forecasts of its liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities.

The table below provides undiscounted cash flows towards non-derivative financial liabilities and net-settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity based on the remaining period at the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying Amount	On demand	Maturity profile as at 31st March 2022			Total
			< 6 months	6-12 months	> 1 years	
Interest bearing borrowings	1,105.58	-	-	-	1,105.58	1,105.58
Trade payable	74.15	56.70	17.45	-	-	74.15
Other liabilities	9.59	9.59	-	-	-	9.59
Total	1,189.32	66.29	17.45	-	1,105.58	1,189.32

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying Amount	On demand	Maturity profile as at 31st March 2021			Total
			< 6 months	6-12 months	> 1 years	
Interest bearing borrowings	500.89	-	-	-	500.89	500.89
Trade payable	75.02	74.82	0.20	-	-	75.02
Other liabilities	5.66	-	5.01	-	0.65	5.66
Total	581.57	74.82	5.21	-	501.54	581.57

Capital risk management

The Company aim to manage its capital efficiently so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to our shareholders.



Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited
Statement of Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Financial Statements
Note No-14

The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgement of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. We consider the amount of capital in proportion to risk and manage the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The Company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure.

The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital which is given as under:-

(₹ in Lakhs)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Loans And Borrowings	1,105.58	500.89
Less: Cash And Cash Equivalents	23.51	3.90
Net Debt	1,082.07	496.99
Equity	(0.31)	0.26
Total Capital	1,081.76	497.25
Gearing Ratio	100.03%	99.95%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. There have been no breaches of the financial covenants of any interest bearing loans and borrowing for reported periods.

6. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments that are recognised in the financial statements.

(₹ in Lakhs)				
Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Carrying amount	Carrying amount	Carrying amount	Fair Value
Financial assets designated at amortised cost				
Cash and bank balances	23.51	23.51	3.90	3.90
	23.51	23.51	3.90	3.90
Financial liabilities designated at amortised cost				
Borrowings- floating rate	1,105.58	1,105.58	500.89	500.89
Trade & other payables	74.15	74.15	75.02	75.02
Other financial liabilities	9.59	9.59	5.66	5.66
	1,189.32	1,189.32	581.57	581.57

Fair Value Hierarchy

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value in accordance with the accounting policies mentioned above. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).



Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited
Statement of Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Financial Statements
Note No-14

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of Company's asset and liabilities, grouped into Level 1 to Level 2 as described below:

Assets / Liabilities for which fair value is disclosed:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial liabilities			
Other financial liabilities		9.59	

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		
	Level 1	Level 1	Level 1
Financial liabilities			
Other financial liabilities		5.66	

(₹ in Lakhs)

7. Borrowing cost

Particulars	Year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Borrowing Cost capitalised	86.78	46.86

(₹ in Lakhs)

8. Estimated amount of contract remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Property, Plant and Equipment	178.17	191.27

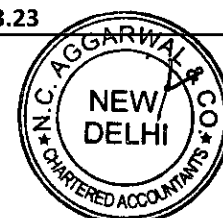
(₹ in Lakhs)

9. Retirement benefit obligations

i. Movement in Defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	leave encashment	
	Gratuity (funded)	(unfunded)
Present value of obligation - April 1, 2021	3.23	5.34
Interest cost	0.21	0.35
Current service cost	0.82	1.17
Benefits paid	-	-0.89
Remeasurements - actuarial loss/ (gain)	-0.01	0.17
Present value of obligation - March 31, 2022	4.25	6.14
Present value of obligation - April 1, 2020	2.34	3.79
Interest cost	0.16	0.27
Current service cost	0.77	1.25
Remeasurements - actuarial loss/ (gain)	-0.04	0.03
Present value of obligation - March 31, 2021	3.23	5.34

(₹ in Lakhs)



Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited
Statement of Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Financial Statements
Note No-14

ii. **Movement in Plan Assets – Gratuity**

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	3.61	2.71
Expected return on plan assets	0.23	0.19
Employer contributions	0.77	0.74
Actuarial gain / (loss)	-	-0.03
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	4.61	3.61
Present value of obligation	4.25	3.23
Net funded status of plan	0.36	0.38
Actual return on plan assets	0.23	0.16

iii. **Recognised in statement of profit and loss (Capitalised as Pre-Operative Expenses)**

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
Interest cost	0.21	0.35
Current Service cost	0.82	1.17
Actuarial (gain)/loss	-	0.17
Expected return on plan assets	-0.24	-
Year ended March 31, 2022	0.79	1.69
Interest cost	0.16	0.27
Current Service cost	0.77	1.25
Actuarial (gain)/loss	-	0.03
Expected return on plan assets	-0.19	-
Year ended March 31, 2021	0.74	1.55
Actual return on plan assets	0.23	

iv. **Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (Capitalised as Pre-Operative Expenses)**

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)
	Gratuity
Remeasurement - Acturial loss/(gain)	-
For the year ended March 31, 2022	-
Remeasurement - Acturial loss/(gain)	-
For the year ended March 31, 2021	-

v. **The principal actuarial assumptions used for estimating the Group's defined benefit obligations are set out below:**

Weighted average actuarial assumptions	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Discount rate	6.50 % per annum	7.00 % per annum
Salary Growth Rate	6.50 % per annum	6.50 % per annum
Mortality	IALM 2012-14	IALM 2012-14
Withdrawal rate (Per Annum)	5.00% p.a.	5.00% p.a.



Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited
Statement of Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Financial Statements
Note No-14

vi. Estimate of expected Benefit Payments (in absolute terms i.e. Undiscounted)

(₹ in Lakhs)	
Particulars	Gratuity
01 Apr 2022 to 31 Mar 2023	0.17
01 Apr 2023 to 31 Mar 2024	0.17
01 Apr 2024 to 31 Mar 2025	0.17
01 Apr 2025 to 31 Mar 2026	0.17
01 Apr 2026 to 31 Mar 2027	0.17
01 Apr 2027 Onwards	3.41

vii. Statement of Employee benefit provision

(₹ in Lakhs)		
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Gratuity	-	-
Leave Encashment	6.14	5.34
Total	6.14	5.34

viii. Current and non-current provision for Gratuity and leave encashment

(₹ in Lakhs)		
For the year ended March 31, 2022		
Particulars	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
Current provision	-	0.35
Non-current provision	-	5.79
Total Provision	-	6.14

(₹ in Lakhs)		
For the year ended March 31, 2021		
Particulars	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
Current provision	-	0.31
Non-current provision	-	5.03
Total Provision	-	5.34

ix. Employee benefit expenses

(₹ in Lakhs)		
Employee benefit expenses	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Salaries and Wages	41.30	36.57
Costs-defined contribution plan	2.86	2.81
Welfare expenses	0.63	0.71
Total	44.79	40.09

(Figures in no.)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Average no of people employed	2	2

Note

OCI presentation of defined benefit plan

-Gratuity is in the nature of defined benefit plan, Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans is shown under OCI as Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss and also the income tax effect on the same.

-Leave encashment cost is in the nature of short term employee benefits.



Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited
Statement of Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Financial Statements
Note No-14

10. Other disclosures

Auditors Remuneration

(₹ in Lakhs)		
Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
1. Statutory Auditors		
i. Audit Fee	0.57	0.57
ii. Certification/others*	0.32	0.16
Total	0.89	0.73

* Certification/Others expenses capitalised in Pre-operative expenses.

11. Contingent Liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)		
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Bank Guarantees issued by the Parent Company's bankers on behalf of the Company	175.00	175.00
Total	175.00	175.00

12. Related party transactions

In accordance with the requirements of IND AS 24, on related party disclosures, name of the related party, related party relationship, transactions and outstanding balances including commitments where control exists and with whom transactions have taken place during reported periods, are:

Related party name and relationship

1. Key Managerial personnel

S. No.	Name	Particulars
1	Umesh Chopra	Director
2	Neelesh Gupta (Vacated w.e.f. 23.04.2021)	Director
3	Sandip Dutt	Director
4	Pranay Kumar (w.e.f 23.04.2021)	Director

2. Ultimate Parent, Parent, Holding Company:

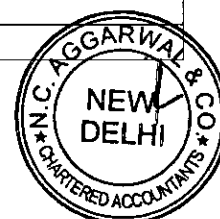
S. No.	Name of the Entity	Relationship
1	JITF Infralogistics Limited	Ultimate Parent Company
2	JITF Urban Infrastructure Services Limited	Parent Company
3	JITF Urban Infrastructure Limited	Holding Company

3. Trust common control

S. No.	Name of the Entity	Relationship
1	JUWML (Ahmedabad) Employees Group Gratuity Scheme	Post-employment benefit plan

4. Other Related parties under same promoter group with whom the Company has entered into transactions:

S. No.	Name of the Entity
1	Jindal Urban Waste Management (Guntur) Limited



Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited
Statement of Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Financial Statements
Note No-14

Related Party Transactions

(₹ in Lakhs)

S.NO.	Particulars	Relationship	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21
A	Transactions			
	Purchase of Raw Materials/Consumables/Services Jindal Urban Waste Management (Guntur) Limited	Others	7.96	-
	Expenses incurred by others and reimbursed by company			
	JITF Urban Infrastructure Limited	Holding	1.51	4.40
	JITF Urban Infrastructure Services Limited	Parent	3.39	2.43
	Interest expense			
	JITF Urban Infrastructure Limited	Holding	86.78	46.86
	Contribution towards gratuity fund JUWML (Ahmedabad) Employees Group Gratuity Scheme	Gratuity Trust	0.77	0.74
	Loan taken during the year			
	JITF Urban Infrastructure Limited	Holding	518.00	137.25
S.NO.	Particulars	Relationship	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
B	Outstanding balances			
	Loan payable JITF Urban Infrastructure Limited	Holding	1,105.58	500.89

Note: Transactions are inclusive of GST (Wherever applicable)

Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Particulars	Year Ended	Year Ended
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Short-Term employee benefits	-	-
Post-Employment benefits		
- Defined contribution plan	-	-
- Defined benefit plan	-	-
Total	-	-

13. Capital Work in progress includes following Pre-operative expenses Pending allocation:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Actuarial Gain & Loss-defined benefit plan	-	-
Bank and Finance charges	4.92	20.80
Borrowing Cost	86.78	46.86
Depreciation	1.13	2.26
Insurance	0.02	-
Legal and Professional Fees	10.15	0.15
Miscellaneous Expense	96.33	12.01



Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited
Statement of Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Financial Statements
Note No-14

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Other repair and maintenance	0.20	-
Postage and Telephones	0.36	0.41
Rates & Taxes	0.05	0.01
Repairs & Maintenance - Plant & Machinery	-	-
Salary and Wages	44.79	40.07
Travelling and Conveyance	10.74	9.84
Vehicle upkeep and maintenance expenses	0.52	0.07
Sub Total	255.99	132.48
Add: Brought Forward from Previous Year	398.88	266.40
Total	654.87	398.88

14. Ageing of Intangible assets under development:

As at 31st March 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

S. No.	Intangible assets under development	Total	Amount in CWIP for a period of			
			Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years
i	Project in Progress	1,138.34	571.98	236.18	141.35	188.83
ii	Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
		1,138.34	571.98	236.18	141.35	188.83

As at 31st March 2021

(₹ in Lakhs)

S. No.	Intangible assets under development	Total	Amount in CWIP for a period of			
			Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years
i	Project in Progress	566.36	236.18	141.35	97.91	90.92
ii	Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
		566.36	236.18	141.35	97.91	90.92

15. Based on the intimation received from supplier regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, the required disclosure is given below * :

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
1.	Principal amount due outstanding	0.77	-
2.	Interest due on (1) above and unpaid	-	-
3.	Interest paid to the supplier	-	-
4.	Payments made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year.	-	-
5.	Interest due and payable for the period of delay	-	-
6.	Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
7.	Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding year	-	-

* To the extent information available with the company.



Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited
Statement of Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Financial Statements
Note No-14

16. Ageing of Trade Payables:

(₹ in Lakhs)

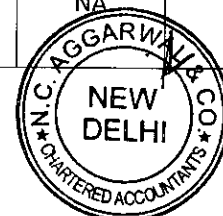
S.No.	Particulars	Total	Outstanding from Due Date of Payment as at 31st March 2022				
			Not Due	Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years
i	MSME	0.77	-	0.77	-	-	-
ii	Others	73.38	17.45	53.38	0.18	2.37	-
iii	Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv	Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		74.15	17.45	54.15	0.18	2.37	-

(₹ in Lakhs)

S.No.	Particulars	Total	Outstanding from Due Date of Payment as at 31st March 2021				
			Not Due	Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years
i	MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii	Others	75.02	0.20	72.45	2.37	-	-
iii	Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv	Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		75.02	0.20	72.45	2.37	-	-

17. Analytical Ratios:

S. No	Particulars of Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	F.Y. 2021-22	F.Y. 2020-21	Change in %	Reason for Variance more than 25%
a	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.28	0.06	366.67%	Movement in ratio is due to improvement in Cash & Cash Equivalents
b	Debt Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Total equity	-3566.39	1926.50	-285.12%	Movement in ratio is due to increase in debts and decrease in net worth
S. No	Particulars of Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	F.Y. 2021-22	F.Y. 2020-21	Change in %	Reason for Variance more than 25%
c	Debt service coverage ratio	Profit (Loss) before Tax + Depreciation & Amortisation + Finance Cost	Finance costs + Principal repayment of long term debt during the period	NA	NA	NA	
d	Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend (if any)	Average total equity	NA	NA	NA	
e	Inventory turnover ratio	Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	Average Inventory	NA	NA	NA	
f	Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return	Average Trade Receivable	NA	NA	NA	



Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited
Statement of Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Financial Statements
Note No-14

S. No	Particulars of Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	F.Y. 2021-22	F.Y. 2020-21	Change in %	Reason for Variance more than 25%
g	Trade payables turnover ratio	Purchase of goods and Services + Other expenses	Average Trade Payable	NA	NA	NA	
h	Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities	NA	NA	NA	
i	Net profit ratio	Profit after Tax	Total Income	NA	NA	NA	
j	Return on Capital employed	Profit (Loss) before Tax + Finance Cost	Capital employed = Net worth + Borrowing + Deferred tax liabilities - Deferred Tax Asset	NA	NA	NA	
k	Return on investment	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in treasury investments	NA	NA	NA	

18. Service concession arrangement (SCA)

(a) Description of the concession agreement:

On 27th April, 2017, a service concession agreement was entered into with the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (“the Concessioning Authority”) to Develop, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) basis 15 MW Waste to Energy power plant at Ahmedabad, Gujarat (“the power plant”) for processing of the waste and supply of the power. A tripartite power purchase agreement was entered with Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited and Torrent Power Limited.

(b) Significant terms of the concession arrangement:

Terms Particulars

Period of arrangement 30 years from date of commissioning of the power plant.

Commissioning of the power plant

Yet to be commissioned

Tariff

The tariff is fixed for a period of 20 years from date of commercial operations.

(c) Obligation for overhaul:

Under the concession agreement, the company has an obligation to maintain and repair the plant to keep it in working condition during the period of concession agreement.

(d) Renewal / Termination options:

Termination of the concession agreement can happen before expiry date under the force majeure events and default by either parties of the concession agreement.



Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited
Statement of Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Financial Statements
Note No-14

19. Additional Regulatory Information

- i. The company does not have any immovable property wherein reporting requirement with respect to title deed of immovable properties is applicable.
- ii. The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment as defined under rule 2 of the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017 during the year 2021-22 and 2020-21.
- iii. The Company has not taken loan from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.
- iv. The company has not granted any loan to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person.
- v. No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder.
- vi. Company is not declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- vii. The company does not have transaction with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.
- viii. The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.
- ix. The Provisions related to number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 are not applicable on the company.
- x. There is no Scheme of Arrangements has been approved by the Competent Authority in terms of Section 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- xi. The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), 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.The company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the group shall:
 - a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries
- xii. No income has been surrendered or disclosed for which transaction was 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.
- xiii. There is no transaction related to Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency. Hence, Not applicable.
- xiv. During the year, the Company doesn't fulfil the threshold limit criteria covered under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore the provision related to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the company.



Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited
Statement of Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Financial Statements
Note No-14

20. Impact of COVID-19

The management has assessed the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the economic environment in general, business and financial risks up to the date of financial statements and conclude that there is no material impact on the long-term performance of the Company.

However, the Company will continue to monitor any material changes to the future economic conditions.

21. Segment Reporting

The Company primary business is to install 15 MW Waste to energy power plant. The company has not yet commence operations. Hence, segment Reporting is not applicable.

22. Earnings per Share

The following is a reconciliation of the equity shares used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per equity share:

(Number of shares)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Issued equity shares	50,000	50,000
Weighted average shares outstanding - Basic and Diluted - A	50,000	50,000

Net profit / (Loss) available to equity holders of the Company used in the basic and diluted earnings per share was determined as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Profit/loss after tax - B	(0.57)	(0.60)
Basic and Diluted Earnings per share (B/A)	(1.14)	(1.20)

23. The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on 24th May 2022.
24. Previous year figures have been regrouped/ rearranged, wherever considered necessary to conform to current year's classification.

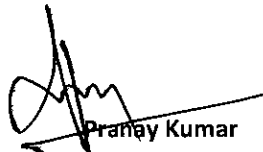
As per our report of even date attached
 For **N.C. Aggarwal & Co.**
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration No. 003273N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
 Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited


G.K. Aggarwal
 Partner
 M.No. 086622
 Place : New Delhi
 Dated : 24th May 2022




Umesh Chopra
 Director
 DIN - 05277483


Pranay Kumar
 Director
 DIN - 01262847