JK SUPER CEMENT
BUILD SAFE

JK Cement LTD.

Phone : +91-512-2371478 to 81
Fax (Office) : +91-512-2399854
Telefax (Direct) : +91-512-2332665
E-mail : shambhu.singh@jkcement.com
Website : www.jkcement.com

Registered Office :
Kamla Tower, Kanpur - 208 001 (U.P.) INDIA

CIN : L17229UP1994PLC017199

ISO 9001:2000 & ISO 14001 CERTIFIED COMPANY

Ref. No.JKCL/SE/inti.of AGM & AR19-20/ 22.7.2020

Corporate Relationship Department,
1st floor, New Trading Ring,
Rotunda Building, Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers
Dalal Street, Fort, Mumbai-400001.
Kind Attn: Mr. Sydney Miranda (AGM)
Scrip Code: 532644 (ISIN.INE 823G01014)

National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.,
Exchange Plaza, Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (E), Mumbai-400051
Kind Attn: Mr. Hari K (Asstt. V.P.)
Scrip Code: JKCEMENT (ISIN.INE 823G01014)

Dear Sirs,

Subject: **Notice of the 26th Annual General Meeting (AGM) and Audited Annual report- 2019-20**

This is further to our letter dated 17th June, 2020, wherein the Company had informed that the 26th Annual General Meeting of the Company is scheduled to be held on Friday, the 14rd August, 2020 at 12 Noon through Video Conferencing or Other Audio Visual Means.

Pursuant to Regulation 30 and Regulation 34(1) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure requirements) Regulations, 2015 as amended in 2018, we are forwarding herewith the Notice of the 26th Annual General Meeting along with Audited Annual Report for the financial year 2019-20 which has been sent to the members electronically to their e-mail address on 22.7.2020. The same is also available on the website of the Company at www.jkcement.com

Sincerely,
For J.K. Cement Ltd.

(Shambhu Singh)
Asst. Vice President (Legal) & Company Secretary

Encl: As above

Annual Report

2019 2020

FORWARD TOGETHER.

Growing with resolve.

JK Cement LTD.

INSIDE THE REPORT

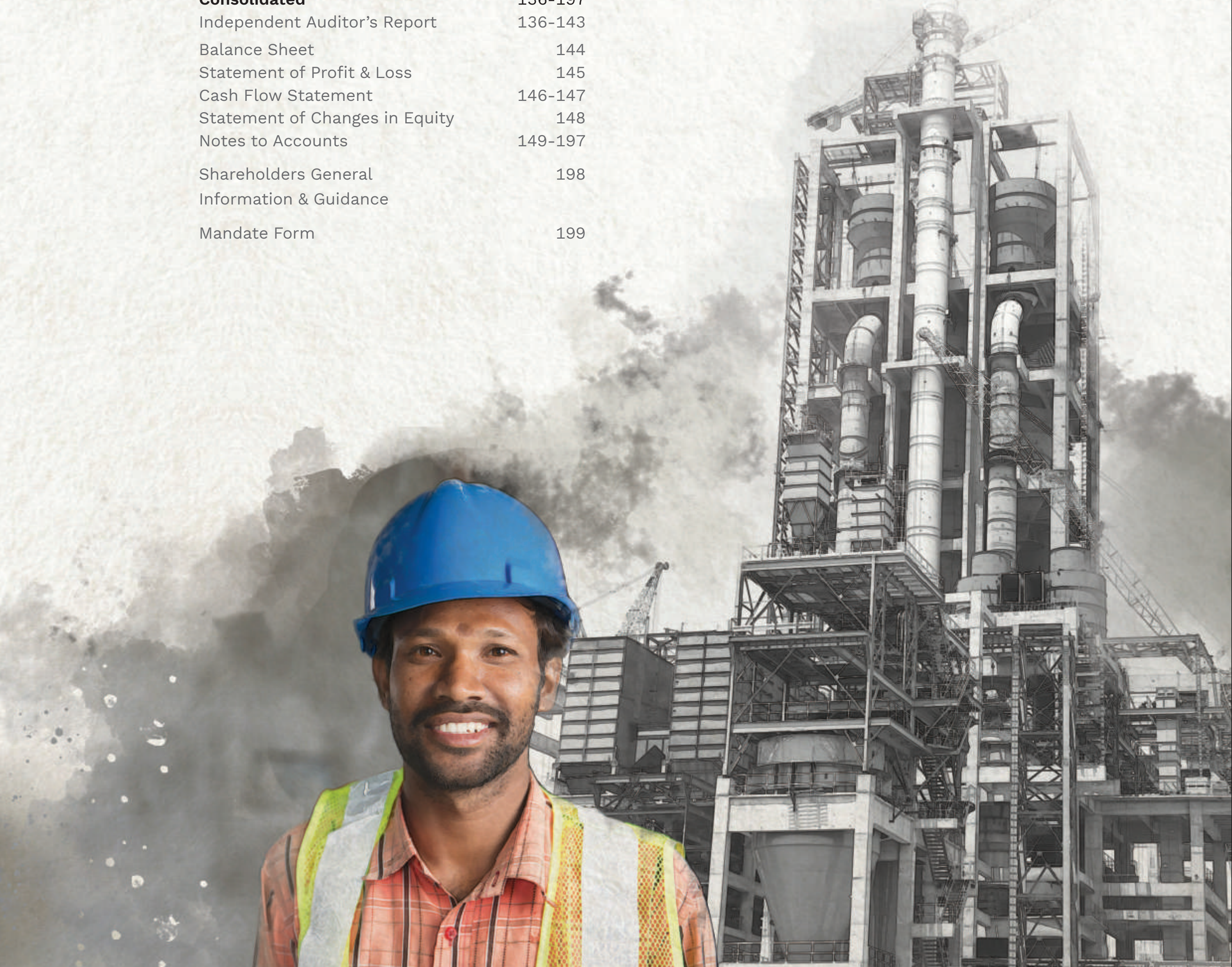
FORWARD TOGETHER. GROWING WITH RESOLVE.

At J.K. Cement, our strong performance and robust potential are a culmination of our prudent expansion strategy. We have established mechanisms to optimise costs and improve efficiencies, which enable us to protect margins even during challenging times.

Our products go into creating the building blocks for India's ambitious strides. We continuously invest in our brands and recalibrate their positioning to enhance top of the mind recall. Our relentless focus on execution and proactive risk management enabled us to keep our capacity expansion projects largely on track, despite large scale business disruptions following the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic.

Our response to combat the pandemic – keep operations running, and ensure safety and well-being of our people, business partners and communities reflect our collective resolve to create a shared future.

Today, as the nation embarks on yet another journey towards self-reliance, we remain committed to be a partner in progress with our customer centricity and technology leadership, anchored in the highest standards of governance and value system that define J.K. Cement.



JK Cement LTD.

CIN. L17229UP1994PLC017199
Registered and Corporate Office
Kamla Tower, Kanpur - 208001, Uttar Pradesh, India
Telephone: 0091-512-2371478 / 81, **Fax:** 0091-512-2399854
email: shambhu.singh@jkcement.com **Web:** www.jkcement.com

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the **Twenty Sixth Annual General Meeting** of the Members of J.K. CEMENT LIMITED will be held on Friday the 14th August, 2020 at 12 Noon through Video Conferencing/Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM). No physical meeting of members will be held, however, the meeting will be deemed to have been held at the Registered office of the Company at Kamla Tower - 208001, UP, Kanpur on Friday the 14th August, 2020 at 12 Noon to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To receive, consider and adopt

    a) the Audited Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2020 together with the Reports of Directors and Auditors thereon.

    b) the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2020 together with the Reports of Auditors thereon.

2. To Declare/Confirm dividend of ₹ 7.50 (75%) on Equity Shares of the Company for the Financial year 2019-20

3. To appoint a Director in place of Smt. Sushila Devi Singhania aged about 84 years (DIN 00142549), who retires by rotation pursuant to the provisions of Article 90 of the Article of Association of the Company and being eligible offers herself for re-appointment.

SPECIAL BUSINESS

To consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification(s) the following resolutions: -

AS ORDINARY RESOLUTION(S)

4. **Ratification of remuneration to the Cost Auditors**
"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to provisions of Section 148 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the remuneration of 6,30,000 plus service tax as applicable and reimbursement of actual travel and out-of-pocket expenses for the Financial Year ending 31st March, 2021 as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company in its meeting held on 17th June, 2020 to be paid to M/s. K. G. Goyal & Company, Cost Accountants, for conducting cost audit of the Company's Cement Manufacturing Units viz. J.K. Cement Works, Nimbahera, J.K. Cement Works, Mangrol, J.K. Cement Works, Gotan, J.K. White Cement Works, Gotan all situated in the State of Rajasthan, J.K. Cement Works, Jharli, situated in the State of Haryana, J.K. Cement Works, Aligarh situated in the state of Uttar Pradesh and J.K. Cement Works, Muddapur situated in the State of Karnataka, be and is hereby ratified and confirmed."

"RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors of the Company (including its Committee of Directors thereof), be and is hereby authorised to do all acts and take all such steps as may be necessary, proper or expedient to give effect to this resolution."

AS SPECIAL RESOLUTION(S)

5. **Private Placement of Non Convertible Debentures**
"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Sections 42,71 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Rules, 2014, the Companies (Share Capital and Debenture Rules), 2014, (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof, for the time being in force), Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008, Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as amended from time to time, any other applicable laws, rules and regulations and subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, the consent of the Company be and is hereby accorded to the Board of Directors of the Company (hereinafter referred to as "The Board" which term shall be deemed to include any Committee of Directors thereof), to create, offer, issue and allot Non-convertible Debentures upto a limit of ₹ 500 Crores (Rupees Five Hundred Crores only), (hereinafter referred to as the "NCDs"), on a private placement basis, to eligible investor(s), in one or more tranches of series, during the period of one year from the date of passing of this Resolution, subject to the overall borrowing limits of the Company, as approved by

the Members and other applicable requirements, from time to time".

"RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board be and is hereby authorised to determine the terms and conditions of issue of NCDs including but not limited to, the number of NCDs to be offered/ issued in each tranche, face value, issue price including premium, if any, tenor interest rate, security for the NCDs and to settle any questions, difficulties etc, that may arise in this regard without requiring to secure any further consent or approval of the Members of the Company"

"RESOLVED FURTHER THAT for the purpose of giving effect to the above, the Board be and is hereby authorised to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things as may be deemed necessary and expedient including delegation of all or any of the above powers to any person(s) on behalf of the Company."

6. **To approve the continuation of Directorship of Smt. Sushila Devi Singhania aged about 84 years (DIN: 00142549)**

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to provisions of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulation 2018, approval of the Members of the Company be and is hereby accorded to the re-appointment of Smt. Sushila Devi Singhania aged about 84 years (DIN: 00142549) as a Non Executive, Non Independent Director, liable to retire by rotation as well as to continue to hold the position of Non- Executive, Non Independent Director."

7. **Regularisation of Additional Director, Mr. Raghavpat Singhania (DIN: 02426556), by appointing him as Executive Director of the Company:**

"RESOLVED THAT in accordance with the provisions of Sections 196, 197 and 203 read with Schedule V and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof, for the time being in force), approval of the members be and is hereby accorded to appoint Mr. Raghavpat Singhania (DIN: 02426556) as a Whole Time Director designated as Executive Director (Corporate and White Cement) of the Company, for a period of 5 (five) years from 17th June, 2020 on the terms and conditions including remuneration as set out in the Statement annexed to the Notice, with liberty to the Board of Directors (hereinafter referred to as "the Board" which term shall include the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board) to alter and vary the terms and conditions of the said appointment and / or remuneration as it may deem fit."

"RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board be and is hereby authorised to do all acts and take all such steps as may be necessary, proper or expedient to give effect to this resolution."

8. **Regularisation of Additional Director, Mr. Madhavkrishna Singhania (DIN:07022433), by appointing him as Executive Director of the Company:**

"RESOLVED THAT in accordance with the provisions of Sections 196, 197 and 203 read with Schedule V and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof, for the time being in force), approval of the members be and is hereby accorded to appoint Mr. Madhavkrishna Singhania (DIN: 07022433) as a Whole Time Director designated as Executive Director (Grey Cement), for a period of 5 (five) years 17th June, 2020 on the terms and conditions including remuneration as set out in the Statement annexed to the Notice, with liberty to the Board of Directors (hereinafter referred to as "the Board" which term shall include the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board) to alter and vary the terms and conditions of the said appointment and / or remuneration as it may deem fit."

"RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board be and is hereby authorised to do all acts and take all such steps as may be necessary, proper or expedient to give effect to this resolution."

9. **Regularisation of Additional Director, Mr. Ajay Kumar Saraogi (DIN: 00130805), by appointing him as Executive Director of the Company:**

"RESOLVED THAT in accordance with the provisions of Sections 196, 197 and 203 read with Schedule V and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof, for the time being in force), approval of the members be and is hereby accorded to appoint Mr. Ajay Kumar Saraogi (DIN: 00130805) as Whole Time Director designated as Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, for a period of 5 (five) years from 17th June, 2020 on the terms and conditions including remuneration as set out in the Statement annexed to the Notice, with liberty to the Board of Directors (hereinafter referred to as "the Board" which term shall include the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board) to alter and vary the terms and conditions of the said appointment and / or remuneration as it may deem fit."

"RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board be and is hereby authorised to do all acts and take all such steps as may be necessary, proper or expedient to give effect to this resolution."

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Shambhu Singh

Membership No. FCS 5836

Asst. Vice President (Legal) & Company Secretary

Place: Kanpur

Dated: 17th June 2020

NOTES

1. The relative Statement (Explanatory Statement) pursuant to Section 102(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to the Special Business set out in the Notice is annexed.

2. In view of the massive outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, maintenance of social distancing norms, the Government of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued Circular No. 14/2020 dated April 08, 2020, Circular No.17/2020 dated April 13, 2020 and Circular No. 20/2020 dated May 05, 2020, permitting the conduct of Annual General Meeting through Video Conferencing (VC) or other Audio Visual means (OAVM) and has dispensed with the personal presence of the members at the meeting. In terms of the said Circulars, the 26th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the members of the Company will be held through Video Conferencing (VC) / other Audio Visual Means (OAVM). There will be no physical meeting of members. However, Members can attend and participate in the AGM through VC/OAVM.

3. The Members can join the AGM in the VC/OAVM mode 15 minutes before and at any time after the scheduled time of the commencement of the Meeting by following the procedure mentioned in the Notice. The facility of participation at the AGM through VC/OAVM will be made available for 1000 members on first come first served basis. This will not include large Shareholders (Shareholders holding 2% or more shareholding), Promoters, Institutional Investors, Directors, Key Managerial Personnel, the Chairpersons of the Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Stakeholders' Relationship Committee, Auditors, who are allowed to attend the AGM without restriction on account of first come first served basis.

4. Pursuant to the Circular No. 14/2020 dated April 08, 2020 the facility to appoint proxy to attend and cast vote for the members is not available for this AGM. However, in pursuance of Section 112 and Section 113 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), representatives of the members such as the President of India or the Governor of a State or body corporate can attend the AGM through VC/OAVM and cast their votes through e-voting.

5. In line with the MCA Circular No. 17/2020 dated April 13, 2020, the Notice calling the AGM has been uploaded on the website of the Company at www. jkcement.com. The Notice can also be accessed from the websites of the Stock Exchanges i.e. BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited at www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com respectively and the AGM Notice is also available on the website of CDSL (agency for providing the Remote Voting facility) i.e. www.evotingindia.com.

6. AGM has been convened through VC/OAVM in compliance with applicable provisions of the Act read with MCA Circular No. 14/2020 dated April 08, 2020, MCA Circular No. 17/2020 dated April 13, 2020 and MCA Circular No. 20/2020 dated May 5, 2020.

7. In case of joint holders attending the Meeting, only such joint holder who is higher in the order of names will be entitled to vote.

8. Participation of members through VC will be reckoned for the purpose of quorum for the AGM as per section 103 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

9. Pursuant to Regulation 36 of the SEBI(Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, in respect of the Directors seeking re-appointment/ Appointment at the AGM, is furnished as annexure to the Notice. The Directors have furnished consent/declaration for their appointment/re-appointment as required under the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under.

10. AGM will be held through VC in accordance with the Circulars, the route map and attendance slip are not attached to this Notice.

11. Pursuant to section 91 of the Companies Act 2013 read with Companies (Management & Administration) Rules 2014 and Regulation 42 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations 2015, the Register of Members and Share Transfer Books of the Company shall remain closed from Wednesday 5th August 2020 to Friday the 14th August , 2020 (both days inclusive).

12. Members are requested to intimate change, if any, in their address (with PIN Code), E-mail ID, nominations, bank details, mandate instructions, National Electronic Clearing Service ("NECS") mandates, etc. under the signature of the registered holder(s) at any of our e-mail address viz. (a) shambhu.singh@jkcement.com,
(b) rc.srivastava@ jkcement.com,
(c) investorservices@jkcement.com,
(d) jkshr@jkcement.com.

13. Queries, if any, on the Annual Report and operations of the Company, may please be sent at shambhu.singh@jkcement.com at least seven days prior to the date of the AGM. The member must mention his name demat account number/ folio number, email id, mobile number with the query; so that relevant query may be replied by the Company suitably at the meeting.

14. Notice of the AGM and the Annual Report for the Financial Year 2019-20 are being sent electronically to the Members whose E-mail IDs are registered with the Depository Participant(s) and / or RTA. It would also be uploaded on the website of

Company www.jkcement.com.Any member, who has not registered his Email id, may register his / her Email ID with RTA for getting registered and may also request for a copy of Annual Report electronically.

15. As per SEBI directives securities of listed companies can be transferred only in dematerialised form with effect from April 1, 2019. Members, holding shares in physical forms, are advised to dematerialize their shares.

16. The statutory registers including Register of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel, the Register of Contracts under the Companies Act, 2013 and all other documents referred to in the Notice will be available for inspection in electronic mode. Members can inspect the same by sending an email to Shambhu.singh@jkcement.com.

17. The Company has appointed M/s. Reena Jakhodia & Associates (Prop. Ms. R. Jakhodia) of Kanpur, Practicing Company Secretaries (C.P No. 6083) as the Scrutinizer for conducting the e-voting process in fair and transparent manner. The Scrutinizer, after scrutinizing the votes cast, shall submit her Report to the Company Secretary.

18. The results declared, along with the report of the Scrutinizer, shall be placed on the website of the Company www.jkcement.com immediately after the declaration of result by such Director/ Company Secretary and the results shall also be communicated to the Stock Exchanges.

19. In compliance with provisions of section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013, Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 as amended by the Companies (Management and Administration) Amendment Rules, 2015 and Regulation 44 of SEBI (LODR), Regulations, 2015, the Company is pleased to provide members the facility to exercise their right to vote on resolutions proposed to be considered at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) by electronic means and the business may be transacted through e-Voting Services. The facility of casting the votes by the members using an electronic voting system from a place other than venue of the AGM ("remote e-voting") will be provided by "Central Depository Services Ltd."

20. Members desirous of obtaining additional information regarding the subject matter of the resolution are requested to address their communications to the attention of the Company Secretary at the Registered Office of the Company, so as to reach atleast 7 days before the date of the Meeting, so that the required information can be made available at the Meeting, to the extent possible.

21. The remote e-Voting period commences on Tuesday 11th August,2020 at 10 A.M. and will end on Thursday 13th August, 2020 at 5 P.M. No remote e-Voting shall be allowed beyond the aforesaid date and time and remote e-Voting module shall be disabled by CDSL upon expiry of aforesaid period. Only the members whose names appears in the register of members as on 7th August,2020 shall be allowed to cast their votes by remote e-Voting or through Venue voting through VC/ OAVM at AGM, as the case may be. Any person who is not a Member as on the cut off date should treat this notice for information purposes only. Once the vote on a resolution is cast by the member, the member shall not be allowed to change it subsequently.

22. The Members can opt for only one mode of voting i.e. remote e-voting or Venue voting through VC/OAVM at the AGM. In case of voting by both modes, vote cast through remote e-voting will be considered final and e-voting through VC/OAVM at AGM will not be considered.

23. **Voting-**

    A. The instructions for shareholders voting electronically are as under:

    (i) The voting period begins on Tuesday 11th August 2020, at 10 A.M. and will end on Thursday 13th August 2020 at 5 P.M. During this period shareholders' of the Company, holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialized form, as on the cut-off date 7th August, 2020 i.e. Record Date may cast their vote electronically. The e-voting module shall be disabled by CDSL for voting thereafter.

    (ii) Shareholders who have already voted prior to the meeting date would not be entitled to vote at the meeting venue.

    (iii) The shareholders should log on to the e-voting website www.evotingindia.com.

    (iv) Click on Shareholders.

    (v) Now Enter your User ID

    a. For CDSL: 16 digits beneficiary ID,

    b. For NSDL: 8 Character DP ID followed by 8 Digits Client ID,

    c. Members holding shares in Physical Form should enter Folio Number registered with the Company

Or

Alternatively, if you are registered for CDSL's EASI/EASIEST e-services, you can log-in at https://www.cdslindia.com from Login – Myeasi using your login credentials. Once you successfully log-in to CDSL's EASI/EASIEST e-services, click on e-Voting option and proceed directly to cast your vote electronically.

(vi) Next enter the Image Verification as displayed and click on Login.

(vii) If you are holding shares in demat form and had logged on to www.evotingindia.com and voted on an earlier voting of any company, then your existing password is to be used.

(viii) If you are a first time user follow the steps given below:

	For Members holding shares in Demat Form and Physical Form
PAN	Enter your 10 digit alpha-numeric PAN issued by Income Tax Department (Applicable for both demat shareholders as well as physical shareholders)
Dividend Bank Details OR Date of Birth (DOB)	Enter the Dividend Bank Details or Date of Birth (in dd/mm/yyyy format) as recorded in your demat account or in the company records in order to login.
	If both the details are not recorded with the depository or company please enter the member id / folio number in the Dividend Bank details field as mentioned in instruction 23 (a) (v) above.

(ix) After entering these details appropriately, click on "SUBMIT" tab.

(x) Shareholders holding shares in physical form will then directly reach the Company selection screen. However, shareholders holding shares in demat form will now reach 'Password Creation' menu wherein they are required to mandatorily enter their login password in the new password field. Kindly note that this password is to be also used by the demat holders for voting for resolutions of any other Company on which they are eligible to vote, provided that Company opts for e-voting through CDSL platform. It is strongly recommended not to share your password with any other person and take utmost care to keep your password confidential.

(xi) For shareholders holding shares in physical form, the details can be used only for e-voting on the resolutions contained in this Notice.

(xii) Click on the EVSN for the relevant <J.K. Cement Ltd.> on which you choose to vote.

(xiii) On the voting page, you will see "RESOLUTION DESCRIPTION" and against the same the option "YES/NO" for voting. Select the option YES or NO as desired. The option YES implies that you assent to the Resolution and option NO implies that you dissent to the Resolution.

(xiv) Click on the "RESOLUTIONS FILE LINK" if you wish to view the entire Resolution details.

(xv) After selecting the resolution you have decided to vote on, click on "SUBMIT". A confirmation box will be displayed. If you wish to confirm your vote, click on "OK", else to change your vote, click on "CANCEL" and accordingly modify your vote.

(xvi) Once you "CONFIRM" your vote on the resolution, you will not be allowed to modify your vote.

(xvii) You can also take a print of the votes cast by clicking on "Click here to print" option on the Voting page.

(xviii) If a demat account holder has forgotten the login password then Enter the User ID and the image verification code and click on Forgot Password and enter the details as prompted by the system.

(xix) Shareholders can also cast their vote using CDSL's mobile app "m-Voting". The m-Voting app can be downloaded from respective Store. Please follow the instructions as prompted by the mobile app while Remote Voting on your mobile.

(xx) Note for Non – Individual Shareholders and Custodians

- Non-Individual shareholders (i.e. other than Individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) and Custodians are required to log on to www.evotingindia.com and register themselves in the “Corporates” module.

- A scanned copy of the Registration Form bearing the stamp and sign of the entity should be emailed to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com.

- After receiving the login details a Compliance User should be created using the admin login and password. The Compliance User would be able to link the account(s) for which they wish to vote on.

- The list of accounts linked in the login should be mailed to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com and on approval of the accounts they would be able to cast their vote.

- A scanned copy of the Board Resolution and Power of Attorney (POA) which they have issued in favour of the Custodian, if any, should be uploaded in PDF format in the system for the scrutinizer to verify the same.

- Alternatively Non Individual shareholders are required to send the relevant Board Resolution/ Authority letter etc. together with attested specimen signature of the duly authorized signatory who are authorized to vote, to the Scrutinizer and to the Company at the email address viz. shambhu.singh@jkcement.com (designated email address by company), if they have voted from individual tab and not uploaded same in the CDSL e-voting system for the scrutinizer to verify the same.

- In case you have any queries or issues regarding e-voting, you may refer the Frequently Asked Questions (“FAQs”) and e-voting manual available at www.evotingindia.com, under help section or write an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or call 1800225533.

PROCESS FOR THOSE SHAREHOLDERS WHOSE EMAIL ADDRESSES ARE NOT REGISTERED WITH THE DEPOSITORIES FOR OBTAINING LOGIN CREDENTIALS FOR E-VOTING FOR THE RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED IN THIS NOTICE:

1. For Physical shareholders - please provide necessary details like Folio No., Name of shareholder, scanned copy of the share certificate (front and back), PAN (self attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) by email to jkshr@jaykayenterprises.com, jkshr@jkcement.com, rc.srivastava@jkcement.com, investorservices@jkcement.com.

2. For Demat shareholders - please provide Demat account detials (CDSL-16 digit beneficiary ID or NSDL-16 digit DPID + CLID), Name, client master or copy of Consolidated Account statement, PAN (self attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) to jkshr@jaykayenterprises.com, jkshr@jkcement.com, rc.srivastava@jkcement.com, investorservices@jkcement.com.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SHAREHOLDERS ATTENDING THE EGM/AGM THROUGH VC/OAVM ARE AS UNDER:

1. Shareholder will be provided with a facility to attend the EGM/AGM through VC/OAVM through the CDSL e-Voting system. Shareholders may access the same at https://www.evotingindia.com under shareholders/members login by using the remote e-voting credentials. The link for VC/OAVM will be available in shareholder/members login where the EVSN of Company will be displayed.

2. Shareholders are encouraged to join the Meeting through Laptops / IPads for better experience.

3. Further shareholders will be required to allow Camera and use Internet with a good speed to avoid any disturbance during the meeting.

4. Please note that Participants Connecting from Mobile Devices or Tablets or through Laptop connecting via Mobile Hotspot may experience Audio/Video loss due to Fluctuation in their respective network.

It is therefore recommended to use Stable Wi-Fi or LAN Connection to mitigate any kind of aforesaid glitches.

5. Shareholders who would like to express their views/ask questions during the meeting may register themselves as a speaker by sending their request in advance atleast 7 days prior to meeting mentioning their name, demat account number/folio number, email id, mobile number at Email id: shambhu.singh@jkcement.com. The shareholders who do not wish to speak during the AGM but have queries may send their queries in advance 7 days prior to meeting mentioning their name, demat account number/folio number, email id, mobile number at Email id: shambhu.singh@jkcement.com.These queries will be replied to by the company suitably by email.

6. Those shareholders who have registered themselves as a speaker will only be allowed to express their views/ask questions during the meeting.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SHAREHOLDERS FOR E-VOTING DURING THE AGM/EGM ARE AS UNDER:-

1. The procedure for e-Voting on the day of the EGM/AGM is same as the instructions mentioned above for Remote e-voting.
2. Only those shareholders, who are present in the AGM through VC/OAVM facility and have not casted their vote on the Resolutions through remote e-Voting and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote through e-Voting system available during the AGM.
3. If any Votes are cast by the shareholders through the e-voting available during the AGM and if the same shareholders have not participated in the meeting through VC/OAVM facility, then the votes cast by such shareholders shall be considered invalid as the facility of e-voting during the meeting is available only to the shareholders attending the meeting.
4. Shareholders who have voted through Remote e-Voting will be eligible to attend the AGM. However, they will not be eligible to vote at the AGM.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 102 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013:

ITEM NO. 4

Pursuant to provisions of section 148 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the remuneration of ₹ 6,30,000 plus service tax as applicable and reimbursement of actual travel and out of pocket expenses for the Financial year ending on 31st March, 2021 as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company in its meeting held on 17.6.2020, to be paid to M/s. K.G. Goyal &Company, Cost Accountant, for conducting cost Audit of the Company's Cement manufacturing units viz. J. K. Cement Works, Nimbahera, J. K.Cement Works, Mangrol, J. K. Cement Works, Gotan, J. K.White Cement Works, Gotan all situated in the State of Rajasthan, J. K. Cement Works, Jharli, situated in the State of Haryana, J. K. Cement Works, Aligarh situated in the state of Uttar Pradesh and J. K. Cement Works, Muddapur situated in the State of Karnataka, requires to be ratified and confirmed by the shareholders.

None of the Director, Key Managerial personnel of the Company or there are in any way concerned in aforementioned resolution.

The Board recommends the Ordinary Resolution set forth at item No. 4 for the approval of the Members.

ITEM NO. 5

As per the provisions of Section 42 read with Rule 14 of the Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Rules, 2014, a Company offering or making an invitation to subscribe to Non Convertible Debentures ("NCDs") on a private placement basis, is required to obtain the prior approval of the Shareholders by way of a Special Resolution, which can be obtained once in a year for all the offers and invitations for such NCDs during the year. NCDs, including Commercial Paper issued on private placement basis are a significant source of borrowings for the Company.

The approval of the Members is being sought by way of a Special Resolution under Section 42 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Act read with the Rules made there under to enable the Company to offer or invite subscriptions for NCDs on a private placement basis, in one or more tranches, during the period of one year from the date of passing of this resolution by the Members/Shareholders within the overall borrowing limits of the Company, as approved by the Members from time to time, with authority to the Board to determine the terms and conditions, including the issue price of the NCDs.

The Directors recommend the Resolution at Item No. 5 of the accompanying Notice, for the approval of the Members of the Company.

None of the Directors of the Company or their relatives or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company or their relatives, are concerned or interested in the passing of the resolutions set out at Item No.5 except to the extent of NCDs that may be subscribed by them, their relatives or companies/firms in which they are interested.

Item No. 6

Pursuant to sub-regulation (1A) of Regulation 17 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 inserted by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018, approval of the Members by way of a Special Resolution is necessary for appointment/ continuation of appointment of any Non-Executive Director who has attained the age of 75 (Seventy Five) years. Smt Sushila Devi Singhania aged about 84 years is a Non-Executive, Non Independent Director of the Company liable to retire by rotation. She has been functioning as a Director of our Company since 26th July, 2014. She is also Director of Yadu International Limited. She is a member of Managing Committee of Seth Anandram Jaipuria School, Kanpur, President of Juari Devi Girls Inter College, Kanpur and President of Juari Devi Girls Post Graduate College, Kanpur. She has been actively associated with programmes for welfare and upliftment of economically weaker sections, children and women and also with religious activities.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee/Board of Directors has recommended the continuation of appointment of Smt. Sushila Devi Singhania as a "Non-Executive Non Independent Director" of the Company, considering her rich experience, expertise and contribution in the growth of the Company.

The Members are, therefore, requested to grant their approval by way of a Special Resolution for the continuation of appointment of Smt. Sushila Devi Singhania (DIN: 00142549) as a 'Non-Executive Non Independent Director' of the Company, liable to retire by rotation.

None of the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel of the Company or their relatives [except Smt Sushila Devi Singhania, her son Mr. Yadupati Singhania and brother Mr. Sudhir Jalan] is in any way concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in the aforementioned resolution.

The Board recommends the Special Resolution set forth at Item No. 6 for approval of the Members.

ITEM NO. 7

Mr. Raghavpat Singhania (DIN: 02426556),was appointed as an Additional Director of the Company with effect from 17.6.2020 in accordance with the provisions of Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Articles of Association of the Company.

Pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013, the above Director holds office only up to the date of the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company. Mr. Raghavpat Singhania is looking after Corporate and White Cement Operations since 2008. He was appointed by the Board as Chief Operating Officer (White Cement) on 8.2.2020. The Board is of the view that the appointment of Mr. Raghavpat Singhania (DIN: 02426556), on the Company's Board as Executive Director is desirable and would be beneficial to the Company.

It is proposed to seek members' approval for the appointment of and remuneration payable to Shri Raghavpat Singhania designated as Executive Director of the Company, in terms of the applicable provisions of the Act. Broad particulars of the terms of appointment of and remuneration payable to Mr. Raghavpat Singhania are as under:

Basic Pay	₹ 10 Lacs p.m
Scale	10 Lacs–1.5 Lacs–17.50 Lacs
Perquisites and other benefits	100% of basic pay
Contribution to provident Fund:	As per Company Rules
Gratuity:	
Encashment of Unavailed Leave	
Superannuation	
Leave Travel Concession	
Personal Accident Insurance	
Telephone	
Annual Leave	
Commission	Not exceeding 2% of Net Profit
Performance linked incentive	40% of the Annual Basic Pay

OTHER BENEFITS:

A. The Company shall reimburse actual entertainment and travelling expenses incurred by the Executive Directors in connection with the Company's business, company provided cars for office use, reimbursement of salary of two attendant/guard, club fees/expenses but not life membership.

In event of inadequacy or absence of profits during the duration of the agreement, the Executive Director shall be entitled to the remuneration herein provided but without commission and wherever applicable the same shall be subject to the approval of the Central Government.

B. The Company shall undertake Mediclaim with adequate pecuniary Coverage (for treatment in India and Abroad). However, if the coverage is found to be inadequate and/or Mediclaim is impermissible, the Executive Director shall be entitled to reimbursement of Medical Expenses incurred in India or abroad including hospitalisation and surgical charges for self and family and travel relating thereto, without any ceiling limit.

The particular set out hereinabove may be treated as an abstract of the terms of Agreement between the Company and Shri Raghavpat Singhania, Executive Director pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013

Your Directors recommend Resolution at Item No. 7 as a Special Resolution for approval of the members.

None of the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives thereof other than Mr. Raghavpat Singhania, Director and his brother Mr. Madhavkrishna Singhania, has any concern or interest, financial or otherwise, in the resolution at Item No. 7 of this Notice.

ITEM NO. 8

Mr. Madhavkrishna Singhania (DIN: 07022433), was appointed as an Additional Director of the Company with effect from 17.6.2020 in accordance with the provisions of Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Articles of Association of the Company. Pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013, the above director holds office only up to the date of the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company. Mr. Madhavkrishna Singhania is looking after Grey Cement Operations since 2010. He was appointed by the Board as Chief Operating Officer (Grey Cement) on 8.2.2020. The Board is of the view that the appointment of Mr. Madhavkrishna Singhania (DIN: 07022433), on the Company's Board as Executive Director is desirable and would be beneficial to the Company.

It is proposed to seek members' approval for the appointment of and remuneration payable to Mr. Madhavkrishna Singhania designated as Executive Director of the Company, in terms of the applicable provisions of the Act. Broad particulars of the terms of appointment of and remuneration payable to Mr. Madhavkrishna Singhania are as under:

Basic Pay	₹ 8 Lacs p.m
Scale	8 Lacs–1.5 Lacs–15.50 Lacs
Perquisites and other benefits	100% of basic pay
Contribution to provident Fund:	As per Company Rules
Gratuity:	
Encashment of Unavailed Leave	
Superannuation	
Leave Travel Concession	
Personal Accident Insurance	
Telephone	
Annual Leave	
Commission	Not exceeding 2% of Net Profit
Performance linked incentive	40% of the Annual Basic Pay

OTHER BENEFITS:

A. The Company shall reimburse actual entertainment and travelling expenses incurred by the Executive Directors in connection with the Company's business, company provided cars for office use, reimbursement of salary of two attendant/guard, club fees/expenses but not life membership.

In event of inadequacy or absence of profits during the duration of the agreement, the Executive Director shall be entitled to the remuneration herein provided but without commission and wherever applicable the same shall be subject to the approval of the Central Government.

B. The Company shall undertake Mediclaim with adequate pecuniary Coverage (for treatment in India and Abroad). However, if the coverage is found to be inadequate and/or Mediclaim is impermissible, the Executive Director shall be entitled to reimbursement of Medical Expenses incurred in India or abroad including hospitalisation and surgical charges for self and family and travel relating thereto, without any ceiling limit.

The particular set out hereinabove may be treated as an abstract of the terms of Agreement between the Company and Mr. Madhavkrishna Singhania, Executive Director pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Your Directors recommend Resolution at Item No. 8 as a Special Resolution for approval of the members.

None of the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives thereof other than Mr. Madhavkrishna Singhania, Director and his brother Mr. Raghavpat Singhania, has any concern or interest, financial or otherwise, in the resolution at Item No. 8 of this Notice.

ITEM NO. 9

Mr. Ajay Kumar Saraogi (DIN: 00130805),was appointed as an Additional Director of the Company with effect from 17.6.2020 in accordance with the provisions of Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Articles of Association of the Company. Pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013, the above director holds office only up to the date of the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company. Mr. Saraogi joined the JKSL Cement Division in 1978. He consequently assumed the position of the President (C/A) & CFO of J.K. Cement Ltd. The Board is of the view that the appointment of Mr. Ajay Kumar Saraogi (DIN: 00130805) on the Company's Board as Executive Director is desirable and would be beneficial to the Company. He would continue to shoulder the responsibility of Chief Financial Officer.

It is proposed to seek members' approval for the appointment of and remuneration payable to Mr. Ajay Kumar Saraogi designated as Executive Director of the Company, in terms of the applicable provisions of the Act. Broad particulars of the terms of appointment of and remuneration payable to Mr. Ajay Kumar Saraogi are as under:

Basic Pay	₹ 15 Lacs p.m.
Scale	15 Lacs – 2 Lacs – 25 Lacs
Perquisites and other benefits	75% of basic pay
Contribution to provident Fund:	As per Company Rules
Gratuity:	
Encashment of Unavailed Leave	
Superannuation	
Leave Travel Concession	
Personal Accident Insurance	
Telephone	
Annual Leave	
Commission	Not exceeding 1% of Net Profit
Performance linked incentive	25% of the Annual Basic Pay

OTHER BENEFITS:

A. The Company shall reimburse actual entertainment and travelling expenses incurred by the Executive Directors in connection with the Company's business, company provided cars for office use, reimbursement of salary of two attendant/guard, club fees/expenses but not life membership.

In event of inadequacy or absence of profits during the duration of the agreement, the Executive Director shall be entitled to the remuneration herein provided but without commission and wherever applicable the same shall be subject to the approval of the Central Government.

B. The Company shall undertake Mediclaim with adequate pecuniary Coverage (for treatment in India and Abroad). However, if the coverage is found to be inadequate and/or Mediclaim is impermissible, the Executive Director shall be entitled to reimbursement of Medical Expenses incurred in India or abroad including hospitalisation and surgical charges for self and family and travel relating thereto, without any ceiling limit.

The particular set out here in above may be treated as an abstract of the terms of Agreement between the Company and Mr. Ajay Kumar Saraogi, Executive Director pursuant to the provision s of the Companies Act, 2013.

Your Directors recommend Resolution at Item No. 9 as a Special Resolution for approval of the members.

None of the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives thereof other than Mr. Ajay Kumar Saraogi, Director and his relatives, has any concern or interest, financial or otherwise, in the resolution at Item No. 9 of this Notice.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Shambhu Singh
Membership No. FCS 5836
Asst. Vice President (Legal) & Company Secretary

Place: Kanpur
Dated: 17th June 2020

ANNEXURE- A

Details of Directors seeking appointment and re-appointment at the 26th Annual General Meeting.

[Pursuant to Regulation 36(3) of the SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2015 and Secretarial Standard 2 on General Meetings]

Name of the Director	Mrs. Sushila Devi Singhania	Mr. Raghavpat Singhania	Mr. Madhavkrishna Singhania	Mr. Ajay Kumar Saraogi
Date of Birth	01-08-1935	08-12-1984	19-10-1988	26-08-1956
Nationality	Indian	Indian	Indian	Indian
Date of Appointment on the Board	26-07-2014. Her directorship is subject to retirement by rotation.	17-06-2020	17-06-2020	17-06-2020
Qualifications	Graduate in Arts	Graduate from Sheffield Hallam University, England	B.Tech in Electrical and Computer Engineering from Carnegie Mellon University, USA. Also completed a Diploma in Family Business Management from IMD Lausanne, Switzerland	Bachelor of Arts (Honours) degree in Economics and Bachelor in Law (LL.B)
Expertise in specific functional area	Education and Philanthropy	Corporate Affairs, Sales and Marketing	Technology Integration and Digitalisation	Finance
Number of shares held in the Company	920957	210	210	3340
List of the directorships held in other companies*	Yadu International Ltd.	NIL	NIL	1. JK Paints and Pigments Ltd. 2. Jaykaycem (Northern) Ltd. 3. Yadu International Ltd. 4. Jaykaycem (Central) Ltd.
Number of Board Meetings attended during the year	2 OUT OF 5	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Chairman/ Member in the Committees of the Boards of companies in which she/he is Director*	Nil	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Remuneration details (paid in 2019-20)	₹ 9,50,000 towards Commission and ₹ 1,25,000 towards sitting fee	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Directorship includes Directorship of other Indian Public Companies and Committee memberships includes only Audit Committee and Stakeholders' Relationship Committee of Public Limited Company. (whether Listed or not).

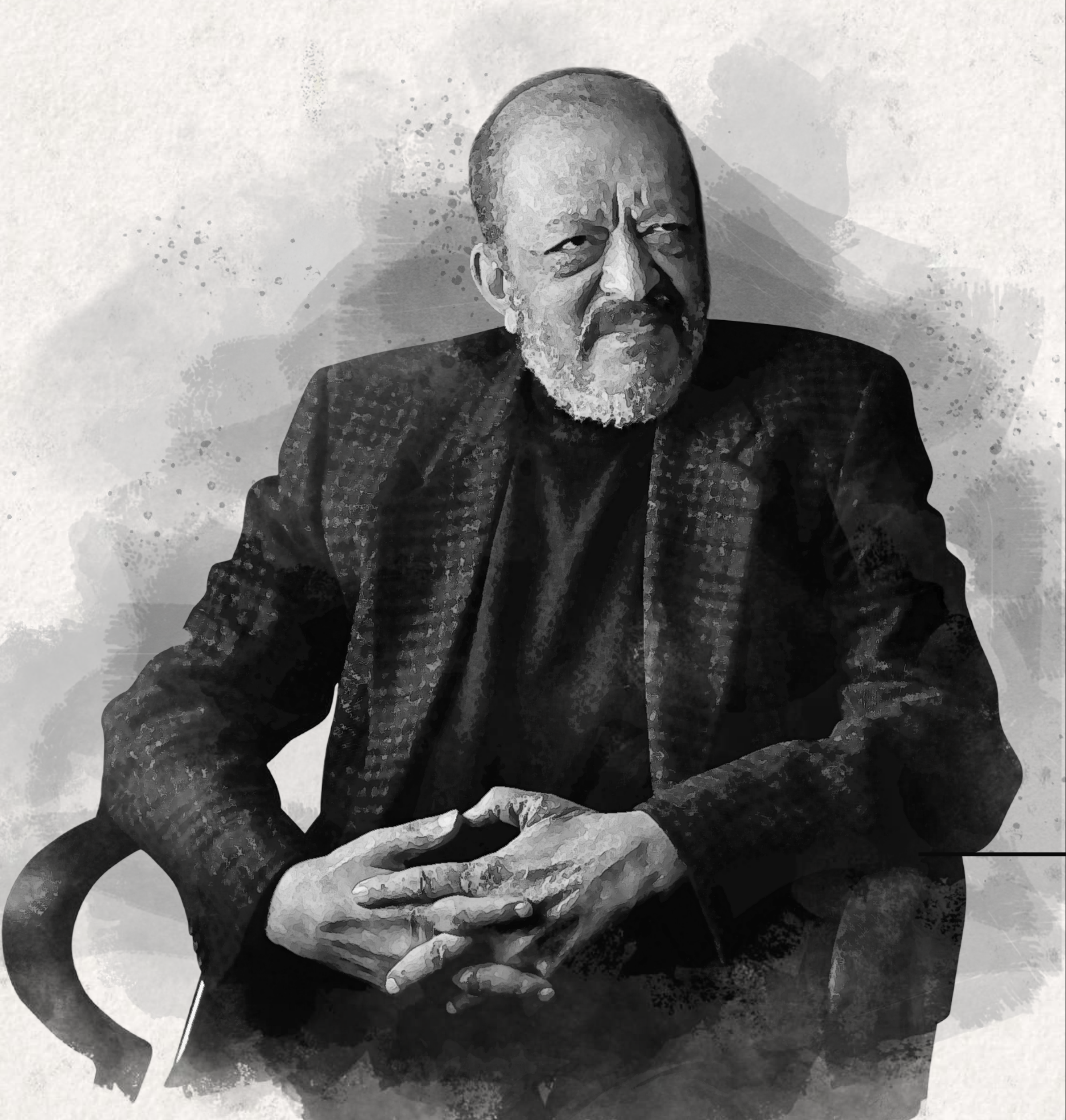
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Shambhu Singh
Membership No. FCS 5836
Asst. Vice President (Legal) & Company Secretary

Place: Kanpur
Dated: 17th June 2020

Managing Director's Message

GROWING TOGETHER, STAYING AHEAD



DEAR SHAREHOLDERS,

Every once in a while, a truly global event occurs, altering the traditional paradigm of life and living. It also brings to the fore the collective human ingenuity, not only to transcend existential challenges but also to thrive in a new normal. At J.K. Cement, we have always emphasised the importance of growing together to stay ahead of the curve. The strong and vibrant stakeholder ecosystem we have built over the years, strengthens our resilience and provides a strong foundation to propel the next phase of our growth journey and co-create a shared future.

STRONG ALL-ROUND PERFORMANCE IN A CHALLENGING YEAR

I am pleased to share that J.K. Cement delivered another year of strong growth and profitability in FY 2019-20, amid an already challenging external environment that was further dampened by the COVID-19 pandemic. A slowing domestic economy, delayed infrastructure spending and pandemic-induced disruptions in the fourth quarter impacted cement demand. Considering the high correlation of cement demand with the domestic economy, our performance demonstrates our robust fundamentals, driven by resource efficiency, expanded capacities, growing prominence across urban and rural markets and enhanced reach.

We achieved growth of 10% in revenue from operations to ₹ 5,464 Crores in FY 2019-20 (from ₹ 4,981 Crores in FY 2018-19). Our EBIDTA increased 40% to ₹ 1,201 Crores in FY 2019-20 (from ₹ 855 Crores in FY 2018-19) while EBIDTA margin improved to 21.98% in 2019-20 (17.16% in FY 2018-19). EBIDTA/tonne rose 41% to ₹ 1,256 in FY 2019-20 from ₹ 888 in FY 2018-19. Net profit increased 23% to ₹ 400 Crores in FY 2019-20 (from ₹ 325 Crores in FY 2018-19). Our earnings per share stood at ₹ 51.82 in FY 2019-20. The Board recommended an interim dividend of ₹ 7.50 per share in February 2020 which was treated as final dividend in the meeting held in June 2020.

“

At J.K. Cement, we have always emphasised the importance of growing together to stay ahead of the curve.

▲ **10%**
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

▲ **40%**
EBIDTA

▲ **23%**
NET PROFIT

EXPANSION PLANS LARGELY ON TRACK

During the year under review, we made significant progress in our expansion plans. We commissioned the 2.6 MnTPA clinker production line at Mangrol (Rajasthan) and 3.5 MnTPA cement grinding capacity out of which, Nimbahera (1 MnTPA), Mangrol (1 MnTPA) and split grinding unit at Aligarh (1.5 MnTPA). Work at split grinding unit at Balasinor (Gujarat) of 0.7 MnTPA had to be stopped for some time due to the nationwide lockdown to contain the COVID-19 spread. We now expected the unit to come on stream in third quarter of FY 2020-21.

We undertook the modernisation of line number 3 at our Nimbahera plant, which is expected to complete by the end of financial year. The 3-Lac-Tonne wall putty expansion work at Katni has also been deferred due to disruptions caused by the pandemic and is likely to be commissioned by the end of the second quarter of FY 2020-21.

DELIVERING ON BRAND PROMISE

We continued on our product innovation path by launching two new products. Manufactured through a technology developed inhouse, Particle level Water (PWRT), JK Super Strong Weather Shield Cement has an integral water repellent property at the particle level. JK Cement TileMaxX is our polymer-modified high strength adhesive used for all types of tiles, tiles on tiles and cementitious substrates. To expand and strengthen our sub-brands under the white cement portfolio, we re-launched our iconic JK Wall Putty as JK Cement WallMaxX – with the stated promise of making the walls of your home, 'the ultimate masterpiece.'

SUSTAINABILITY AGENDA GAINS FURTHER TRACTION

At J.K. Cement, we work relentlessly to improve resource efficiency in clinker and cement production processes by optimising energy usage, utilising generated waste, and targeting higher alternative fuel and raw material usage. We enhanced our focus on environmental protection, energy efficiency, and emission reduction. We are constantly investing in research and development initiatives to limit the use of natural resources in grey cement manufacturing and increase the share of additives like fly ash and slag in the production process.

COMBATING A GLOBAL HEALTH MENACE TOGETHER

As a responsible corporate citizen, we have always believed in giving back to the society, especially during the hour of extreme need. Our team across plants and the Head Office came together to stand by the nation in its fight against the pandemic. Over 2,500 employees contributed a day's salary to the PM CARES Fund.

In addition, we extended our support to the local communities by providing food and shelter, as well as by distributing personal protective equipment to frontline health workers. Timely payments were ensured for our contractual workers. We constantly engaged with our people through various communication modes to spread awareness about the precautionary measures that must be undertaken to keep COVID-19 at bay.

Additionally, we are developing and supporting the communities in which we operate. We continue to focus on making a meaningful difference to their lives through well-structured initiatives in education, community hygiene, infrastructure development, livelihood support, and vocational training and skill development.

GREAT PEOPLE CONVERGE AT GREAT WORKPLACE

Our people provide us a competitive edge and are the key catalysts in our journey of progress. We foster a high-performance culture, and supportive workplace where open dialogue is encouraged, thereby enabling employees to realise their full potential and creating growth opportunities. We strive to provide a conducive environment for continuous innovation and improvements, by adopting a meritocratic rewards and recognition programme.

Our belief that great employees make a great workplace and efforts to provide the best experience to our people got its due recognition through the prestigious 'Great Place to Work' certification. We thank each and every employee for their invaluable contribution in shaping our organisational culture.

A SALUTE TO THE GRIT AND DETERMINATION OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

Recently, we launched the #YehPuccaHai campaign as our tribute to construction workers. Through the film, we chronicle the journey of a construction labourer and his son, whose dreams and desires are shaped by the surroundings. It vividly narrates the power of hard work, sacrifices and determination in overcoming odds to build a safe nation.

LOOKING AHEAD

The long-term domestic demand outlook for cement remains buoyant and any weakness is likely to be transient. With the government's renewed push on infrastructure development and construction, cement demand is likely to return to its normal growth trajectory, especially aided by the rural market where the pandemic seems to have had a limited impact. We are well positioned to further cement our market leadership and capitalise on emerging opportunities; and we seek the support and guidance of all our stakeholders in future endeavours.

Warm regards,
Yadupati Singhania
Managing Director
DIN - 00050364
Dated - 17th June, 2020

WORLD ECONOMY

During CY 2019, the world economy recorded its weakest growth of 2.9%, since the global financial crisis a decade ago. This muted progress reflects a common scenario across countries, primarily based on factors, such as rising trade barriers, especially between the US and China and uncertainty looming on business sentiments globally. The large emerging markets, such as Brazil, India, Mexico, and Russia are facing inherent challenges, while other economies remain stressed due to issues like tighter financial conditions (Argentina); geopolitical tensions (Iran); and social unrest (Venezuela, Libya and Yemen). As estimated by the IMF, the global growth is expected to witness a steep de-growth of -3% in FY 2020-21, resulting from the economic fallout of the COVID-19 outbreak. The world economy is losing its growth momentum owing to the Great Lockdown, undertaken by most nations in a bid to contain the spread of the novel virus. The lockdown has impacted goods and labour mobility, thereby affecting every aspect of the economy as countries prioritise life of its citizens, followed by a focused approach to bring their respective markets back on track. In fact, China and India are the only two major economies which are likely to grow amid the global slowdown.

INDIAN ECONOMY

Indian economy is the fifth largest economy of the world and aims to become a US$ 5 trillion economy by 2025. The year witnessed some major progress within the Indian economy, including the country retaining its position as the third largest startup base. During FY 2019-20, India also raised US$ 114.10 billion through its capital markets and attracted Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) worth US$ 456.79 billion 9MFY20. The country's foreign reserves stood at US$ 476 billion in February 2020. With economic policies driven to promote investments, India improved its rank in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business ranking by 14 places to reach the 63rd position. During the year under review, India's fiscal deficit stood at US$ 99.56 billion (₹ 7.04 Lacs Crores), i.e., 3.3% of the GDP for FY 2019-20, while its GDP remained at 4.2%.

OUTLOOK

India's GDP is expected to grow at 1.8–2.0 % in FY 2020-21. The forecast of a sluggish growth is primarily due to the COVID-19 outbreak in March 2020 and its impact on the lives of 1,300 million people living in India. The Government of India stepped up to the plate to handle this crisis and announced a nation-wide lockdown, allowing only essential services to remain active. The extended lockdown resulted in weakened consumption demand in the economy. The government is lifting the lockdown phase-wise, restarting its manufacturing activities with the stoic understanding that the country will have to carve out its niche as a global economic power within the limits set by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The government announced a stimulus package of ₹ 20 Lacs Crores, which is almost 10% of the India's GDP to support the economic revival.

The stimulus package of ₹ 6 Lacs Crores covers Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), electrical Distribution Companies (DISCOMs), Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), Tax Deducted at Source (TDS)/Tax Collection at Source (TCS) rate cut, among others. It also contains ₹ 1.5 Lacs Crores for supporting rural agriculture economy; ₹ 3 Lacs Crores for the underprivileged people relief package and ₹ 0.50 Lacs Crores for last stimulus of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The remaining ₹ 9 Lacs Crores is to be provided by various measures undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to boost liquidity in the system.

INDIA'S CEMENT INDUSTRY

A) Overview

The cement demand growth during FY 2020-21 is expected to witness an unprecedented contraction of 10-15%, owing to the spread of the global pandemic. Thus, the demand for FY 2020-21 is expected to be 285 million tonnes as against 328 million tonnes in the preceding year. Cement production capacity in FY 2019-20 stood at 520 million tonnes and it is estimated that capacity may increase to 541 million tonnes by 2021.

The cement demand for FY 2020-21 will remain muted primarily due to the diversion of funds towards health and public welfare in H1FY21 by the government. However, in H2FY21, demand would see a gradual pickup mainly driven by increased government spending on infrastructure, affordable housing in Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana–Urban (PMAY-U), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana–Rural (PMAY-R) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). Additionally, key infrastructure project on road, metros and irrigation would drive demand for the overall economy.

Demand-driving government projects:

1) **Housing for All:** Rural and urban scheme alone contributes 10-12% share of cement demand in the housing segment. PMAY–G has set the target for construction of 15 million households in rural area, of which only 10 million were completed till FY 2019-20. PMAY–U has set the target for construction of 10 million households of which only 3 million were constructed till FY 2019-20. Thus, remaining 5 million house in PMAY–G and 7 million house in PMAY–U would generate demand for cement at CAGR of 6–7% over FY 2020-24.

2) **Road and highway projects:** India has the largest network of roads in the world spanning over 5.89 Million km. In order to widen and revamp 1.25 Lacs km of roads, the Government of India has approved the launch of Phase–III of its rural road programme Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). The government has allocated ₹ 91,823 Crores (US$ 13.14 billion) under the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for construction of


Mangrol Plant

roads in FY 2020-21. The government also expected to award road projects with a total length of ~4,500 km worth ₹ 50,000 Crores (US$ 7.15 billion) in 2020.

3) **Other infrastructure projects:** The government has allocated over ₹ 103 Lacs Crores over a period of five years from 2020 for infrastructure projects. These new projects will include housing, safe drinking water, access to clean and affordable energy, healthcare, educational institutes, railway stations, airports, bus terminals, metro and railway transportation, logistics and warehousing, irrigation projects, among others.

B) Performance

Industry

Cement demand for FY 2019-20 was 328 MnTPA as against 335 MnTPA in the previous year, registering de-growth of 2%. The housing segment is still the key demand driver, accounting for 65% of total consumption. Other demand drivers are infrastructure at ~20% alongside, industrial and commercial demand at ~15%.

About the Company

J.K. Cement is an affiliate of the multi-disciplinary industrial conglomerate, J.K. Organisation.
The Company is a leading a cement manufacturer with over four decades of experience. With a focus on partnering India's multi-sectoral infrastructure needs, product excellence, customer orientation and technology leadership, the Company has grown into the third largest White Cement manufacturer in the world with 1.20 MnTPA capacity (including 0.6 MnTPA at Fujairah, U.A.E). Besides, it is one of the two largest producers of White Cement and Wall Putty in India.

Operational and Financial Performance (Standalone):

1) Grey and White Cement production volume decreased to 9.57 MnTPA in FY 2019-20 as against 9.63 MnTPA in FY 2018-19, recording a de-growth of 1%

2) Revenue from Operations increased to ₹ 5,463.77 Crores in FY 2019-20 as against ₹ 4,981.30 Crores in FY 2018-19, thereby registering a growth of 9.7%

3) EBIDTA increased to ₹ 1,201.14 Crores in FY 2019-20 as against ₹ 855.12 Crores in FY 2018-19 thereby registering growth of 40.40%

4) Net profit is ₹ 400.38 Crores in FY 2019-20 as against ₹ 324.90 Crores in FY 2018-19 thereby registering growth of 23.23%.

Expansion Projects

Grey Cement expansion of 4.2 MnTPA

The Company commissioned 2.6 MnTPA clinker production line at Mangrol and 3.5 MnTPA cement grinding at Nimbahera, Mangrol and Aligarh and started commercial dispatches. Work of 0.7 MnTPA split grinding unit at Balasinor (Gujarat) was stopped on account of the outbreak of COVID-19. Work has restarted with limited workforce and is expected to be completed in Q3FY21.

Nimbahera Line–3
The Company had to stop upgradation and modernisation of Line-3 at Nimbahera due to migration of labourers. The construction work has restarted with limited workforce.

Wall Putty expansion of 0.3 MnTPA
We had to suspend work of 0.3 MnTPA Wall Putty capacity at Katni due to the COVID-19 outbreak. The construction work has restarted with limited workforce and is expected to be completed by Q2FY21.

Industry Concerns

Raw material: Limestone is the basic raw material for cement manufacturing. It is a fast-depleting natural resource, owing to the growing demand for cement. Other raw materials like red ochre and gypsum are also natural resources with limited availability. Hence, the only alternative is to use bauxite/iron ore and synthetic gypsum as replacement. The use of blended cement will be cost effective and environment-friendly as it uses by-products of thermal power plants and steel plants, such as fly ash and slag. In fact, we increased blending by 2% during the previous year and going forward, we will continue to expand its use.

Power and fuel: Lower pet coke and crude prices resulted in comparatively lower power and fuel costs. Power and fuel being major cost drivers, effective utilisation of available resources, such as pet-coke (indigenous/imported), imported/Indian coal and alternate fuel in mix planning for the kiln and power plant is a priority. However, the availability of alternate fuel is also a major issue. In case of pet-coke, one of the Company's major suppliers turned towards gasification resulting in increased dependence on imports, while pet coke prices in the international market remained quite volatile. The use of green energy, such as power from wind, solar and waste-heat recovery (WHR) saves power costs and enables compliance to the government's green power initiatives.

Logistic risk: Brent crude price of US$35 per barrel is lower than average price of last year of US$62 per barrel and this will help save logistic cost. Special initiatives taken by the Company has resulted in logistic cost saving of ₹ 40-50 per tonne. Additionally, the transfer of clinker to grinding location by rail also results in freight cost savings as now only 65% material needs to be transported to consumption location. However, availability of wagon from the Railways is also a major challenge, in that case the alternative is to transport material by road which reduces the cost efficiency.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The world is going through a transition phase where the entire focus has shifted to a new way of doing business. Businesses are now more responsible manner towards their stakeholders – shareholders, customers, people, partners and communities.

Currently, India is undergoing a revolutionary phase of unprecedented infrastructure building, comprising roads, highways, flyovers, ports and airports, among others. The cement industry is slated to play a significant role in this transformation, helping the country evolve and elevate the lives of over a billion people. There has been constant focus to spread awareness as well as action needed for addressing environmental and social issues, concurrently developing a sustainable environment.

JK Cement has been continuously developing new techniques for more efficient utilisation of natural resources like water, land, energy and minerals. The Company promotes sustainable development by

New Grinding Unit of 1.50 MnTPA at Aligarh providing eco-friendly products and solutions that cater to the evolving construction needs of customers by way of resource optimisation. The Company itself focuses on energy efficiency measures, water conservation, monitoring and controlling emissions, waste management and conservation of biodiversity.

As a responsible organisation, it has been undertaking socio-economic development programmes to supplement efforts to meet priority needs of the community with and aim to help them become self-reliant. These efforts would be generally in and around the Company's work centres mostly in the areas of education, rural infrastructure, healthcare, sports, art and culture, among others. As a result, JK Cement's CSR engagement programmes are aligned to the needs of the local community. The Company believes that the art of giving and sharing is a sustainable practice, as it is essential to spread humanity.

During the COVID-19 crisis, the Company took several steps in digitalisation and offered work from home to its employees. This highlights the Company's commitment to being a responsible organisation that undertakes proactive measures for its people. The Company will continue to serve as an enabler for the economy and promote well-being of its people.

The Company has been reporting its sustainability performance for the last few years in its Sustainability Report based on standard guidelines from the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). The Company also publishes Business Responsibility Report (BRR), which is a part of this Annual Report. For more information on JK Cement's past sustainability initiatives and performance, please refer: www.jkcement.com/sustainability_report

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

During the year, JK Cement continued the legacy of cherishing its employees as its most important asset and widened its focus from being an employee-centric organisation to a people-focused/(human-centric) enterprise. The philosophy of valuing human resources and considering employees at JK Cement to be part of one big family, is lived and practiced in the Company's day-to-day operations. JK Cement imbibes the belief of 'People First' and this belief echoes in its fundamental assumption that 'if the Company takes care of the employees, employees will take care of the business going forward'.

The concept of 'One Family' binds together a diverse workforce across various manufacturing and office locations in India, UAE and Africa. The organisation believes in creating trust and loyalty through human welfare policies and processes, which is well appreciated by internal as well as external stakeholders. The focus on strengthening the employee brand and employee lifecycle experience, was acknowledged not only internally but also externally, earning the Company the **'Great Place to Work'** certificate. This is also reflected in reduced attrition levels compared to the last financial year.

During the year, the HR department teamed up with different divisions to bring improvements in organisational restructuring, redeploying or up-skilling talent to meet future challenges; focus on institutionalisation and transparency in working; IT enablement of processes among others.

The Company's integrated cloud-based SAP platform has enabled it to adopt paperless HR functions, including recruitment, performance appraisals, learning and development, among others. These functions are now empowered by IT processes and in line with the needs and aspirations of the workforce.

JK Cement enhanced its social media presence during the Great Lockdown, building a strong employer brand and gaining the trust of employees through various videos, post and stories.

The Company's total workforce as on 31st March, 2020 stood at 3,678.

INTERNAL AUDITS AND CONTROLS

The Company believes that a strong internal control framework is an important pillar of Corporate Governance. It has well established internal control mechanisms commensurate with the size and complexity of the business. The Company has inbuilt policies and procedures to safeguard its assets, alongside prevention and detection of fraud and errors if any, evaluation of the accuracy and completeness of accounting and timely preparation of financial information based on IND AS.

The Company has appointed a Chartered Accountant firm to carry out risk-based internal audit of Company to further strengthen the internal control in the Company, in addition to regular audits of plants, depots and offices by existing external chartered accountant firms.

The consolidated report is presented before Audit Committee on quarterly basis along with a report outlining the action taken from the previous quarter.

The Internal Auditors verify the records as well as stock the depots of both Grey and White Cement. If any discrepancies are found in the system, it is reported on monthly basis to process owner for corrective actions. Following this, the internal audit report duly signed by the internal auditor is forwarded to the marketing office and the internal audit head for review. This maintains a check on the existing system as designated process owners are supposed to undertake corrective action in their respective areas, thereby strengthening the internal control system.

Dear Members,

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting Company's **Twenty Sixth Annual Report** and Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

1. FINANCIAL RESULTS

₹/Lacs

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
Revenue from operations	5,46,376.77	4,98,129.88
Profit before depreciation & tax	1,04,455.08	66,793.84
Less: Depreciation	21,438.87	19,436.50
Less: Exceptional Item	17,815.00	-
Profit Before Tax	65,201.21	47,357.34
Tax Expense (Including deferred tax and tax adjustment of earlier years)	25,163.62	14,867.80
Profit After Tax	40,037.59	32,489.54
Add: Retained earnings at the beginning of the year	1,05,672.09	91,463.67
Transfer to Debenture Redemption Reserve	(1,865.10)	(87.60)
Dividend to Equity Shares (including tax thereon)	6,986.00	9,315.10
Balance to be carried forward	1,21,146.50	1,05,672.09

2. PERFORMANCE OF THE COMPANY

Your Company's performance during the year under report has overall improved. The Company's revenue from operations increased by 9.69% to ₹ 5,463.77 Crores during the year compared to ₹ 4,981.30 Crores in previous year. Profit before Depreciation and Tax increased to ₹ 1,044.55 Crores compared to ₹ 667.94 Crores.

3. PERFORMANCE OF THE SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

The Company has three subsidiaries. There has been no material change in the nature of the business of subsidiaries.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

J.K. Cement (Fujairah) FZC (JKCF) recorded net income of AED 3,843,956 (equivalent to ₹ 741.07 Lacs) for the period from January, 2019 to 31st March, 2020 (Previous calendar year 2018 net income remained AED 4,416,725 equivalent to ₹ 822.16 Lacs)

JK Cement Works (Fujairah) FZC (JKCWF) is involved in principal business of manufacturing and sale of white cement in Middle East and GCC market and has recorded revenue from operations of AED 195,341,574 for the period from January, 2019 to 31st March, 2020 (Previous calendar year 2018 AED 140,964,721). It recorded a loss of AED 47,614,903 (equivalent to ₹ 9,004.54 Lacs) for the period from January, 2019 to 31st March, 2020 [Previous calendar year 2018 a loss of AED 37,235,407 (equivalent to ₹ 6,685.22 Lacs) was recorded].

IMPAIRMENT

J.K. Cement Works (Fujairah) FZC is incurring losses for the past several years since its incorporation and its net worth has been significantly eroded. During the current year, based on business valuation of J.K. Cement Works (Fujairah) FZC' [subsidiary of J.K.Cement (Fujairah) FZC] by an independent external valuer, the Company has recognised provision towards diminution of carrying amount of investment J.K. Cement (Fujairah) FZC of ₹ 16,151 Lacs. Additionally, the Company has also provided for outstanding receivable for earlier years from J.K. Cement (Fujairah) FZC amounting to ₹ 1,664 Lacs. The total amount of ₹ 17,815 Lacs has been disclosed as exceptional item.

JK White Cement (Africa) Ltd. is second level step down subsidiary of the Company newly incorporated on 4th November, 2018 in Republic of Tanzania. 99.90 % stake is held by JK Cement Works (Fujairah) FZC. It is engaged in the business of manufacturing/trading/import/export of all types of cement, wall putty other allied products, cement clinker, limestone, gypsum etc.

Jaykaycem (Central) Ltd, intends to set up grey cement manufacturing facilities in M.P. During 2019-20 it recorded a net loss of ₹ 10.27 Lacs (previous year profit of ₹ 3.85 Lacs).

4. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The statement as required under Section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of the subsidiaries of the Company viz. J.K. Cement (Fujairah) FZC, J.K. Cement Works (Fujairah) FZC and Jaykaycem (Central) Ltd are annexed and forms an integral part of this Report. Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with provisions of relevant Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, forms part of the Annual Report and Accounts.

5. IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The COVID-19 outbreak was declared a pandemic by World Health Organization in the last quarter of the financial year, causing social and economic turbulence. The operations of the Company were impacted in the month of March 2020 due to temporary shutdown of all plants following nationwide lockdown announced by the Government of India because of COVID-19 outbreak.

The business continuity was considered at the utmost priority with the safety and security of the plants and manpower during the lockdown period so as to ensure smooth restart of operations at the short notice. Employees have been working from home and Company management has been in continuous engagement with them. Standing operating procedures were prepared to develop awareness amongst the employees about the social distancing, sanitization, thermal screening and wearing mask. Core teams have been formulated across the plants to respond the rapidly changing scenario. Similarly, commercial teams have been formed to communicate with the channel partners and business associate through digital platform.

The Company has resumed operations at its various plants gradually with the Government approval and following the guidelines of Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India with close monitoring/ implementation of directives / guidelines issued by regulatory bodies from time to time. Presently major portion of the cement demand is witnessed from retail market in rural and the semi urban area. Cement demand is expected to remain sluggish due to COVID-19 situation and resulting shortage of labour in urban areas.

The Company's financial resources remain entirely protected inspite of adverse impact on its operations during the lockdown. The Company has prepared cash flow projections, assessed the impact on operations and also assessed the recoverability of receivables, impairment of its property plant and equipment/investment in subsidiaries using various internal and external information up to date of approval of the financial results. On the basis of evaluation, current indicators of future economic conditions and cement industry in particular, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets and does not anticipate any impairment to the financial and non-financial assets on going concern basis. COVID-19 may impact the underlying assumptions and estimates used to prepare the Company's financial statements, which may differ from that considered as at the date of approval of these financial statements. The Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions, which are subject to uncertainties that COVID-19 outbreak might pose on economic recovery.

The Company has also disclosed the material impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the Company to the stock exchanges basis 'SEBI circular SEBI/ HO/CFD/CMD1/CIR/P/2020/84 dated 20th May, 2020 regarding disclosure by listed entities on the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the business, performance and financials of the Company to the Stock Exchanges'.

On account of rapidly changing scenario due to COVID-19, Company management is in continuous coordination with all the stake holders so that the timely actions are taken to combat the situation. The management is well aware of the fact that the current business environment may pose challenges in the near term, but it also provides opportunities in the short, medium, and long term.

6. DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors at their Meeting held on 28th February, 2020 declared an interim dividend of ₹ 7.50 per quity share (75%) of face value of ₹ 10 and the amount of interim dividend and tax thereon aggregated to ₹ 69.86 Crores. Dividend paid for FY 2018-19 was ₹ 10 per equity share (100%) of face value of ₹ 10, the amount of dividend and tax thereon aggregated to ₹ 93.15 Crores. The Directors recommend for consideration of the shareholders at the 26th Annual General Meeting, the above referred interim dividend as final dividend for the financial year ended 31st March, 2020.

7. TRANSFER TO RESERVES

The Company proposes to transfer ₹ 1,865.10 Lacs (previous year ₹ 87.60 Lacs) from Debenture Redemption Reserve and ₹ 10,000 Lacs (previous year ₹ 10,000 Lacs) to General Reserve during Financial Year 2019-20.

8. SHARE CAPITAL

The paid up Equity Share Capital as at 31st March, 2020 remained at ₹ 77.27 Crores. During the period under report, your Company has not issued any share including Sweat Equity, ESOP and/or Convertible Debentures.

9. FINANCE

During the year under report, your Company has availed a sum of ₹ 683 Crores towards disbursement of term loans (previous year ₹ 130 Crores). However it repaid ₹ 255.19 Crores (previous year ₹ 171.08 Crores) towards Term Loan and NCD.

10. CREDIT RATING

CARE has reaffirmed your Company's rating as "CARE AA" for long term bank facilities and "CARE A1+" for short term bank facilities.

11. PARTICULARS OF GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS BY THE COMPANY

Details of Guarantees and Investments covered under the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are given in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

12. OPERATIONS

Grey and White Business

Grey and White Cement production volume has decreased to 9.57 MnTPA in 2019-20 as against 9.63 MnTPA in 2018-19 thereby registering degrowth of 1%.

13. PROJECTS OF THE COMPANY

Your Company undertook Brownfield grey cement capacity expansion at Nimbahera, Mangrol, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan with split grinding unit at Aligarh, U.P. and Balasinor, Gujrat having total cement production capacity of 4.2 Million Tonne Per Annum (MnTPA). During the year under report your Company has successfully commissioned 3.5 Million Tonne Per Annum grey cement capacity (2 MnTPA in Rajasthan and 1.5 MnTPA capacity at Aligarh, U.P.). Project at Balasinor, Gujrat having grinding capacity of 0.7 MnTPA capacity is in advanced stage of completion.

14. PERSONNEL

14.1 Industrial Relations

The industrial relations during the period under review generally remained cordial at all cement plants.

14.2 Particulars of Employees

A statement showing the names and other particulars of employees drawing remuneration in excess of the limits as set out in the Rules 5(2) and 5(3) of the aforesaid Rules forms part of this report. However, in terms of first provision of Section 136 (1) of the Act, the Annual Report and Accounts are being sent to the members and others entitled thereto, excluding the aforesaid information. The said information is available for inspection by the members at the Registed Office of the Company during business hours on working days up to the date of the ensuing Annual General Meeting. If any member is interested in obtaining a copy thereof, such member may write to the Company Secretary, whereupon a copy would be sent.

None of the employee hold (by himself or along with his spouse and dependent children) more than two percent of the equity shares of the Company.

The information required pursuant to Section 197(12) read with Rule 5(1) of The Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 and Companies (Particulars of Employees) Rules, 1975, in respect of employees of the Company and Directors is furnished hereunder:

Particulars about Key Managerial Personnel including Chairman & Managing Director.

SN	Name	Designation	Remuneration Paid		% increase in Remuneration from previous year	Ratio/Time per median of employee remuneration to remuneration**
			2019-20	2018-19		
1	Mr. Yadupati Singhania	Chairman & Managing Director	21,25,00,000	18,60,32,400	14.22	1:299
2	Mr. Ajay Kumar Saraogi	President (C/A) & Chief Financial Officer	2,92,15,616	2,60,70,000	12.06	1:41
3	Mr. Shambhu Singh	Asst. Vice President (Legal) & Company Secretary	61,57,782	53,35,000	15.42	1:9
4	Mr. Raghavpat Singhania	Chief Operating Officer (White Cement)	1,62,04,773	1,28,65,656	25.95	1:23
5	Mr. Madhavkrishna Singhania	Chief Operating Officer (Grey Cement)	1,26,26,202	1,12,57,489	12.15	1:18

**7.10 Lacs is Median, Ratio is calculated on remuneration 2019-20

Remuneration is exclusive of EPF contribution by the Company.

Particulars about other Non-Executive Directors.

SN	Name	Designation	Remuneration Paid 2019-20	Remuneration Paid 2018-19	% increase in Remuneration from previous year
1	Smt. Sushila Devi Singhania	Non-Executive Non Independent	10,75,000	15,00,000	(-) 28.33
2	Shri A. Karati	Non-Executive Independent	13,00,000	12,25,000	6.12
3	Shri J.N. Godbole	Non-Executive Independent	13,75,000	13,50,000	1.85
4	Dr. K.B. Agarwal	Non-Executive Independent	17,25,000	17,25,000	-
5	Shri K.N. Khandelwal	Non-Executive Non Independent	15,50,000	14,00,000	10.71
6	Shri Sudhir Jalan	Non-Executive Non Independent	10,75,000	-	-
7	Shri Suparas Bhandari	Non-Executive Independent	14,50,000	13,50,000	7.40
8	Mr. Paul Heinz Hugentobler	Non-Executive Non Independent	1,19,46,000	1,20,60,355	(-) 0.95
9	Mrs. Deepa Gopalan Wadhwa	Non-Executive Independent	12,25,000	10,75,000	13.95
10	Shri Ashok Sinha	Non-Executive Independent	12,00,000	-	-
11	Shri Saurabh Chandra	Non-Executive Independent	12,75,000	-	-
12.	Shri R.K.Lohia	Non-Executive Independent	25,000++	12,25,000	N.A.

++ Ceased to be Director w.e.f. 3.8.2019

14.3 Human Resources and Industrial Relations

The Company has structured induction process at all locations. Objective appraisal systems based on Key Result Areas (KRAs) are in place for Senior Management Staff. The Corporate HR is effectively involved in nurturing, enhancing and retaining talent through job satisfaction, management development programme etc.

15 SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDER PASSED BY THE REGULATOR(S) OR COURT(S)/ MATTER OF EMPHASIS

The Competition commission of India (CCI) vide its order dated 31.8.2016 imposed a penalty of ₹ 12,854 Lacs on the Company. The Appeal was heard whereupon National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) vide order dated 25.7.2018 upheld CCI's order. The Company has filed statutory appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, which vide its order dated 5.10.2018 has admitted the appeal and directed that the interim order of stay passed by the Tribunal in this matter will continue for the time being. The Company, backed by legal opinion, believes that it has a good case and accordingly no provision has been made in the Audited Annual Report of 2019-20.

In a separate matter, CCI imposed penalty of ₹ 928 Lacs vide order dated 19.1.2017 for alleged contravention of provision of Competition Act, 2002 by the Company. On Company's appeal, NCLAT has stayed the operation of CCI's order. The matter is pending for hearing before NCLAT. Based on Legal opinion, the Company believes that it has a good case and accordingly, no provision has been made in the Audited Annual Report of 2019-20.

Members' attention is drawn to the statement on contingent liabilities in the notes forming part of the Financial Statements.

16. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

A report on Corporate Governance along with the Practicing Company Secretary's Certificate on its compliance, forms an integral part of this Report.

17. PUBLIC DEPOSITS

Your Company has not invited any deposits from public/ shareholders under Section 73 and 74 of the Companies Act, 2013.

18. WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY/VIGIL MECHANISM

The Company has a Vigil Mechanism and a Whistle Blower Policy in place to enable its directors, employees and its stakeholders to report their concerns, if any. The said Policy provides for (a) adequate safeguards against victimisation of persons who use the Vigil Mechanism; and (b) direct access to the Chairperson of the Audit Committee of the Board of the Company.

The Company believes in the conduct of the affairs of its constituents by adopting the highest standards of professionalism, honesty, integrity and ethical behaviour, in line with its Code of Conduct ('Code'). All the stakeholders are encouraged to raise their concerns or make disclosures on being aware of any potential or actual violation of the Code, policies or the law. Details of the Vigil Mechanism and Whistle Blower policy are made available on the Company's website.

Matters reported during the year have been suitably addressed by the management/audit committee.

19. MITIGATION OF RISK

The Company has been addressing various risks impacting the Company including details of significant changes in key financial ratios which is more fully provided in annexed Management Discussion and Analysis. As per the Listing

Regulation Risk Management Committee for enforcing Risk Management Policy is in place.

20. COMMODITY PRICE RISK/FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES:

Your Company hedges its foreign currency exposure in respect of its imports and export receivables as per its laid down policies. Your Company uses a mix of various derivatives instruments like forward covers, currency swaps, interest rates swaps or a mix of all. Your Company does not have material exposure of any commodity and accordingly, no hedging activities for the same are carried out. Therefore, there is no disclosure to offer in terms of SEBI circular No. SEBI/HO/ CFD/CMD1/CIR/P/2018/0000000141 dated 15th November, 2018.

21. REMUNERATION POLICY

The Board of Directors and Nomination & Remuneration Committee follows a policy concerning remuneration of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management Personnel of the Company. The Policy also covers criteria for selection and appointment of Board Members and Senior Management and their remuneration. The Remuneration Policy is stated in the Corporate Governance Report.

22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All the related party transactions are entered on arm's length basis, in the ordinary course of business and are in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Listing Regulations. There are no materially significant related party transactions made by the Company with Promoters, Directors or Key Managerial Personnel etc. which may have potential conflict with the interest of the Company at large or which warrants the approval of the shareholders. Accordingly, no transactions are being reported in Form AOC-2 in terms of Section 134 of the Act read with Rule 8 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. However, the details of the transactions with Related Party are provided in the Company's financial statements in accordance with the Accounting Standards. All Related Party Transactions are presented to the Audit Committee and the Board. Omnibus approval is obtained for the transactions which are foreseen and repetitive in nature. A statement of all related party transactions is presented before the Audit Committee on a quarterly basis, specifying the nature, value and terms and conditions of the transactions. The statement is supported by the certificate from the CMD and the CFO. The Related Party Transactions Policy as approved by the Board is uploaded on the Company's website at www.jkcement.com.

23. AUDITORS' REPORT

Your Company prepares its financial statements in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in India. The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis (except items disclosed in significant accounting policies). The estimates and judgments relating to the financial statements are made on a prudent basis, so as to reflect a true and fair manner, the form and substance of transactions and reasonably present the Company's state of affairs, profits and cash flows for the year ended 31st March, 2020. Auditors' Report to the shareholders does not contain any qualification in the standalone or in the consolidated financial statements for the year under report. However, Auditors have drawn attention of shareholders on penalty imposed by Competition Commission of India (CCI) and impact of COVID-19, has been adequately covered by Para 15 above read along with notes on accounts.

24. INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS AND ITS ADEQUACY

The Board has adopted policies and procedures for ensuring orderly and efficient conduct of its business including adherence to the 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 disclosures. The Company's internal control system is commensurate with its size, scale and complexities of its operations. The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors actively reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control system and suggests improvements to strengthen the same. It also reviews the quarterly Internal Audit Reports.

25. DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

25.1 In accordance with the provisions of Section 152 of Companies Act, 2013 and the Company's Articles of Association, Smt. Sushila Devi Singhania (DIN00142549) will retire by rotation at the 26th Annual General Meeting and being eligible, offers herself for reappointment. All Independent Directors have given declaration that they meet the criteria of independence as laid down under Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Listing Regulation

SEBI LODR (Amendment) Regulation 2018 has inserted Regulation 17(1A) w.e.f. 1.4.2019 whereupon a Director crossed and/ or would be crossing 75 years of age during tenure of Directorship requires approval of Shareholders by way of Special Resolution for continuing in the office. Accordingly, Smt. Sushila Devi Singhania (DIN 00142549), seeking approval from Shareholders in order to continue in the Office.

Shri Sudhir Jalan (DIN: 00111118) was appointed as a Non Executive Non Independent Director of the Company by a Special Resolution passed through Postal Ballot w.e.f. 17.12.2019.

25.2 Cessation

Mr. Raj Kumar Lohia ceased to be Director with effect from 3.08.2019 due to non passing of resolution by requisite majority in 25th Annual General Meeting

25.3 Key Managerial Personnel

During the year under report, following Officials acted as Key Managerial Personnel:-

SN	Name of the Official	Designation
1.	Shri Yadupati Singhania	Chairman & Managing Director
2.	Shri Ajay Kumar Saraogi	President (C/A) & CFO
3.	Shri Shambhu Singh	Asst. Vice President (Legal) & Company Secretary
4.	Shri Raghavpat Singhania	Chief Operating officer (White Cement)
5.	Shri Madhavkrishna Singhania	Chief Operating Officer (Grey Cement)

26. MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

During the year 2019-20, 5 (five) Board Meetings were convened and held, the details of which are given in the Corporate Governance Report. The intervening gap between the Meetings was within the period prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

27. BOARD EVALUATION

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 17 of the Listing Regulations, the Board has carried out an annual performance evaluation of its Independent Directors and the Independent Directors also evaluated the performance of Non- Independent Directors. The Board of Directors expressed their satisfaction with the evaluation process. The Board of Directors also evaluated the functioning/performance of Audit Committee, Stakeholders Relationship Committee, Nomination & Remuneration Committee, CSR Committee, Committee of Directors and expressed satisfaction with their functioning/performance.

28. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 the Board of Directors to the best of their knowledge and ability confirm that:

i) In the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanations relating to material departures;

ii) The Directors have selected such accounting policies, judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent and applied them consistently, so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as on 31st March, 2020, and of the statement of Profit and Loss and cash flow of the company for the period ended 31st March, 2020;

iii) Proper and sufficient care has been taken for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

iv) The annual accounts have been prepared on an ongoing concern basis;

v) Proper internal financial controls to be followed by the Company has been laid down and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively; and

vi) Proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws has been devised and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

29. STATUTORY AUDITOR

At the 23rd Annual General Meeting held on 29/07/2017, M/s S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants, (ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/ E300005) were appointed as the Statutory Auditors of the Company to hold office till the conclusion of 28th Annual General Meeting. The Statutory Auditors have consented to the said appointment and confirmed that their appointment, if made, would be within the limits mentioned under Section 143(3)(g) of the Companies Act 2013 and the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

30. COST AUDITOR

Pursuant to section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 the Board of Directors on the recommendation of the Audit Committee appointed M/s K.G. Goyal & Company Cost Accountants, as the Cost Auditors of the company for the Financial Year 2020-21 and has recommended their remuneration to the Shareholders for ratification at the ensuing Annual General meeting. M/s K.G.Goyal & Company, have confirmed that their appointment is within the limits of the Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013, and have also certified that they are free from any disqualifications specified under Section 141 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Audit Committee has also received a certificate from the Cost Auditor certifying their independence and arm's length relationship with the company. The Cost Audit Report for the financial year 2018-19 was filed with Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

31. SECRETARIAL AUDIT

The Board had appointed M/s Reena Jakhodia & Associates, Kanpur, a firm of Company Secretaries in Practice, to carry out Secretarial Audit under the provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the Financial Year 2019-20. The report of the Secretarial Auditor is annexed to this report as **Annexure A**. The report does not contain any qualification.

32. REPORTING OF FRAUD

During the year under review, the Statutory Auditors, Cost Auditors & Secretarial Auditors of the Company have not reported any instances of frauds committed in the Company by its Officers or Employees to the Central Government under Section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013, details of which needs to be mentioned in this Report.

33. COMPLIANCE WITH SECRETARIAL STANDARDS ON BOARD AND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS

The Company has complied with Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India on Board meetings and Annual General Meetings.

34. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

Corporate Social Responsibility is an integral part of the Company's ethos and policy and it has been pursuing this on a sustainable basis. The Company assists in running of Schools at their Cement Plants, ITIs and Sir Padampat Singhania University, Udaipur imparting value based education to students. Also the Company played a constructive role in the infrastructural development of surrounding areas. During the period under report, the Company undertook various activities e.g. Art and Culture, Community Welfare, Drinking Water, Education, Health, Rural Development, Environment Protection, Natural Calamity, Livelihood and Sports Promotion. The Annual Report on CSR activities is annexed herewith as **Annexure B**.

35. STATUTORY INFORMATION

35.1 Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption, Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo.
Particulars with regard to conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption, Foreign Exchange Earnings and outgo in accordance with the provisions of Section 134 (3)(m) of the Companies Act 2013 read with Rule 8(3) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 in respect of Cement plants are annexed hereto as **Annexure C** and form part of the Report.

35.2 Extract of Annual Return
The details forming part of the extract of the Annual Return in form MGT- 9 as required under Section 92 of the Companies Act, 2013 is annexed as **Annexure D**.

35.3 Business Responsibility Reporting
The Business Responsibility Report for the year ended 31st March, 2020 as stipulated under regulation 34 of the Listing Regulations is annexed as **Annexure E** and forms part of the Annual Report.

35.4 Management Discussion & Analysis (MDA) Statement
The MDA as required under Listing Regulation is annexed hereto and forms an integral part of this Report.

36. TRANSFER TO INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND

During the year, the Company has transferred a sum of Rs16,87,885/- which represents unclaimed dividend and 20178 Equity Shares which represents unclaimed shares to the Investor Education and Protection Fund in compliance with provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

37. DISCLOSURES UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 AND LISTING REGULATIONS

37.1 COMPOSITION OF AUDIT COMMITTEE:
The Board has constituted the Audit Committee which comprises of Dr. K.B. Agarwal as the Chairman and Shri A. Karati, Shri J.N. Godbole, Shri K.N. Khandelwal, Shri Sudhir Jalan and Shri Ashok Sinha as members. More details about the committee are given in the Corporate Governance Report.

37.2 POLICY ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE:
The Company has zero tolerance towards sexual harassment at the workplace and towards this end, has adopted a policy in line with the provisions of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the Rules framed thereunder. All employees (permanent contractual, temporary, trainees) are covered under the said policy. Internal Complaints Committees have also been set up at various location to redress complaints received on sexual harassment. During the financial year under review, the Company has not received any complaint of sexual harassment from any of the women employees of the Company.

38. INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

The Company's Independent Directors have submitted requisite declarations confirming that they continue to meet the criteria of independence as prescribed under Section 149(6) of the Act and Regulation 16(1)(b) of the Listing Regulations. The Independent Directors have also confirmed that they have complied with Schedule IV of the Act and the Company's Code of Conduct. The Board is of the opinion that the Independent Directors of the Company possess requisite qualifications, experience and expertise in the fields of finance, management, strategy, auditing, tax and risk advisory services, infrastructure, banking, insurance, financial services, investments, mining & mineral industries and they hold highest standards of integrity. Regarding proficiency, the Company has adopted requisite steps towards the inclusion of the names of all Independent Directors in the data bank maintained with the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs, Manesar ('IICA'). Accordingly, the Independent Directors of the Company have registered themselves with the IICA for the said purpose. In terms of Section 150 of the Act read with Rule 6(4) of the Companies (Appointment & Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, the Independent Directors are required to undertake online proficiency self-assessment test conducted by the IICA within a period of one (1) year from the date of inclusion of their names in the data bank. The IICA is yet to commence the online proficiency self-assessment test and hence, the said online proficiency self-assessment test will be undertaken by the Independent Directors of the Company as and when such test will be made available.

38.1 FAMILIARISATION PROGRAMME FOR INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

The familiarisation program aims to provide Independent Directors with the cement industry scenario, the socio-economic environment in which the Company operates, the business model, the operational and financial performance of the Company, significant developments so as to enable them to take well informed decisions in a timely manner. The familiarisation program also seeks to update the Directors on the roles, responsibilities, rights and duties under the Act and other statutes.

39. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY BY EMPLOYER

The Company has always provided a congenial atmosphere for work to all employees that is free from discrimination and harassment including sexual harassment. It has provided equal opportunities of employment to all irrespective of their caste, religion, color, marital status and sex.

40. CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

Statements in the Directors Report and the Management Discussion and Analysis describing the company's objectives, expectations or predictions, may be forward looking within the meaning of applicable securities laws and regulations. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed in the statement. Important factors that could influence the company's operations include: global and domestic demand and supply conditions affecting selling prices, new capacity additions, availability of critical materials and their cost, changes in government policies and tax laws, economic development of the country, and other factors which are material to the business operations of the company.

41. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Your Directors wish to place on record their appreciation for the valuable support received by your Company from Banks, Govt. of Rajasthan, Govt. of Karnataka, Govt. of Haryana, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, Central Govt. and Government of Fujairah. The Board thanks the employees at all levels for their dedication, commitment and hard work put in by them for Company's achievements. Your Directors are grateful to the Shareholders/ Stakeholders for their confidence and faith reposed in Board.

For and on Behalf of the Board

Place: Kanpur
Dated: 17th June, 2020

Yadupati Singhania
Managing Director

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2020

[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
J. K. Cement Limited,
Kamla Tower,
Kanpur.

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by J.K. Cement Limited CIN: L17229UP1994PLC017199 ("the Company") having its registered office at Kamla Tower, Kanpur, U.P. and manufacturing units at (i) Kailash Nagar, Nimbahera, Dist. Chittorgarh, Rajasthan, (ii) Mangrol, Dist. Chittorgarh, Rajasthan, (iii) Gotan, Dist. Nagaur, Rajasthan, (iv) Muddapur, Dist. Bagalkot, Karnataka, (v) Jharli, Dist. Jhajjar, Haryana , (vi) Village: Rupand, Tensil- Badwara, Dist. Katni, M.P. (vii) Aligarh, U.P. Secretarial Audit has been conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conduct/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its Officers, Agents and Authorised representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, the explanations and clarifications given to us and the representations made by the Management and considering the relaxations granted by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and Securities and Exchange Board of India warranted due to the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2020, complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2020 according to the provisions of:

i. The Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and the rules made there under;

ii. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made there under;

iii. The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed there under;

iv. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment and Overseas Direct Investment and External commercial Borrowings.,

v. Secretarial Standards as prescribed by Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

vi. The following Regulations and Guidelines with amendments thereto prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):-

  a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;

  b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;

  c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 and amendments from time to time;

  d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008 and amendments from time to time;

  e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2015 and amendments from time to time;

  f) The Competition Act, 2002 and Rules/Regulations framed thereunder;

vii. Following other laws are applicable specifically to the company

  a) Factories Act, 1948;

  b) Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951;

  c) Laws prescribed related to mining activities;

d) Labour Laws and other incidental laws related to labour and employees appointed by the Company either on its payroll or on contractual basis as related to wages, gratuity, provident fund, ESIC, compensation etc;

e) Laws prescribed under prevention and control of pollution;

f) Laws prescribed under Environmental protection;

g) Laws prescribed under Direct Tax and Indirect Tax;

h) Land Revenue laws of respective States;

i) Labour Welfare Laws of respective states;

j) Local laws as applicable to various offices, plants, grinding stations/Units and bulk cement terminals.

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

(i) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

(ii) The applicable provisions of SEBI (LODR) Regulations 2015 for listing of Company's shares with the Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Acts, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned here in above. We have relied on the representation made by the Company and its Officers for systems and mechanism formed by the Company for Compliances under other Act, Laws and Regulations to the Company.

We further report that during the year under report, following events/actions had major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance to the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards etc:-

The Competition commission of India (CCI) vide its order dated 31.8.2016 imposed a penalty of ₹ 12,854 Lacs on the Company. The Appeal was heard whereupon National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) vide order dated 25.7.2018 upheld CCI's order. The Company has filed statutory appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, which vide its order dated 5.10.2018 has admitted the appeal and directed that the interim order of stay passed by the Tribunal in this matter will continue for the time being. The Company, backed by legal opinion, believes that it has a good case and accordingly no provision has been made in the Audited Annual Report of 2019-20.

In a separate matter, CCI imposed penalty of ₹ 928 Lacs vide order dated 19.1.2017 for alleged contravention of provision of Competition Act, 2002 by the Company. On Company's appeal, NCLAT has stayed the operation of CCI's order. The matter is pending for hearing before NCLAT. Based on Legal opinion, the Company believes that it has a good case and accordingly, no provision has been made in the Audited Annual Report of 2019-20.

We further report that The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Director, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

Majority decision is carried through while the dissenting members' views, if any, are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

We further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

Place: Kanpur
Date: 01-06-2020

For: **Reena Jakhodia & Associates**
Company Secretaries

Sd/-
(Reena Jakhodia)
Proprietor
Membership No: F6435
C.P. No.: 6083

This report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as **Annexure I** and forms an integral part of this report.

To,
The Members,
J. K. Cement Limited,
Kamla Tower,
Kanpur.

Our report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of Secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the company. Our Responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of accounts of the company.
4. Wherever required, we have obtained the Management Representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
5. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
6. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the company.

Place: Kanpur
Date: 01.06.2020

For: **Reena Jakhodia & Associates**
Company Secretaries

Sd/-
(Reena Jakhodia)
Proprietor
Membership No: F6435
C.P. No.: 6083

ANNUAL REPORT DETAILS OF THE CSR ACTIVITIES

1. **A brief outline of the Company's CSR policy, including overview of projects or programs under taken and a reference to the web-link to the CSR policy and projects or programs.**
   The CSR Policy was approved by the Board of Directors at its Meeting held on 1st November, 2014 and has been uploaded on the Company's website. The web link is http://www.jkcement.in/ce/policies/csrp/csr_policy.html. The Company undertook activities relating to education and rural development.

2. **The Composition of the CSR Committee.**
   I. Smt. Sushila Devi Singhania (Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director)
   II. Dr. K. B. Agarwal (Non-Executive, Independent Director)
   III. Shri J. N. Godbole (Non- Executive, Independent Director)
   IV. Shri Suparas Bhandari (Non- Executive, Independent Director)

3. **Average net profit of the Company for Three Financial Years**
   The average net profit for the last three years is ₹ 43335.15 Lacs.

4. **Prescribed CSR expenditure (two percent of the amount as in item 3 above)**
   The Company is required to spend ₹ 866.70 Lacs towards CSR for the Financial Year 2019-20

5. **Details of CSR spent during Financial Year**
   a. Total amount spent for the Financial Year ₹ 934.83 Lacs
   b. **Amount unspent, if any: NIL**
   c. **Manner in which the amount spent during the financial year is detailed below:**
   Following expenditure has been made in accordance with the Company's CSR Policy and permissible under Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules framed thereunder:-

DETAIL OF CSR EXPENDITURE OF J.K. CEMENT LIMITED FOR THE PERIOD APRIL TO MARCH, 2020

S No.	CSR Project or activity identified (60-75 words)	Section in which the project is covered	Local Area or other	Specify State and other	Amount Outlay	Cumulative expenditure upto the reporting period	Amount spent: Direct or through implementing Agency
	NIMBAHERA						
1	Various activities and promotions for preserving and encouraging cultural heritage and art like Srajan the Park	Art and Culture	Chittorgarh and Udaipur	Rajasthan	790347	790347	-
2	Manpower hired for smooth and effective working of CSR Functions	Community welfare	Nimbahera Ahirpura & Ratlam	Rajasthan & MP	1204442	1204442	**Direct**
3	Activities and events for promotion and awareness about Environment like van mahotsav, providing tree guards etc	Environment	Maliakhera & Nimbahera	Rajasthan	337825	337825	
4	Providing drinking water facilities for nearby villages. Activities like laying pipelines, tubewell and deeping of tubewell as and when required	Drinking Water	Bansa, Laxmipura and Mangrol	Rajasthan	1111190	1111190	**Direct**

S No.	CSR Project or activity identified (60-75 words)	Section in which the project is covered	Local Area or other	Specify State and other	Amount Outlay	Cumulative expenditure upto the reporting period	Amount spent: Direct or through implementing Agency
5	Medical Checkup camps & Eye camps in nearby villages, distributed medicines & organised health awareness programs.	Health	Ahirpura, Karunda and Maliakhera & Phalwa	Rajasthan	2353774	2353774	
6	Sparsh Sanitary Pad Project for Women self help groups and providing structured setups & training for earning through production and sell of low cost sanitory pads. Organising training programs for Woman Skill development.	Livelihood Promotion	Chittorgarh, Karunda, Ahirpura & Maliakhera & Nimbahera	Rajasthan	2148935	2148935	
7	Arrangement for election, organising activities under SVEEP program	Community welfare	Nimbahera	Rajasthan	716205	716205	
8	Renovation and development of Mokhsdham at villages Providing facilities & infrastructure for welfare of community	Rural Development	Karunda, Ahirpura and Shahbad	Rajasthan	12370486	12370486	
9	Various activities for Eductaional promotion at near by rural area like Construction of School building and providing facilities at Schools, Setting up CCTV cameras at schools, Sponsorships & reimbursement of expenses on Coaching of students of rural areas at near by villages.	Educational charity	Fatcher, Nimbahera & Shahbad	Rajasthan	1346623	1346623	
10	Maintenance of Football Grass Ground, Supporting in organizing Tournaments like 33rd Federation Cup Volleyball Tournament & Sports camps like Youth Soccer Camp.	Sports promotion	Ahirpura,Karunda and Chittorgarh	Rajasthan	709702	709702	
	NIMBAHERA	**TOTAL**			**23089529**	**23089529**	
	MANGROL						
1	Construction of structures of Community interest like Community hall etc.	Community welfare	Tilakhera	Rajasthan	753000	753000	
2	Providing drinking water facilities for nearby villages. Activities like provding water by Water Tankers to nearby villages	Drinking water arrangement	Shahbad	Rajasthan	301500	301500	

S No.	CSR Project or activity identified (60-75 words)	Section in which the project is covered	Local Area or other	Specify State and other	Amount Outlay	Cumulative expenditure upto the reporting period	Amount spent: Direct or through implementing Agency
3	Sparsh sanitary pad project for Women self help groups and providing structured setups and training for earning through production and selling of low cost sanitary pads. Organising training programs for Women skill development	Livelihood promotion	Tilakhera & Mangrol	Rajasthan	3037962	3037962	
4	Development of infrastructure in rural area like Construction of CC Road connected to School	Rural Development	Mangrol and Tilakhera	Rajasthan	1354899	1354899	
5	Arrangements for Eye camp & Operation for Nandghar Yojana	Health	Tilakhera	Rajasthan	58393	58393	
6	Donation of Books to Educational institutions & Coaching classes in nearby villages for students of Rural areas.	Education	Mangrol & Tilakhera	Rajasthan	695147	695147	
7	Sport promotion activities	Sports Promotion	Mangrol	Rajasthan	140651	140651	
	TOTAL MANGROL				**6341552**	**6341552**	
	JHARLI						
1	Payment of salary to Mohanbari School Teacher	Education	JHARLI	Haryana	288000	288000	
2	Salary pay cleanning work for Panchayat	Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly, and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects,	JHARLI	Haryana	96000.00	96000.00	
3	Safe and Clean Drinking Water Supply in Rural areas	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting preventive health care and sanitation and making available safe drinking water	JHARLI	Haryana	481000	481000	

S No.	CSR Project or activity identified (60-75 words)	Section in which the project is covered	Local Area or other	Specify State and other	Amount Outlay	Cumulative expenditure upto the reporting period	Amount spent: Direct or through implementing Agency
4	Setting Table and Cement given to Temple	Rural development projects	JHARLI	Haryana	56000	56000	
5	Jcb hire charges for Mohanbari Playground & Blanket distribution in Mohanbari	Rural development projects	JHARLI	Haryana	221000	221000	
6	Blanket& sewing machine distribution at Jharli & Mohanbari	Livelihood	JHARLI	Haryana	583000	583000	
7	Development of Sports infrastructure	Sports	Matanhail	Haryana	62000	62000	
8	Land for Rural Development	Rural development projects	Jharli	Haryana	21050000	21050000	
	JHARLI	**TOTAL**			**22837000**	**22837000**	
	MUDDAPUR						
1	Computer and printers installation in Government school at Kasba Jambagi, Jamkhandi Commerce and Industries Office	Rural development projects	Jamkhandi & Muddapur	Karnataka	238624	238624	**Direct**
2	Cement supply for construction of community hall and development of surrounding area with installation of visitors benches and hand railings at Lokapur village.	Community Welfare Projects	Lokapur Village (near by Plant with in 8 Kms)	Karnataka	70100.00	70100.00	
3	Donation made to Karnataka Flood Relief Fund	Natural calamity	Karnataka	Karnataka	5000000.00	5000000.00	
4	Contribution in construction of Mass marriage community hall at Muddapur	Community Welfare Projects	Muddapur village	Karnataka	700000.00	700000.00	
5	Distribution of bed sheet and blanket and food to flood victims	Natural calamity	Muddapur village	Karnataka	54179.00	54179.00	
6	Computer table given to Muddapur Govt school	Rural development projects	Metaguda village	Karnataka	32000.00	32000.00	
7	Contribution in construction of Toilet in Govt School at Muddapur	Rural development projects	Muddapur village	Karnataka	100000.00	100000.00	
8	Cement bags donated to Halki Govt School	Rural development projects	Halki Village	Karnataka	10790.00	10790.00	
	MUDDAPUR				62,05,693.00	62,05,693.00	

S No.	CSR Project or activity identified (60-75 words)	Section in which the project is covered	Local Area or other	Specify State and other	Amount Outlay	Cumulative expenditure upto the reporting period	Amount spent: Direct or through implementing Agency
	ALIGARH UNIT						
	Wheel Chair arrangement for handicap people	Community Welfare	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	26,400.00	26,400.00	
	TOTAL GREY				**5,85,00,174.00**	**5,85,00,174.00**	
	KATNI						
1	Construction of Pyau at Badwara	Drinking water arrangement	Badwara	MP	93000.00	93000.00	
2	Food distribution at Patra Temple	Livelihood	Patra	MP	88000.00	88000.00	
3	Rural Development at Badwara	Rural development	Badwara	MP	1658000.00	1658000.00	
	KATNI TOTAL				**1839000.00**	**1839000.00**	
	WHITE CEMENT & GOTAN GREY						
1	Safe and Clean drinking water supply in rural area through RO Plant	Rural Development	Gotan	Rajasthan	136000.00	136000.00	
2	Health wealth Happiness Adhyatmik	Health	Mertacity	Rajasthan	100000.00	100000.00	
3	Donation for Banasti School Student	Education	Bansetti	Rajasthan	1000.00	1000.00	
	KATNI						
4	Plantation work in Rural Area	Environmental Sustainability	Phalodi/Gotan/ Merta	Rajasthan	66000.00	66000.00	
5	Promotion of sports in rural area	Rural Development	Nagaur	Rajasthan	50000.00	50000.00	
6	Support to Mr. Farukh Khan(Govt. JCB Driver) who lost his life in accident	Livelihood	Nagaur	Rajasthan	200000.00	200000.00	Collector, Nagaur
7	Distribution to War Widows at conclave of Ex Servicemen	Livelihood	Nagaur	Rajasthan	102000.00	102000.00	
8	Distribution of books, jhula, painting work at Government school	Education	Chokada kala	Rajasthan	119000.00	119000.00	
9	Provide 5 no 3 searter seats to Museum at Jaipur	Protection of National Heritage	Jaipur	Rajasthan	52000.00	52000.00	Chief Inspector of Boilers
10	Suport to very poor family of Late Sarwansingh	Livelihood	Tukaliya	Rajasthan	200000.00	200000.00	
11	Promoting to Education	Education	Chokada kala and Ramnagar	Rajasthan	491000.00	491000.00	
12	Promoting Health Care regarding Corona virus(COVID-19)	Health	Nagaur	Rajasthan	500000.00	500000.00	
	TOTAL (WHITE CEMENT)				**2017000.00**	**2017000.00**	
	HO CSR EXPENDITURE						
1	Contribution to J.K. Gram vikas udyog for cross breeding projects in rural areas	Rural development	Rajasthan & Harynana	Rajasthan & Harynana	11700000	11700000	
2	Tiolet construction for ladies & handicapped	Community welfare	Kanpur	UP	772775	616102	

S No.	CSR Project or activity identified (60-75 words)	Section in which the project is covered	Local Area or other	Specify State and other	Amount Outlay	Cumulative expenditure upto the reporting period	Amount spent: Direct or through implementing Agency
3	Contribution for Technician Training Pvt. ITI	Education	Kanpur	UP	3200000	3200000	
4	Contribution to Educational Institution	Education	Kanpur & Udaipur	Rajasthan & UP	15000000	15000000	
5	Steel benches at Railway Platform	Community welfare	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	453600	453600	
	HO (UPTO 31.03.2020)				**31126375**	**31126375**	
	CSR Expenditure (Amount spent upto 31.03.2020)				**9,34,82,549**	**9,34,82,549**	

6. In case the Company has failed to spend the two percent of the average net profit of the last three financial years or any part thereof, the Company shall provide the reasons for not spending the amount in its Board Report.

Not Applicable

7. A responsibility statement of the CSR Committee that the implementation and monitoring of CSR Policy, is in compliance with CSR objectives and Policy of the Company.

The CSR Committee hereby confirms that the implementation and monitoring of CSR activities is in compliance with CSR objectives and the CSR Policy of the Company.

Place : Kanpur
Date: 17.06.20

Yadupati Singhania
Managing Director
DIN:- 00050364

Dr. K. B. Agarwal
Chairman - Corporate Social Responsibility Committee
DIN:- 00339934

PARTICULARS OF ENERGY CONSERVATION, TECHNOLOGY ABSORBTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO REQUIRED UNDER COMPANIES (ACCOUNTS) RULES 2014 PURSUANT TO SECITON 134(3)(M) OF THE COMPANIES ACT,2013 READ WITH RULE 8(3) OF THE COMPANIES(ACCOUNTS) RULES, 2014

A) ENERGY CONSERVATION

Sustainable Development and continuous improvement of Key Performance Indicators are of prime importance for the company.Energy reduction in every field is the need of time to sustain business in the current scenerio of each & every industry including Cement. Major contribution towards cost of manufactured cement is the Electrical energy and Thermal energy consumption, so for J K Cement main focus to reduce cost of production is the conservation of electrical & thermal energy .

During the year 2019-20, various efforts have been done to reduce the consumption of electrical & thermal energy for the production of cement by our different manufacturing units.These energy conservation measures during 2019-20 has resulted in reduction of power consumption by 224.49 Lacs kwh, equivalent to 1936 MTOE by investing ₹ 10728.11 Lacs.

In an addition to reduction in electricial energy consumption, 899214.63 Lacs kcal during the year have been replaced by alternative fuel to conserve primary fuels with an invesment of ₹ 257.87 Lacs.

The Thermal Energy saved by using alternate fuel is equivalent to 0.30 Lacs MT of petcoke and saving Carbon footprints by 0.19 Lacs MT.

The overall energy saving projects are classified into the listed categories:-

- Process optimization with nil investment
- Installation of energy efficient equipments
- Implementing in house kaizens & modifications
- Downsizing of existing equipments
- Improving Thermal efficiency.
- Improving Production & Operational efficiecy.
- R&D Activities and Adopting new Technology.
- VFD installation in fans

Process optimization
By the optimization of various process parameters, interlockings, logics etc., many savings can be achieved. Monitoring of Production process and Analysis of data is very important for energy conservation.By various process optimizations saving of ₹ 655.93 Lacs achieved with reducion of 17.34 Lacs kwh of electricity and 536.29 Lacs kcal with expenditure of ₹ 4.25 Lacs only.Most of the optimizations are done without investment.

Installlation of Energy Efficient Equipments
Replacement of low efficiency motors by high efficiency motors , replacement of high power consumption lamps by energy saving LED lamps and other energy efficient equipments of the latest technology were installed to improve the electrical efficiency of the system. By these steps saving of 91.15 Lacs KWH equivalent to 784 TOE and ₹ 67.43 Lacs of electricity is achieved with the expenditure of ₹ 169.0 Lacs only.

Implementing In-house kaizens & modifications
Small steps of energy savings like kaizen in various section of Production & Process is a big tool for energy conservation. Such small modifications resulted in savings of 37.87 Lacs KWH equal to 326 MTOE and ₹ 223.40 Lacs of electricity with ₹ 2.10 Lacs investment only.

Downsizing of the existing equipments
Utilization of optimum loading on motors with respect to existing lower loading and rated KW, various motors were replaced by lower KW ratings resuting in Improvement in loading factor and efficiency. Such steps in total resulted in savings of ₹ 24.73 Lacs by reducing 3.58 Lacs KWH of electricity with expenditure of ₹ 2.16 Lacs only.

Improvement in Thermal Efficiency
Besides the in-house monitoring & optimization of the clinkering section, optimization of burner momentum, reducing false air, accurate kiln operation control etc. has resulted in improving the thermal effieciency of the pyro systems.In Power Plant operations also higher generation of units with optimized parameters resulted in equivalent fuel savings. Company has saved ₹ 356.72 Lacs through increased WHR generation by 59.45 Lacs kwh through optimising hot air flow and temperature to WHR boiler. Total thermal energy saved during the year is 511 MTOE.

Improvement in Production & Operational Efficiency
Improvement in the Production rate index of Kilns with optimization of process & operational parameters resulted in savings in terms of rupees as well as effieciency of the system. Through improvement in output & operational efficiency, company has saved ₹ 66.33 Lacs by reducing 11.38 Lacs kwh of electricity with expenditure of ₹ 10449.89 Lacs.

VFD installation in fans
Replacement of existing drive system by VFD installation in fans has resulted in savings 3.68 Lacs kwh and ₹ 25.73 Lacs of electricity with expenditure of ₹ 100.80 Lacs only

Savings are as under:-

Detail of Savings are as under:-

	Saving KWH (Lacs)	Savings (₹ in Lacs)
Installation of Energy Efficient Equipments	91.15	67.43
In House small modifications	37.87	223.40
VFD installation	3.68	25.73
Improving Production & Operational Efficiency	11.38	66.34
Improving Thermal efficiency	59.45	356.72
Downsizing of the existing equipments	3.58	24.72
Process optimization	17.34	655.93

** Includes saving on account of reduced thermal energy consumption of 536.29 K.Cal.

B) TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND R&D ACTIVITIES

By technology upgradation and R&D activities in the areas of Process Improvement and Energy Management JK Cement Ltd, in FY 2020-21 ₹ 17,430.95 Lacs has been planned for Technology Absorption & Energy Conservation measures.

Major steps in R&D activities are:-

i) For FY 2019-2020 by R&D activities, expenditure of ₹ 10,400.00 lacs has been done to increase efficiency throughout in Nimbahera Unit.

ii) Use of alternative fuel saved ₹ 2,500 Lacs (equivalent to 0.30 Lacs MT of Petcoke) by investing ₹ 650 Lacs.

C) FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

Particulars	₹ In lacs
Foreign Exchange earned in terms of actual inflows	1,088.46
Foreign Exchange outgo in terms of actual inflows	31,561.36

FORM NO. MGT 9

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

As on Financial Year ended on 31.03.2020
Pursuant to Section 92 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Company
(Management & Administration) Rules, 2014.

I. REGISTRATION & OTHER DETAILS:

i	CIN	L17229UP1994PLC017199
ii	Registration Date	24-11-1994
iii	Name of the Company	J.K.Cement Limited
iv	Category/Sub-category of the Company	Public Company Limited by Shares
v	Address of the Registered office & contact details	Kamla Tower, Kanpur Uttar Pradesh-208001 India Ph. No. 91 512 2371478-81 Fax.No. 91 512 233 2665 Website-www.jkcement.com Email: shambhu.singh@jkcement.com
vi	Whether listed company	Listed with BSE and NSE
vii	Name, Address & contact details of the Registrar & Transfer Agent, if any.	Jaykay Enterprises Ltd. Kamla Tower, Kanpur Uttar Pradesh-208001 India Ph. No. 91 512 2371478-81 Fax. No. 91 512 2397146 Email: investorservices@jkcement.com

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

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

Sl No	Name & Description of main products/services	NIC Code of the Product /service	% to total turnover of the company
1	Cement and Cement Related Products	2394	100%

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY & ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

Sl No	Name & Address of the Company	CIN/GLN	HOLDING/ SUBSIDIARY/ ASSOCIATE	% OF SHARES HELD	APPLICABLE SECTION
1	Jaykaycem (Central)Ltd.	U72305UP1987PLC009162	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
2	J.K. Cement(Fujairah) FZC	Located Abroad	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
3	J.K. Cement Works (Fujairah) FZC	Located Abroad	Step Down Subsidiary	90	2(87)
4	J.K. White Cement Africa Ltd (99.9% Shares held by J.K. Cement Works (Fujairah) FZC)	Located Abroad	Step Down Subsidiary	0	2(87)

IV. SHAREHOLDING PATTERN (Equity Share Capital Break up as % to Total Equity)

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year				No. of Shares held at the end of the year				% change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
A. Promoters									
(1) Indian									
a) Individual/HUF	14468839	20	14468859	18.73	13833839	20	13833859	17.90	0
b) Central Govt.or									
c) State Govt.				0		0	0		
d) Bodies Corporates	30380732	100	30380832	39.32	31015732	100	31015832	40.14	
e) Bank/FI				0		0	0		
f) Any other	16888	0	16888	0.02	16888		16888	0.02	
Sub Total (A) (1)	**44866459**	**120**	**44866579**	**58.07**	**44866459**	**120**	**44866579**	**58.07**	
(2) Foreign									
a) NRI- Individuals									
b) Other Individuals									
c) Bodies Corp.									
d) Banks/FI									
e) Any other...									
Sub Total (A) (2)									
Total Shareholding of Promoter (A)= (A)(1)+(A)(2)	**44866459**	**120**	**44866579**	**58.07**	**44866459**	**120**	**44866579**	**58.07**	
B. Public Shareholding									
(1) Institutions									
a) Mutual Funds	16469603	19952	16489555	21.35	16499966	12862	16512828	21.37	(0.14)
b) Banks/FI	12207	3239	15446	0.02	6809	3211	10020	0.01	-54.15
C) Cenntral govt									
d) State Govt.									
e) Venture Capital Fund									
f) Insurance Companies	2592108	10	2592118	3.35	1602021	10	1602031	2.07	-61.8
g) FIIS	2198	21912	24110	0.03	2198	21912	24110	0.03	0
h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds									
i) Others (specify)									
Sub Total (B)(1):	**19076116**	**45113**	**19121229**	**24.75**	**18110994**	**37995**	**18148989**	**23.46**	**-05.36**
(2) Non Institutions									
a) Bodies corporates	763643	6274	769917	1	715720	4942	720662	0.93	06.83
i) Indian									
ii) Overseas									
b) Individuals									
i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto ₹ 1 Lacs	3041239	259505	3300744	4.27	2566761	236345	2803106	3.63	-17.75
ii) Individuals shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of ₹ 1 Lacs	1006388	0	1006388	1.30	448740	0	448740	0.58	-124.26
c) Others (specify)									
Trust	689	1564	2253	0	564	1527	2091	0	(7.74)
Escrow Account		-		0	0	0	0	0	0
Societies	74113	33798	107911	0.14	73136	33798	106934	0.14	-0.91
Clearing members	74929	-	74929	0.10	63653	-	63653	0.82	(17.71)
Foreign Corporate Bodies	55303	495	55798	0.07	6792	495	7287	0.09	-665.71
Foreign portfolio Investments	7730832	0	7730832	10.01	9569789	0	9569789	12.38	(91.92)
Alternative Investment found		0			0	0	0	0	0
IEPF	172185	0	172185	0.22	192201	0	192201	0.225	0
HUF	59420	0	59420	0.08	338154	0	338154	0.44	0
Enemy Nationals'	0	66	66	0	0	66	66	0	0
Sub Total (B)(2):	**12978741**	**301702**	**13280443**	**17.18**	**13975510**	**277173**	**14252683**	**17.18**	**(6.82)**
Total Public Shareholding (B)= (B)(1)+(B)(2)	**32054857**	**346815**	**32401672**	**41.93**	**32086504**	**315168**	**32401672**	**41.93**	**0**
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs									
Grand Total (A+B+C)	**76921316**	**346935**	**77268251**	**100**	**76952963**	**315288**	**77268251**	**100**	**0**

(ii) SHARE HOLDING OF PROMOTERS

Sl No.	Shareholders Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Shareholding at the end of the year			% change in shareholding during the year
		No of shares	% of total shares of the company	% of shares pledged encumbered to total shares	No of shares	% of total shares of the company	% of shares pledged encumbered to total shares	
1	Gaur Hari Yadupati Singhania Vasantlal D. Mehta	20	0	0	20	0	0	-
2	Yadupati Singhania	12064198	15.61%	0	12064198	15.61%	0	-
3	Yadu International Ltd.	30199518	39.08%	0	30834518	39.90%	0	-
	Total	**42263736**	**54.69**	**0**	**42263736**	**55.51%**	**-**	**-**

(iii) CHANGE IN PROMOTERS' SHAREHOLDING (SPECIFY IF THERE IS NO CHANGE)

Sl No.		Share holding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No of shares	% of total shares of the company	No of shares	% of total shares of the company
1	At the beginning of the year	42263736	54.69%	42263736	54.69%
2	Change during the year			635000	0.82%
3	At the end of the year	42263736	54.69%	42898736	55.51%

(iv) Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders (other than Direcors, Promoters & Holders of GDRs & ADRs)

Sl No.	For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders	Share holding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No of shares	% of total shares of the company	No of shares	% of total shares of the company
1	SBI Mutual Fund (various schemes)	5761946	7.457	5827495	7.541
2	Fidelity Investment trust Fidelity Series Emerging Markets Opportunities Fund	2645731	3.424	3549531	4.593
3	ICICI Prudential manufacturing in india fund	2093145	2.708	915721	1.185
4	Franklin Templeton Investment Funds	2028405	2.625	1486820	1.924
5	Tempeleton India Equity Income Fund (various scheme)	1776384	2.298	1513489	1.958
6	IDFC Mutual Fund (various schemes)	968410	1.253	969007	1.254
7	Kotak Mutual Fund (Various Scheme)	937852	1.213	1087324	1.407
8	Axis Mutual Fund Trustee Ltd A/c Axis MUT	365465	0.470	1583135	2.048
9	Mirae Asset Tax Saver Fund	303325	0.39	2058069	2.663
10	Aditya Birla Sun Life trustee P Ltd	268894	0.35	976013	1.263
	Total	**17149557**	**22.188**	**19966604**	**25.836**

(v) Shareholding of Directors & KMP

Sl No.	Shareholding of each Directors and each Key Managerial Personnel	Date	Share holding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
			No of shares	% of total shares	No of shares	% of total shares
	Director					
1	**Shri Yadupati Singhania**					
	At the beginning of the year	01.04.2019	1,20,64,198	15.61%	1,20,64,198	15.61%
	Changes during the year					
	At the end of the year	31.03.2020	1,20,64,198	15.61%	1,20,64,198	15.61%
2	**Smt. Sushila Devi Singhania**					
	Non- Executive, Non Independent Director					
	At the beginning of the year	01.04.2019	9,20,957	1,19%	9,20,957	1.19%
	Changes during the year					
	At the end of the year	31.03.2020	2,85,957	0.37%	2,85,957	0.37%

Sl No.	Shareholding of each Directors and each Key Managerial Personnel	Date	Share holding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
			No of shares	% of total shares	No of shares	% of total shares
3	**Shri K.B. Agarwal**					
	Non- Executive, Independent Director					
	At the beginning of the year	01.04.2019	300	0.00%	300	0.00%
	Changes during the year					
	At the end of the year	31.03.2020	300	0.00%	300	0.00%
4	**Shri K.N. Khandelwal**					
	Non- Executive, Non Independent Director					
	At the beginning of the year	01.04.2019	1,000	0.00%	1,000	0.00%
	Changes during the year					
	At the end of the year	31.03.2020	1,000	0.00%	1,000	0.00%
5	**Shri Achintya karati**					
	Non- Executive, Independent Director					
	At the beginning of the year	01.04.2019	640	0.00%	640	0.00%
	Changes during the year					
	At the end of the year	31.03.2020	640	0.00%	640	0.00%
	Key Managerial Personnel					
6	**Shri Ajay Kumar Saraogi**					
	President (C/A) & CFO					
	At the beginning of the year	01.04.2019	3,340	0.00%	3,340	0.00%
	Changes during the year					
	At the end of the year	31.03.2020	3,340	0.00%	3,340	0.00%
7	**Shri Shambhu Singh**					
	A.V.P.(Legal) & Company Secretary					
	At the beginning of the year	01.04.2019	5	0.00%	5	0.00%
	Changes during the year					
	At the end of the year	31.03.2020	5	0.00%	5	0.00%
8	**Shri Raghavpat Singhania**					
	Chief Operating Officer (White Cement) appointed w.e.f. 8.2.20					
	At the beginning of the year	01.04.2019	210	0.00%	210	0.00%
	Changes during the year					
	At the end of the year	31.03.2020	210	0.00%	210	0.00%
9	**Shri Madhavkrishna Singhania**					
	Chief Operating Officer (Grey Cement) appointed w.e.f. 8.2.20					
	At the beginning of the year	01.04.2019	210	0.00%	210	0.00%
	Changes during the year					
	At the end of the year	31.03.2020	210	0.00%	210	0.00%
10	**Shri Ashok Sinha**					
	Non-Executive, Independent Director					
	At the beginning of the year	01.04.2019	10	0.00%	10	0.00%
	Changes during the year					
	At the end of the year	31.3.2020	10	0.00%	10	0.00%

V. INDEBTEDNESS

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

Indebtness at the beginning of the financial year	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
i) Principal Amount	1,80,850.00	3,230.87	-	1,84,080.87
ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
iii) Interest accrued but not due	1,151.61	-	-	1,151.61
Total (i+ii+iii)	**1,82,001.61**	**3,230.87**		**1,85,232.48**
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year				
Additions	68,582.51			68,582.51
Reduction	17,327.28	527.76		17,855.04
Net Change	51,255.23	527.76	0	86,437.55
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	2,32,408.70	2,703.11	-	2,35,111.81
ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
iii) Interest accrued but not due	848.14	-	-	848.14
Total (i+ii+iii)	**2,33,256.84**	**2,703.11**	**-**	**2,35,959.95**

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

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

Sl No	Particulars of Remuneration	Name : Shri Yadupati Singhania	Total Amount
1	Designation	Chairman & Managing Director	
	Gross salary		
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income Tax. 1961.		11,25,00,000.00
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) of the Income tax Act, 1961	-	-
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) of the Income Tax Act, 1961	-	32400
2	Stock option	-	-
3	Sweat Equity		-
4	Commission	-	-
	as % of profit		10,00,00,000.00
	others (specify)		
5	Others, please specify	-	-
	Total	**-**	**21,25.32,400.00**
	Ceiling as per the Act	5% of the Profit	

Remuneration is exclusive of EPF contribution by the Company.

B. Remuneration to other Directors

Sl No	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Directors					
		Dr. K.B Agarwal	Shri J. N. Godbole	Shri Achintya Karati	Shri Suparas bhandari	Smt Deepa Gopalan Wadhwa	Total Amount
	Non Executive Directors						
1	Fee for attending board committee meetings	7.75	4.25	3.50	5.00	2.75	23.25
	Commission	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	47.50
	Others, please specify						
	Total	**17.25**	**13.75**	**13.00**	**14.50**	**12.25**	**70.75**
	Non Executive Directors	Shri Saurabh Chandra	Shri Ashok Sinha				
	Fee for attending board committee meetings	3.25	2.50				5.75
	Commission	9.50	9.50				19.00
	Others, please specify						
	Total	**12.75**	**12.00**				**24.75**
	Total (1)	**30.00**	**25.75**	**13.00**	**14.50**	**12.25**	**95.50**

Sl No	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Directors					
		Dr. K.B Agarwal	Shri J. N. Godbole	Shri Achintya Karati	Shri Suparas bhandari	Smt Deepa Gopalan Wadhwa	Total Amount
2	Non-Executive Directors	Smt Sushila Devi Singhania	Mr. Paul Heinz Hugentobler	Shri Sudhir Jalan	Shri K.N. Khandelwal	Shri R.K.Lohia	
	Fee for attending board committee meetings	1.25	2.00	1.25	6.00	0.25	10.75
	Commission	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50		38.00
	Others, please specify - Consultancy Services		107.96				107.96
	Total (2)	**10.75**	**119.46**	**10.75**	**15.50**	**12.50**	**156.71**
	Total (B)=(1+2)	**40.75**	**145.21**	**23.75**	**30.00**	**12.50**	**252.21**
	Total Managerial Remuneration A+B						
	Ceiling as per the Act 1% of the Profit						

Sl No	Name	Shri Ajay Kumar Saraogi	Shri Shambhu Singh	Shri Raghavpat Singhania	Shri Madhavkrishna Singhania
	Designation	President (C/A) & CFO	CS	COO (White)	COO (Grey)
	Gross salary				
1	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	2,92,15,616	61,57,782	1,62,04,773	1,26,26,202
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	32,400	21,600	13,41,164	32,400
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income- tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	
	Stock Option	-	-	-	-
2	Sweat Equity	-	-	-	-
3	Commission	-	-	-	-
4	- as % of profit	-	-	-	-
	- others, specify	-	-	-	-
	Others, please specify	-	-	-	-
5	**Total**	**2,92,48,016**	**61,79,382**	**1,75,45,937**	**1,26,58,602**

Remuneration is exclusive of EPF contribution by the Company.

VII PENALTIES/PUNISHMENT/COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES

Type	Section of the Companies Act	Brief Description	Penalty/Punishment/ Compounding fees imposed	Authority (RD/NCLT/ Court)	Appeall made if any (give details)
A. COMPANY					
Penalty					
Punishment					
Compounding					
B. DIRECTORS					
Penalty					
Punishment					
Compounding			NIL		
C. OTHER OFFICERS IN DEFAULT					
Penalty					
Punishment					
Compounding					

BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY REPORT 2019-20

SECTION A: GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPANY

1.	Corporate Identity Number (CIN):	L17229UP1994PLC017199
2.	Name of the Company	JK Cement Limited (JKCL)
3.	Registered Address	Kamla Tower, Kanpur – 208001, Uttar Pradesh, India
4.	Website	http://www.jkcement.com/
5.	Email id	shambhu.singh@jkcement.com
6.	Financial Year reported	FY 2019-20
7.	Sector(s) that the Company is engaged in (industrial activity code-wise)	

Industrial Group 1	Class	Sub Class	Description
374	3741	37410	Plaster of Paris
	3744	37440	Manufacturing of Cement and Cement related products
35	3551	35110	Primer

As per National Industrial Classification – Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation[1]

8.	List three key products / services that the Company manufactures / provides (as in balance sheet)	1. Grey Cement 2. White Cement 3. Wallmaxx 4. Gypsomaxx 5. Tilemaxx 6. Primaxx 7. Shieldmaxx
9.	Total number of locations where business activity is undertaken by the Company	
	i. Number of International Locations (Provide details of major 5)	Cement plant in Fujairah, UAE
	ii Number of National Locations	Head office in Kanpur, central marketing office in New Delhi and grey cement plants in Nimbahera, Mangrol and Gotan in Rajasthan, Muddapur in Karnataka and Grinding plant in Jharli, Haryana and Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh, White Cement plants in Gotan, Rajasthan and Wall putty in Gotan, Rajasthan and Katni, Madhya Pradesh.
10.	Markets served by the Company - Local / State / National / International	White Cement & White Cement Based Wall Putty – Pan India. Grey Cement sold in following states & UT - Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab & Chandigarh (UT), Rajasthan, Daman & Diu (UT), Dadar & Nagar Haveli (UT), Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh.

SECTION B: FINANCIAL DETAILS OF THE COMPANY (STANDALONE)

1.	Paid up capital (₹ Lacs)	7,726.83
2.	Total revenue from operations (₹ Lacs)	5,46,376.77
3.	Total profit after taxes (₹ Lacs)	40,037.59
4.	Total spending on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as percentage of profit after tax (%):	The Company's total spending on CSR is 2.63% of the average profit after taxes in the previous three (3) financial years
5.	List of activities in which expenditure in 4 has been incurred: (₹ Lacs)	1. Education 216.18 2. Community Welfare 324.08 3. Rural Infrastructure Development 364.44 4. Health & Livelihood 30.12

SECTION C: OTHER DETAILS

1. **Does the Company have any Subsidiary Company / Companies?**
   The Company has two (2) wholly owned subsidiaries - JK Cement (Fujairah) FZC, United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Jaykaycem (Central) Limited, India and step-down subsidiary - JK Cement Works (Fujairah) FZC in the Free Zone of Emirate of Fujairah, UAE. JK Cements Works (Fujairah) is also having a subsidiary J.K. White Cement (Africa) Ltd located in Africa.

2. **Do the Subsidiary Company / Companies participate in the BR Initiatives of the parent Company? If yes, then indicate the number of such subsidiary Company(s)?**
   No, none of the subsidiary company participates in the BR initiatives of JKCL.

3. **Do any other entity / entities (e.g. suppliers, distributors etc.) that the Company does business with, participate in the BR initiatives of the Company? If yes, then indicate the percentage of such entity/ entities?**
   No, none of the entity / entities with whom Company does business participates in the BR initiatives of the JKCL.

SECTION D: BR INFORMATION

1. **Details of Director / Directors responsible for BR:**

   a) Details of the Director / Directors responsible for implementation of the BR policy / policies:

Name	:	Shri Yadupati Singhania
Director Identification Number (DIN)	:	00050364
Designation	:	Managing Director

   b) Details of the BR Head:

Name	:	Shri Shambhu Singh
Designation	:	Company Secretary and Asst. Vice President (Legal)
Telephone no.	:	+91-512-2371478-81
E-mail id	:	shambhu.singh@jkcement.com

2. **Principle-wise (as per NVGs) BR Policy / policies (Reply in Y / N):**
   The National Voluntary Guidelines on Social, Environmental and Economic Responsibilities of Business (NVGs) released by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has adopted nine areas of Business Responsibility. These briefly are as under:

Principle 1	Businesses should conduct and govern themselves with Ethics, Transparency and Accountability
Principle 2	Businesses should provide goods and services that are safe and contribute to sustainability throughout their life cycle
Principle 3	Businesses should promote the well-being of all employees
Principle 4	Businesses should respect the interests of, and be responsive towards all stakeholders, especially those who are disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized
Principle 5	Businesses should respect and promote human rights
Principle 6	Businesses should respect, protect, and make efforts to restore the environment
Principle 7	Businesses, when engaged in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a responsible manner
Principle 8	Businesses should support inclusive growth and equitable development.
Principle 9	Businesses should engage with and provide value to their customers and consumers in a responsible manner

Sl. No.	Questions	Business Ethics P1	Product Responsi-bility P2	Well- be-ing of Em-ployees P3	Stake-holder Engage-ment P4	Human Rights P5	Environ-ment P6	Public Policy P7	CSR P8	Customer Relations P9
1.	Do you have a policy / policies for	Yes								
2.	Has the policy been formulated in consultation with the relevant stakeholders?	Yes, The Company policies and practices have been formulated after the consultation with different internal and external stakeholders relevant to the business								
3.	Does the policy conform to any national / international standards? If Yes, specify? (50 words)	Yes, Policies and practices meet application regulatory and best practices requirements as evaluated by the organization at the time of their formulation. The same are evaluated and updated from time to time as seen appropriate.								
4.	Has the policy being approved by the Board? If yes, has it been signed by MD / Owner / CEO / appropriate Board Director?	Yes								
5.	Does the Company have a specified committee of the Board/ Director / Official to oversee the implementation of the policy?	Yes, The Company has numerous Board level and other committees in place for looking after different aspects of the day to day business activities, including supervision over proper application and adherance to various company policies and practices.								
6.	Indicate the link for the policy to be viewed online? (A)	The policies can be accessed on company website: http://www.jkcement.com/								
7.	Has the policy been formally communicated to all relevant internal and external stakeholders? (B)	Yes, Policies and practices have been communicated to all relevant stakeholders as per their applicability.								
8.	Does the Company have in-house structure to implement the policy/ policies?	Yes								
9.	Does the Company have a grievance redressal mechanism related to the policy/policies to address stakeholders' grievances related to the policy/ policies? (50 words)	Yes, The Company has a Whistle Blower Policy with grievance redressal mechanism for stakeholders to raise their grievances.								
10.	Has the Company carried out independent audit / evaluation of the working of this policy by an internal or external agency?	Yes, Checks and balances are in place for ensuring strict compliance to various company policies and practices.								

(A) The following policies can be viewed on website http://www.jkcement.com/

1. Code of Conduct Policy
2. Dividend Distribution Policy
3. Internal Financial Control Policy
4. Archival Policy
5. Policy for determination of materiality of events information
6. Policy on preservation of documents and records
7. Policy on evaluation of performance of directors and the board
8. Policy for determining Material Subsidiaries
9. Insider Trading Policy 2015
10. Harassment Policy
11. CSR Policy
12. Related party Transaction Policy
13. Whistle Blower Policy

(B) Except policies listed above, all other policies are meant for internal employees and are available on the Company's intranet. All policies are periodically communicated to the relevant internal and external stakeholders.

(C) Any clarifications for grievances related to the policies are addressed by the respective leadership team member and if not addressed to satisfaction can be escalated to Company Secretary at shambhu.singh@jkcement.com

2a. If answer to S. No. 1 against any principle, is 'No', please explain why: (Tick up to 2 options)

Sl. No.	Questions	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
1.	The company has not understood the Principles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	The company is not at a stage where it finds itself in a position to formulate and implement the policies on specified principles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	The company does not have financial or manpower resources available for the task	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	It is planned to be done within next 6 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	It is planned to be done within the next 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Any other reason (please specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Governance related to BR:

A) Indicate the frequency with which the Board of Directors, Committee of the Board or CEO assess the BR performance of the Company. Within 3 months, 3-6 months, Annually, More than 1 year.

The Company evaluates sustainability performance annually.

B) Does the Company publish a BR or a Sustainability Report? What is the hyperlink for viewing this report? How frequently it is published?

Yes, the Company publishes its Sustainability Report annually in compliance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards. The report can be accessed through the given hyperlink: https://www.jkcement.com/sustainability_report.

SECTION E: PRINCIPLE-WISE PERFORMANCE

Principle 1: Ethics, Transparency and Accountability

1. Does the policy relating to ethics, bribery and corruption cover only the Company? Does it extend to the Group / Joint Ventures / Suppliers / Contractors / NGOs / Others?

The Company is guided by its Code of Conduct (CoC) ensuring all business activities are conducted in an ethical manner. Company has mechanisms in place for the employees to report to the management about unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the Company's code of conduct. The whistle blower policy help in reporting genuine concerns or grievances, if any.

To ensure ethical business conduct in all business activities, the Company extends its CoC to all employees at all level and its business partner viz. joint ventures, suppliers, contractors and others. The Code is available on the Company's website at this web address:https://www.jkcement.com/home

2. How many stakeholder complaints have been received in the past financial year and what percentage was satisfactorily resolved by the management? If so, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.

JKCL received 22 shareholder complaints during the FY 2019-20, while no complaints were pending from previous financial year. All the 22 complaints have been successfully resolved during the year.

Principle 2: Goods and services

1. List up to three of your products or services whose designs have incorporated social or environmental concerns, risks and/ or opportunities.

a. Cement (Grey & White)

b. Wallmaxx

c. Primaxx

d. Gysomaxx

e. Tilemaxx

The Company is committed to adopt sustainable practices as a socially and environmental responsible company. The Company follow precautionary approach to mitigate environmental impacts due to business activities. As a measure, the Company has also implemented a fully integrated Environmental, Health & Safety management system in all manufacturing plants, which are certified by the internationally recognised ISO-9001, ISO-14001, and OHSAS-18001 standards. Further, to improve operational efficiency, the Company has implemented Energy Management System (EnMS), ISO 50001.

2. **For each such product, provide the following details in respect of resource use (energy, water, raw material and so on) per unit of product (optional):**

   i. **Reduction during sourcing / production / distribution achieved since the previous year throughout the value chain**
   At JKCL, resource efficiency is given utmost importance. The resource efficiency is improved by optimising energy usage, waste utilisation in production processes and use of alternative fuel and raw materials. In this regard, the Company took various initiatives during the year for better operations and outcomes. We took initiatives towards energy conservation including optimising use of equipment.

   Our operations consume alternative materials like fly ash, pond ash, slag etc. which helps in conserving natural resources. Further, alternative fuels such as agrowaste, carbon black, fiber mass, plastic waste, liquid mixed waste and solid mixed waste are consumed in kiln firing thus substituting fossil fuels to some extent. We have nearly doubled our alternative fuels consumptions over the years. Further, the Company is continuously looking for ways to increase use of recycled water and reduce water consumption across our plant operations.

   ii. **Reduction during usage by consumers (energy, water) has been achieved since the previous year?**
   Cement as a product is used by diverse consumers for different purposes. Hence, it is not feasible to measure the usage (energy, water) by consumers.

3. **Does the Company have procedures in place for sustainable sourcing (including transportation)?**

   (a) **If yes, what percentage of your inputs was sourced sustainably? Besides, provide details thereof in about 50 words or so.**
   Yes, the Company seeks to engage in long-term relationships with the suppliers and understands its impact on supply chain. The Company has taken proactive steps in order to identify the most significant environmental and social challenges within its value chain. The manufacturing locations are closer to limestone mines which saves on transportation cost and time of the primary raw materials. At all manufacturing locations, company's code of conduct, human rights aspects, procedures and practices are strictly followed.

   The Company also encourages procurement through vendors who adopt sustainable practices. JKCL also follows a procedure to screen transport providers based on parameters like newer vehicles, pollution certificates, etc. Further, the Company is also making dispatches of our end products as well as inter unit transfer of clinker through rail mode.

4. **Has the Company taken any steps to procure goods and services from local and small producers, including communities surrounding their place of work? (a) If yes, what steps have been taken to improve the capacity and capability of local and small vendors?**
   JKCL has been significantly contributing towards country's economy by providing employment opportunities for local community. JKCL has been procuring goods and availing services from nearby local vendors. To improve the capability of vendors, JKCL organises periodic vendor meet and capacity building trainings. The Company also prefers to source our raw materials, spares and equipment locally i.e. within India. Only in exception nal cases, wherein our expectations are not met within the local market or due to lack of availability of required product or services, we procure from outside India.

5. **Does the Company have a mechanism to recycle products and waste? If yes, what is the percentage of recycling them (separately as <5%, 5-10%, >10%)? Besides, provide details thereof in about 50 words or so.**
   JKCL has mechanisms in place to recycle industrial by products as well as waste generated. For example; Fly ash generated from captive power plant during power generation is utilised in blended cements. JKCL is also increasing consumption of alternative fuels and raw materials in its production processes and have nearly doubled its alternative fuels consumption over the years. Going forward, in addition to current initiatives, JKCL is focussing on ways to co-processing solid waste generated internally as well as externally.

Principle 3: Businesses should promote the well-being of all employees

1. **Please indicate the total number of employees:**
   Number of permanent employees: 3,678 (as on 31st March, 2020)

2. **Please indicate the total number of employees hired on temporary / contractual / casual basis**

Category of employees	No of employees
Sub-contracted employees	2,696

3. **Please indicate the number of permanent women employees:**
   Number of permanent women employees: 63 (as on 31st March, 2020)

4. Please indicate the number of permanent employees with disabilities:

Number of permanent employees with disabilities: 6 (as on 31st March, 2020)

5. Do you have an employee association that is recognised by the Management?

The Company has recognised trade unions at our manufacturing plants viz. Gotan, Nimbahera and Mangrol which are recognised by the Management.

6. What percentage of your permanent employees is member of this recognised employee association?

At JK Cement, none of our permanent employees are part of the recognised trade unions at manufacturing plants. However, at Gotan, Mangrol and Nimbahera, 100%, 29% and 13% of our workers respectively, are members of recognised employee associations.

7. Please indicate the number of complaints relating to child labour, forced labour, involuntary labour, sexual harassment in the last financial year and pending as on the end of the financial year.

S. No.	Category	No of complaints filed during the financial year	No. of complaints pending as on end of the financial year
1	Child Labour	Nil	Nil
2	Forced Labour	Nil	Nil
3	Involuntary Labour	Nil	Nil
4	Sexual Harassment	Nil	Nil

8. What percentage of your under-mentioned employees were given safety & skill up-gradation training in the last year?

S. No	Category	Nimbahera	Mangrol	Jharli	Aligarh	Muddapur	Gotan	Katni
a	Permanent employees	55%	52%	94%	100%	93%	100%	100%
b	Permanent women employees	75%	71%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%
c	Casual / Temporary/ Contractual employees	100%	100%	67%	0%	55%	100%	100%
d	Employees with disabilities	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%

Principle 4: Stakeholders

1. Has the Company mapped its internal and external stakeholders? Yes / No

Yes, JKCL has mapped its internal and external stakeholders as part of the sustainability reporting process.

2. Out of the above, has the Company identified the disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalised stakeholders?

Yes, the company has identified disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalised stakeholders in and around areas of its significant operations and is actively working towards their inclusive growth as part of company's CSR efforts.

3. Are there any special initiatives undertaken by the Company to engage with the disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalised stakeholders? If so, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.

Yes, all CSR intervention of the Company are mapped to engage with disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalised stakeholders. The Company has taken different initiatives in diverse areas viz. education, community hygiene, infrastructure development, livelihood support and vocational training and skill development. JKCL has been instrumental in the development of neighbouring communities. Further, the Company also has CSR policy which reflects the objective of economic and social development to create a positive impact.

Principle 5: Human rights

1. Does the policy of the Company on human rights cover only the Company or extend to the Group / Joint Ventures / Suppliers / Contractors / NGOs / Others?

All human rights aspects are covered under Company's Code of Conduct, Harassment and Whistle blower policies as well as in various human resource practices/policies.

2. How many stakeholder complaints have been received in the past financial year and what percent was satisfactorily resolved by the Management?

JKCL received 22 shareholder complaints during the FY 2019-20, while no complaints were pending from previous financial year. All the 22 complaints have been successfully resolved during the year.

Principle 6: Environment

1. Do the policies related to Principle 6 cover only the Company or extends to the Group / Joint Ventures / Suppliers / Contractors / NGOs / Others?

The Company's Environment Policy, pertaining to Principle 6, extends to cover all stakeholders viz. employees, contactors and other business partners.

2. Does the Company have strategies / initiatives to address global environmental issues, such as climate change, global warming, and others? If yes, please give hyperlink for webpage etc.

Yes, the Company is committed to reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emissions and has taken several initiatives to achieve reduction of GHG emissions:

1. Alternative fuel and raw materials (AFR);
2. Process optimisation - Improving output and efficiency, optimisation & downsizing

equipment, improving heat utilisation and minimising losses;

3. Installation of Variable Frequency Drive (VFD);
4. Installation of energy efficient equipment;
5. Clinker substitution by making blended cements;
6. Waste heat recovery (WHR);
7. Adopting newer technologies;
8. Renewable power installations i.e. Solar power plants.
9. Purchase of Wind and solar power

The information is available on our webpage: https://www.jkcement.com/sustainability_report

3. Does the Company identify and assess potential environmental risks? Y/N

Yes, the Company is committed to mitigate environmental risk. In view of this, the Company has a mechanism to identify and assess potential environmental risks at plant level as well as corporate level. JKCL has also implemented a fully integrated EHS management system at all manufacturing plants. In addition, JKCL regularly conducts EHS management system audits by third-party certification agencies to maintain the requirements of global standards.

4. Does the Company have any project related to Clean Development Mechanism? If so, provide details thereof in about 50 words or so. Besides, if yes, mention whether any environmental compliance report is filed?

No, the Company does not have any project related to Clean Development Mechanism

5. Has the Company undertaken any other initiatives on clean technology, energy efficiency, renewable energy etc. Y/N? If yes, please give hyperlink to web page etc.

Over the years, JKCL has taken numerous initiatives from clean and green technology perspective. Power generating capacity from waste heat recovery of JKCL stands at 23.20 MW capacity which is forms roughly 18.45% of the total captive power generation. In the FY 2018-19, 128,491 MWH of power was generated using waste heat recovery thus contributing to reduction in the carbon footprint of the company. Further in line with our continuous efforts to shift with renewable energy, the company has consumed 27,710 MWH of solar and wind power. Going forward, JKCL is focused to increase its renewable power source share in its energy mix.

6. Are the emissions/waste generated by the Company within the permissible limits given by CPCB/SPCB for the financial year being reported?

Yes, the emissions/waste generated by the Company was all within the permissible limits given by CPCB/SPCB.

7. Number of show cause / legal notices received from CPCB / SPCB, which are pending (i.e. not resolved to satisfaction) as at the end of the financial year.

No, the Company has not received any legal notice from CPCB / SPCB during the financial year.

Principle 7: Policy Advocacy

1. Is your Company a member of any trade and chambers or association? If yes, name only those major ones that your business deals with

Yes, the Company is member of:

1. JK Organisation
2. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)
3. Cement Manufacturer's Association (CMA)

2. Have you advocated / lobbied through the above associations for the advancement or improvement of public good? Yes / No; if yes, specify the broad areas (drop box: governance and administration, economic reforms, inclusive development polices, energy security, water, food, security, sustainable business principles and others).

No, JKCL have not advocated or lobbied through any associations for the advancement or improvement of public good.

Principle 8: Inclusive Growth

1. Does the Company have specified programmes / initiatives / projects in pursuit of the policy related to Principle 8? If yes, provide details thereof.

Yes, the Company has specific programs / initiatives / projects in pursuance of its CSR policy. CSR policy is the continuing commitment of JKCL to behave ethically and contribute to the economic development of the local community and society at large.

The Company has been a catalyst in the development of local communities. JKCL follows a strategy to extend its outreach and touch lives in different ways. JKCL contributes to raising the standard of living of nearby communities and works relentlessly year after year with a motive of 'give back to the society' with its well-planned and carefully executed CSR activities.

2. Are the programmes / projects undertaken through in-house team / own foundation / external NGO / government structures / any other organisation?

The Company implements CSR projects through in-house CSR Department along with the support of external stakeholders such as NGOs or Government institutions. JKCL also has a Board level Committee to assist the Board in monitoring and observing CSR practices of Corporate Governance at all levels and provide remedial measures wherever necessary.

3. **Have you done any impact assessment of your initiative?**
   JKCL regularly engages with local community members as part of its stakeholder engagement exercise, during which community need assessment and discussions regarding the impact of the ongoing projects are also analysed and complied. These allow JKCL to gaze the impact of its ongoing initiatives and design / modify future engagements to better assess the needs of the communities.

4. **What is the Company's direct contribution to community development projects? Provide the amount in ₹ and the details of the projects undertaken?**
   The Company spent an amount of ₹ 934.83 Lacs on development projects in FY 2019-20. This represents 2.63% of the average profit after taxes in the previous three (3) financial years.

CSR Initiatives (FY 2019-20)	Total Expenditure (in ₹ Lacs)
Education	216.18
Community Welfare	324.08
Rural Infrastructure Development	364.44
Health & Livelihood	30.12
Total	**934.83**

5. **Have you taken steps to ensure that this community development initiative is successfully adopted by the community? Please explain in around 50 words.**
   The Company regularly engages with local community members to gauge the impact of its ongoing CSR initiatives. All projects are monitored on a quarterly basis. JKCL continuously seeks for methods to improve its CSR interventions and bring a remarkable change.

Principle 9: Customers

1. **What percentage of customer complaints/ consumer cases is pending, as at the end of financial year?**
   A total of 1,578 complaints were received from customers in FY 2019-20, out of which 13 complaints were pending as of 31st March, 2020 mainly due to nationwide lockdown.

2. **Does the Company display product information on the product label, over and above what is mandated as per local laws? Yes / No / N.A. / Remarks (additional information).**
   Yes, the Company displays all information as mandated by the regulations to ensure full compliance with relevant laws.

3. **Is there any case filed by any stakeholder against the Company regarding unfair trade practices, irresponsible advertising and / or anti-competitive behaviour during the last five years and pending as at the end of the financial year? If so, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.**

Particulars	Remarks/Status
The Competition Commission of India (CCI) vide its order dated 31.8.2016 imposed a penalty of ₹ 12,854 Lacs on the company. The appeal was heard whereupon National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) vide order dated 25.07.2018 upheld CCI's order	The Company has filed statutory appeal before Honourable Supreme Court which vide its order dated 5.10.2018 had admitted the appeal & directed that the interim order of stay passed by the tribunal in this matter will continue for the time being. The company backed by legal opinion believes that it is good case and accordingly no provision has been made in the accounts.
In a separate matter, CCI imposed penalty of ₹ 928 Lacs vide order dated 19.1.2017 for alleged contravention of provision of Competition Act, 2002 by the Company.	On Company's appeal, NCLAT has stayed the operation of CCI's order. The matter is pending for hearing before NCLAT. Based on Legal opinion, the Company believes that it has a good case and accordingly, no provision has been made in the accounts.

4. **Did your Company carry out any consumer survey / consumer satisfaction trends?**
   The Company carries out consumer survey and satisfaction survey from time to time based on commercial needs.

1. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

1.1 Company's philosophy on Code of Corporate Governance

At J.K. Cement ('JK'), we view corporate governance in its widest sense, almost like trusteeship, integrity, transparency, accountability and compliance with laws which are the columns of good governance are cemented in the Company's business practices to ensure ethical and responsible leadership both at the Board and at the Management Level. The Company's philosophy on Corporate Governance is to enhance the long-term economic value of the Company, sustainable return to its stakeholders i.e. the society at large by adopting best corporate practices in fair and transparent manner by aligning interest of the Company with that of its shareholders/other key stakeholders. Corporate Governance is not merely compliance and not simply creating checks and balances, it is an ongoing measure of superior delivery of Company's objects with a view to translate opportunities into reality. This, together with meaningful CSR activities and sustainable development policies followed by the Company, has enabled your Company to earn trust and goodwill of its investors, business partners, employees and the communities in which it operates. In so far as compliance with the requirements of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ('Listing Regulations') as amended in 2018 is concerned, your Company is in full compliance with the norms and disclosures that have to be made.

1.2 Governance Structure

JK's Governance structure broadly comprises the Board of Directors and the Committees of the Board at the apex level and the Management structure at the operational level. This layered structure brings about a harmonious blend in governance as the Board sets the overall corporate objectives and gives direction and freedom to the Management to achieve these corporate objectives within a given framework, thereby bringing about an enabling environment for value creation through sustainable profitable growth.

2. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The JK Board plays a pivotal role in ensuring that the Company runs on sound and that its resources are utilized for creating sustainable growth and societal wealth. The Board operates within the framework of a well-defined responsibility matrix which enables it to discharge its fiduciary duties of safeguarding the interest of the Company; ensuring fairness in the decision making process, integrity and transparency in the Company's dealing with its Members and other stakeholders.

Committee of Directors

With a view to have a more focused attention on various facets of business and for better accountability, the Board has constituted the various committees viz. Audit Committee, Stakeholders' Relationship Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, Risk Management Committee and Committee of Directors. Each of these Committees has been mandated to operate within a given framework.

Management Structure

Management Structure for running the business of the Company as a whole is in place with appropriate delegation of powers and responsibilities. The Managing Director is in overall control and responsible for the day-to-day working of the Company. He gives strategic directions, lays down policy guidelines and ensures implementation of the decisions of the Board of Directors and its various Committees.

Board of Directors

(i) Composition of the Board

At J.K. Cement Ltd., the Board is headed by its Managing Director, Shri Yadupati Singhania. The Independent Directors on the Board are experienced, competent and highly reputed persons from their respective fields. The Independent Directors take active part at the Board and Committee Meetings, which adds vision, strategic direction and value in the decision making process of the Board of Directors.

The composition of the Board of Directors is given herein below:

- One Promoter, Executive, Non-Independent Director,
- Four Non-Executive, Non-Independent Directors,
- Seven Non-Executive, Independent Directors.

(ii) Attendance of each Director at the Board Meetings and last Annual General Meeting

The Board meets at least once a quarter to review the quarterly financial results and operations of your Company etc. In addition, the Board also meets as and when necessary to address specific issues relating to the business of your Company. During the financial year ended 31st March, 2020 five Board Meetings were held on (1) 18.05.2019 (2) 03.08.2019 (3) 9.11.2019 (4) 8.02.2020 and (5) 28.02.2020. The attendance of each Director at Board Meetings and at the 25th Annual General Meeting (AGM) was as under:

S. No.	Name of Director	No. of Board Meetings Attended	Attendance at 25th AGM
1	Shri Yadupati Singhania	2	NO
2	Shri A. Karati	4	YES
3	Shri J.N. Godbole	4	NO
4	Dr. K.B. Agarwal	5	YES
5	Shri K.N. Khandelwal	5	YES
6	Mr. Paul Heinz Hugentobler	4	YES
7	Shri Suparas Bhandari	5	YES
8	Smt. Sushila Devi Singhania	2	NO
9	Shri Deepa Gopalan Wadhwa	4	NO
10	Shri Sudhir Jalan	2	N.A.
11	Shri Saurabh Chandra	5	YES
12	Shri Ashok Sinha	4	YES

*Shri Raj Kumar Lohia ceased to be Director w.e.f 3.8.2019

** Shri Sudhir Jalan was appointed w.e.f 17.12.2019 as Non Executive Non Independent Director through Postal Ballot.

(iii) The number of Directorships on the Board and Board Committees of other companies, of which the Directors are members / Chairman is given as under:

Sl.No.	Name of Director	Category	Relationship interse Director	No. of other Directorship	No. of Board committees (other than JK Cement Ltd.) In which		Name of Listed Company (ies) (other than JK Cement Ltd.)
					Chairman	Member	
1.	Shri Yadupati Singhania	Executive, Non – Independent	Smt. Sushila Devi Singhania	7	-	-	-
2.	Shri Achintya Karati	Non- Executive, Independent	-	6	4	4	1. Sangam (India) Ltd. 2. Jay Bharat Maruti Ltd. 3. Delton Cables Ltd. 4. Shyam Telcom Ltd. 5. Uflex Ltd.
3.	Smt. Sushila Devi Singhania	Non- Executive, Non- Independent	Shri Yadupati Singhania and Shri Sudhir Jalan	1	-	-	-
4.	Shri J.N. Godbole	Non- Executive, Independent	-	4	1	2	1. Emami Paper Mills Ltd. 2. Saurashtra Cement Ltd. 3. Kesar Terminals & Infrastructure Ltd.
5.	Dr. K.B. Agarwal	Non-Executive, Independent	-	4	2	2	1. Key Corp Ltd. 2. Jaykay Enterprises Ltd.
6.	Shri K.N. Khandelwal	Non-Executive, Non- Independent	-	1	-	2	Khandelwal Extraction Ltd.
7.	Shri Suparas Bhandari	Non-Executive, Independent	-	1	-	2	LT Foods Ltd.
8.	Mr. Paul Heinz Hugentobler	Non-Executive, Non- Independent	-	1	-	1	-
9.	Shri. R.K. Lohia Ceased w.e.f 03.08.2019)	Non- Executive, Independent	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10.	Smt. Deepa Gopalan Wadhwa	Non- Executive, Independent	-	4	-	-	1. JK Paper Limited 2. Bengal & Assam Company Limited 3. Mindtree Limited
11.	Shri Ashok Sinha	Non- Executive, Independent	-	6	5	1	1. Cipla Limited 2. The Tata Power Company Limited

Sl.No.	Name of Director	Category	Relationship interse Director	No. of other Directorship	No. of Board committees (other than JK Cement Ltd.) In which		Name of Listed Company (ies) (other than JK Cement Ltd.)
					Chairman	Member	
12.	Shri Saurabh Chandra	Non- Executive, Independent	-	2	-	1	Multi Commodity Exchange of India limited
13.	Shri Sudhir Jalan	Non- Executive, Non- Independent	Smt. Sushila Devi Singhania	6	-	1	-

@ Directorships on all public limited companies, whether listed or not, has been included and all other companies including private limited companies, foreign companies and companies under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been excluded.

** Chairmanship/ Membership of the Audit Committee and the Stakeholders Relationship Committee has been considered.

Note: None of the Director is acting as Director in more than 10 Public Limited Companies or acts as an Independent Director in more than 7 Listed Companies. Further, none of the Director acts as a member of more than 10 committees or acts as a Chairman of more than 5 committees across all Public Limited Companies in which he is a Director.

(iv) Non-Executive Directors' Compensation and Disclosure

Apart from sitting fees paid to the Non-Executive Independent and Non-Independent Directors (except Managing Director) for attending Board/ Committee meetings, Commission was paid during the year details of which are given separately in this report. Further, for the expert advisory/consultancy services rendered by Mr. Paul Heinz Hugentobler, Director Consultancy fee has been paid. No transaction has been made with Non-Executive Independent Directors vis-à-vis your Company.

(v) Other provisions as to Board and Committees

Your Company's Board plays a pivotal role in ensuring good governance and functioning of your Company. The Directors are professionals, have expertise in their respective functional areas and bring a wide range of skills and experience to the Board and their foresight helps in decision making process.

The Board has unfettered and complete access to any information with your Company. Members of the Board have complete freedom to express their views on agenda items and discussions at Board level are taken after due deliberations and full transparency. The Board provides direction and exercises appropriate control to ensure that your Company is managed in a manner that fulfills stakeholder's aspirations and societal expectations.

The matters placed before the Board as required under Listing Regulations inter alia includes:

A. Annual operating plans and budgets and any updates.

B. Capital budgets and any updates.

C. Quarterly results for the listed entity and its operating divisions or business segments.

D. Minutes of meetings of Audit Committee and other Committees of the Board of Directors.

E. The information on recruitment and remuneration of Senior Officials just below the level of Board of Directors, including appointment or removal of Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officers and the Company Secretary.

F. Show cause, demand, prosecution notices and penalty notices, which are materially important.

G. Fatal or serious accidents, dangerous occurrences, any material effluent or pollution problems.

H. Any material default in financial obligations to and by the listed entity, or substantial non- payment for goods sold by the listed entity.

I. Any issue, which involves possible public or product liability claims of substantial nature, including any judgment or order which, may have passed strictures on the conduct of the listed entity or taken an adverse view regarding another enterprise that may have negative implications on the listed entity.

J. Details of any joint venture or collaboration agreement.

K. Transaction that involves substantial payment towards goodwill, brand equity, or intellectual property.

L. Significant labour problems and their proposed solutions. Any significant development in Human Resources/ Industrial Relations front like signing of wage agreement, implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme etc.

M. Sale of investments, subsidiaries, assets, impairment of assets which are material in nature and not in normal course of business.

N. Quarterly details of foreign exchange exposures and the steps taken by management to limit the risks of adverse exchange rate movement, if material.

O. Non- compliance of any regulatory statutory or listing requirements and shareholders service such as non-payment of dividend, delay in share transfer etc.

Board Training and Induction

At the time of appointing a Director, a formal letter of appointment is given to him and/or agreement is executed, which inter alia explains the role, function, duties and responsibilities expected of him as a Director of the Company. The Director is also explained in detail the compliances required from him/her under the Companies Act, Regulation 25(7) of the Listing Regulations and other relevant regulations and his affirmation taken with respect to the same.

Meetings of Independent Directors

The Company's Independent Directors meet at least once in every financial year without the presence of Non-Independent Directors and management personnel inter alia to:

- Review the performance of Non- Independent Directors and the Board as a whole,
- Review the performance of the Managing Director of the Company, taking into account the views of Non-Executive Directors,
- Assess the quality, quantity and timeliness of flow of information between the Company's management and the Board that is necessary for the Board to effectively and reasonably perform their duties.

During the year under review, the Independent Directors met on 8.2.2020 without the presence of Non Independent Directors and management personnel to discuss the aforesaid issues.

Performance Evaluation of Independent Directors

The Board evaluates the performance of Independent Directors and recommends commission payable to them based on their commitment towards attending the meetings of the Board/Committees, contribution and attention to the affairs of the Company and their overall performance apart from sitting fees paid for each Board and Committee Meetings attended by them.

Familiarization Program for Director

On appointment, the concerned Director is issued a Letter of Appointment setting out in detail and/or agreement is executed interalia elaborating the terms of appointment, duties, responsibilities and expected time commitments. Each newly appointed Independent Director is taken through an induction and familiarization program including the presentation and interactive session with the Managing Director and other Functional Heads on the Company's manufacturing, marketing, finance and other important aspects. The Company Secretary briefs the Director about their legal and regulatory responsibilities as a Director. The program also includes visit to the plant to familiarize them with all facets of cement manufacturing. On the matters of specialized nature, the Company engages outside experts/consultants for presentation and discussion with the Board members.

Meeting, Agenda and Proceeding of Board Meeting

- **Agenda:** All the meetings are conducted as per well designed and structured agenda and in line with the compliance requirement under the Companies Act, 2013, Rules framed thereunder and applicable Secretarial Standards prescribed by ICSI. All the agenda items are backed by necessary supporting information and documents (except for the critical price sensitive information, which is circulated separately or placed at the meeting) to enable the Board to take informed decisions. Agenda also includes minutes of the earlier meetings. Additional agenda items in the form of "Other Business" are included with the permission of the Chairman. Agenda papers are circulated at least seven days prior to the Meeting. In addition, for any business exigencies, the resolutions are passed by circulation and later placed at the subsequent Board/Committee Meeting for ratification/approval.
- **Invitees & Proceedings:** Apart from the Board members, the Company Secretary, the CFO, Chief Operating Officers are attending all Board Meetings. Business Heads are invited to attend the Board Meetings when required. Other senior management executives are invited as and when necessary, to provide additional inputs for the items being discussed by the Board. The CFO briefs on the quarterly and annual operating & financial performance and on annual operating & capex budget. The Managing Director, the CFO and other senior executives briefs on capex proposals & progress, operational health & safety, marketing & cement industry scenario and other business issues. The Chairman of various Board Committees brief the Board on all the important matters discussed & decided at their respective committee meetings, which are generally held prior to the Board Meeting.
- Post Meeting Action: Post meetings, all important decisions taken at the meeting are communicated to the Stock Exchanges, concerned officials and departments. Action Taken Report is prepared and reviewed periodically by the Managing Director, CFO and Company Secretary for the action taken/pending to be taken.

- **Support and Role of Company Secretary:** The Company Secretary is responsible for convening the Board and Committee Meetings, preparation and distribution of Agenda and other documents and recording of the Minutes of the meetings. He acts as interface between the Board and Management and provides required assistance and assurance to the Board and the Management on compliance and governance aspects. Mr. Shambhu Singh, Company Secretary is the Compliance Officer for complying with the provisions of the Securities Laws.

Directors' Profile

The brief profile of each Director as at the year end is given below

Mr. Yadupati Singhania aged about 66 years Managing Director (B. Tech from IIT, Kanpur)

Yadupati Singhania is the Managing Director of our Company, and has been associated with cement business since 1975. He holds a Bachelor of Technology degree from the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur. He is also a chief patron of Merchants Chamber of Uttar Pradesh and Kuladhipati of Dayanand Siksha Sansthan. Besides, being Chairman of the Board of Governors of Dr. Gaur Hari Singhania Institute of Management & Research, he is also President of Kanpur Productivity Council. He is presently the Vice President of J.K. Organisation, President of Uttar Pradesh Cricket Association and Chairman of Employers Association of Northern India. He is also involved with various Educational and Social Organisations in the city of Kanpur like Juhari Devi Girls College, Kailashpat Singhania Sports Foundation, Agrawal Sabha etc.

Smt. Sushila Devi Singhania aged about 84 years Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director (Graduate of Arts)

Sushila Devi Singhania is a Non-executive, Non-independent Director of our Company. She has been functioning as a Director of our Company since 26th July, 2014. She is also Director of Yadu International Limited. She is a member of managing committee of Seth Anandram Jaipuria School, Kanpur, President of Juari Devi Girls Inter College, Kanpur and President of Juari Devi Girls Post Graduate College, Kanpur. She has been actively associated with programs for welfare and upliftment of economically weaker sections, children and women and also with religious activities.

Mr. Sudhir Jalan, aged about 75, Non-Executive, Non Independent Director (Commerce Graduate and Master Degree in Business Administration)

Mr. Sudhir Jalan, is a Non-Executive, Non Independent Director of our Company. He holds Bachelor's Degree in Commerce and Master's Degree in Business Administration. He is premier businessman with business interest in diversified fields. He has been acting as Chairman and Managing Director of Meenakshi Tea Co. Ltd. and Director in various Public Limited and Private Limited Companies including Chairman in three companies. He was President of All India Management Association (AIMA) and International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) India. He served on the Board of Indian Institute of Management, Kolkata. He presided over Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, apex body of ICC India. He is Honorary Cousul General of Greece in Kolkata. He is also associated with a number of Charitable Institutions.

Mr. Achintya Karati aged about 74 years Non-Executive, Independent Director (Law Graduate from Calcutta University)

Achintya Karati is a Non-Executive, independent Director of our Company. He holds a Bachelor's Degree in Law from the Calcutta University. He served as the country head of Government and Institutions, NCDEX and has also worked as senior advisor to ICICI Securities Limited, and with ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited. He retired as the country head, Government and Institutional Solutions Group, ICICI Bank Limited in March, 2004. During his association with ICICI Limited, he served in various capacities, including as the Deputy Zonal Manager (North) and Head of Major Client Group (North). He has been associated with our Company since 2005.

Mr. Jayant Narayan Godbole aged about 75 years Non-Executive, Independent Director (B.Tech (Hons) from IIT Mumbai and holds Certificate in Financial Management)

Jayant Narayan Godbole is a Non-Executive, Independent Director of our Company. He holds a Bachelor's Degree in Technology (Honors) from the Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai and also holds a certificate in Financial Management. He has officiated as the Chairman and Managing Director of the Industrial Development Bank of India in 2005 and has also served as the Chairman of an empowered group working on the stabilization of the corporate debt restructuring mechanism in India.

Mr. K.N. Khandelwal aged about 75 years Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director (Commerce Graduate and a Chartered Accountant)

Kailash Nath Khandelwal is a Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director on our Board, and has been the Director of our Company since 2004 and presently discharging the function of Occupier of all manufacturing plants of the Company. He holds a Bachelor's Degree in Commerce from Agra University. He is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and a practicing Chartered Accountant. He has over 45 years of experience in the field of finance, accounts, and taxation. He has served as president (Finance and Accounts) of Jaykay Enterprises Limited (formerly J.K. Synthetics Limited).Commenced his career with J.K. Synthetics Limited in 1969.

Dr. K. B. Agarwal aged about 81 years
Non-Executive, Independent Director (Graduate of Law, PhD, ICWA and CS)
Krishna Behari Agarwal is a Non-Executive, Independent Director of our Company. He holds Post Graduate Degree in Commerce, Degree in Law and Ph.D. in Commerce. He is a Fellow of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India and Institute of Company Secretaries of India. He is experienced in the fields of finance, accounts and capital markets. He has served Merchants' Chamber of Uttar Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh Stock Exchange Association Limited as their President. He has been a member of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry of India.

Mr. Paul Heinz Hugentobler aged about 71 years
Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director (Civil Engineer & Degree in Economic Science)
Paul Heinz Hugentobler is a Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director of our Company. He graduated in civil engineering from Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich and also has a degree in economic science from the Graduate School of Economics and Business of St. Gallen. He has served as the area manager for the Holcim Asia Pacific Region and was a member of the Holcim Executive Committee responsible for South Asia and ASEAN. He is also the Chairman of Siam City Cement Group having its operations in Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

Mr. Suparas Bhandari aged about 74 years
Non-Executive, Independent Director (Graduate of Science and Law)
Suparas Bhandari is a Non-Executive, Independent Director of our Company. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Science and a Bachelor's Degree in Law from the University of Jodhpur. He is the founder Chairman and Managing Director of Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited and has served as the General Manager of Oriental Insurance Company of India Limited and as the Assistant General Manager of United India Insurance Company Limited.

Mrs. Deepa Gopalan Wadhwa aged about 64 years
Non-Executive, Independent Director
Mrs. Deepa Gopalan Wadhwa, has 36 years of Indian Foreign Service (IFS) career behind her. She joined IFS in 1979 and retired in December, 2015. She has served in the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, Indian Council for Cultural Relations and International Labour Organization. She has served as Ambassador of India to Japan (from 2012-2015), Qatar (from 2009-2012) and Sweden (from 2005-2009). She was concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Latvia (from Stockholm) and Republic of the Marshall Islands (from Tokyo). During her career she has also held other significant assignments in Geneva, Hong Kong, China and the Netherlands in between 1981 to 1987 and 1989 to 1998 and in the Ministry of External Affairs from 1987-1989 and 1999-2005. Important issues and subjects handled by her are India's relations and strategic policies concerning Pakistan, China, the GCC, Japan, EU and the UN. In the context of the UN she has dealt specifically with issues of global significance such as Climate Change, Sustainable Development, Disarmament and Human Rights. In the context of India's economic priorities she has vast experience in the promotion of Indian interests in the areas of trade, technology, investment and energy security during her postings in Europe, the GCC and Japan. Mrs. Wadhwa is currently co-chair of the India-Japan Partnership Forum located in FICCI, Member Governing Council of the Institute of China Studies and serves as Independent Director on the Boards of a few companies.

Mr Saurabh Chandra aged about 65 years
Non-Executive, Independent Director (B.Tech from IIT, Kanpur)

Mr. Saurabh Chandra is a Non-Executive, Independent Director of our Company. He holds a Bachelor's Degree from the IIT, Kanpur (First with Distinction). He has retired as Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Govt. of India and prior thereto he served as Secretary in the DIPP, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Currently he is serving as Public Interest Director and Chairman of the Governing Board of Multi Commodity Exchange of India Limited and an Independent Director on the Boards of SBI Pension Funds Pvt. Ltd., Usha Breco Limited and Vacmet India Limited. He possess experience in formulation and implementation of policies in multiple areas and sectors, such as oil and gas, industry & manufacturing, foreign direct investment, intellectual property, and disinvestment including strategic sales. During his tenure as Secretary, DIPP major reforms were initiated in the FDI policy and intellectual policy regime, while implementation of the National Manufacturing Policy started in the right earnest. Deregulation of diesel prices, launching of PAHAL Scheme, Give Up campaign and work on the Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy, Discovered Small Fields Policy and the National Gas Grid were initiated during his tenure as Secretary, Petroleum.

Mr Ashok Sinha aged about 68 years
Non-Executive, Independent Director (B.Tech from IIT, Kanpur and PGDBM from the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bangalore, with specialisation in Finance)

Mr. Ashok Sinha is Non-Executive, Independent Director in our Company. He holds Bachelor's Degree in Electrical Engineering from the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur (1973) and PGDBM from the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bangalore, with specialisation in Finance (1977). He has been conferred the Distinguished Alumnus Award from both IIT, Kanpur and IIM, Bangalore. He has a wealth of experience, competencies and expertise from his leadership journey as the Chairman and Managing Director of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL), which is present across the entire value chain with activities covering exploration and production, refining and marketing oil and gas products. He spent 33 years in BPCL, where he served on the Board of BPCL for 15 years - first as Director (Finance) for 10 years from 1996 and then as its Chairman and Managing Director for 5 years from August 2005. He has been conferred with the India Chief Financial Officer Award 2001 for Information and Knowledge Management by the Economic Intelligence Unit (EIU) India and American Express. He received award from TMG (Technology Media Group) for Customer Management. Since 2011, he has served on the Boards of Petronet LNG Ltd., CMC Ltd. (erstwhile subsidiary of Tata Consultancy Services Ltd.), four subsidiaries of Vodafone India Ltd., Tata Advanced Systems Ltd., Tata Lockheed Martin Aerostructures, and Nova Integrated Systems. Currently, he is serving as Independent Director on the Board of Cipla Ltd., Axis Asset Management Co., You Broadband India Ltd, Air Asia India Ltd. and Tata Power Co. Ltd.

- **It is confirmed that in the opinion of the Board, all the Independent Directors are in compliance with the provisions of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as amended from time to time and are Independent of the management.**
- **During the FY 2019-20, Shri Raj Kumar Lohia, Non-executive Independent Director has ceased from Directorship, due to members not carrying out resolution with requisite Majority in Annual General Meeting, w.e.f. 03.08.2019. He was appointed on 30.09.2014 for a period of five years**

- **Skills/expertise/competence identified by the Board of Directors**

Sl. No.	Name of Directors	Age	Category	Qualification	Experience/expertise
1.	Shri Yadupati Singhania	66	Whole Time/ Executive Director	B.Tech form IIT, Kanpur	45 years' experience in Cement Industry.
2.	Shri Kailash Nath Khandelwal	75	Non-Executive Non-Independent Director	FCA, B.com from Agra University	More than 45 years of experience in the field of Finance, Accounts and Taxation.
3.	Dr K.B. Agarwal	81	Non-Executive Independent Director	Graduate of LAW, PhD, ICWA and CS	Vast experience in the field of finance, accounts and Capital Markets.
4.	Mr. Paul H. Hugentobler	71	Non-Executive Non-Independent Director	Graduated in Civil Engineering from Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Degree in Economic Science from the Graduate School of Economics and Business of St. Gallen.	Experience of Cement Industry.
5.	Smt. Sushila Devi Singhania	84	Non-Executive Non-Independent Director	Graduate of Arts	Education and Philanthropy
6.	Shri Achintya Karati	74	Non-Executive Independent Director	Graduate of Law	Vast experience in the field of banking and finance.
7.	Shri Suparas Bhandari	74	Non-Executive Independent Director	Bachelor degree in Science and Bachelor degree in Law	Vast experience in Insurance sector.
8.	Shri J.N Godbole	75	Non-Executive Independent Director	B.Tech from IIT, Mumbai and holds certificate in Financial Management	Experience in Banking and Finance
9.	Smt. Deepa Gopalan Wadhwa	64	Non-Executive Independent Director	Rtd. IFS	Vast Experience in Indian Foreign Service (IFS)
10.	Shri Saurabh Chandra	65	Non-Executive Independent Director	B.Tech from the IIT, Kanpur, retired as Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Govt. of India	Experience in formulation and implementation of policies in multiple areas and sectors, such as oil and gas, industry & manufacturing, FDI, intellectual property, and disinvestment including strategic sales

Sl. No.	Name of Directors	Age	Category	Qualification	Experience/expertise
11.	Shri Ashok Sinha	68	Non-Executive Independent Director	B.Tech. degree in Electrical Engineering,(IIT) Kanpur and PGDBM (IIM), Bangalore, with specialisation in Finance	Served as as the Chairman and M.D. of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL)
12.	Shri Sudhir Jalan	75	Non-Executive Non-Independent Director	Commerce Graduate and Master in Business Administration	Business

3 AUDIT COMMITTEE

(i) Broad Terms of Reference

The Audit Committee reviews the matters falling in its terms of reference and addresses larger issues and examines those facts that could be of vital concerns to the Company. The terms of reference of the Audit Committee constituted by the Board in terms of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Corporate Governance Code as prescribed under Listing Regulations, which broadly includes matters pertaining to adequacy of internal control systems, review of financial reporting process, discussion of financial results, interaction with auditors, appointment and remuneration of auditors, adequacy of disclosures and other relevant matters. The role of the audit committee shall include the following:

1. overseeing of the listed entity's financial reporting process and the disclosure of its financial information to ensure that the financial statement is correct, sufficient and credible;
2. recommendation for appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of auditors of the listed entity;
3. approval of payment to statutory auditors for any other services rendered by the statutory auditors;
4. reviewing with the management, the annual financial statements and auditor's report thereon before submission to the Board for Approval, with particular reference to

a. matters required to be included in the director's responsibility statement to be included in the Board's Report in terms of sub-section (5) of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013;

b. changes if any, in accounting policies and practices and reasons for the same;

c. major accounting entries involving estimates based on the exercise of judgment by management

d. significant adjustments made in the financial statements arising out of audit findings;

e. compliance with listing and other legal requirements relating to financial statements;

f. disclosure of any related party transactions;

g. modified opinion (s) in the draft audit report;

5. reviewing with the management, the quarterly financial statements before submission to the board for approval;
6. reviewing with the management, the statement of uses/application of funds raised through an issue (public issue, rights issue, preferential issue, NCD etc.), the statement of funds utilized for purposes other than those stated in the offer document/prospectus/ notice/ Information Memorandum and the report submitted by the monitoring agency monitoring the utilization of proceeds of a public or rights issue and making appropriate recommendations to the board to take up steps in this matter;
7. reviewing and monitoring the auditor's independence and performance and effectiveness of audit process;
8. approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the listed entity with related parties;
9. scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments;
10. valuation of undertakings or assets of the listed entity, wherever it is necessary;
11. evaluation of internal financial control and risk management systems;
12. reviewing with the management, performance of statutory and internal auditors, adequacy of the internal control systems;
13. reviewing the adequacy of internal audit function, if any, including the structure of the internal audit department, staffing and seniority of the official heading the department, reporting structure coverage and frequency of internal audit;
14. discussion with internal auditors of any significant findings and follow up there on;
15. reviewing the findings of any internal investigations by the internal auditors into matters where there is suspected fraud or irregularity or a failure of internal control systems of a material nature and reporting the matter to the board;

16. discussion with statutory auditors before the audit commences, about the nature and scope of audit as well as post-audit discussion to ascertain any area of concern;

17. to look into the reasons for substantial defaults in the payment to the depositors, debenture holders, shareholders (in case of non-payment of declared dividends) and creditors;

18. to review the functioning of the whistle blower mechanism;

19. approval of appointment of chief financial officer after assessing the qualifications, experience and background etc. of the candidate;

20. Carrying out any other function as is mentioned in the terms of reference of the audit committee.

(ii) The audit committee shall mandatorily review the following information

1. management discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations;

2. statement of significant related party transactions (as defined by the audit committee), submitted by management;

3. management letters/ letters of internal control weaknesses issued by the statutory auditors;

4. internal audit reports relating to internal control weaknesses;

5. the appointment, removal and terms of remuneration of the internal auditor shall be subject to review by the audit committee.

6. statement of deviations:

a. quarterly statement of deviation (s) including report of monitoring agency, if applicable, submitted to stock exchange(s) in terms of Regulation 32(1).

b. annual statement of funds utilized for purposes other than those stated in the offer document/ prospectus/ notice in terms of Regulation 32(7).

(iii) Composition of the Committee

Following Directors were the members of the Audit Committee:

i. Dr. K.B. Agarwal (Chairman), Independent, Non- Executive Director

ii. Shri A. Karati, Independent, Non-Executive Director

iii. Shri J.N. Godbole, Independent, Non-Executive Director

iv. Shri K.N. Khandelwal, Non- Independent, Non- Executive Director

v. Shri Ashok Sinha, Independent, Non-Executive Director

vi. Shri Sudhir Jalan, Non Independent, Non-Executive Director

All these Directors possess knowledge of Corporate Finance/ Accounts/ Company Law/ Industry. Shri A.K. Saraogi, Chief Finance Officer regularly attends the meetings and Shri Shambhu Singh, Company Secretary acts as Secretary of the Committee. The Statutory Auditors and Internal Auditors of the Company attend the meetings as Special Invitees. All the Members on the Audit Committee have the requisite qualification for appointment on the Committee and possess sound knowledge of finance, accounting practices and internal controls.

(iv) Meetings and Attendance

During the financial year ended 31st March,2020 five meetings were held on (1) 18th May 2019 (2) 3rd August 2019 (3) 9th November 2019 (4) 8th February 2020 (5) 28th February 2020

The attendance at the Committee Meetings was as under:

S. No.	Name of Director	No. of Meetings Attended
1.	Dr. K.B. Agarwal	5
2.	Shri K.N. Khandelwal	5
3.	Shri Ashok Sinha	2
4.	Shri Achintya Karati	4
5.	Shri J.N. Godbole	4
6.	Shri Sudhir Jalan	1

4. NOMINATION AND REMUNARATION COMMITTEE

Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company has been functioning in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation 19 of the Listing Regulations read with Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(i) Role of the Committee shall, inter-alia, include the following:

1. formulation of the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a Director and recommend to the Board of Directors a policy relating to the remuneration of the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and other Senior Employees;

2. formulation of criteria for evaluation of performance of Independent Directors and the Board of Directors;

3. devising a policy on diversity of Board of Directors;

4. identifying persons who are qualified to become Directors and who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down and recommend to the Board of Directors their appointment and removal;

5. whether to extend or continue the term of appointment of the Independent Director, on the basis of the report of performance evaluation of independent directors;

6. to consider and recommend to the Board of Directors the remuneration of KMPs and SMPs.

(ii) Composition of the Committee

Remuneration Committee of the Company as on 31st March, 2020 comprised of:

i. Shri A. Karati : Independent, Non-Executive Director

ii. Shri J.N. Godbole: Independent, Non-Executive Director

iii. Shri Suparas Bhandari: Independent, Non-Executive Director

iv. Shri Shambhu Singh, Company Secretary acts as Secretary of the Committee

(iii) Meetings and Attendance

During the financial year ended 31st March, 2020 Two meeting were held on 18th May, 2019 and 9th November 2019

S. No.	Name of Director	No. of Meetings Attended
1.	Shri Achintya Karati	2
2.	Shri J.N. Godbole	2
3.	Shri Suparas Bhandari	2

(iv) Nomination and Remuneration Policy:

The Company's remuneration policy is based on the principles of (i) pay for responsibility (ii) pay for performance and potential and (iii) pay for growth. Keeping in view the above, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee is vested with all the necessary powers and authorities to ensure appropriate disclosure on remuneration to the Managing Director including details of fixed components and performance linked incentives. As for the Non-executive Directors, their appointment on the Board is for the benefit of the Company due to their vast professional expertise in their individual capacity. The Company suitably remunerates them by paying sitting fee for attending the meetings of the Board and various committees of the Board and commission on profit.

S. No.	Name of Director	No. of Shares held
1.	Shri Yadupati Singhania	12064198
2.	Smt. Sushila Devi Singhania	285957
3.	Shri K.N. Khandelwal	1000
4.	Shri Achintya Karati	640
5.	Dr. K.B. Agarwal	300
6.	Sri Ashok Sinha	10

Details of Remuneration paid to the Directors for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(In ₹)

S. No.	Name of Director	Salary	Commission	Sitting Fee	Total
1.	Smt. Sushila Devi Singhania		950000	125000	1075000
2.	Shri Yadupati Singhania	112500000	100000000	-	*212500000
3.	Shri A. Karati		950000	350000	1300000
4.	Shri J.N. Godbole		950000	425000	1375000
5.	Dr. K.B. Agarwal		950000	775000	1725000
6.	Shri K.N. Khandelwal		950000	350000	1550000
7.	Shri Suparas Bhandari		950000	500000	1450000
8.	Mr. Paul Heinz Hugentobler		950000	200000	**11946000
9.	Shri Sudhir Jalan		950000	125000	1075000
10.	Smt. Deepa Gopalan Wadhwa		950000	125000	1225000
11.	Shri Suarabh Chandra		950000	325000	1275000
12.	Shri Ashok Sinha		950000	250000	1200000
13.	Shri R.K. Lohia (Ceased on 3.08.2019)		-	25000	25000+

+ceased to be Director w.e.f. 3.8.19

*Benefits does not include payment of contribution to Provident Fund, which is exempted perquisite under applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 but includes Performance Incentive of 210 Lacs

**US $ 150,000 equivalent to ₹ 107.96 Lacs paid in professional capacity.

5 STAKEHOLDERS' RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE - MANDATORY COMMITTEE

Stakeholders Relationship Committee of the Company has been functioning in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation 20 of the Listing Regulations read with Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The terms of reference of the Committee are:

1. Transfer/transmission of shares/ debentures and such other securities as may be issued by the Company from time to time;
2. Issue of duplicate share certificates for shares/ debentures and other securities reported lost, defaced or destroyed, as per the laid down procedure;
3. Issue new certificates against subdivision of shares, renewal, split or consolidation of share certificates / certificates relating to other securities;
4. Issue and allot right shares / bonus shares pursuant to a Rights Issue / Bonus Issue made by the Company, subject to such approvals as may be required;
5. To grant Employee Stock Options pursuant to approved Employees' Stock Option Scheme(s), and to allot shares pursuant to options exercised;
6. To issue and allot debentures, bonds and other securities, subject to such approvals as may be required;
7. To approve and monitor dematerialization of shares / debentures / other securities and all matters incidental or related thereto;
8. To authorize the Company Secretary and Head Compliance/ other Officers of the Share Department to attend to matters relating to non-receipt of annual reports, notices, non-receipt of declared dividend / interest, change of address for correspondence etc. and to monitor action taken;
9. Monitoring expeditious redressal of investors / stakeholders grievances;
10. All other matters incidental or related to shares, debentures and other securities of the Company

(i) Composition

The Committee as on 31st March, 2020 comprises of:

1. Dr. K.B. Agarwal (Chairman): Independent, Non- Executive Director
2. Shri Suparas Bhandari: Independent, Non-Executive Director
3. Shri K.N Khandelwal: Non- Independent, Non-Executive Director
4. Shri Saurabh Chandra : Independent, Non-Executive Director
5. Smt Deepa Gopalan Wadhwa: Independent, Non- Executive Director
6. Shri Shambhu Singh: Company Secretary acts as Secretary of the Committee

(ii) Functions

The Committee specifically looks into redressal of shareholders' and investors' complaints such as transfer/ Transmmission of shares, non-receipts of shares, non-receipt of dividend declared, annual reports and to ensure expeditious share transfer/Transmmission o process and to review the status of investors' grievances, redressal mechanism and recommend measures to improve the level of investors' services. The Company received 22 complaints during the FY 2019-20 and all the 22 complaints were redressed. No investor grievance has remained unattended/ pending for more than thirty days. Investor's complaints received through SEBI are redressed at www.scores.gov.in. However, 154 requests for dematerialization involving 17 equity shares of the Company received as at 31.03.2020 was attended/ disposed of within stipulated period of 30 days

(iii) Meeting and Attendance

During the financial year ended 31st March, 2020 four meetings were held on (1) 18th May 2019 (2) 3rd August 2019 (3) 9th November 2019 (4) 8th February 2020. The attendance at the above Meetings was as under:

S. No.	Name of Director	No. of Meetings Attended
1	Dr. K.B. Agarwal	4
2	Shri K.N. Khandelwal	4
3	Shri Saurabh Chandra	2
4	Shri Suparas Bhandari	4
5	Smt. Deepa Gopalan Wadhwa	2

6. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE - MANDATORY COMMITTEE

Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Company has been functioning in pursuance of the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013

(i) Composition of the Committee

S. No.	Name of Director	Designation of the Director
1	Smt. Sushila Devi Singhania	Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director
2	Dr. K.B. Agarwal	Non-Executive, Independent Director
3	Shri J.N. Godbole	Non-Executive, Independent Director
4	Shri Suparas Bhandari	Non-Executive, Independent Director

The Committee's prime responsibility is to assist the Board in discharging its social responsibilities by way of formulating and monitoring implementation of the framework of 'corporate social responsibility policy', observe practices of Corporate Governance at all levels, and to suggest remedial measures wherever necessary The Board has also empowered the Committee to look into matters related to sustainability and overall governance.

Terms of Reference of the Committee inter alia, includes the following:

- To review the existing CSR Policy and to make it more comprehensive so as to indicate the activities to be more undertaken by the Company as specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.
- To provide guidance on various CSR activities to be undertaken by the Company and to monitor process.
- To observe practices of corporate Governance at all levels and to suggest remedial measures wherever necessary.

(ii) CSR committee attendance

Three CSR committee meetings were held during the year on (1) 18th May 2019 and (2) 3rd August 2019 (3) 9th November 2019

S. No.	Name of Director	No. of Meetings Attended
1	Smt. Sushila Devi Singhania	1
2	Dr. K.B. Agarwal	3
3	Shri J.N. Godbole	2
4	Shri Suparas Bhandari	3

7. RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The provisions of Regulation 21(5) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 became applicable to the Company w.e.f. 1.4.2019. Accordingly, the Board of Directors of the Company in its meeting held on 3.8.2019 constituted Risk Management Committee with the following composition. One meeting of Risk Management Committee has been held on 3.8.2019 in which all Members were present.

(i) Composition of Risk Management Committee

S. No.	Name of Director	Designation of the Director
1	Dr. K.B. Agarwal	Non- Executive, Independent Director
2	Shri J.N. Godbole	Non- Executive, Independent Director
3	Shri K.N. Khandelwal	Non- Executive, Non-Independent Director
4	Smt. Deepa Gopalan Wadhwa	Non- Executive, Independent Director
5.	Shri Saurabh Chandra	Non- Executive, Independent Director

(ii) Role and Responsibility of Committee shall inter-alia includes the following:

- To access the company's risk profile and key areas of risk
- To examine and determine the sufficiency of Internal Control Processes for reporting on and managing key risk areas.
- To recommend the Board acceptable level of risk.
- To access the cyber security and risk involved therein.
- To report the trends on the company's risk profile, report on specific risk and the status of the risk management process.
- To oversee the formal review activities associated with effectiveness of risk management and internal control system.
- To review and assess the nature, role, responsibility and authority of the risk management function.
- To review process & procedure to ensure the effectiveness of internal systems of control in guiding the decision making.
- Provide an independent and objective oversight and view of the information presented by the management.
- To review the risk bearing capacity of the company in light of its reserve, insurance coverage, guarantee funds or other such financial structures.
- Board shall review the performance of the risk management committee annually.

8. MD/CFO CERTIFICATION

The Managing Director and the CFO have certified to the Board, inter-alia the accuracy of financial statements and adequacy of Internal Controls for the financial reporting purpose as required under Listing Regulations, for the year ended 31.3.2020.

Dates, time and places of last three Annual General Meetings held are given below:

Financial Year	Date	Time	Place
2016-17 (AGM)	29th July, 2017	12.30 PM	Auditorium of the Merchants Chamber of U.P. Kanpur
2017-18 (AGM)	28th July, 2018	11.30 AM	Auditorium of the Merchants Chamber of U.P. Kanpur
2018-19 (AGM)	3rd August, 2019	11 AM	Auditorium of the Merchants Chamber of U.P. Kanpur

Two special resolutions were passed in the Annual General Meeting of the company held on 29th July, 2017. Two special resolution were passed in the Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 28th July, 2018. Twelve special resolutions were passed in the Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 3rd August, 2019. There were no matter required to be dealt/ passed by the Company through postal ballot, in any of the aforesaid meetings, as required under the provisions of Section 110 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Chairman of the Audit Committee was present at AGMs held on, 29th July 2017, 28th July, 2018 and 3rd August, 2019 to answer the queries of the shareholders.

Special resolutions passed through Postal Ballot during 2019-20:

Special Resolution to accord consent for appointment of Shri Sudhir Jalan (DIN: 00111118) as Non-Independent Non-Executive Director of the Company

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Shareholders who voted through physical / e-voting mode	No. of Shares	% of Total Paid-up Equity Share Capital	% of Total votes polled
A.	Postal Ballot Forms with Assent – Physical Mode	1	1	Negligible	Negligible
B.	Postal Ballot Forms with Assent – E-voting mode	205	6,91,18,543	89.453	99.827
	Total number of votes cast with Assent in physical and e-voting mode	**206**	**6,91,18,544**	**89.453**	**99.827**
C.	Postal Ballot Forms with Dissent– Physical mode	-	-	-	-
D.	Votes cast with Dissent –e-voting mode	8	1,19,629	0.155	0.173
	Total votes cast with Dissent in physical and e-voting mode.	**8**	**1,19,629**	**0.155**	**0.173**

Result: Total votes cast in favour of Special Resolution are 99.827% and total votes cast against Special Resolution are 0.173% ,therefore, the Special Resolution has been passed with requisite majority.

Procedure for Postal Ballot:
In compliance with Sections 108 and 110 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the related Rules, the Company provides electronic voting (e-voting) facility to all its members. The Company avails the services of CDSL for the purpose of providing e-voting facility to all its members. The members have the option to vote either by physical ballot or through e-voting.

The Company dispatches the postal ballot notices and forms along with postage prepaid business reply envelopes to its members whose names appear on the register of members / list of beneficiaries as on a cut-off date. The postal ballot notice is sent to members in electronic form to the email addresses registered with their depository participants (in case of electronic shareholding)/ the Company's registrar and share transfer agents (in case of physical shareholding). The Company also publishes a notice in the newspaper declaring the details of completion of dispatch and other requirements as mandated under the Act and applicable Rules.

Voting rights are reckoned on the paid-up value of the shares registered in the names of the members as on the cut-off date. Members desiring to exercise their votes by physical postal ballot forms are requested to return the forms, duly completed and signed, to the scrutinizer on or before the close of the voting period. Members desiring to exercise their votes by electronic mode are requested to vote before close of business hours on the last date of e-voting.

The scrutinizer submits his report to the Chairman, after the completion of scrutiny, and the consolidated results of the voting by postal ballot are then announced by the Chairman / authorized officer. The results are also displayed on the Company website, www.jkcement.com besides being communicated to the stock exchanges, depository and registrar and share transfer agent.

The last date for the receipt of duly completed Postal Ballot Forms or e-voting shall be the date on which the resolution would be deemed to have been passed, if approved by the requisite majority.

The Company successfully completed the process of obtaining approval of its shareholders for special resolutions on the items detailed above through a postal ballot.

Person who conducted the postal ballot exercise: Mr. S.K. Gupta, Practicing Company Secretary (FCS No -2589 and CP No.1920) appointed to act as the Scrutinizer and Ms. Divya Saxena, Practicing Company Secretary (FCS No.-5639 and CP No. 5352) as Alternate Scrutinizer for conducting the Postal Ballot (physical & e-voting) process in a fair and transparent manner.

Disclosures regarding appointment or re-appointment of Directors
According to the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 read with Articles of Association of the Company one Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director Smt. Sushila Devi Singhania will be retiring by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company and being eligible offers herself for re-appointment. Given below is the brief resume of Smt. Sushila Devi Singhania pursuant to the listing regulations:

Sushila Devi Singhania is a Non-executive, Non-independent Director of our Company. She has been functioning as a Director of our Company since 26th July, 2014. She is also Director of Yadu International Limited. She is a member of managing committee of Seth Anandram Jaipuria School, Kanpur, President of Juari Devi Girls Inter College, Kanpur and President of Juari Devi Girls Post Graduate College, Kanpur. She has been actively associated with programs for welfare and upliftment of economically weaker sections, children and women and also with religious activities

Code of Conduct
The Board of Directors has already adopted the Code of Ethics & Business Conduct for the Directors and Senior Management Personnel. This Code is a comprehensive code applicable to Executive as well as Non- Executive Directors and members of the Senior Management. A copy of the Code has been hosted on the Company's website www.jkcement.com. The Code has been circulated to all the members of the Board and Senior Management Personnel and compliance of the same has been affirmed by them hereinafter.

9. MEANS OF COMMUNICATIONS

The Annual, Half yearly and Quarterly results are submitted to the Stock Exchange(s) in accordance with Listing Regulations and the same are normally published in Business Standard, Economic Times, Nav Bharat Times, Hindustan, Times of India and Nafa Nuksan newspapers. Management Discussion and Analysis forms part of Annual Report, which is posted to the Shareholders of the Company.

All vital information relating to the Company and its performance, including quarterly results etc. are simultaneously posted on Company's website www.jkcement.com. Further, Shareholding pattern and quarterly corporate governance report is uploaded on the NSE Electronic Application Processing System (NEAPS) maintained by NSE and www. listing.bseindia.com maintained by BSE.

Prevention of insider Trading In accordance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading Regulations), a comprehensive code of conduct for prevention and regulation of trading in the Company's share by insiders is in vogue. The Code prohibits the purchase or sale of Company shares by the Directors and the designated employees while in possession of unpublished price sensitive information in relation to the company.

10. GENERAL SHAREHOLDERS INFORMATION

i) Annual General Meeting	
Date and Time	Friday 14th August, 2020 at 12 Noon.
Venue	via. CDSL's VC/OAVM platform. Details mentioned in the AGM Notice.
ii) Financial Calendar	
a) First Quarter Result	Within 45 days from the close of Quarter Ending June, 2020
b) Second Quarter Result	Within 45 days from the close of Quarter Ending September, 2020
c) Third Quarter Result	Within 45 days from the close of Quarter Ending December, 2020
d) Result for the year ending 31st March, 2021	Within 60 days from the close of Quarter/ Year Ending March, 2021

(iii) Date of Book Closure
Wednesday the 5th August, 2020 to Friday the 14th August, 2020 (both day inclusive).

(iv) Dividend payment date
The Board of Directors of the Company has decided that interim dividend of ₹ 7.50 recommended and paid for the year 2019-20 would be final dividend.

Dividend Policy

The Company has been declaring/paying dividend every year since 2005-06 consistently. It is maintaining a payout of 20% to 25% of Net Profit as Dividend.

(v) Listing on Stock Exchanges

The equity shares of the company are listed with the Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. and National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. and the listing fees has been duly and timely paid to both the Stock Exchanges for 2019-20.

(vi) Stock Code

BSE 532644 NSE JKCEMENT

ISIN NUMBER INE823G01014

(vii) Market Price Data

STOCK MARKET DATA (BSE) & SENSEX

Month	BSE high ₹	BSE low ₹	BSE Sensex high	BSE Sensex low
April, 2019	922.00	824.85	39,487.45	38,460.25
May, 2019	1,072.60	826.00	40,124.96	36,956.10
June, 2019	1,075.00	975.05	40312.07	38,870.96
July, 2019	1,019.05	940.00	40,032.41	37,128.26
August, 2019	1,085.05	924.00	37,807.55	36,102.35
September, 2019	1,150.00	971.65	39,441.12	35,987.54
October, 2019	1,171.00	1,010.00	40,392.22	37,415.83
November, 2019	1,197.00	1,105.00	41,163.79	40,014.23
December, 2019	1,209.10	1,126.40	41,809.96	40,135.37
January, 2020	1,422.85	1,165.90	42,273.87	40476.55
February, 2020	1,504.40	1,308.00	41,709.30	38,219.97
March, 2020	1,448.95	800.00	39,083.17	25,638.90

STOCK MARKET DATA (NSE) & NIFTY

Month	High	Low	Sensex High	Sensex Low
April, 2019	924.00	826.85	11,856.15	11,549.10
May, 2019	1,075.00	824.15	12,041.15	11,108.30
June, 2019	1,068.50	972.05	12,103.05	11,625.10
July, 2019	1,024.85	935.95	11,981.75	10,999.40
August, 2019	1,085.05	921.30	11,181.45	10,637.15
September, 2019	1,148.00	972.20	11,694.85	10,670.25
October, 2019	1,172.00	1,005.15	11,945.00	11,090.15
November, 2019	1,198.00	1,104.05	12,158.80	11,802.65
December, 2019	1,208.90	1,125.25	12,293.90	11,832.30
January, 2020	1,409.05	1,162.55	12,430.50	11,929.60
February, 2020	1,505.00	1,304.00	12,246.70	11,175.05
March, 2020	1,450.00	795.25	11,433.00	7,511.10

(viii) Registrar and Share Transfer Agent

M/S Jaykay Enterprises (Formerly J.K. Synthetics Ltd) is acting as Registrar and Share Transfer Agent of the Company for Physical and Demat Segment, Under Common Agency Concept of SEBI. Their address for communication is as under:-

M/s Jaykay Enterprises L td, (Unit: J.K. Cement Ltd) Kamla Tower, Kanpur - 208 001
Telephone: (0512) 2371478-81, Ext: 18322/18323
Fax (0512) 2397146, jkshr@jaykayenterprises.com, jkshr@jkcement.com; rc.srivastava@jkcement.com, investorservices@jkcement.com

(ix) Share Transfer System

Share Transfer work of physical segment is attended to by the Company's & Share Transfer Agent within the prescribed period under law and the Listing Regulations.

All share transfer etc. are approved/ ratified by a committee of Directors, which meets periodically.

(x) Distribution of Shareholding as on 31st March, 2020

No Of Equity Shares Held	No. of Share Holders	% of Share Holders	No. of Shares Held	% of Share Holdings
UP TO 500	66144	98.57	2242557	2.90
501 TO 1000	471	0.70	340869	0.44
1001 TO 2000	160	0.24	239244	0.31
2001 TO 3000	54	0.08	136684	0.18
3001 TO 4000	32	0.05	114512	0.15
4001 TO 5000	16	0.02	73665	0.10
5001 TO 10000	59	0.09	405103	0.52
10001 AND ABOVE	169	0.25	73715617	95.40
TOTAL	**67105**	**100.00**	**77268251**	**100.00**

(xi) Category of Shareholders as on 31st March, 2020

Category	No. of Share holders	% of Share holders	No. of Shares Held	% of Share holding
Promoters and Promoter group	24	00.04	44866579	58.07
Mutual Funds / UTI	108	00.16	16512828	21.37
Financial Institutions / Banks	2	00.01	84089	00.11
Insurance Companies	53	00.08	10020	00.01
Foreign Institutional Investors	10	00.01	1758981	02.27
Foreign Portfolio Investors Corp.	16	00.02	24110	00.03
Bodies Corporate	122	00.18	9569789	12.39
Bodies Corporate	570	00.85	720662	00.93
Individuals	62865	93.68	3125455	04.05
Other	3335	04.97	595738	00.77
	67105	**100.00**	**77268251**	**100.00**

(xii) Dematerialisation of Shares

The Company's Equity shares have been allotted ISIN (INE823G01014) both by the National Securities Depository Ltd. (NSDL) and Central Depository Services (India) Ltd. (CDSL) 76952963 Equity shares representing 99.59 % of the paid up equity capital of the company have been dematerialized till 31.3.2020 (includes 16328 equity shares of physical segment transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund Authorities, IEPF Auth. Ministry of Corp. Affairs through corporation action).

(xiii) Shares Transferred to IEPF

During the year 20178 equity shares of 973 holders stand transferred to investor Education & Protection Fund (IEPF) Authority, Ministry of Corporate Affairs in demat mode in compliance of section 124 of Companies Act, 2013.

(xiv) The Company has not issued any GDRs/ADRs/warrants or any convertible instruments.

(xv) Plant Location: Company has following plants

Plant	Location
INDIA	
Grey Cement Plants	Kailash Nagar, Nimbahera, Dist. Chittorgarh, Rajasthan
	Mangrol, Dist. Chittorgarh, Rajasthan
	Gotan, Dist. Nagaur, Rajasthan
	Muddapur, Dist. Bagalkot, Karnataka
	Jharli, Dist. Jhajjar, Haryana
	Satha, Pargana Morthal, Tehsil: Koil, Dist: Aligarh, UP
	Vadadala, Tehsil: Balasinor, Dist: Mahisagar, Ahmedabad Indore Highway, Gujrat (under implementation)
White Cement & White Cement based Wall Putty Plant	Gotan, Dist. Nagaur, Rajasthan
	Village: Rupaund, Tehsil - Badwara, Dist. Katni, M.P
Thermal Power Plants	Kailash Nagar, Nimbahera, Dist. Chittorgarh, Rajasthan
	Gotan, Dist. Nagaur, Rajasthan

Plant	Location
INDIA	
	Muddapur, Dist. Bagalkot, Karnataka
	Mangrol, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan
Waste Heat Recovery Power Plant (For captive consumption)	i) Kailash Nagar, Nimbahera, Dist. Chittorgarh, Rajasthan ii) Mangrol, Dist. Chitorgarh, Rajasthan
OVERSEAS	
Dual process White/Grey Cement Plant	Plot No.7, Habhab, Tawian Fujairah, UAE

(xvi) Address for Correspondence

Mr. Shambhu Singh
Asst. Vice Presdient (Legal) & Company Secretary,
J.K. Cement Ltd.,
Kamla Tower, Kanpur - 208001. Telephone No.: 0512 2371478 - 81 Fax: 0512-2332665/2399854
Email: shambhu.singh@jkcement.com Website: www.jkcement.com

(xvii) List of Credit ratings obtained by Company:

S. No.	Particulars	CARE Rating	Remarks
1.	Long Term Bank Facilities	CARE AA	Reaffirmed
2.	Short Term Bank Facilities	CARE A1+	Reaffirmed

(xviii) SEBI vide its circular dated 7.1.2010 has made it mandatory to furnish PAN copy in the following cases

a) Deletion of name of deceased shareholder, where the shares are held in the name of two or more shareholders

b) Transmission of shares to legal heirs, where deceased shareholder was a sole holder.

c) Transposition of shares in case of change in the order of names in which physical shares are held jointly in the names of two or more shareholders

Other Disclosures

a) There are no materially significant transaction with the related parties viz. Promoters, Directors or the Management, their Subsidiaries/ Associates or relatives conflicting with Company's interest. Suitable disclosure as required by the Accounting Standard (AS18) has been made in the Annual Report.

b) No penalties or strictures have been imposed on the Company by Stock Exchange or SEBI or any statutory authority on any matter related to capital markets during last three years.

c) **Establishment of Vigil Mechanism**

With the expansion of business in terms of volume value & geography, various risks associated with the business have also increased considerably. One such risk identified is the risk of fraud and misconduct. The Companies Act, 2013 and the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 mandates the listed companies to formulate appropriate vigil mechanism and whistle blower policy. The Company, since its inception believes in honest and ethical conduct from all the employees and others who are directly or indirectly associated with it. The Audit Committee is also committed to ensure fraud-free work environment. Risk Management Policy and Whistle Blower Policy are in vogue.

The policy is applicable to all the Directors, Employees, Vendors and Customers and provides a platform to all of them to report any suspected or confirmed incident of fraud/misconduct, unethical practices, violation of code of conduct etc.

Wrong doings by a senior employee of the Company

During the year, the Company on the complaint received about wrong doings by one of the senior employee by way of taking loans in his personal capacity from some of its business associates, carried out a preliminary factual investigation and based on the findings terminated the services of said employee with immediate effect on the ground of abuse of his official position. The investigation also concluded that there is no obligation/loss suffered by the Company on account of these dealings.

After the termination, the said employee levelled certain counter allegations charging the officers and management of the Company for having certain improper business transactions. The management found them as baseless allegations made by an aggrieved ex-employee without any substance.

The audit committee took cognisance of the matter and appointed an external firm to carry out detailed independent review of the matter. Based on the report submitted by the external firm, management does not expect any financial loss/obligation and thus no provision/adjustments have been made in the financial statements.

d) The Company has complied with the mandatory requirements of Listing Regulations. The Company has complied with the non-mandatory requirements relating to the remuneration committee to the extent detailed above.

e) Web link of " Policy for determination of Material Subsidiaries"
https://www.jkcement.com/pdf/JKCL-Policy-for-determining-Material-Subsidiary.pdf

f) Web link of "Policy on dealing with related party transactions"
https://www.jkcement.com/pdf/related_party_transaction_policy_of_jk_cement_ltd_20.11.14.pdf

g) Details of fund utilization raised through qualified Institutional Placement:
The funds raised through Qualified Institutional Placement has been strictly utilized for the purpose stipulated in the offer document/Information Memorandum. The Committee of Directors has been regularly monitored the utilization of fund.

h) Certificate from Company Secretary in practice has been obtained stating that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Directors of Company by SEBI/MCA or any such statutory authority.

i) Statutory Audit Fees paid to Statutory Auditors:

S. No.	Fee Paid by	Status	Amount	F.Y
1	J.K. Cement Ltd.	Company	₹ 146 Lacs	2019-20
2	Jaykaycem (Central) Ltd.	Subsidiary	₹ 0.20 Lacs	2019-20
3	JK Cement (Fujairah) FZC	Subsidiary	₹ 4.53 Lacs	2019
4	J.K. Cement Works (Fujairah)FZC	Step- Down Subsidiary	₹ 20.05 Lacs	2019
5.	JK White Cement (Africa) Ltd	Step- Down Subsidiary	₹ 5.51 Lacs	2019-20

j) Disclosure under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013:

A	No. of Complaint filed during the F.Y.	NIL
B	No. of Complaint disposed of during F.Y.	NIL
C	No. of Complaint pending during F.Y.	NIL

DECLARATION

Compliance with the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics as provided under SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as amended in 2018 ('Listing Regulations'), all Board Members and Senior Management Personnel have affirmed compliance with Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for the year ended 31st March, 2020.

For J.K. Cement Ltd

Place: Kanpur
Date: 17.6.2020

Yadupati Singhania
Managing Director

REENA JAKHODIA & ASSOCIATES

COMPANY SECRETARIES
104A/47, Ram Bagh, Kanpur - 208012
Phone: +91 - 9336205217, 9935902244

PRACTISING COMPANY SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

To

The Members of **J.K. CEMENT LIMITED**

We have examined the compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance by J.K. Cement Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31st March, 2020, as per regulations 17-27, clauses (b) to (i) of regulation 46(2) and Paragraphs C,D and E of schedule V of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("Listing Regulations") with amendments as applicable.

The compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance is the responsibility of the Management. Our examination was limited to procedures and implementation thereof, adopted by the Company for ensuring the compliance of the conditions of Corporate Governance. It is neither an audit nor an expression of opinion on the financial statements of the Company.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, we certify that the Company has complied with the conditions of the Corporate Governance as stipulated in the above mentioned Listing Agreement/ Listing Regulations as applicable.

We further state that such compliance is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor the efficiency or effectiveness with which the Management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For: Reena Jakhodia & Associates
Company Secretaries

Sd/-
Reena Jakhodia
Proprietor
Membership No: F6435
C.P. No.: 6083

Place: Kanpur
Date: 17.6.2020

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE STANDALONE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of J.K. Cement Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as 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 Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter on COVID-19

We draw attention to Note 46 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements, which describes the management's assessment of the impact of uncertainties related to outbreak of COVID-19 on the business operations of the Company.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter on CCI Case

We We draw attention to Note 36 (A) to the standalone Ind AS financial statements wherein it has been stated that the Competition Commission of India ('CCI') has imposed penalty of ₹ 12,854 Lacs ('first matter') and ₹ 928 Lacs ('second matter') in two separate orders dated August 31, 2016 and January 19, 2017 respectively for alleged contravention of provisions of Competition Act 2002 by the Company. The Company has filed appeals against the above orders.

The National Company Law Appellate Tribunal ('NCLAT'), on hearing the appeal in the first matter, upheld the decision of CCI for levying the penalty vide its order dated July 25, 2018. Post order of the NCLAT, CCI issued a revised demand notice dated August 7, 2018 of ₹ 15,492 Lacs consisting of penalty of ₹ 12,854 Lacs and interest of ₹ 2,638 Lacs. The Company has filed appeal with Hon'ble Supreme Court against the above order. Hon'ble Supreme Court has stayed the NCLAT order. While the appeal of the Company is pending for hearing, the Company backed by a legal opinion, believes that it has a good case and accordingly no provision has been considered in the books of accounts.

In the second matter, demand had been stayed and the matter is pending for the hearing before NCLAT. While the appeal of the Company is pending for hearing, the Company backed by a legal opinion, believes that it has a good case and accordingly no provision has been considered in the books of accounts.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2020. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Impairment assessment of Investments in J.K. Cement (Fujairah) FZC, a wholly owned subsidiary (as described in note 4(A) of the standalone Ind AS financial statements)	
As at March 31, 2020 the Company has an investment in J. K. Cement (Fujairah) FZC, a wholly owned subsidiary of ₹ 59,543.34 Lacs (including share application money of ₹ 2,109.88 Lacs) paid in current year against 3% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares in J K Cement (Fujairah) FZC, the allotment against which is expected to be made by end of June 2020.) J. K. Cement Works (Fujairah) FZC (step down subsidiary) is incurring losses and its entire net worth is eroded. As a result, an impairment assessment was required to be performed by the Company by comparing the carrying value of these investments to their recoverable amount to determine whether an impairment was required to be recognised. Accordingly, during the current year, based on business valuation of J.K. Cement Works (Fujairah) FZC' by an independent external valuer, the Company has recognized provision towards diminution of carrying amount of investment J.K. Cement (Fujairah) FZC of ₹ 16,151.42 Lacs. Additionally, the Company has also provided for outstanding receivable for earlier years from J.K. Cement (Fujairah) FZC amounting to ₹ 1,663.58 Lacs. The total amount of ₹ 17,815 Lacs has been disclosed as exceptional item. For the purposes of the above impairment testing, value in use has been determined by forecasting and discounting future cash flows. Furthermore, the value in use is highly sensitive to changes in some of the inputs used for forecasting the future cash flows. Further, the determination of the recoverable amount of the investments in J. K. Cement (Fujairah) FZC involved judgments due to inherent uncertainty in the assumptions supporting the recoverable amount of these investments. Accordingly, the impairment assessment of investments in J. K. Cement (Fujairah) FZC, was determined to be a key audit matter in our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements.	Our audit procedures included the following: • Gained an understanding of the impairment assessment process and evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of controls. • Assessed the Company's valuation methodology applied in determining the recoverable amount. • Assessed the assumptions of the cash flow forecasts including weighted average cost of capital, expected growth rates and terminal growth rates used. • Discussed potential changes inputs as compared to previous year / actual performance with management in order to evaluate whether the inputs and assumptions used in the cash flow forecasts were appropriate. • Involved specialists to assist us in evaluating the valuation methodologies and sensitivity testing of key assumptions used by management in determining the recoverable value headroom. • Tested the arithmetical accuracy of the valuation model. • Assessed the relevant disclosures made within the standalone Ind AS financial statements.
Claims, litigations and contingent liabilities (as described in note 36 of the standalone Ind AS financial statements)	
As of March 31, 2020, the Company has disclosed contingent liabilities of ₹ 49,836.28 Lacs relating to tax and legal claims. There are several pending legal and regulatory cases against the Company across various jurisdictions. Accordingly, management exercises its judgement in estimation of provision required in respect of such cases. The evaluation of management's judgements, including those that involve estimations in assessing the likelihood that a pending claim will succeed, or a liability will arise, and the quantification of the ranges of potential financial settlement have been a matter of most significance during the current year audit. Furthermore, the Company has operations across many jurisdictions and is subject to taxation related litigations as per local tax regulations. Evaluation of the outcome of the taxation related matters, and whether the risk of loss is remote, possible or probable, requires judgement by management given the complexities involved. Accordingly, due to large number of claims and complexity/ judgement involved in outcome of these litigations. Claims, litigations and contingent liabilities was determined to be a key audit matter in our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements.	Our audit procedures included the following: • Gained an understanding of the process of identification of claims, litigations and contingent liabilities, and evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of key controls. • Obtained the summary of Company's legal and tax cases and assessed management's position through discussions with the legal head, tax head and Company's management, on both the probability of success in significant cases, and the magnitude of any potential loss. • Obtained responses from third-party legal counsel against independent confirmations rolled out by us and conducted discussions with them regarding material cases. • Inspected external legal opinions and other evidence to corroborate management's assessment of the risk profile in respect of legal claims. • Engaged tax specialists to assess management's application and interpretation of tax legislation affecting the Company, and to consider the quantification of exposures and settlements arising from disputes with tax authorities in the various tax jurisdictions. • Assessed the relevant disclosures made within the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Revenue Recognition – Discounts, incentives, rebates etc. (as described in note 27 of the standalone Ind AS financial statements)	
For the year ended March 31, 2020 the Company has recognized revenue from operations of ₹ 546,376.77 Lacs. Revenue is measured net of discounts, incentives, rebates etc. earned by customers on the Company's sales. Due to the Company's presence across different marketing regions within the country and the competitive business environment, the estimation of the various types of discounts, incentives and rebate schemes to be recognised based on sales made during the year is material and considered to be complex and judgmental and dependent on various performance obligations and market conditions. Therefore, there is a risk of revenue being misstated as a result of faulty estimations over discounts, incentives and rebates. Accordingly, given the complexity and judgement involved in the assessment of provisions required for discounts, incentives and rebates, Revenue recognition – Discounts, incentives, rebates etc. was determined to be a key audit matter in our audit of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements.	Our audit procedures included the following: • Considered Company's revenue recognition policy and its compliance in terms of Ind AS 115 'Revenue from contracts with customers'. • Assessed the design and tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls with regards to approvals, calculation, provision and disbursement of discounts, incentives and rebates. • Performed sample test of supporting documentation for computation of discounts, incentives and rebates recorded and/or disbursed during the year including credit notes issued after the year end date. • Performed analytical review and compared the management's assessment of discounts, incentives and rebates recorded for the current year with historical trends of discount given and reversal of such discounts, incentives and rebates to assess the adequacy of provisions made during the current year. • Performed sample test of manual journals posted to discounts, incentives and rebates to identify unusual or irregular items. • Assessed the relevant disclosures made within the standalone Ind AS financial statements.
Estimates with respect to recognition of Minimum Alternate Tax (as described in note 20 of the standalone Ind AS financial statements)	
As at March 31, 2020 deferred tax assets in respect of 'MAT credit entitlement' recognized in the standalone Ind AS financial statements is ₹ 24,959.97 Lacs. Deferred tax assets are recognized for MAT credit available to the extent that it is probable that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e. the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. The Company's ability to recognize deferred tax assets for 'MAT credit entitlement' is assessed by management at the end of each reporting period, considering forecasts of future normal taxable profits and if required the Company will write down the asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that it will pay normal tax during the specified period. The assumptions used in the projections are determined by management. Given the degree of estimation and judgement involved in projection of future taxable normal profits and the fact that if the MAT credit is not utilized within the block of 15 years (immediately succeeding the assessment year in which the credit was generated) it will lapse, management's decision to create deferred tax assets in respect of 'MAT credit entitlement' is determined to be a key audit matter in our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements.	Our audit procedures included the following: • Developed an understanding of the nature of the Company's tax structure and of the key tax positions. • Assessed the design and tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls related to recognition of deferred tax assets with respect to MAT credit entitlement. • Assessed the Company's tax planning in relation to the recovery of MAT credit assets by comparing the forecasted taxable profit with historical data and budgets approved by the board of directors. • Analyzed and tested management's projections and corresponding assumptions used to determine the likelihood that MAT Credit recognized as on the reporting date will be recovered through future tax as per normal provisions. • Checked the consistency of business plan with the latest management estimates prepared as a part of the budgeting process and also the reliability of the process by which the estimates were computed, by assessing the reasons for differences between projected and actual performances. • Assessed the relevant disclosures made within the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

We have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

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 standalone Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE STANDALONE IND AS 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 standalone Ind AS 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE STANDALONE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 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 standalone Ind AS financial

statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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 standalone Ind AS financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 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, 2016 ("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 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
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 the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

   (e) The matter described in 'Emphasis of Matter on CCI case' paragraph above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company;

   (f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

   (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;

   (h) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2020 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;

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

      i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 36 A to the standalone Ind AS financial statements;

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

      iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Atul Seksaria
Partner
Membership Number: 086370
UDIN No: 20086370AAAABK3954

Place of Signature: Faridabad
Date: 17th June, 2020

ANNEXURE 1 REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 1 OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE UNDER SECTION 'REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS'

J. K. Cement Limited ('the Company')

i. a. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

b. All property, plant and equipmen have not been physically verified by the management during the year but there is a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

c. According to the information and explanations given by the management, the title deeds of immovable properties included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company except for 1 case of leasehold land and 4 cases of freehold land amounting to gross block of ₹ 1,353.07 Lacs (net block: ₹ 9.72 Lacs) and gross block of ₹ 225.64 Lacs (net block: ₹ 225.64 Lacs) respectively as at March 31, 2020 for which title deeds are in the name of the erstwhile company that merged with the Company pursuant to a scheme of amalgamation and arrangement as approved by the honorable High Court in earlier years. Also refer note 2 of the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements.

ii. The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification. Inventories lying with third parties have been confirmed by them as at March 31, 2020 and no material discrepancies were noticed in respect of such confirmation.

iii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the investments made and guarantees provided by it. The Company has not granted any loan or provided any security to the parties covered under section 185 and 186.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.

vi. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, related to the manufacture of cement, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.

vii. a. The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

c. According to the records of the Company, the dues of income-tax, excise duty, wealth tax, sales-tax, value added tax, goods and service tax, cess on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Period to which Amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Amount (₹ in Lacs)
The Bihar Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sale Therein Act, 1993	Entry Tax	2009-2010	Joint Commissioner (Appeals)	86.58
	Entry Tax	2008-2009, to 2011-2012	Deputy Commissioner (Appeals)	90.60
	Entry Tax	2015-2016	Deputy Commissioner (Appeals)	25.96
The Rajasthan Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas Act, 1999	Entry Tax	2002-2003 onwards	High Court of Rajasthan	5,737.17
The Uttar Pradesh Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas Act, 2007	Entry tax	2005-2006 to 2009-2010	Supreme Court of India	314.48
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	July 1999- March 2008	Commissioner (Appeals)	1,754.84
	Excise Duty	July 1999- March 2008	Custom Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal – Jaipur	23.97
	Excise Duty	1989-1990	Supreme Court of India	419.02
Service Tax (Finance Act,1994)	Service Tax	June 2005 –June 2008	Custom Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal – Delhi	277.44
Finance Act, 2008 (State)	Environment & Health Cess	2008-2009 to 2015-2016	High Court of Karnataka, High Court of Rajasthan	3,323.44
Local Sales Tax Acts	Sales Tax	1990-1991 to 2014-2015	Various courts in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Gujrat Rajasthan & Karnataka	454.60
	Sales Tax	2012-2013 to 2014-2015	Additional Commissioner (Appeals)	363.41
	Sales Tax	2014-2015	Deputy Commissioner (Appeals)	38.38
	Sales Tax	2013-2014 to 2014-2015	Joint Commissioner (Appeals)	181.90
Income-tax Act, 1961		2004-2005 to 2010-2011	Allahabad High Court	4,229.82
		2011-2012 to 2013-2014	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Lucknow	1,220.54
	Income Tax	2014-2015 to 2015-2016	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) - Kanpur	298.28
		2018-2019	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) - Kanpur	2,521.85

According to information and explanation given to us, there are no dues of Provident Fund and ESI which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to a financial institution, banks, debenture holders or government.

ix. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, monies raised by way of term loans were applied for the purposes for which they were raised.

Further, based on the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any money way of initial public offer / further public offer / debt instruments.

x. As more fully explained in Note 45, we have been informed by the management that during the year, the Company discovered that a senior employee was abusing his official position and had availed loans in his personal capacity from the Company's vendors over the past few years. Consequently, management has terminated the services of said employee. Based on the Company's preliminary factual investigation, interim report submitted by the external firm and management's assessment, it has been concluded that there was no financial loss incurred by the Company.

xi. According to the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid / provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.

xii. In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) are not applicable to the Company and, not commented upon.

xv. According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of Companies Act, 2013.

xvi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Atul Seksaria
Partner
Membership Number: 086370
UDIN No: 20086370AAAABK3954

Place of Signature: Faridabad
Date: 17th June, 2020

ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF J. K. CEMENT LIMTED

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 J.K. Cement Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone IND AS financial statements 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 as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements 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 over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS 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 internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements.

MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING WITH REFERENCE TO THESE STANDALONE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

INHERENT LIMITATIONS OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING WITH REFERENCE TO THESE STANDALONE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements, 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 with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone IND AS financial statements 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, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Atul Seksaria
Partner
Membership Number: 086370
UDIN No: 20086370AAAABK3954

Place of Signature: Faridabad
Date: 17th June, 2020

BALANCE SHEET
as at 31st March, 2020

₹/Lacs

	Notes	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	4,30,273.20	3,62,496.54
Capital work-in-progress	2	50,920.00	55,644.07
Intangible assets	3	1,304.04	1,049.89
Right-of-use assets	3(i)	15,231.96	-
Financial assets:			
(i) Investments	4	56,521.30	61,039.40
(ii) Other financial assets	5	7,141.27	9,532.79
Other non-current assets	6	12,567.71	15,442.06
Total non-current assets		**5,73,959.48**	**5,05,204.75**
Current assets			
Inventories	7	62,716.57	55,786.97
Financial assets:			
(i) Investments	8	103.45	39,431.14
(ii) Trade receivables	9	22,344.74	20,221.64
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	3,613.18	23,742.22
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	11	59,499.71	19,232.04
(v) Other financial assets	12	46,187.62	15,197.24
Current tax assets (net)	13	870.09	180.98
Other current assets	14	16,213.28	15,710.62
Assets held for sale		-	18.09
Total current assets		**2,11,548.64**	**1,89,520.94**
Total assets		**7,85,508.12**	**6,94,725.69**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	15	7,726.83	7,726.83
Other equity	16	3,05,162.98	2,81,553.67
Total equity		**3,12,889.81**	**2,89,280.50**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities:			
(i) Borrowings	17	2,28,391.49	1,95,648.35
(ii Lease liabilities	17d	1,236.80	-
(iii) Other financial liabilities	18	27,370.79	22,773.33
Provisions	19	4,038.26	3,468.20
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	20	41,810.92	31,249.53
Other non current liabilities	21	7,812.07	8,668.22
Total non-current liabilities		**3,10,660.33**	**2,61,807.63**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities:			
(i) Borrowings	22	13,884.70	15,981.68
(ii) Lease liabilities	22a	369.63	-
(iii) Trade payables	23		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,159.74	1,051.10
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		43,103.90	39,684.81
(iv) Other financial liabilities	24	55,097.45	42,383.29
Other current liabilities	25	36,273.00	35,019.44
Provisions	26	11,069.56	9,517.24
Total current liabilities		**1,61,957.98**	**1,43,637.56**
Total liabilities		**4,72,618.31**	**4,05,445.19**
Total equity and liabilities		**7,85,508.12**	**6,94,725.69**
Significant Accounting Policies	1		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn. No. 301003E/E300005

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
J K Cement Limited

per Atul Seksaria
Partner
Membership No: 086370

A.K. Saraogi
Executive Director & CFO
DIN-00130805

Yadupati Singhania
Managing Director
DIN-00050364

Shambhu Singh
Company Secretary
Membership No-F5836

Krishna Behari Agarwal
Director
DIN-00339934

Place: Kanpur
Dated: 17th June, 2020

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
for the period ended 31st March, 2020

₹/Lacs

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Revenue from contracts with customers	27	5,46,376.77	4,98,129.88
Other income	28	8,588.49	7,990.66
Total income (I)		**5,54,965.26**	**5,06,120.54**
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	29	86,770.52	82,121.80
Purchase of traded goods		5,954.79	2,153.61
Changes in inventories of finished goods, traded goods and work-in-progress	30	(6,653.49)	(472.40)
Employee benefit expense	31	39,090.42	35,350.27
Finance costs	32	22,286.71	22,208.77
Depreciation and amortization expense	33	21,438.87	19,436.50
Power and fuel		1,00,914.44	1,05,231.62
Freight and forwarding		1,03,205.88	1,08,177.71
Other expenses	34	98,940.91	84,555.32
Total Expenses (II)		**4,71,949.05**	**4,58,763.20**
Profit before exceptional items & tax expense (I) - (II)		**83,016.21**	**47,357.34**
Exceptional Items	44	17,815.00	-
Profit before tax		**65,201.21**	**47,357.34**
Tax expense			
Current tax		17,123.87	10,370.24
Deferred tax charge/(credit)	20	8,039.75	4,497.56
Profit for the year (III)		**40,037.59**	**32,489.54**
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement gains/(loss) on defined benefit plans		(195.25)	94.37
Income tax relating to remeasurement of defined benefit plans		68.40	(32.98)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year (IV)		**(126.85)**	**61.39**
Total comprehensive income for the year (III + IV)		**39,910.74**	**32,550.93**
Earnings per equity share (Face value of ₹ 10 each)	35		
Basic		51.82	45.28
Diluted		51.82	45.28
Significant Accounting Policies	1		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn. No. 301003E/E300005

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
J K Cement Limited

per Atul Seksaria
Partner
Membership No: 086370

A.K. Saraogi
Executive Director & CFO
DIN-00130805

Yadupati Singhania
Managing Director
DIN-00050364

Shambhu Singh
Company Secretary
Membership No-F5836

Krishna Behari Agarwal
Director
DIN-00339934

Place: Kanpur
Dated: 17th June, 2020

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

for the period ended 31st March, 2020

₹/Lacs

		For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
A.	**Cash Flow from Operating Activities**		
	Net Profit before tax	65,201.21	47,357.34
	Adjustment for :-		
	Depreciation & amortization expenses	21,438.87	19,436.50
	Loss on the sale of property, plant & equipment/ Impairment	3,169.38	366.34
	Loss on impairment of Joint venture	-	22.80
	Diminution in the value of investment on subsidiary	17,815.00	-
	Interest paid	21,353.84	21,602.02
	Interest received	(5,695.23)	(3,299.65)
	Bad Debts / Loans and Advances	-	3.02
	Provision for doubtful debts / loans and advances	171.14	153.18
	Net fair value gain on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	(845.38)	(1,124.33)
	Income from Government grant	(846.41)	(503.50)
	Mines restoration charges	65.44	604.88
	Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	**1,21,827.86**	**84,618.60**
	Movements in working capital :-		
	Increase in trade payables	4,527.73	5,355.46
	Increase in other financial liabilities	7,860.60	5,026.84
	Increase / (Decrease) in other liabilities	1,243.82	(3,117.60)
	Increase / (Decrease) in provisions	1,930.09	(449.64)
	(Increase) in Inventories	(6,929.60)	(2,625.90)
	(Increase) in trade receivables	(2,294.24)	(1,580.47)
	(Increase) in other financial assets	(3,298.36)	(3,131.43)
	(Increase) in Other assets	(328.34)	(3,215.99)
	Cash Generated From Operations	**1,24,539.56**	**80,879.87**
	Less : Income Tax Paid (inclusive of tax deducted at source)	(15,291.34)	(9,765.67)
	Net Cash From operating activities	**1,09,248.22**	**71,114.20**
B.	**Cash Used in Investing Activities**		
	Proceed from maturity of fixed deposit	34,231.29	43,153.57
	Investment in Fixed Deposits	(1,00,623.00)	(32,783.50)
	Acquisition/Purchase of property, plant & equipment	(98,895.94)	(61,643.11)
	Sale of property, plant & equipment	758.33	309.61
	Net Investments in Subsidiary/Associates	(9,610.71)	(7,852.59)
	Investment in Equity, Mutual funds & Bonds	(48,199.99)	(37,421.91)
	Sale of Investment	86,777.87	6,273.50
	Interest received	4,427.77	3,634.36
	Net Cash Used In Investing Activities	**(1,31,134.38)**	**(86,330.07)**

₹/Lacs

		For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
C.	**Cash used in Financing Activities**		
	Proceeds from long term borrowings	68,300.00	13,000.00
	Proceeds of deferred sales Tax / VAT Loans	282.51	403.66
	Repayment of deferred sales Tax / VAT Loans	(527.76)	(587.53)
	Proceeds/(Repayment) of short term borrowings	(2,096.98)	4,629.92
	Repayment of long term borrowings	(25,519.23)	(17,108.24)
	Proceeds/(Repayment) from vehicle loans	(282.87)	156.25
	Proceed from security Premium	-	49,691.06
	Proceed from share capital	-	734.11
	Payment of lease liabilities	(474.69)	-
	Interest Expense Paid (inclusive of tax deducted at source)	(21,657.31)	(21,783.57)
	Dividend paid (including dividend distribution tax)	(16,301.43)	(8,430.11)
	Unpaid dividends	34.88	17.51
	Net Cash From Financing Activities	**1,757.12**	**20,723.06**
	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**(20,129.04)**	**5,507.19**
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	23,742.22	18,235.03
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	3,613.18	23,742.22
		(20,129.04)	**5,507.19**

Notes :

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand and bank balances including Fixed Deposits.

Significant Accounting Policies 1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn. No. 301003E/E300005

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
J K Cement Limited

per Atul Seksaria
Partner
Membership No: 086370

A.K. Saraogi
Executive Director & CFO
DIN-00130805

Yadupati Singhania
Managing Director
DIN-00050364

Place: Kanpur
Dated: 17th June, 2020

Shambhu Singh
Company Secretary
Membership No-F5836

Krishna Behari Agarwal
Director
DIN-00339934

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the period ended 31st March, 2020

(a) EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year (77,268,251 Equity shares (31 March 2019: 69,927,250) of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid)	7,726.83	6,992.72
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	734.11
Balance at the end of the reporting period (77,268,251 Equity shares (31 March 2019:77,268,251)of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid)	**7,726.83**	**7,726.83**

(b) OTHER EQUITY

₹/Lacs

	Reserves and Surplus				
	Securities premium	Debenture redemption reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings (including Other Comprehensive Income)	Total
Balance at 31 March 2018	**25,988.60**	**9,964.50**	**80,325.02**	**91,463.67**	**2,07,741.79**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	32,489.54	32,489.54
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	61.39	61.39
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**32,550.93**	**32,550.93**
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	10,000.00	(10,000.00)	-
Transfer to/(from) debenture redemption reserve	-	(87.60)	-	87.60	-
Addition during the year	50,344.58	-	-	-	50,344.58
Share issue expenses	(653.52)	-	-	-	(653.52)
Dividend paid	-	-	-	(6,992.73)	(6,992.73)
Dividend distribution tax	-	-	-	(1,437.38)	(1,437.38)
Balance at 31 March 2019	**75,679.66**	**9,876.90**	**90,325.02**	**1,05,672.09**	**2,81,553.67**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	40,037.59	40,037.59
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(126.85)	(126.85)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**39,910.74**	**39,910.74**
Adjustment during the year					
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	10,000.00	(10,000.00)	-
Transfer to/(from) debenture redemption reserve	-	(1,865.10)	-	1,865.10	-
Dividend paid	-	-	-	(13,521.95)	(13,521.95)
Dividend distribution tax	-	-	-	(2,779.48)	(2,779.48)
Balance at 31st March 2020	**75,679.66**	**8,011.80**	**1,00,325.02**	**1,21,146.50**	**3,05,162.98**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Significant Accounting Policies 1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn. No. 301003E/E300005

per Atul Seksaria
Partner
Membership No: 086370

Place: Kanpur
Dated: 17th June, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
J K Cement Limited

A.K. Saraogi
Executive Director & CFO
DIN-00130805

Yadupati Singhania
Managing Director
DIN-00050364

Shambhu Singh
Company Secretary
Membership No-F5836

Krishna Behari Agarwal
Director
DIN-00339934

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

I. Reporting Entity

J K Cement Limited ("J K Cement Limited" or "the Company") is a public limited company domiciled in India and has its registered office at Kamla Tower, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh – 208 001. J K Cement Limited's equity shares are listed on National Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock Exchange in India. The Company is engaged in the manufacturing and selling of Cement and Cement related products.

II. Significant Accounting Policies

The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in the financial statements.

1. Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (Ind AS compliant Schedule III).

These are Company's separate financial statements.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 17.06.2020.

2. Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except the following assets and liabilities which are measured on fair value basis:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities that is measured at fair value (Refer note 40)
- Defined benefit liability/(assets): fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligation (Refer note 38).

3. Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian National Rupee ('INR'), which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest Lacs up to two decimal places, except when otherwise indicated.

4. Use of judgements and estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

A. Judgements

Information about the judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements have been given below:

- **Provision and contingencies**
  The assessment undertaken in the recognizing provision and contingencies have been made in accordance with Ind AS 37, 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets'. The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events has required best judgement by management regarding the probability of exposure to potential loss.

B. Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below, the company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future development, however, may change due to market change or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occurred.

Taxes:

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

Useful life of property, plant and equipment

The estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment are based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, internal assessment of user experience and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry, and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditure required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset. The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting date.

Post-retirement benefit plans
Employee benefit obligations (gratuity obligations) are determined using actuarial valuation. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rates, future salary increases and Mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term natures, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments
The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet in respect of which quoted prices in active markets are available and measured using valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

5. Classification of Assets and Liabilities as Current and Non-Current

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle.
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash and 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 treated as current when:
- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle.
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

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

6. Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement
Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost of assets comprises of purchase price and directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to working condition for its intended use including borrowing cost and incidental expenditure during construction incurred up to the date when the assets are ready to use. Capital work in progress includes cost of assets at sites, construction expenditure and interest on the funds deployed.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful life, then they are accounted for as a separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Items such as spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment are recognized as property, plant and equipment when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment. Otherwise, such items are classified as inventory

Any gain/ (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Subsequent Measurement
Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

Expenditure during construction period:
Expenditure/Income during construction period (including financing cost related to borrowed funds for construction or acquisition of qualifying PPE) is included under Capital Work-in-Progress, and the same is allocated to the respective PPE on the completion of their construction. Advances given towards acquisition or construction of PPE outstanding at each reporting date are disclosed as capital advances under “Other non-current assets”.

Depreciation
Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment (PPE) is calculated using the straight-line method (SLM) to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated

useful life (determined by the management based on technical estimates). The assets residual values and useful lifes are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Leasehold land is being amortised over the period of lease tenure.

Tangible Assets	Useful Life| (In years)
Factory building (including roads)	03-30 Years
Non factory building (including roads)	05-60 Years
Plant and machinery	05-40 Years
Vehicles	08 Years
Furniture and fixtures	10 Years
Office equipment	05 Years
Railway slidings	15 Years

The useful life of certain plant and machineries have been considered lower / higher than 15 years. These life are lower / higher those indicated in schedule II of Companies Act, 2013.

Freehold Mining Land is depleted according to the 'unit of production' method by reference to the ratio of extraction of limestone in the year to the related reserves of limestone.

Leasehold Land is amortized on a straight line basis over the primary lease period.

Limestone reserves are estimated by the management based on the internal best estimates or independent expert's valuation as considered appropriate. These estimates are reviewed at least annually.

The management believes that the estimated useful life are realistic and reflect approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

7. Intangible assets

Intangible Assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment loss, if any. Intangible assets are amortized on straight line method basis over the estimated useful life. Estimated useful life of the Software is considered as 3 years.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company.

Amortisation methods, useful life and residual values are reviewed in each financial year end and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively.

Amortisation of Mining rights over the period or respective Mining Agreement.

Amortisation of Mining Reserve: On the basis of material extraction (proportion of material extracted per annum to total mining reserve).

8. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as foreign currency forward contracts, cross currency interest rate swaps, interest rate swaps and currency options; and embedded derivatives in the host contract.

Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Classifications

The Company classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through Profit and Loss Account (FVTPL) on the basis of either.

Company's business model for managing the financial assets or

Contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Business model assessment

The company makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at an instrument level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management.

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if both of the following conditions are met:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate ('EIR') method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

Debt instrument at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)
Debt instruments with contractual cash flow characteristics that are solely payments of principal and interest and held in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets are classified to be measured at FVOCI.

Debt instrument at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the company may elect to classify a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss.

Equity Instruments
All equity instruments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value and all changes in fair value are recorded in FVTPL. On initial recognition an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI and fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All other Financial Instruments are classified as measured at FVTPL.

Derecognition of financial assets
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the company's balance sheet) when:

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

When the company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the company's continuing involvement. In that case, the company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the company could be required to repay.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets
The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and at FVOCI.

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

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12 -month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date

With regard to trade receivable, the Company applies the simplified approach as permitted by Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from the initial recognition of the trade receivables.

Financial liabilities
Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, amortised cost, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of amortised cost, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

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

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

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

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

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

Financial guarantee contracts
Financial guarantee contract issued by the Company is contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because, the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 , and the transaction amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
The company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

Reclassification of financial assets
The company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The company does not restate any previously recognized gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

9. Inventories

Inventories are valued as follows:

Raw materials, packing materials, stores and spares	Lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a moving weighted average basis. Materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are at cost not written down below costs, if finished goods in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost
Work-in-progress, finished goods and traded goods	Lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes direct materials, labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads. Cost of finished goods includes excise duty, wherever applicable.
Waste	At net realisable value

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

10. Investment in subsidiary and joint venture

Investment in subsidiaries and joint venture are carried at cost / fair value as per the requirement of IND AS 32, Financial Instruments and IND AS 109, Financial Instruments in the separate financial statements. Investment carried at cost is tested for impairment as per IND AS 36, Impairment of Assets.

11. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. 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.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future uncertain events not wholly within the control of the company, are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

Contingent Assets are not recognized in the financial statements. However, when the realization of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and its recognition is appropriate.

Mines Restoration Expenditure

The expenditure on restoration of the mines based on technical estimates by Internal/External specialists is recognized in the accounts. The total estimated restoration expenditure is apportioned over the estimated quantity of mineral resources (likely to be made available) and provision is made in the accounts based on minerals mined during the year.

12. Revenue Recognition

The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of cement and cement related products.

Ind AS 115 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” provides a control-based revenue recognition model and provides a five step application approach to be followed for revenue recognition.

- Identify the contract(s) with a customer;
- Identify the performance obligations;
- Determine the transaction price;
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations;
- Recognise revenue when or as an entity satisfies performance obligation.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, except for the agency services, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Revenue excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties

Sale of goods

For sale of goods, revenue is recognised when control of the goods has transferred at a point in time i.e. when the goods have been delivered to the specific location (delivery). Following delivery, the customer has full discretion over the responsibility, manner of distribution, price to sell the goods and bears the risks of obsolescence and loss in relation to the goods. A receivable is recognised by the Company when the goods are delivered to the customer or their agent as this represents the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional, as only the passage of time is required before payment is due. The Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. The Company recognizes changes in the estimated amount of variable consideration in the period in which the change occurs. Some contracts for the sale of goods provide customers with volume rebates and pricing incentives, which give rise to variable consideration.

The Company provides retrospective volume rebates and pricing incentives to certain customers once the quantity of products purchased during the period exceeds a threshold specified in the contract. Rebates are offset against amounts payable by the customer. To estimate the variable consideration for the expected future rebates, the Company applies the most expected value method for contracts. The selected method that best predicts the amount of variable consideration is primarily driven by the number of volume thresholds contained in the contract. The Company then applies the requirements on constraining estimates of variable consideration and recognises a refund liability for the expected future rebates.

Contract balances

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Cost to obtain a contract

The Company pays sales commission to its selling agents for each contract that they obtain for the Company. The Company has elected to apply the optional practical expedient for costs to obtain a contract which allows the Company to immediately expense sales commissions (included in advertisement and sales promotion expense under other expenses) because the amortization period of the asset that the Company otherwise would have used is one year or less.

Costs to fulfil a contract i.e. freight, insurance and other selling expenses are recognized as an expense in the period in which related revenue is recognised.

Critical judgements

The Company's contracts with customers include promises to transfer goods to the customers. Judgement is required to determine the transaction price for the contract. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of customer consideration or variable consideration with elements such as schemes, incentives, cash discounts, etc. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period.

(a) Costs to obtain a contract are generally expensed as incurred. The assessment of this criteria requires the application of judgement, in particular when considering if costs generate or enhance resources to be used to satisfy future performance obligations and whether costs are expected to be recovered.

Other revenue streams

i. Interest Income

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

13. Government Grants and Subsidies

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants that compensate the Company for expenses incurred are recognised in profit or loss as income on a systematic basis in the periods in which the expense is recognised.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are credited to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets and presented within other income.

14. Employee benefits

(i) Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. The company has following defined contribution plans:

a) Provident fund

b) Superannuation scheme

(iii) Defined benefit plans

The company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in Other Comprehensive Income.
Net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability (assets) is computed by applying the discount rate, used to measure the net defined liability (asset), to the net defined liability (asset) at the start of the financial year after taking into account any changes as a result of contribution and benefit payments during the year. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

The company has following defined benefit plans:

a) Gratuity

The company provides for its gratuity liability based on actuarial valuation of the gratuity liability as at the Balance Sheet date, based on Projected Unit Credit Method, carried out by an independent actuary and contributes to the Gratuity Trust fund formed by the Company. The contributions made are recognized as plan assets.
The defined benefit obligation as reduced by fair value of plan assets is recognized in the Balance Sheet. Re-measurements are recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax in the year in which they arise.

(iv) **Other long-term employee benefits**
The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Re-measurements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

The company has following long term employment benefit plans:

a) **Leave Liability**
Leave encashment is payable to eligible employees at the time of retirement. The liability for leave encashment, which is a defined benefit scheme, is provided based on actuarial valuation as at the Balance Sheet date, based on Projected Unit Credit Method, carried out by an independent actuary.

15. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the Company's functional currency at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss

16. Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

17. Taxes

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in Other Comprehensive Income.

Current tax
Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

a) Has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and

b) Intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed on each reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

a) The entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

b) The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity

   i) Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax for the year. The deferred tax asset is recognised for MAT credit available only to the extent that it is probable that the concerned company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the company recognizes MAT credit as an asset, it is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as part of deferred tax asset. The company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

18. Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use asset includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the assets. If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

ii) Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including insubstance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Company's lease liabilities are included in Interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term

19. Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication on impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or Cash Generating Units ('CGUs').

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment loss in respect of assets other than goodwill is reversed only to the extent that the assets carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

20. Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The board of directors of the Company has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker by the Management of the company. Refer note 37 for segment information presented.

21. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term deposits with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

22. Exceptional item

Items of income or expense of non-routine are presented separately when their nature and amount of such significance and is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial performance.

23. Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the profit for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per shares is computed by dividing the profit for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per shares and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus elements in a rights issue, share split and reverse share split(consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding without a corresponding change in resources.

24. Effective Interest Method

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

25. Non-current assets held for sale

The Company classifies non-current assets as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset and its sale is highly probable. Also, such assets are classified as held for sale only if the management expects to complete the sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less cost to sell. Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortised.

New and amended standards
The Company applied Ind AS 116 for the first time. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of these new accounting standards are described below.

Several other amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in April 2019, but do not have an impact on the financial statements of the Company. The Company has not early adopted any standards or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

Ind AS 116 Leases
Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17 Leases including its appendices (Appendix C of Ind AS 17 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, Appendix A of Ind AS 17 Operating Leases-Incentives and Appendix B of Ind AS 17 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease). The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the balance sheet.

Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in Ind AS 17. Therefore, Ind AS 116 does not have an impact for leases where the Company is the lessor.

The Company adopted Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective method of adoption, with the date of initial application on 1st April 2019. The Company elected to use the transition practical expedient to not reassess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at 1st April 2019. Instead, the Company applied the standard only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying Ind AS 17 and Appendix C of Ind AS 17 at the date of initial application. The Company also elected to use the recognition exemptions for lease contracts that, at the commencement date, have a lease term of 12 months or less and do not contain a purchase option (short-term leases), and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value (low-value assets).

Refer note 3(i) for detailed impact on adoption of Ind AS 116 "Leases" on the financial statements of the Company.

Upon adoption of Ind AS 116, the Company applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases for which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognised lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-to-use assets representing the right-to-use the underlying assets.

In accordance with the modified retrospective method of adoption, the Company recorded the lease liability at the present value of the remaining lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate as on the date of transition and has measured right of use asset (adjusted by the accrued lease payments) an amount equal to lease liability

Appendix C to Ind AS 12 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment
The appendix addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of Ind AS 12 Income Taxes. It does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of Ind AS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments. The Appendix specifically addresses the following:

- Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately
- The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities
- How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates
- How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances

The Company determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty. In determining the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty, the Company has considered, for example, (a) how it prepares its income tax filings and supports tax treatments; or (b) how the entity expects the taxation authority to make its examination and resolve issues that might arise from that examination.

The Company determined, based on its tax compliance, that it is probable that its tax treatments will be accepted by the taxation authorities. The Appendix did not have an impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

Amendments to Ind AS 109: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

Under Ind AS 109, a debt instrument can be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, provided that the contractual cash flows are 'solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding' (the SPPI criterion) and the instrument is held within the appropriate business model for that classification. The amendments to Ind AS 109 clarify that a financial asset passes the SPPI criterion regardless of an event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract. These amendments had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

Amendments to Ind AS 19: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement
The amendments to Ind AS 19 address the accounting when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during a reporting period. The amendments specify that when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during the annual reporting period, an entity is required to determine the current service cost for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement, using the actuarial assumptions used to remeasure the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event. An entity is also required to determine the net interest for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement using the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event, and the discount rate used to remeasure that net defined benefit liability (asset).

The amendments had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company as it did not have any plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements during the period.

Annual Improvements to Ind AS 2018
Ind AS 12 Income Taxes
The amendments clarify that the income tax consequences of dividends are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distributions to owners. Therefore, an entity recognises the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where it originally recognised those past transactions or events.

An entity applies the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1st April 2019.

Since the Company current practice is in line with these amendments, they had no impact on the standalone / consolidated financial statements of the Company.

Ind AS 23 Borrowing Costs
The amendments clarify that an entity treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop a qualifying asset when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

The entity applies the amendments to borrowing costs incurred on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments. An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1st April 2019.

Since the Company current practice is in line with these amendments, they had no impact on the standalone / consolidated financial statements of the Company.

Amendments to Ind AS 28, Investments to Associates and Joint Ventures

The amendments clarify that an entity applies Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture that form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture but to which the equity method is not applied. The Company does not currently have any such long-term interests in associates and joint ventures.

Ind AS 103 - Business Combinations and Ind AS 111 - Joint Arrangements
The amendments to Ind AS 103 relating to re-measurement clarify that when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it re-measures previously held interests in that business. The amendments to Ind AS 111 clarify when an entity obtains joint control of a business that is a joint operation, the entity does not re-measure previously held interests in that business.

2. Property, Plant and Equipment

₹/Lacs

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation				Net Block	
	Opening	Additions	Disposal/ Adjustment	As at 31.03.2020	Opening	Additions	Disposal/ Adjustment	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2020
J.K.CEMENT LTD										
Tangible Assets										
Freehold land (Refer iv)	28,526.59	4,317.25	(220.50)	32,623.34	-	-	-	-	28,526.59	32,623.34
Factory Building (Refer note v)	31,506.79	5,864.06	-	37,370.85	10,089.29	1,355.03	-	11,444.32	21,417.50	25,926.53
Non Factory Building (Refer note i)	34,483.25	1,535.63	-	36,018.88	6,095.29	1,044.25	-	7,139.54	28,387.96	28,879.34
Plant and equipment (Refer note: i & v)	3,83,244.53	93,533.02	(7,572.84)	4,69,204.71	1,24,649.26	16,278.59	(4,087.23)	1,36,840.62	2,58,595.27	3,32,364.09
Vehicles	4,305.45	336.41	(289.43)	4,352.43	1,941.12	432.21	(184.98)	2,188.35	2,364.33	2,164.08
Furniture and fixtures (Refer note v)	3,978.61	155.66	(3.16)	4,131.11	2,595.12	289.14	(1.03)	2,883.23	1,383.49	1,247.88
Office Equipment (Refer note v)	544.99	91.90	(31.82)	605.07	343.85	73.76	(30.20)	387.41	201.14	217.66
Railway sidings (Refer note i)	10,482.34	-	-	10,482.34	3,214.36	658.79	-	3,873.15	7,267.98	6,609.19
Rolling stock	89.43	-	-	89.43	80.19	4.77	-	84.96	9.24	4.47
Other assets	610.24	70.98	(6.49)	674.73	390.94	53.33	(6.16)	438.11	219.30	236.62
Leasehold land (Refer note ii & iv)	18,093.78	-	(18,093.78)	-	3,970.04	-	(3,970.04)	-	14,123.74	-
Total	**5,15,866.00**	**1,05,904.91**	**(26,218.02)**	**5,95,552.89**	**1,53,369.46**	**20,189.87**	**(8,279.64)**	**1,65,279.69**	**3,62,496.54**	**4,30,273.20**
Capital work-in-progress	55,644.07	93,504.60	(98,228.67)	50,920.00	-	-	-	-	55,644.07	50,920.00
Total	**55,644.07**	**93,504.60**	**(98,228.67)**	**50,920.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**55,644.07**	**50,920.00**

(i) The amount incurred by company as at 31st March 2020,ownership of which vests with State Electricity Boards & Indian Railways is cost ₹ 5,040.61 Lacs (31st March 2019: ₹ 5,029.53 Lacs), amortisation ₹ 1,409.08 Lacs (31st March 2019: ₹ 1,117.04 Lacs) and net block ₹ 3,631.54 Lacs (31st March 2019: ₹ 3,912.49 Lacs)

(ii) It includes freehold land for mining having cost of ₹ 3,082.44 Lacs (31st March 2019 :₹ 3,082.44 Lacs), amortisation of ₹ 901.78 Lacs (31st March 2019 : ₹ 917.85 Lacs) and net block of ₹ 2,180.66 Lacs (31st March 2019 :₹ 2,164.61 Lacs)

(iii) Property, plant & equipment pledged as security: Refer note 17 for information on property, plant & equipment pledged as security by the company.

(iv) The title deeds of immovable properties included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company except for 1 case of leasehold land and 4 cases of freehold land amounting to gross block of ₹ 1,353.07 Lacs (net block: ₹ 9.72 Lacs) and gross block of ₹ 225.64 Lacs (net block: ₹ 225.64 Lacs) respectively as at March 31, 2020 for which title deeds are in the name of the erstwhile company that merged with the Company pursuant to a scheme of amalgamation and arrangement as approved by the honourable High Court in earlier years.

(v) There has been a loss due to fire at our Captive Power Plant at Mangrol on 5th of March 2020. Actual losses are being assessed by the Company . Net book value as on 31.03.20 was ₹ 14,674 Lacs.

(vi) The company is in the process of its brownfield expansion project, on account of which, the amount of borrowing cost that has been capitalised during the year ended 31 March 2020 was INR 1925.20 (31 March 2019: Nil). The rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation ranged between 8.05% to 8.75%.

3. Intangible Assets

₹/Lacs

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation				Net Block	
	Opening	Additions	Disposal/ Adjustment	As at 31.03.2020	Opening	Additions	Disposal/ Adjustment	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2020
Intangible Assets										
Computer Software	933.73	84.34	-	1,018.07	702.89	145.36	(10.43)	837.82	230.84	180.25
Minning Rights	866.69	517.64	-	1,384.33	47.64	66.33	146.57	260.54	819.05	1,123.79
Total	**1,800.42**	**601.98**	**-**	**2,402.40**	**750.53**	**211.69**	**136.14**	**1,098.36**	**1,049.89**	**1,304.04**

3(i). Right-of-use assets

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 “Leases” and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method as per para C8(c)(ii) of standard. Consequently, the Company recorded the lease liability at the present value of the remaining lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate as on the date of transition and has measured right of use asset an amount equal to lease liability. On transition, the adoption of the new standard resulted in recognition 'Lease Liabilities' of ₹ 1,598.54 Lacs and 'Right-of-Use' of ₹ 15,722.28 Lacs. The difference of ₹ 14,123.74 Lacs is on account of leasehold land for which there is no lease liability.

The Company has lease contracts for various items of Buildings, equipment and leasehold land. Leases of building generally have lease terms between 2 to 9 years and equipment for 2 to 8 years. Leasehold land generally have lease terms between 4 to 99 years.

Following is the summary of practical expedients elected on initial application:

i) Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with similar end date.

ii) Applied the exemption not to recognise Right-of-Use asset and Lease Liabilities with lease term of 12 months or less and leases with low value at the date of initial application.

iii) Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease.

iv) Relied on the assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application.

v) Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

Lease liabilities and Right-of-Use asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

Reconciliation of Right-of-use assets and Lease Liabilities as on April 1, 2019

Particulars	Amount
Right-of-use assets	15,722.28
Less: Leasehold land	14,123.74
Lease Liabilities	1,598.54

Reconciliation between the lease liabilities as at 1 April 2019 with operating lease commitments as of 31 March 2019

Particulars	Amount
Operating lease commitments disclosed as at 31 March 2019	-
Add : Additional Lease commitments based on expected extension of Lease term	1,598.54
Lease Liablity as at April 01, 2019	1,598.54

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

₹/Lacs

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation				Net Block	
	April 01 2019	Additions	Disposal/ Adjustment	As at 31.03.2020	April 1 2019	Additions	Disposal/ Adjustment	As at 31.03.2020	April 1 2019	As at 31.03.2020
Leasehold land (Refer note iii)	18,093.78	177.62	(139.90)	18,131.50	3,970.04	610.03	(162.96)	4,417.11	14,123.74	13,714.39
Buildings	1,566.68	346.31	-	1,912.99	-	410.94	-	410.94	1,566.68	1,502.05
Other Equipment	31.86	-	-	31.86	-	16.34	-	16.34	31.86	15.52
Total	**19,692.32**	**523.93**	**(139.90)**	**20,076.35**	**3,970.04**	**1,037.31**	**(162.96)**	**4,844.39**	**15,722.28**	**15,231.96**

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

Particulars	Amount
As at 01 April 2019	1,598.55
Addition	346.31
Accretion of Interest	136.26
Payment of lease liabilities	(474.69)
As at 31 March 2020	**1,606.43**
Current	369.63
Non-current	1,236.80

The average borrowing rate of 8% has been applied to lease liabilities recognised in the balance sheet at the date of initial application.

The adoption of standard has resulted in Statement of Profit and Loss for the current period, operating lease expenses changed from rent to depreciation charge for Right-of-Use asset and finance cost for interest accrued on lease liabilities. The effect of this adoption is insignificant on earnings per share. Adoption has also resulted in an increase in cash inflows from operating activities and an increase in cash outflows from financing activities on account of lease payments ₹ 474.68 Lacs.

Reconciliation for the effects of the transactions on Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2020 are as follows :

₹/Lacs

Adjustments to increase/(decrease) in profit before tax	31 March 2020 (comparable basis)	Changes due to Ind AS 116 increase/ (decrease)	31 March 2020 (as reported)
Operating expenses	4,28,698.16	(474.69)	4,28,223.47
Finance cost	22,150.45	136.26	22,286.71
Depreciation and amortisation	21,011.59	427.28	21,438.87
Profit before tax	65,112.36	88.85	65,201.21

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

₹/Lacs

Particulars	31 March 2020 (as reported)
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	427.28
Interest expense on lease liabilities	136.26
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**563.54**

₹/Lacs

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
4.	**Non-Current Financial Assets - Investments**		
A.	**Investment in equity instruments (fully paid-up)**		
	Unquoted		
	Subsidiary Companies(at cost)		
	- 309702 (31st March 2019 :280615) equity shares of J. K. Cement (Fujairah) FZC. (Face value AED1000 each)	54,200.79	46,885.04
	Less: Diminution in the value of investment**	(16,151.42)	-
	- 11423408 (31st March 2019:10923408) equity shares of Jaykaycem (Central) Limited (Face value ₹ 10 each)	10,759.02	9,759.02
	Others (at FVTPL)		
	- 8000 (31st March 2019: 8000) equity shares of ReNew Wind Energy AP (Pvt.) Ltd. (Face value ₹ 10 each)	8.00	8.00
	- 3140101(31st March 2019 : 3140101) equity shares of VS Lignite Power Pvt. Ltd. (Face value ₹ 10)# #	-	-
	- 184131 (31st March 2019 : Nil) equity shares of Atria Wind Power (Chitradurga) Pvt. Ltd. (Face value ₹ 10)	462.17	-
B.	**Investment in preference shares (fully paid up)**		
	Unquoted		
	Subsidiary Companies (at amortised Cost)		
	- 4168 (31st March 2019 : Nil)3% Non cumulative 11 years Redeemable (Face value AED1000 each) preference shares in J K Cement (Fujairah)FZC	808.12	-
	- 4168 (31st March 2019 : Nil)3% Non cumulative 12 years Redeemable (Face value AED1000 each) preference shares in J K Cement (Fujairah)FZC	808.12	-
	- 4168 (31st March 2019 : Nil)3% Non cumulative 13 years Redeemable (Face value AED1000 each) preference shares in J K Cement (Fujairah)FZC	808.12	-
	- 4169(31st March 2019 : Nil) 3% Non cumulative 14 years Redeemable (Face value AED1000 each) preference shares in J K Cement (Fujairah)FZC	808.31	-
	Others (at FVTPL)		
	- 2785552(31st March 2019 : 2785552) 0.01% cumulative redeemable Preference shares in VS Lignite Power Pvt. Ltd. (Face value ₹ 10)# #	-	-
C.	**Investment In Mutual Fund (Quoted)(at FVTPL)**		
	- 5000000 (31st March 2019:5000000) HDFC fmp 1302D Sep2016(1)Regular-Growth -Series-37 Maturity date2020	662.00	606.90
	- 5000000 (31st March 2019:5000000) HDFC fmp 1188D Mar-2017(1)-Regular-Growth-Series38-Maturity date-29-6-2020	630.50	576.57
	- 5000000 (31st March 2019:5000000) "UTI FITF Series XXVII - II (1161 days)"	557.00	560.10
	- 5000000 (31st March 2019:5000000) ICICI Prudential Fixed Maturity Plan Series 82-1187 Days	590.00	535.66
	- 5000000 (31st March 2019:5000000) ICICI Prudential Fixed Maturity Plan Series 82-1136 Days	583.50	535.01
	- Nil (31st March 2019:1000000)Union Capital Protection Oriented Fund Series 8 (Maturity -11.09.20)	-	108.05
D.	**Investments in Bonds (Quoted) (at FVTPL)**		
	- 50 (31st March 2019:50) State bank of India SR-III 8.39% BD perpetual Bonds, Face value per Bond ₹ 1000000 purchased @991285	485.21	489.64
	- 50 (31st March 2019:50) State bank of India SR-II 8.75% BD perpetual Bonds, Face value per Bond ₹ 1000000 purchased @1007773	501.86	493.73
	- Nil (31st March 2019:50) Punjab National Bank SR- VIII, 8.95% BD perpetual Bonds, Face value per Bond ₹ 1000000 purchased @1006175	-	481.68
		56,521.30	**61,039.40**
	Aggregate amount of market value of quoted investment	**4,010.07**	**4,387.34**
	Aggregate amount of unquoted investment	**52,511.23**	**56,652.06**
	Aggregate Impairment amount of unquoted investment	**16,743.99**	**592.57**

** Refer Note 44 for exceptional items

The fair value of investment is Nil (31st March 2019: Nil)

₹/Lacs

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
5.	**Non-Current Financial Assets - Others**		
	(Unsecured, Considered good unless otherwise stated)		
	(Carried at Amortised Cost, unless otherwise stated)		
	Fixed deposits with maturity more than 12 months *	121.95	1,450.81
	Vehicle Loan Recoverable	189.71	196.45
	Security Deposits	4,719.73	3,837.94
	Share Application money(Refer note 39)#	2,109.88	4,047.59
		7,141.27	**9,532.79**

*includes ₹ 121.95 Lacs (31 March 2019 ₹ 1394.42 Lacs) pledged against overdraft /other commitments.

#Share application money paid to J. K. Cement (Fujairah) FZC (Subsidiary Company) in current year against 3% Non cumulative redeemable preference shares in J K Cement (Fujairah) FZC. The allotment is expected to be made by end of June, 2020.

No loans due by directors or other officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons or amounts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member.

₹/Lacs

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
6.	**Other Non-Current Assets**		
	Capital advances	8,790.29	11,490.32
	Advances other than capital advances		
	(Unsecured, Considered good unless otherwise stated)		
	Prepaid expenses	985.72	1,173.83
	Deferred employee compensation	31.81	37.43
	Advance to employees	171.54	173.81
	Deposit under protest with Government authorities	2,588.35	2,566.67
		12,567.71	**15,442.06**

No advances are due by directors or other officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons or amounts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member.

₹/Lacs

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
7.	**Inventories**		
	(Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value, unless otherwise stated)		
	Raw materials	10,410.08	9,533.92
	Work-in-process	7,168.66	4,080.90
	Finished goods	11,530.37	8,023.91
	Traded goods	64.94	5.67
	Consumable stores and spares (net of provisions for slow and non-moving inventories of ₹ 1088.63 Lacs (31 March 2019: ₹ 1107.84 Lacs)	26,211.39	23,490.50
	Goods in transit :		
	- Raw materials	723.56	912.70
	- Consumable stores and spares	6,607.57	9,739.37
		62,716.57	**55,786.97**

Refer note 17 for information on inventories pledged as security by the company.

₹/Lacs

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
8.	**Current Financial Assets - Investments**		
	Investment in Mutual Funds		
	Quoted (at FVTPL)		
	- Nil (31st March 2019 : 234958.449) units in HDFC Liquid-DP-Growth option	-	8,642.44
	- Nil (31st March 2019 : 225568.133) units in SBI Liquid Fund Direct- Growth	-	6,605.92
	- Nil (31st March 2019 : 66116.58) units in Kotak Liquid Direct Plan Growth	-	2,502.07
	- Nil (31st March 2019 : 2760585.383) units in ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund -Direct Plan-Growth	-	7,630.71
	- Nil (31st March 2019 :833029.555) units in Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund -Growth-Direct Plan	-	2,502.72
	- Nil (31st March 2019 :318428.385) units in Axis Liquid Fund - Direct Growth (CFDGG)	-	6,602.69
	- Nil (31st March 2019:300000) Union Capital Protection Oriented Fund Series 7 (Maturity -03.03.20)	-	34.44
	- 1000000 (31st March 2019:Nil) Union Capital Protection Oriented Fund Series 8 (Maturity -11.09.20)	103.45	-
	Investments in Bonds (Quoted) (at FVTPL)		
	- Nil (31st March 2019: 250) Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd SR-M 015 9.45 NCD 21 AG19, Face value per Bond ₹ 1000000 purchased @1006015	-	2,508.45
	- Nil (31st March 2019: 250) Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services Ltd SR-BH 2017 NCD 26SP19, Face value per Bond ₹ 1000000 purchased @944793	-	2,401.70
		103.45	**39,431.14**
	Aggregate amount of quoted investments	**103.45**	**39,431.14**
	Aggregate amount of market value of quoted investments	**103.45**	**39,431.14**

₹/Lacs

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
9.	**Current Financial Assets - Trade Receivables**		
	(Carried at Amortised Cost, except otherwise stated)		
	Secured		
	Considered good	7,847.63	6,764.94
	Unsecured		
	Considered good		
	Related Party*	66.72	32.25
	Others	14,729.58	13,765.55
	Trade Receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	1,238.27	1,089.97
	Less: Allowance for Trade Receivables, which have significant increase in Credit Risk	(1,238.27)	(1,089.97)
	Less: Provision for rebate to customers	(299.19)	(341.10)
		22,344.74	**20,221.64**

Refer to Note 17 for information on Trade receivables pledged as security by the company.

No trade receivable are due by directors or other officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons or amounts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of below 90 days.

* Refer to Note 39 2 a)(v)

₹/Lacs

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
10.	**Current Financial Assets - Cash and Cash equivalents**		
	Balance with banks:		
	- In current accounts	1,206.65	14,110.21
	- In EEFC accounts	383.48	151.01
	- Fixed deposits with maturity of upto 3 months*	1,990.49	6,999.63
	Cash on hand	25.76	18.48
	Cheques in hand	6.80	2,462.89
		3,613.18	**23,742.22**

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
11. Current Financial Assets - Other Bank Balances		
Earmarked balance with bank for unclaimed dividends #	179.48	144.60
Fixed deposits with maturity of more than 3 months but upto one year*	59,320.23	19,087.44
	59,499.71	**19,232.04**

#Bank balances are against unpaid dividend & unclaimed fraction money

*Fixed Deposits upto one year include deposit of ₹ 7,389.42 Lacs (31 March 2019:₹ 11,989.44 Lacs) pledged against overdraft /other commitments.

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
12. Current Financial Assets - Others		
(Unsecured Considered Good, unless otherwise stated)		
(Carried at Amortised Cost, except otherwise stated)		
Other loans and advances		
Considered good	2,986.44	1,035.42
Considered doubtful	33.96	33.96
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans and advances	(33.96)	(33.96)
Government grants receivable	6,174.16	6,034.62
Advance to employees	441.33	261.87
Fixed deposits with maturity of more than 12 months and remaining maturity of less than 12 months*	33,044.19	5,591.29
Interest accrued on deposit	3,541.50	747.60
Dividend receivable on preference shares from subsidiary**		
Considered good	-	1,526.44
Considered doubtful	1,663.58	-
Less : Provision for doubtful dividend receivable	(1,663.58)	-
	46,187.62	**15,197.24**

Refer to Note 17 for information on other current financial assets pledged as security by the company.

*Fixed Deposits due upto one year having original maturity period more than 12 months include deposit of ₹ 3,943.50 Lacs (31 March 2019:₹ 4,091.29 Lacs) pledged against overdraft /other commitments.

** Refer Note 44 for exceptional items

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
13. Current Tax Assets (Net)		
Advance tax {Net of provision for income tax of ₹ 17,123.87 Lacs (31 March 2019: ₹ 10,370.24 Lacs)}	870.09	180.98
	870.09	**180.98**

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
14. Other Current Assets		
Balances with Government authorities	5,093.34	5,079.66
Prepaid expenses	1,314.29	1,141.71
Advance to employees	84.07	85.30
Advances to suppliers	9,705.00	9,387.37
Deferred employee compensation	16.58	16.58
	16,213.28	**15,710.62**

No advances are due by directors or other officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons or amounts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member.

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
15. Equity Share capital		
Authorised:		
8,00,00,000 (31 March 2019 - 8,00,00,000) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	**8,000.00**	**8,000.00**
Issued, subscribed & fully paid up:		
7,72,68,251 (31 March 2019 - 7,72,68,251) equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	7,726.83	7,726.83
	7,726.83	**7,726.83**

a. Terms and rights attached to equity shares

Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders. There is no restriction on distribution of dividend. However, same is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting.

b. Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year :

₹/Lacs

	Number of Shares	Amount
Outstanding at the 1 April 2018	6,99,27,250	6,992.72
Equity Shares issued during the year #	73,41,001	734.11
Outstanding at the 31 March 2019	**7,72,68,251**	**7,726.83**
Equity Shares issued during the year	-	-
Outstanding at the 31 March 2020	**7,72,68,251**	**7,726.83**

c. Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	No. of Shares	Percentage	No. of Shares	Percentage
Yadu International Ltd.	3,08,34,518	39.91%	3,01,99,518	39.08%
Yadupati Singhania	1,20,64,198	15.61%	1,20,64,198	15.61%

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
16. Other equity		
a. Securities premium		
Balance at the beginning of the year	75,679.66	25,988.60
Add Addition during the year #	-	50,344.58
Less: Adjustment during the year #	-	653.52
Balance at the end of the year	**75,679.66**	**75,679.66**
b. Debenture redemption reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	9,876.90	9,964.50
Transfer from /(to) retained earnings	(1,865.10)	(87.60)
Balance at the end of the year	**8,011.80**	**9,876.90**
c. General reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	90,325.02	80,325.02
Add: Transfer from retained earnings	10,000.00	10,000.00
Balance at the end of the year	**1,00,325.02**	**90,325.02**

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
d. Retained earnings (including Other Comprehensive Income)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,05,672.09	91,463.67
Add: Profit for the year	40,037.59	32,489.54
Add: Other Comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	(126.85)	61.39
Less: Transfer to general reserve	10,000.00	10,000.00
Add: Transfer from debenture redemption reserve	1,865.10	87.60
Less: Dividend on equity shares	13,521.95	6,992.73
Less: Dividend distribution tax on equity shares	2,779.48	1,437.38
	1,21,146.50	**1,05,672.09**
	3,05,162.98	**2,81,553.67**

The Company through Qualified Institutions Placement (QIP) allotted 73,41,001 Equity Shares (fully paid up) to the eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB) at a price of ₹ 695.80 per equity share of face value of ₹ 10 each (inclusive of premium of ₹ 685.80 per equity share) aggregating to ₹ 51,078.68 Lacs in March 2019. The issue was made in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 as amended. Pursuant to the allotment of equity shares in the QIP, the paid up equity share capital of the Company has increased from ₹ 6,992.72 Lacs comprising of 6,99,27,250 equity shares to ₹ 7,726.83 Lacs comprising of 7,72,68,251 equity shares. Share issue expenses are charged off against securities premium.

Debenture Redemption Reserve (DRR)

For the debentures issued and outstanding as at March 31, 2020 the Company has created DRR in accordance with requirement of section 71 of the Companies Act 2013. However, pursuant to a Ministry of Corporate Affairs notification dated August 16, 2019 amending Section 71 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 18 (7) of the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014, the Company is not required to maintain DRR for debentures issued and accordingly shall apply the said change in provision to debentures issued prospectively post March 31, 2020.

General reserve

The Company appropriates a portion to general reserves out of the profits voluntarily to meet future contingencies. The said reserve is available for payment of dividend to the shareholders as per the provisions of the Act.

Securities premium reserve

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Other Comprehensive Income

Remeasurement of defined benefit plans

Remeasurements of defined benefit plans represents the following as per Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits:

(a) actuarial gains and losses

(b) the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset); and

(c) any change in the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)

Dividend

The following dividends were paid by the Company for the year.

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2019 ₹ 10 per share (31 March 2018: ₹ 10 per share)	7,726.83	6,992.73
Dividend Distribution tax on final dividend	1,588.27	1,437.38
Interim dividend for the year ended 31 March 2020 ₹ 7.50 per share (31 March 2019: ₹ Nil per share)	5,795.12	-
Dividend Distribution tax on interim dividend	1,191.21	-
	16,301.43	**8,430.11**

After the reporting date, the board of directors confirms the proposed divided as final dividend. The dividends have not been recognised as liabilities and there are no tax consequences.

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Proposed dividend for the year ended 31 March 2020 ₹ Nil per share (31 March 2019: ₹ 10 per share)	Nil	7,726.83
Dividend Distribution tax on final dividend	Nil	1,588.27
	-	**9,315.10**

Capital management
For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Borrowings(note 17)	228,39 1.49	195,648.35
Current Borrowings (note 22)	13,884.70	15,981.68
Current maturities of long-term debt (note 24)	33,741.22	24,231.71
Current Investments(note 8)	(103.45)	(39,431.14)
Cash and Cash equivalents (note 10)	(3,613.18)	(23,742.22)
Fixed Deposits (note 5, 11 & 12)	(92,486.37)	(26,129.54)
Net debt	**179,814.41**	**146,558.84**
Total Equity	312,889.81	289,280.50
Capital and net debt	492,704.22	**435,839.34**
Gearing ratio	**36.50%**	**33.63%**

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. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019.

₹/Lacs

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
17.	**Non-Current Financial Liabilities - Borrowings**		
	(Carried at amortized cost, unless otherwise stated)		
	Secured		
	Non convertible debentures	40,905.60	51,780.87
	Less: Current maturities of non convertible debentures (Refer note 24)	20,550.00	10,950.00
	Term Loans From banks in Local Currency	2,11,991.75	1,58,335.71
	Less: Current maturities of term loans (Refer note 24)	12,481.36	12,198.39
	Vehicle loans	545.42	828.29
	Less: Current maturities of vehicle loans (Refer note 24)	350.02	446.60
	VAT loans from Government	5,986.83	5,704.32
	Unsecured		
	Deferred sales tax liabilities	2,703.11	3,230.87
	Less: Current maturities of deferred sales tax liabilities (Refer note 24)	359.84	636.72
		2,28,391.49	**1,95,648.35**

17a. Particulars of Securities, Repayment & Interest

₹/Lacs

Loan's Securities	Repayment Frequency	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest p.a.	Carrying Amount As at 31 March 2020	Carrying Amount As at 31 March 2019
1) Secured Non Convertible Debentures					
NCD as shown includes ₹ 44.40 Lacs (31 March 2019 ₹ 119.13 Lacs) towards amortised expenses.	Annual	2020-21	10.25%	2,700.00	5,400.00
Non Convertible Debentures(NCDs): ₹ 40,950.00 Lacs (31 March 2019 ₹ 51,900.00 Lacs)					
i) Security for NCDs for ₹ 10,950.00 Lacs (31 March 2019 ₹ 21,900.00 Lacs)	Annual	2020-21	10.50%	2,700.00	5,400.00
Secured by first mortgage on the Company's flat at Ahmedabad and also against first pari-passu charge on the assets specified below:-	Annual	2020-21	11.00%	2,100.00	4,200.00
Secured by pari-passu first charge on the Company's PPE (movable & immovable) by way of equitable mortgage on immovable Assets and hypothecation on movable PPE, related to company's following cement plants	Annual	2020-21	11.00%	3,450.00	6,900.00
a) Company's Existing Plant at Nimbahera having capacity of 3.25 MnTPA. b) Company's Existing Plant at Mangrol having capacity of 0.75 MnTPA. c) Company's Existing Plant at Gotan consisting of White Cement plant having capacity of 0.40 MnTPA and Thermal Power Plant. d) Company's Existing Thermal power plant at Bamania.	Annual	2023-24	10.50%	8,500.00	8,500.00
ii) Security for NCDs for ₹ 30,000.00 Lacs (31 March 2019 ₹ 30,000.00 Lacs)	Annual	2023-24	11.00%	11,500.00	11,500.00
Secured by first mortgage on the Company's flat at Ahmedabad and also against first pari-passu charge by way of equitable mortgage of all the immovable assets except mining land and hypothecation of movable PPE pertaining to Company's existing cement plant at village Muddapur Karnataka	Annual	2025-26	9.65%	10,000.00	10,000.00
Sub Total (1)				**40,950.00**	**51,900.00**
2) Secured Term Loans from Banks					
Term Loan as shown includes ₹ 403.44 Lacs (31 March 2019 ₹ 301.24 Lacs) towards amortised expenses.					
Secured by pari-passu first charge on the Company's PPE (movable & immovable) by way of equitable mortgage on immovable Assets and hypothecation on movable PPE, related to company's existing plant at Nimbahera, Mangrol & Gotan white. i) Company's Existing Plant at Nimbahera having capacity of 3.25 MnTPA. ii) Company's Existing Plant at Mangrol having capacity of 0.75 MnTPA. iii) Company's Existing White Cement Plant at Gotan consisting of White Cement plant having capacity of 0.40 MnTPA and Thermal Power Plant.	Quarterly	2019-20	-	-	126.02
	Quarterly	2019-20	-	-	1,563.55
	Quarterly	2023-24	MCLR+0.50%	6,200.31	7,458.32
Secured by exclusive charge by way of equitable mortgage over the immovable assets and hypothecation of movable assets pertaining to the specified properties.	Quarterly	2019-20	-	-	1,364.32
Secured by equitable mortgage of immovable properties and hypothecation of movable PPE pertaining to undertaking of J.K. Cement Works, Gotan except current assets and vehicles.	Quarterly	2022-23	Fixed at 8.50%	2,305.21	3,035.72

₹/Lacs

Loan's Securities	Repayment Frequency	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest p.a.	Carrying Amount As at 31 March 2020	Carrying Amount As at 31 March 2019
Secured by First Pari-passu charge by way of equitable mortgage of all the immovable Properties (except mining land) and hypothecation of all moveable non current assets, present and future pertaining to J.K. Cement Works and Thermal power plant, Muddapur, Karnataka.	Quarterly	2021-22	MCLR+ 0.50%	3,373.84	4,856.87
	Quarterly	2019-20	-	-	350.04
	Quarterly	2019-20	-	-	613.26
Secured by first pari-passu charge by way of equitable mortgage of all the immovable assets except mining land & vehicles and hypothecation of all movable PPE, present and future pertaining to J.K. Cement Works, Muddapur, Karnataka.	Quarterly	2028-29	MCLR+ 0.40%	5,338.89	-
Secured by first pari-passu charge by way of equitable mortgage of all the immovable assets except mining land and hypothecation of all movable PPE, present and future pertaining to J.K. Cement Works, Muddapur, Karnataka.	Quarterly	2022-23	MCLR+0.50%	1,696.94	2,305.43
Secured by first pari-passu charge by way of equitable mortgage of all the immovable assets and hypothecation of all movable PPE, present and future pertaining to J.K. Cement Works, Muddapur, Karnataka (excluding current assets).	Quarterly	2023-24	MCLR+0.25%	1,102.28	1,417.16
Secured against exclusive charge on entire movable PPE (by way of hypothecation) and on immovable PPE (by way of equitable mortgage) related to the Wall Putty project at Katni, Madhya Pradesh (excluding current assets and mining land, if any).	Quarterly	2023-24	Fixed at 8.50%	7,050.00	8,300.00
Secured by First charge by way of equitable mortgage, on all the immovable properties, both present and future pertaining to, the new cement Plant at Mangrol, Rajasthan (save and except mining land) including captive power plant of 25 MW and waste heat recovery based power plant of 10 MW and split Grinding Unit at Jharli, Haryana and hypothecation of all the movable PPE of the above plants (save and except Current Assets), both present and future and second charge on all current assets, present and future, pertaining to the above plants (subject to prior charge created or to be created on the Current Assets in favour of the Working Capital Lenders for securing the Working Capital Facilities.	Quarterly	2030-31	MCLR+ 0.50%	97,620.19	1,02,019.86
	Quarterly	2030-31	MCLR+ 0.40%	11,707.53	12,223.41

₹/Lacs

Loan's Securities	Repayment Frequency	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest p.a.	Carrying Amount As at 31 March 2020	Carrying Amount As at 31 March 2019
(i) Secured by pari-passu first charge by way of equitable mortgage of the immovable properties, present and future, pertaining to the Mangrol 3rd Line clinker unit, Mangrol WHR Plant, Aligarh Grinding unit and Balasinor Grinding unit but excluding mining land. (ii) First pari-passu charge with existing lenders by way of equitable mortgage of the immovable properties present and future, pertaining to the Mangrol expanded Grinding unit and Nimbahera expanded Grinding unit but excluded the mining land. (iii) Secured by pari passu first charge by way of hypothecation of the movable fixed assets both present and future, pertaining to the Mangrol 3rd Line clinker unit, Mangrol WHR Plant, Aligarh Grinding unit and Balasinor Grinding unit, (save and except the current assets and vehicles). (iv) First pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of the movable fixed assets, both present and future, pertaining to Mangrol expanded Grinding unit and Nimbahera expanded Grinding unit (save and except the current assets and vehicles). (v) Secured by second charge by way of hypothecation of the current assets pertaining to Mangrol 3rd line clinker unit ,Mangrol WHR Plant, Aligarh Grinding unit, Balasinor Grinding unit ,Mangrol Expanded Grinding unit and Nimbahera Expanded Grinding unit both present and future (subject to prior charge created or to be created on the current assets in favour of borrower's bankers for securing their working capital advances.)	Quarterly	2033-34	MCLR+ 0.35%	76,000.00	13,002.99
Sub Total (2)				**2,12,395.19**	**1,58,636.95**
Total (1) + (2)				**2,53,345.19**	**2,10,536.95**
Less: Shown in current maturities of long term debt				33,031.36	23,148.39
Balance shown as above				**2,20,313.83**	**1,87,388.56**

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
17b. Net Debt Reconciliation		
This section sets out an analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt for each of the periods presented		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,613.18	23,742.22
Fixed Deposits	92,486.37	26,129.54
Liquid investments	103.45	39,431.14
Current borrowings	(47,625.92)	(40,213.39)
Non current borrowings	(2,28,391.49)	(1,95,648.35)
Net Debt	**(1,79,814.41)**	**(1,46,558.84)**

₹/Lacs

		Current borrowings	Non-Current borrowings (including current maturities)	Lease liabilities (including current and non current)
17c.	Changes in liabilities arising from financial activities	11,351.76	224,015.92	-
	Cash flow (net)	4,629.92	(4,135.86)	-
	As at March 31, 2019	**15,981.68**	**219,880.06**	**-**
	Recognition on April 01, 2019 due to adoption of Ind AS 116	-	-	1,598.55
	Addition on account of new leases during the year			346.31
	Cash flow (net)	(2,096.98)	42,252.65	(474.69)
	Interest expenses	-	-	136.26
	As at March 31, 2020	**13,884.70**	**262,132.71**	**1,606.43**

₹/Lacs

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
17d.	**Non-Current Financial Liabilities - Lease**		
	Lease liabilities	1,236.80	-
		1,236.80	**-**

₹/Lacs

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
18.	**Non-Current Financial Liabilities - Others**		
	Security deposits	27,370.79	22,773.33
		27,370.79	**22,773.33**

₹/Lacs

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
19.	**Non-Current Provisions**		
	Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 38)		
	- Gratuity	20.00	20.00
	- Leave encashment	3,136.39	2,631.77
	Provision for mines restoration charges*	881.87	816.43
		4,038.26	**3,468.20**
	*** Provision for mines restoration charges:**		
	Opening balance	816.43	211.55
	Addition during the year	65.44	604.88
	Closing balance	**881.87**	**816.43**

The Company provides for the expenditure to reclaim the quarries used for mining in the Statement of Profit and Loss based on the estimated expenditure required to be made towards restoration and rehabilitation at the time of vacation of mine. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

₹/Lacs

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
20.	**Deferred tax liabilities**		
A.	Property, plant and equipment	72,286.91	62,612.01
	Deferred tax assets		
	Employee benefits	1,336.14	1,100.28
	Trade receivables	775.27	647.07
	Liability on payment basis	3,404.61	3,255.39
	MAT credit entitlement	24,959.97	26,359.74
		41,810.92	**31,249.53**

B. Movement in deferred tax balances

	As at 31 March 2019	Recognized in P&L	Recognized in OCI	As at 31 March 2020
Deferred tax assets				
Employee benefits	1,100.28	167.46	68.40	1,336.14
Trade receivables	647.07	128.20	-	775.27
Liability on expenses	3,255.39	149.22	-	3,404.61
MAT credit entitlement	26,359.74	(1,399.77)	-	24,959.97
Sub- total (a)	**31,362.48**	**(954.89)**	**68.40**	**30,475.99**
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment	62,612.01	9,674.90	-	72,286.91
Sub- total (b)	**62,612.01**	**9,674.90**	**-**	**72,286.91**
Net deferred tax liability (b)-(a)	**31,249.53**	**10,629.79**	**(68.40)**	**41,810.92**

	As at 31 March 2018	Recognized in P&L	Recognized in OCI	As at 31 March 2019
Deferred tax assets				
Unabsorbed depreciation & Losses	1,893.29	(1,893.29)	-	-
Employee benefits	965.63	167.63	(32.98)	1,100.28
Trade receivables	343.95	303.12	-	647.07
Liability on expenses	2,763.18	492.21	-	3,255.39
MAT credit entitlement	27,372.44	(1,012.70)	-	26,359.74
Sub- Total (a)	**33,338.49**	**(1,943.03)**	**(32.98)**	**31,362.48**
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment	60,057.48	2,554.53	-	62,612.01
Sub- Total (b)	**60,057.48**	**2,554.53**	**-**	**62,612.01**
Net Deferred Tax Liability (b)-(a)	**26,718.99**	**4,497.56**	**32.98**	**31,249.53**

C. Amounts recognised in profit or loss

₹/Lacs

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Current tax expense		
Current year	17,123.87	10,370.24
	17,123.87	**10,370.24**
Deferred tax charge/(credit)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	9,229.80	2,022.17
Earlier year tax adjustment	(1,190.05)	2,475.39
Total tax expenses	**8,039.75**	**4,497.56**
	25,163.62	**14,867.80**

D. Amounts recognised in other comprehensive Income

	For the year ended 31 March 2020			For the year ended 31 March 2019		
	Before tax	Tax (Expense) / Income	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (Expense) / Income	Net of tax
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability	(195.25)	68.40	(126.85)	94.37	(32.98)	61.39
	(195.25)	**68.40**	**(126.85)**	**94.37**	**(32.98)**	**61.39**

E. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

₹/Lacs

	For the year ended 31 March 2020		For the year ended 31 March 2019	
	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount
Profit before tax from continuing operations	34.94%	65,201.21	34.94%	47,357.34
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate		22,783.91		16,548.72
Increase in tax rate		-		525.15
Tax effect of:				
Non-deductible expenses		347.81		263.36
Provision for impairment (Non-Deductible expenses)		6,225.28		-
Tax-exempt income & incentives		(4,283.71)		(4,944.82)
Others		90.33		2,475.39
		25,163.62		**14,867.80**

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
21. Other Non-Current Liabilities		
Deferred income on government grants	7,812.07	8,668.22
	7,812.07	**8,668.22**
Government grants have been received against the purchase of certain items of property, plant and equipment. There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to these grants.		
Opening balance		
Current	814.06	753.76
Non current	8,668.22	9,232.02
	9,482.28	**9,985.78**
Received during the year	-	331.30
Released to statement of profit or loss	846.41	834.80
Closing balance		
Current	823.80	814.06
Non-current	7,812.07	8,668.22
	8,635.87	**9,482.28**

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
22. Current Financial Liabilities - Borrowings		
(Carried at Amortised Cost, except otherwise stated)		
Loan repayable on demand (Secured)*		
- From banks	10,846.75	15,981.68
- Acceptance - Bill of Exchange	3,037.95	-
	13,884.70	**15,981.68**

*Loan repayable on demand are secured by first charge on current assets of the Company namely inventories, book debts etc. and second charge on PPE of the Company except the PPE pertaining to J.K. Cement Works, Gotan, J.K. Cement Works, Balasinor, J.K. Cement Works, Katni and the assets having exclusive charge of other lenders. Second charge on fixed assets at Karnataka plant shall rank pari passu with the State Govt.of Karnataka for interest free loan against VAT payable by the Borrower.

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
22a. Current Financial Liabilities - Lease		
Lease liabilities	369.63	-
	369.63	**-**

₹/Lacs

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
23.	**Current Financial Liabilities - Trade Payables**		
	(Carried at Amortised Cost, except otherwise stated)		
	(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note 41)	2,159.74	1,051.10
	(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	43,103.90	39,684.81
		45,263.64	**40,735.91**

Based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of suppliers as defined under MSMED Act, 2006, there was no principal amount overdue and no interest was payable to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises on 31st March, 2020 as per the the terms of contract.

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of below 90 days.

₹/Lacs

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
24.	**Current Financial Liabilities - Others**		
	Current maturities of long-term debt	33,741.22	24,231.71
	Employee dues	1,670.83	1,980.39
	Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	848.14	1,151.61
	Unpaid dividends	170.27	135.39
	Unclaimed fraction money	9.21	9.22
	Security deposits	2,756.73	2,297.37
	Project creditors	13,048.72	10,757.50
	Temporary book overdraft	1,802.78	997.04
	Others	1,049.55	823.06
		55,097.45	**42,383.29**

₹/Lacs

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
25.	**Other Current Liabilities**		
	Statutory dues payable	4,202.77	6,049.07
	Deferred income from government grants	823.80	814.06
	Contracted Liability	9,568.45	6,789.73
	Others*	21,677.98	21,366.58
		36,273.00	**35,019.44**

*It includes Retention price and Liability towards dealer incentive relates to the accrual and release of in-kind discount.

₹/Lacs

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
26.	**Current Provisions**		
	Employee benefits	2,054.68	1,017.63
	Provision for Contingency*	9,014.88	8,499.61
		11,069.56	**9,517.24**

*** Movement of provision during the year as required by Ind AS - 37 " Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Asset"**

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Provision for Contingency		
Opening Balance	8,499.61	7,772.67
Add: Provision during the year	993.44	876.49
Less: Utilisation during the year	(478.17)	(149.55)
Closing Balance	**9,014.88**	**8,499.61**

₹/Lacs

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
27. Revenue from Contracts with Customers		
Sale of products*	5,39,713.19	4,91,919.04
Total (i)	**5,39,713.19**	**4,91,919.04**
Other operating revenue		
Claims realised	137.84	137.14
Government grants	4,348.91	4,522.39
Miscellaneous income	2,176.83	1,551.31
Total (ii)	**6,663.58**	**6,210.84**
Revenue from operations [(i) + (ii)]	**5,46,376.77**	**4,98,129.88**

₹/Lacs

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Reconciliation of Revenue as per Contract Price and as recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss*		
Revenue as per Contract Price	613,385.15	554,380.58
Less: Discounts and Incentives**	(73,671.96)	(62,461.54)
Total Revenue from Contracts with Customers	**539,713.19**	**491,919.04**

**Includes variable considerations which are included in the transaction price determined at the inception of the contract.

₹/Lacs

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
28. Other Income		
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost		
- from bank deposits	5,223.97	2,542.31
- from others	471.26	757.34
Gain on fair valuation/sale of investment (net)	845.38	1,124.33
Government grants *	304.90	310.70
Miscellaneous income	1,742.98	2,869.10
Net gain on foreign currency transactions and translation	-	386.88
	8,588.49	**7,990.66**

*Government grants income on account of capital subsidy recognised over the period of useful life of property, plant and equipment against which the grant is received.

₹/Lacs

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
29. Cost of Materials Consumed		
Opening inventory (A)	9,533.92	8,293.38
Purchases (B)	87,646.68	83,362.34
Closing inventory (C)	(10,410.08)	(9,533.92)
Total (A+B+C)	**86,770.52**	**82,121.80**

₹/Lacs

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
30. Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Work-in-Progress and Traded Goods		
Closing inventory		
Work-in-progress	(7,168.66)	(4,080.90)
Finished goods	(11,530.37)	(8,023.91)
Traded Goods	(64.94)	(5.67)
Total (A)	**(18,763.97)**	**(12,110.48)**
Opening inventory		
Work-in-progress	4,080.90	4,679.90
Finished goods	8,023.91	6,950.14
Traded Goods	5.67	8.04
Total (B)	**12,110.48**	**11,638.08**
Total (A-B)	**(6,653.49)**	**(472.40)**

₹/Lacs

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
31. Employee Benefits Expense		
Salaries and wages	33,507.58	30,408.35
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 38)	3,453.83	3,030.28
Staff welfare expenses	2,129.01	1,911.64
	39,090.42	**35,350.27**

₹/Lacs

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
32. Finance Costs		
(Financial Liabilities measured at Amortised Cost)		
Interest expenses	24,471.28	21,602.02
Interest expenses on Lease liabilities	136.26	-
Other borrowing costs (includes bank charges, etc.)	258.86	151.77
Unwinding of discounts	496.45	454.98
Exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs	177.56	-
	25,540.41	**22,208.77**
Less: Capitalised	3,253.70	-
	22,286.71	**22,208.77**

₹/Lacs

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
33. Depreciation and Amortisation Expense		
Depreciation on tangible assets	20,189.87	19,150.13
Amortisation on intangible assets	211.69	286.37
Depreciation on Right of use assets	1,037.31	-
	21,438.87	**19,436.50**

₹/Lacs

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
34. Other Expenses		
Packing material consumed	22,060.78	22,982.63
Stores and spares consumed	10,097.38	10,293.68
Repairs and maintenance:		
- Buildings	1,144.07	939.61
- Plant and machinery	8,162.54	7,381.26
- Other assets	152.28	143.67
Other manufacturing expenses	844.73	799.99
Rent	2,041.36	2,309.62
Lease rent and hire charges	7.19	47.99
Rates and taxes	1,094.65	107.23
Insurance	1,097.39	999.69
Travelling and conveyance #	3,368.34	2,903.17
CSR expenses (refer note no 43)	934.83	668.98
Bad trade receivables / advances / deposits written off	-	3.02
Expected Credit loss for trade receivables	171.14	153.18
Loss on disposal of property, plant & equipment	3,227.60	405.25
Legal & Professional expenses	7,856.14	4,395.59
Sales promotion and other selling expenses	16,034.10	13,728.35
Advertisement and publicity	8,151.00	4,739.68
Miscellaneous expenses #	12,495.39	11,552.73
	98,940.91	**84,555.32**
# Details of Payments to Statutory Auditors		
As auditor:		
Audit fees	146.00	111.00
For other services		
Certification fees and other matters *	6.50	37.00
Re-imbursement of expenses	13.03	10.48
	165.53	**158.48**

* Previous Year Includes ₹ 35 Lacs in relation to services given for Qualified Institutional Placement (QIP) which has been charged off against securities premium .

₹/Lacs

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
35. Earning Per Share		
Total profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders	40,037.59	32,489.54
Weighted average number of equity shares of ₹ 10/- each (In Lacs)	772.68	717.57
EPS - Basic and Diluted (₹)	**51.82**	**45.28**

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
36. Contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments		
A. Contingent liabilities in respect of:		
1. Claim against the Company not acknowledged as debts (includes show cause notices pertaining to excise duty and others)(cash flow is dependent on court decision pending at various level)	25,168.06	25,238.68
2. There are numerous interpretative issues relating to the Supreme Court (SC) judgement dated 28th February, 2019 on Provident Fund (PF) on the inclusion of allowances for the purpose of PF contribution as well as its applicability of effective date. The Company is evaluating and seeking legal inputs regarding various interpretative issues and its impact. As a matter of caution, the Company has applied the judgement on a prospective basis from the date of the SC order. The Company will update its provision for the period prior to the Supreme Court judgement, on receiving further clarity on the subject.		
Other for which the Company is contingently liable		
3. In respect of disputed demands for which Appeals are pending with Appellate Authorities/Courts – no provision has been considered necessary by the Management.		
a) Excise duty *	2,277.83	2,239.93
b) Sales and Entry Tax*	6,695.61	6,348.76
c) Service Tax*	277.45	932.28
d) Income Tax (primarily on account of disallowance of depreciation on goodwill and additional depreciation on power plants etc.)	8,134.44	5,874.45
4. In respect of interest on "Cement Retention Price" realised in earlier years	1,292.19	1,271.81
5. In respect of penalty of non lifting of fly Ash	2,009.45	1,542.82
6. The Competition Commission of India ('CCI') has imposed penalty of ₹ 12,854 Lacs ('first matter') and ₹ 928 Lacs ('second matter') in two separate orders dated August 31, 2016 and January 19, 2017 respectively for alleged contravention of provisions of Competition Act 2002 by the Company. The Company has filed appeals against the above orders. The National Company Law Appellate Tribunal ('NCLAT'), on hearing the appeal in the first matter, upheld the decision of CCI for levying the penalty vide its order dated July 25, 2018. Post order of the NCLAT, CCI issued a revised demand notice dated August 7, 2018 of ₹ 15,492 Lacs consisting of penalty of ₹ 12,854 Lacs and interest of ₹ 2,638 Lacs. The Company has filed appeal with Hon'ble Supreme Court against the above order. Hon'ble Supreme Court has stayed the NCLAT order. While the appeal of the Company is pending for hearing, the Company backed by a legal opinion, believes that it has a good case and accordingly no provision has been considered in the books of accounts. In the second matter, demand had been stayed and the matter is pending for the hearing before NCLAT.	13,782.00	13,782.00
7. In respect of land tax levied by state Governement of Rajasthan.	15.46	15.46
8. In respect of demand of Railway Administration pending with Jodhpur High Court.	218.86	218.86
9. In respect of charges on account of electricity duty, water cess etc. levied by Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd (AVVNL).	5861.64	5133.38
10. In respect of Environmental and Health Cess.	324.52	324.52
11. In respect of Interest on Rajasthan Electricity duty WHR 2017-18,2018-2019 and 2019-2020	198.77	-
* Disputes are primarily on account of disallowances of input credits, interest on entry tax, etc.		
Financial Guarantees		
12. Corporate guarantees given to Banks for finance provided to subsidiary Companies.	48,439.21	51,658.48
The Company has assessed that it is only possible, but not probable, that outflow of economic resources will be required for the above guarantees.		
B. Commitments		
Capital commitments	28,242.68	38,723.05
C. Contingent assets		
Insurance Claims	296.90	498.00

37. Segment Information

Segment information is presented in respect of the company's key operating segments. The operating segments are based on the company's management and internal reporting structure.

Operating Segments

The Company's Board of Directors have been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM'), since they are responsible for all major decision w.r.t. the preparation and execution of business plan, preparation of budget, planning, expansion, alliance, joint venture, merger and acquisition, and expansion of any new facility.

Board of Directors reviews the operating results at company level, accordingly there is only one Reportable Segment for the Company which is "Cement", hence no specific disclosures have been made.

Entity wide disclosures

A. Information about product total revenue

₹/Lacs

Product	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Grey Cement	3,82,401.32	3,43,198.58
White Cement and allied products	1,57,311.87	1,48,720.46

B. Information about geographical areas

Non-current assets (Property, plant and equipment, Intangible assets and other non-current assets) are in India.

₹/Lacs

Revenue	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Within territory	5,36,568.90	4,88,592.79
Outside territory	3,144.29	3,326.25

C. Information about major customers (from external customers)

The Company has not derived revenues from single customer during the year as well as during previous year which amount to 10 per cent or more of the entity's revenues.

38. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The Company contributes to the following post-employment defined benefit plans in India.

(i) Defined Contribution Plans:

The Company makes contributions towards provident fund and superannuation fund to a defined contribution retirement benefit plan for qualifying employees. Under the plan, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost to the retirement benefit plan to fund the benefits.

₹/Lacs

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Contribution to Government Provident Fund	1,398.53	1,262.81
Contribution to Superannuation Scheme	440.95	453.35
Contribution to Family Pension Fund	568.21	474.87

(ii) Defined Benefit Plan:

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. The gratuity plan is a funded plan and the Company makes contributions to Group Gratuity Trust registered under Income Tax Act-1961.

The most recent actuarial valuation of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation for gratuity were carried out as at 31 March 2020. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

A. Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the status of the gratuity plan and the amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements as at balance sheet date:

₹/Lacs

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Net defined benefit obligation	7,856.12	7,421.64
Total employee benefit asset	6,295.69	6,757.35
Net defined benefit liability	**1,560.43**	**664.29**

B. Movement in net defined benefit (asset) liability - Gratuity (Funded)

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net defined benefit (asset) liability and its components:

₹/Lacs

	31 March 2020			31 March 2019		
	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability
Opening Balance	7,421.64	6,757.35	664.29	7,190.39	5,800.16	1,390.23
Included in profit or loss						
Current service cost	652.39	-	652.39	594.95	-	594.95
Interest cost (income)	507.97	459.47	48.50	506.23	342.52	163.71
	1,160.36	**459.47**	**700.89**	**1,101.18**	**342.52**	**758.66**
Included in OCI						
Remeasurements loss (gain)						
- Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:						
- financial assumptions	217.82	-	217.82	52.99	(40.44)	93.43
- experience adjustment	(17.29)	-	(17.29)	(224.09)	(36.29)	(187.80)
– Return on plan assets excluding interest income	-	5.28	(5.28)	-	-	-
	200.53	**5.28**	**195.25**	**(171.10)**	**(76.73)**	**(94.37)**
Other						
Contributions paid by the employer	-	-	-	-	1,390.23	(1,390.23)
Benefits paid	(926.41)	(926.41)	-	(698.83)	(698.83)	-
	(926.41)	**(926.41)**	**-**	**(698.83)**	**691.40**	**(1,390.23)**
Closing Balance	**7,856.12**	**6,295.69**	**1,560.43**	**7,421.64**	**6,757.35**	**664.29**

C. Plan assets

The plan assets are managed by the Gratuity Trust formed by the Company. The management of 100% of the funds is entrusted according to norms of Gratuity Trust, whose pattern of investment is available with the Company.

₹/Lacs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Government of India Securities (Central and State)	53.93%	53.02%
High quality corporate bonds (including Public Sector Bonds)	20.65%	39.02%
Cash (including Special Deposits)	25.42%	7.96%

D. Actuarial assumptions

The following were the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages).

₹/Lacs

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Discount rate	6.50%	7.30%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	6.50%	8.50%
Mortality		
Turnover rate : Staff	5% of all ages	5% of all ages
Turnover rate : Worker	1% of all ages	1% of all ages
Expected rate of future salary increase	First Year 5% Thereafter 10%	10%

Assumptions regarding future mortality have been based on published statistics and mortality tables.

At 31 March 2020, the weighted-average duration of the defined benefit obligation was 7 years (as at 31 March 2019: 7 years).

E. Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

Gratuity

	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(589.19)	693.69	(495.59)	578.26
Expected rate of future salary increase (1% movement)	540.75	(498.59)	457.60	(422.19)
	(48.44)	**195.10**	**(37.99)**	**156.07**

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

The actuarial demographic assumptions taken for the calculation are as follows:

₹/Lacs

	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
Withdrawal Rate	Staff	5%	Staff	5%
	Workers	1%	Workers	1%
Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives		Indian Assured Lives	
	Mortality (2006-08)Ultimate		Mortality (2006-08)Ultimate	

F. Through its defined benefit plans, the company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Asset volatility: The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to bond yields; if plan assets underperform this yield, this will create a deficit. Most of the plan asset investments is in fixed income securities with high grades and in government securities. These are subject to interest rate risk and the fund manages interest rate risk with derivatives to minimise risk to an acceptable level.

Changes in bond yields: A decrease in bond yields will increase plan liabilities, although this will be partially offset by an increase in the value of the scheme's bond holdings.

Life expectancy: The pension obligations are to provide benefits for the life of the member, so increase in life expectancy will result in increase in plans liability. This is particularly significant where inflationary increases result in higher sensitivity to changes in life expectancy.

The Company ensures that the investment positions are managed within an asset-liability matching (ALM) framework that has been developed to achieve long-term investments that are in line with the obligations under the employee benefit plans. Within this framework, the company's ALM objective is to match assets to the pension obligations under the employee benefit plan term fixed interest securities with maturities that match the benefit payments as they fall due and in the appropriate currency. The Company actively monitors how the duration and the expected yield of the investments are matching the expected cash outflows arising from the employee benefit obligations. The Company has not changed the processes used to manage its risks from previous periods. Investments are well diversified, such that the failure of any single investment would not have a material impact on the overall level of assets. A large portion of assets at reporting date consists of government and corporate bonds, although the company also invests in equities, cash and mutual funds. The company believes that equities offer the best returns over the long term with an acceptable level of risk.

G. The expected benefit payments in future years:

₹/Lacs

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	870.63	1,006.13
Between 2 and 5 years	3,432.78	3,406.93
Between 5 and 10 years	4,564.12	4,550.34
Beyond 10 years	23,496.39	20,822.18
Total expected payments	**32,363.92**	**29,785.58**

H. The expected employer contribution in the next year

₹/Lacs

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	1,560.43	664.29

39. RELATED PARTIES

(1) (a) Parties where the control/significant influence exists:

i) Yadu International Ltd

(b) Key management Personnel & their Relatives:

i) Shri Yadupati Singhania	Managing Director
ii) Smt. Shushila Devi Singhania	Relative of Managing Director
iii) Shri Ajay Kumar Saraogi	President (Corp.Affairs) & CFO
iv) Shri Shambhu Singh	Company Secretary
v) Shri Achintya Karati	Non Executive Independent Director
vi) Shri Jayant Narayan Godbole	Non Executive Independent Director
vii) Dr. Krishna Behari Agarwal	Non Executive Independent Director
viii) Shri K.N.Khandelwal	Non Executive Non Independent Director
ix) Shri Raj Kumar Lohia (Till August 3 ,2019)	Non Executive Independent Director
x) Shri Suparas Bhandari	Non Executive Independent Director
xi) Mr. Paul Heinz Hugentobler	Non Executive Non Independent Director
xii) Smt. Deepa Gopalan Wadhwa	Non Executive Independent Director
xiii) Shri Sudhir Jalan (w.e.f. December 17, 2019)	Non Executive Non Independent Director
xiv) Shri Ashok Sinha (w.e.f. May 18, 2019)	Non Executive Independent Director
xv) Shri Saurabh Chandra (w.e.f. May 18, 2019)	Non Executive Independent Director
xvi) Shri Raghavpat Singhania(w.e.f. February 8, 2020)	Chief Operating Officer (COO)
xvii) Shri Madhavkrishna Singhania(w.e.f. February 8, 2020)	Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(c) Enterprises significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel or their Relatives.

i) Jaykay Enterprises Ltd
ii) J K Cotton Ltd.
iii) J K Paints and Pigments Limited (Erstwhile Jaykaycem (Eastern) Ltd)
iv) J K Cement(Western) Ltd
v) Jaykaycem (Northern) Ltd
vi) J K Traders Ltd.

(d) Subsidiary Companies

i) J K Cement (Fujairah) FZC (Holding Company of (ii) below)
ii) J K Cement Works (Fujairah) FZC
iii) Jaykaycem (Central) Ltd
iv) J K White Cement (Africa) Ltd.

(2) a) Following are the transactions with related parties as defined under section 188 of Companies Act 2013 and Ind AS 24.

₹/Lacs

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
(i) Jaykay Enterprises Ltd		
- Services received	35.40	35.40
- Rent paid	61.11	57.28
- Expenses Reimbursed	70.11	71.97
(ii) J K Cotton Ltd		
- Rent paid	32.11	29.05
- Sale of Products	0.02	0.60
(iii) J K Cement(Fujairah)FZC		
- Corporate Guarantees	48,439.21	51,658.48
- Interest on Corporate Guarantees	82.84	82.84
- Interest recoverable on Redeemable Pref Shares*	-	1,526.44
- Amount paid as application money for equity shares	3,268.16	6,867.07
- Amount paid as application money for Non cum preference shares**	5,342.56	-
- Allotment of equity shares#	7,315.75	4,122.65
- Allotment of Non cumulative preference shares	3,232.68	-
- Preference shares converted into equity shares	-	26,820.82
* During the current year Company has provided for dividend receivable for earlier years from J.K. Cement (Fujairah) FZC and same has been included as a part of exceptional item.		
**Includes share application money of Rs 2109.88 Lacs against which non cumulative redeemable preference shares in J K Cement (Fujairah) FZC are yet to be allotted. The allotment is expected to be made by end of June, 2020.		
#31st March 2019 allotment of equity shares includes ₹ 1302.96 Lacs pending allotments as at 31st March 2018		
(iv) J K Cement Works (Fujairah) FZC		
- Purchases	3,366.65	1,529.88
- Sale of Products	17.41	-
- Commission paid	81.96	63.29
- Amount payable against purchase	471.18	245.98
(v) J K White Cement(Africa) Ltd.		
- Sale of Goods	185.96	32.25
- Amount receivable against sale*	66.72	32.25
(vi) Jaykaycem (Central) Ltd.		
- Equity shares acquired during the year	1,000.00	1,000.00
(vii) Key Management Personnel and their relatives		
a) Shri Y.P. Singhania (Managing Director)		
- Remuneration	2,205.40	2,033.20
- Rent paid	15.13	15.13
- Rent paid to relatives	30.46	30.47
- Reimbursement of Water tax and house tax	8.13	15.03
b) Smt Sushila Devi Singhania		
- Commission	9.50	9.50
- Sitting Fees	1.25	5.50
c) Shri Ajay Kumar Saraogi		
- Remuneration	292.16	260.70
d) Shri Shambhu Singh		
- Remuneration	61.58	53.35
e) Shri Raghavpat Singhania (COO) (w.e.f. February 8, 2020)		
- Remuneration(for the year)	162.05	-
f) Shri Madhavkrishna Singhania (COO) (w.e.f. February 8, 2020)		
- Remuneration(for the year)	126.26	-
g) Other Directors		
- Commission	95.00	76.00
- Sitting Fees	38.50	28.50
- Paid to other Director Mr. Paul Heinz Hugentobler on professional capacity.	108.01	109.60

b) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees (except corporate guarantees) provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 March 2020, the Company has recorded impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties ₹ 1663.58 Lacs (31 March 2019: INR Nil)(Refer Note 12). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

c) Compensation of key management personnel of the company

₹/Lacs

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
- short-term employee benefits	2,841.15	2,340.66
- other long-term benefits	23.60	23.90
	2,864.75	**2,364.56**

Post employment benefit such as gratuity which are actuarially determined on an overall basis are not disclosed seperately.

40. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – FAIR VALUES AND RISK MANAGEMENT

I. Fair value measurements

A. Financial instruments by category

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020			As at 31 March 2019		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Investments	4,583.69	-	3,232.67	43,826.48	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	53,328.89	-	-	24,730.03
Trade receivables	-	-	22,344.74	-	-	20,221.64
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	3,613.18	-	-	23,742.22
Other Bank balances	-	-	59,499.71	-	-	19,232.04
	4,583.69	**-**	**1,42,019.19**	**43,826.48**	**-**	**87,925.93**
Financial liabilities						
Non Current Borrowings	-	-	2,28,391.49	-	-	1,95,648.35
Other non-current financial liabilities	-	-	27,370.79	-	-	22,773.33
Short term borrowings	-	-	13,884.70	-	-	15,981.68
Trade payables	-	-	45,263.64	-	-	40,735.91
Other current financial liabilities	-		55,097.45			42,383.29
	-	**-**	**3,70,008.07**	**-**	**-**	**3,17,522.56**

B. Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are:

(a) recognised and measured at fair value and

(b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.

To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Assets measured at fair value				
Investments				
Equity Shares	-	-	470.17	470.17
Mutual Funds & Bonds	4,113.52	-	-	4,113.52
Financial liabilities				
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed				
Non Current Borrowings	-	-	2,27,772.57	2,27,772.57
	4,113.52	**-**	**2,28,242.74**	**2,32,356.26**

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2019			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Assets measured at fair value				
Investments				
Equity Shares	-	-	8.00	8.00
Mutual Funds & Bonds	43,818.48	-	-	43,818.48
Financial liabilities				
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed				
Non Current Borrowings	-	-	1,94,634.01	1,94,634.01
	43,818.48	**-**	**1,94,642.01**	**2,38,460.49**

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes mutual funds that have quoted price.

Level 2 The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities.

There are no transfers between level 1 and level 2 during the year.

Valuation technique used to determine fair value
Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments
- the fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

C. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets				
Investments	3,232.67	3,232.67	-	-
Other financial assets	53,328.89	53,328.89	24,730.03	24,730.03
Trade receivables	22,344.74	22,344.74	20,221.64	20,221.64
Cash and cash equivalents	3,613.18	3,613.18	23,742.22	23,742.22
Other Bank balances	59,499.71	59,499.71	19,232.04	19,232.04
	1,42,019.19	**1,42,019.19**	**87,925.93**	**87,925.93**
Financial liabilities				
Non Current Borrowings	2,28,391.49	2,27,772.57	1,95,648.35	1,94,634.01
Other non current financial liabilities	27,370.79	27,370.79	22,773.33	22,773.33
Short term borrowings	13,884.70	13,884.70	15,981.68	15,981.68
Trade payables	45,263.64	45,263.64	40,735.91	40,735.91
Other current financial liabilities	55,097.45	55,097.45	42,383.29	42,383.29
	3,70,008.07	**3,69,389.15**	**3,17,522.56**	**3,16,508.22**

(i) The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, Short Term Borrowings, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, other financial liabilities, and other financial assets are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature. The fair values for security deposits are calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate.

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

(iii) The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument is exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

I. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- credit risk;
- liquidity risk; and
- market risk

i. Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors has established the Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the board of directors on its activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company's Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

ii. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers including deposits with banks and financial institutions.

Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate.

The Risk Management Committee has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company's review includes external ratings, if they are available, and in some cases bank references. Sale limits are established for each customer and reviewed quarterly. Any sales exceeding those limits require approval from the Risk Management Committee.

In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are Companies according to their credit characteristics, including whether they are an individual or a legal entity, their geographic location, industry and existence of previous financial difficulties. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

A default on financial assets is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 60 days of when they fall due. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which the entity operates and other macro-economic factors. The Company holds bank guarantees/security deposits against trade receivables of ₹ 7847.63 Lacs (31 March 2019: ₹ 6764.94 Lacs) and as per the terms and condition of the agreements, the Company has the right to encash the bank guarantee or adjust the security deposits in case of defaults.

The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its expected credit losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The management uses a simplified approach for the purpose of computation of expected credit loss for trade receivables

Expected credit losses are a probability weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

During the based on specific assessment, the Company recognised bad debts and advances of ₹ Nil (31 March 2019: ₹ 3.02 Lacs). The year end trade receivables do not include any amounts with such parties.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of trade receivables disclosed in Note 9

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision - Trade Receivables

₹/Lacs

Particulars	As at March 2020	As at March 2019
Opening Balance	1,089.97	739.12
Change in loss allowance	148.30	350.85
Closing Balance	**1,238.27**	**1,089.97**

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019 is the carrying amounts as shown in Note 4,8,10,11 & 12. The Company has not recorded any further loss during the year in these financial instruments and cash deposits as these pertains to counter parties of good credit ratings/credit worthiness."

A default on financial assets is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 60 days of when they fall due. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which the entity operates and other macro-economic factors

The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its expected credit losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The management uses a simplified approach for the purpose of computation of expected credit loss for trade receivables

Expected credit losses are a probability weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

iii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. This is generally carried out in accordance with practice and limits set by the Company. These limits vary by location to take into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

(a) **Financing arrangements**

The company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

₹/Lacs

Particulars	As at March 2020	As at March 2019
Floating rate		
Expiring within one year (bank overdraft and other facilities)	813.00	Nil
Expiring beyond one year (bank loans)	637.00	Nil
	1,450.00	**-**

The bank overdraft facilities may be drawn at any time and may be terminated by the bank without notice. Subject to the continuance of satisfactory credit ratings, the bank loan facilities may be drawn at any time in INR and have an average maturity of Nil years (as at 31 March 2019 - Nil years).

Maturities of financial liabilities

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

₹/Lacs

	Carrying Amounts 31 March 2020	Contractual cash flows				
		Total	2 months or less	2–12 months	1–5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Non Current Borrowings	2,28,391.49	2,29,332.18			1,00,682.65	1,28,649.53
Other non-current financial liabilities	27,370.79	27,370.79	-	-	27,370.79	-
Short term borrowings	13,884.70	13,884.70	3,037.95	10,846.75	-	-
Trade payables	45,263.64	45,263.64	36,666.21	6,558.26	2,039.17	-
Other current financial liabilities	55,097.45	55,097.45	6,379.91	48,717.54		-
Total non-derivative liabilities	**370,008.07**	**370,948.76**	**46,084.07**	**66,122.55**	**130,092.61**	**128,649.53**

₹/Lacs

	Carrying Amounts 31 March 2019	Contractual cash flows				
		Total	2 months or less	2–12 months	1–5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Non Current Borrowings	1,95,648.35	2,00,715.45	-	-	1,07,198.79	93,516.66
Other non-current financial liabilities	22,773.33	22,773.33	-	-	22,773.33	-
Short term borrowings	15,981.68	15,981.68	-	15,981.68	-	-
Trade payables	40,735.91	40,735.91	38,672.97	2,062.94	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	42,383.29	42,383.29	4,707.03	37,540.87	135.39	-
Total non-derivative liabilities	**3,17,522.56**	**3,22,589.66**	**43,380.00**	**55,585.49**	**1,30,107.51**	**93,516.66**

Further the Company issued financial guarantee as disclosed in note 39 for which the possibility of payment is remote.

iv. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of interest rate risk and currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk primarily include trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and borrowings.

Currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency). The Company manages its foreign currency risk by taking foreign currency forward contracts, if required.

Exposure to currency risk

The summary quantitative data about the Company's exposure to currency risk as reported to the management of the Company is as follows:

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	USD	EUR	USD	EUR
Trade payables	42,01,498.00	7,20,545.45	68,90,431.07	12,24,474.79
Net statement of financial position exposure	**42,01,498.00**	**7,20,545.45**	**68,90,431.07**	**12,24,474.79**

The following significant exchange rates have been applied

	Average Rates		Year end spot rates	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
USD 1	70.90	69.89	75.39	69.17
EUR 1	78.79	80.93	83.05	77.70
AED 1	19.30	19.03	20.53	18.83

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the INR against all other currencies at 31 March would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and affected equity and profit by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	Profit or loss, before tax		Equity, net of tax	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
31 March 2020				
USD (10% movement)	299.28	(299.28)	194.72	(194.72)
EUR (10% movement)	12.88	(12.88)	8.38	(8.38)
31 March 2019				
USD (10% movement)	476.61	(476.61)	310.06	(310.06)
EUR (10% movement)	95.14	(95.14)	61.89	(61.89)

Interest rate risk

The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Company policy is to maintain most of its borrowings at fixed rate using interest rate swaps to achieve this when necessary. During 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019, the Company's borrowings at variable rate were mainly denominated in INR.

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

Currently the Company's borrowings are within acceptable risk levels, as determined by the management, hence the Company has not taken any swaps to hedge the interest rate risk.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the company is as follows.

₹/Lacs

	Nominal Amount	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Fixed-rate instruments		
Financial assets	1,06,957.83	40,706.21
Financial liabilities	77,511.75	84,317.68
	1,84,469.58	**1,25,023.89**
Variable-rate instruments		
Financial assets	52,405.01	99,005.49
Financial liabilities	2,22,838.50	1,74,317.39
	2,75,243.51	**2,73,322.88**

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.

₹/Lacs

	Profit or loss, before tax		Equity, net of tax	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
31 March 2020				
Variable-rate instruments	(1,991.01)	1,991.01	(1,295.27)	1,295.27
Cash flow sensitivity	**(1,991.01)**	**1,991.01**	**(1,295.27)**	**1,295.27**
31 March 2019				
Variable-rate instruments	(1,640.70)	1,640.70	(1,067.37)	1,640.70
Cash flow sensitivity	**(1,640.70)**	**1,640.70**	**(1,067.37)**	**1,640.70**

41. DETAILS OF DUES TO MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES AS DEFINED UNDER THE MSMED, 2006

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	2,159.74	1,051.10
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(iii) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
(v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent declarations received from vendors.		

42. IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, FOLLOWING ARE THE RECLASSIFICATIONS MADE IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR FIGURES TO MAKE THEM COMPARABLE/BETTER PRESENTATION WITH THE CURRENT YEAR FIGURES.

₹/Lacs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019 (Revised)	As at 31st March 2019 (Published)	Nature
ASSETS			
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Capital work-in-progress	55,644.07	54,377.68	Reclassification items
Financial Assets-other Financial Assets	9,532.79	9,532.79	Reclassification items
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	55,786.97	57,053.36	Reclassification items
Financial Assets-Trade receivables	20,221.64	20,562.74	Reclassification items
Financial Assets-Cash and cash equivalents	23,742.22	28,957.99	Reclassification items
Financial Assets-Bank balances other than (iii) above	19,232.04	19,607.57	Reclassification items
Financial Assets-Other financial assets	15,197.24	9,605.95	Reclassification items
Other current assets	15,710.62	15,875.48	Reclassification items
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
NON CURRENT LIABILITY			
Non-current liabilities-Other financial liabilities	22,773.33	23,891.31	Reclassification items
CURRENT LIABILITY			
Financial liabilities-Trade Payable	40,735.91	69,826.09	Reclassification items
Financial liabilities-Other financial liabilities	42,383.29	41,606.41	Reclassification items
Other current liabilities	35,019.44	14,593.74	Reclassification items
Short-term provisions	9,517.24	1,017.63	Reclassification items

43. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

a. Amount required to be spent by the Company on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities during the year was ₹ 866.70 Lacs (31st March 2019 : ₹ 640.26 Lacs) i.e. 2% of average net profits for last three financial years, calculated as per section 198 of the Companies Act,2013

b. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities undertaken during the year is ₹ 934.83 Lacs (31st March 2019 : 668.98 Lacs). Further, no amount has been spent on construction/acquisition of an asset of the Company and entire amount is spent on cash basis.

44. EXCEPTIONAL ITEM

J.K. Cement Works (Fujairah) FZC is incurring losses for the past several years since its incorporation and its net worth has been significantly eroded. During the current year, based on business valuation of J.K. Cement Works (Fujairah) FZC' (subsidiary of J.K.Cement (Fujairah) FZC) by an independent external valuer, the Company has recognized provision towards diminution of carrying amount of investment J.K. Cement (Fujairah) FZC of ₹ 16,151 Lacs. Additionally, the Company has also provided for outstanding receivable for earlier years from J.K. Cement (Fujairah) FZC amounting to ₹ 1,664 Lacs. The total amount of ₹17,815 Lacs has been disclosed as exceptional item.

45. In the month of January 2020, the Company received complaint from some of business associates of the Company alleging that a senior employee of the Company had taken loans from these business associates in his personal capacity abusing his official position. The preliminary factual investigation conducted by the Company in this regard concluded that the Company has no obligation in respect of these transactions. However, as the said employee failed to disclose his personal dealings with vendors, contractors and employees of the Company is in violation of code of business conduct of the Company causing damage to the reputation of the Company. The services of the said employee was terminated on January 29, 2020.

Subsequent to his termination, the said employee has made certain counter allegations against officers and management of the Company for having improper business transactions. The management states that these are baseless allegations of an aggrieved ex-employee of the Company and there is no substance in the matter.

The audit committee took cognisance of the matter and appointed an external firm to carry out detailed independent review of the matter. Based on the report submitted by the external firm, management does not expect any financial loss/obligation and thus no provision/adjustments have been made in the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements.

46. COVID-19

The operations of the Company were impacted in the month of March 2020 due to temporary shutdown of all plants following nationwide lockdown announced by the Government of India because of COVID-19 outbreak. On account of this, the Company has prepared cash flow projections, assessed the impact on operations and also assessed the recoverability of receivables, impairment of its property plant and equipment, factored assumptions used in annual impairment testing of investment in subsidiaries and intangible assets having indefinite useful lives using various internal and external information up to date of approval of these financial results. On the basis of evaluation, current indicators of future economic conditions and cement industry in particular, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets and does not anticipate any impairment to these financial and non-financial assets on going concern basis. The impact of COVID-19 may impact the underlying assumptions and estimates used to prepare the Company's financial statements, which may differ from that considered as at the date of approval of these financial statements. The Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions, which are subject to uncertainties that COVID-19 outbreak might pose on economic recovery.

As per our report of even date

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn. No. 301003E/E300005

per Atul Seksaria
Partner
Membership No: 086370

Place: Kanpur
Dated: 17th June, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
J K Cement Limited

A.K. Saraogi
Executive Director & CFO
DIN-00130805

Yadupati Singhania
Managing Director
DIN-00050364

Shambhu Singh
Company Secretary
Membership No-F5836

Krishna Behari Agarwal
Director
DIN-00339934

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated Ind AS financial statements of J.K. Cement Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company"), its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") comprising of the consolidated Balance sheet as at March 31 2020, the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, including other comprehensive income, the consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the period then ended, and notes to the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated Ind AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries, the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2020, their consolidated profit including other comprehensive income, their consolidated cash flows and the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as 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 Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter on COVID-19

We draw attention to Note 46 to the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, which describes the management's assessment of the impact of uncertainties related to outbreak of COVID-19 on the business operations of the Group.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter on CCI case

We draw attention to Note 36 (A) to the consolidated Ind AS financial statements wherein it has been stated that the Competition Commission of India ('CCI') has imposed penalty of ₹ 12,854 Lacs ('first matter') and ₹ 928 Lacs ('second matter') in two separate orders dated August 31, 2016 and January 19, 2017 respectively for alleged contravention of provisions of Competition Act 2002 by the Company. The Company has filed appeals against the above orders.

The National Company Law Appellate Tribunal ('NCLAT'), on hearing the appeal in the first matter, upheld the decision of CCI for levying the penalty vide its order dated July 25, 2018. Post order of the NCLAT, CCI issued a revised demand notice dated August 7, 2018 of ₹ 15,492 Lacs consisting of penalty of ₹ 12,854 Lacs and interest of ₹ 2,638 Lacs. The Company has filed appeal with Hon'ble Supreme Court against the above order. Hon'ble Supreme Court has stayed the NCLAT order. While the appeal of the Company is pending for hearing, the Company backed by a legal opinion, believes that it has a good case and accordingly no provision has been considered in the books of accounts.

In the second matter, demand had been stayed and the matter is pending for the hearing before NCLAT. While the appeal of the Company is pending for hearing, the Company backed by a legal opinion, believes that it has a good case and accordingly no provision has been considered in the books of accounts.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements for the financial period ended March 31, 2020. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. The results of audit procedures performed by us and by other auditors of components not audited by us, as reported by them in their audit reports furnished to us by the management, including those procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Impairment assessment of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress and intangible assets of J. K. Cement Works (Fujairah) FZC (a Fellow subsidiary) (as described in note 2 of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements)	
As at March 31, 2020, the carrying value of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress and intangible assets of J. K. Cement Works (Fujairah) FZC (a Fellow subsidiary) was ₹ 100,408.07 constituting in total approximately 16.50 % of the Group. The impairment assessment of property plant and equipment, capital work in progress and intangible assets of J.K. Cement Works (Fujairah) FZC has been identified as a key audit matter due to: • J. K. Cement Works (Fujairah) FZC is incurring losses and its entire net worth is eroded and hence there is presence of impairment indicators. • The assessment of the recoverable amount of the Company's Cash Generating Units (CGUs) involves significant judgements about the future cash flow forecasts and the discount rate that is applied. Accordingly, the impairment assessment of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress and intangible assets of J. K. Cement Works (Fujairah) FZC (a Fellow subsidiary) was determined to be a key audit matter in our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements.	• Reviewed the analysis of internal and external factors impacting the entity and whether there were any indicators of impairment in line with Ind AS 36, Impairment of Assets. • Assessed the process and identification of control mechanisms operating in the Group related to impairment tests of assets, as well as an understanding of the applied accounting policies and procedures, including internal control environment related to the process of assessing impairment indicators, performing of impairment tests, recognition and measurement controls • Obtained and evaluated the valuation model used to determine the recoverable amount by assessing the key assumptions used by management including: • Considering forecasted volumes in relation to asset development plans. – Assessing management's forecasting accuracy by comparing prior year forecasts to actual results and assessing the potential impact of any variances. – Reviewed the price assumptions and growth rates used in the model s against past trends and research material. – Tested the weighted average cost of capital used to discount the impairment models through engaging valuations experts. – Testing the clerical accuracy of the model. • Assessed the adequacy of the disclosures made by the Group in this regard.
Claims, litigations and contingent liabilities (as described in note 36 of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements)	
As of March 31, 2020, the Group has disclosed contingent liabilities of ₹ 49,836.28 Lacs relating to tax and legal claims. There are several pending legal and regulatory cases against the Holding Company across various jurisdictions. Accordingly, management exercises its judgement in estimation of provision required in respect of such cases. The evaluation of management's judgements, including those that involve estimations in assessing the likelihood that a pending claim will succeed, or a liability will arise, and the quantification of the ranges of potential financial settlement have been a matter of most significance during the current period audit. Furthermore, the Group has operations across many jurisdictions and is subject to subject to taxation related litigations as per local tax regulations. Evaluation of the outcome of the taxation related matters, and whether the risk of loss is remote, possible or probable, requires significant judgement by management given the complexities involved. Accordingly, due to large number of claims and complexity/ judgement involved in outcome of these litigations. Claims, litigations and contingent liabilities was determined to be a key audit matter in our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements.	Our audit procedures included the following: • Gained an understanding of the Group's process of identification of claims, litigations and contingent liabilities, and evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of key controls. • Obtained the summary of the Group legal and tax cases and assessed management's position through discussions with the legal head, tax head and Group's management, on both the probability of success in significant cases, and the magnitude of any potential loss. • Obtained responses from third-party legal counsel against independent confirmations rolled out by us and conducted discussions with them regarding material cases. • Inspected external legal opinions and other evidence to corroborate management's assessment of the risk profile in respect of legal claims. • Engaged tax specialists to assess management's application and interpretation of tax legislation affecting the Group, and to consider the quantification of exposures and settlements arising from disputes with tax authorities in the various tax jurisdictions. Assessed the relevant disclosures made within the consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Revenue Recognition – Discounts, incentives, rebates etc. (as described in note 27 of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements)	
For the period ended March 31, 2020 the Group has recognized revenue from operations of ₹ 573,473.48 Lacs. Revenue is measured net of discounts, incentives, rebates etc. earned by customers on the Company's sales. Due to the Company's presence across different marketing regions within the country/abroad and the competitive business environment, the estimation of the various types of discounts, incentives and rebate schemes to be recognised based on sales made during the period is material and considered to be complex and judgmental and dependent on various performance obligations and market conditions. Therefore, there is a risk of revenue being misstated as a result of faulty estimations over discounts, incentives and rebates. Accordingly, given the complexity and judgement involved in the assessment of provisions required for discounts, incentives and rebates, Revenue recognition – Discounts, incentives, rebates etc. was determined to be a key audit matter in our audit of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements.	Our audit procedures included the following: • Considered Group's revenue recognition policy and its compliance in terms of Ind AS 115 'Revenue from contracts with customers'. • Assessed the design and tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls with regards to approvals, calculation, provision and disbursement of discounts, incentives and rebates. • Performed sample test of supporting documentation for computation discounts, incentives and rebates recorded and disbursed during the period including credit notes issued after the period end date. • Performed analytical review and compared the management's assessment of discounts, incentives and rebates recorded for the current period with historical trends of discount given and reversal of such discounts, incentives and rebates to assess the adequacy of provisions made during the current period. • Performed sample test of manual journals posted to discounts, incentives and rebates to identify unusual or irregular items. • Assessed the relevant disclosures made within the consolidated Ind AS financial statements.
Estimates with respect to recognition of Minimum Alternate Tax (as described in note 20 of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements)	
As at March 31, 2020 deferred tax assets in respect of 'MAT credit entitlement' recognized in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements is of ₹ 24,959.57 Lacs. Deferred tax assets are recognized for MAT credit available to the extent that it is probable that the Group will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e. the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. The Group's ability to recognize deferred tax assets on 'MAT credit entitlement' is assessed by management at the end of each reporting period, considering forecasts of future normal taxable profits and if required the Group will write down the asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that it will pay normal tax during the specified period. The assumptions on which these projections are determined by management. Given the degree of estimation and judgement involved in projection of future taxable normal profits and the fact that if the MAT credit is not utilized within the block of 15 years (immediately succeeding the assessment year in which the credit was generated) it will lapse, Group management's decision to create deferred tax assets in respect of 'MAT credit entitlement' determined to be a key audit matter in our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements.	Our audit procedures included the following: • Developed an understanding of the nature of the Group's tax structure and of the key tax positions. • Assessed the design and tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls related to recognition of deferred tax assets with respect to MAT credit entitlement. • Assessed the Group's tax planning in relation to the recovery of MAT credit assets by comparing the forecasted taxable profit with historical data and budgets approved by the board of directors. • Analyzed and tested management's projections and corresponding assumptions used to determine the likelihood that MAT Credit recognized as on the reporting date will be recovered through future tax as per normal provisions. • Checked the consistency of business plan with the latest management estimates prepared as a part of the budgeting process and also the reliability of the process by which the estimates were computed, by assessing the reasons for differences between projected and actual performances. • Assessed the relevant disclosures made within the consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

We have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON

The Holding 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 consolidated Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated Ind AS 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 consolidated Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE CONSOLIDATED IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated Ind AS financial statements in terms of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Group 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 the 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 consolidated Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group 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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated Ind AS 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 consolidated Ind AS 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 consolidated Ind AS 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Holding Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 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 ability of the Group 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 consolidated Ind AS 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of which we are the independent auditors 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 consolidated Ind AS financial statements for the financial period ended March 31, 2020 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.

OTHER MATTER

We did not audit the financial statements and other financial information, in respect of 4 subsidiaries whose Ind AS financial statements include total assets of ₹ 124,202.46 Lacs as at March 31, 2020, and total revenues of ₹ 38,163.10 Lacs and net cash net cash outflows of ₹ 1,660.68 Lacs for the period ended on that date. These Ind AS financial statement and other financial information have been audited by other auditors, which financial statements, other financial information and auditor's reports have been furnished to us by the management. Our opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, is based solely on the report(s) of such other auditors.

Certain of these subsidiaries are located outside India whose financial statements and other financial information have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries and which have been audited by other auditors under generally accepted auditing standards applicable in their respective countries. The Holding Company's management has converted the financial statements of such subsidiaries located outside India from accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries to accounting principles generally accepted in India. We have audited these conversion adjustments made by the Holding Company's management. Our opinion in so far as it relates to the balances and affairs of such subsidiaries located outside India is based on the report of other auditors and the conversion adjustments prepared by the management of the Holding Company and audited by us.

Our opinion above on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of report of the other auditors on separate financial statements and the other financial information of subsidiaries, as noted in the 'other matter' paragraph we report, to the extent applicable, that:

(a) We/the other auditors whose report we have relied upon 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 of the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements;

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidation of the financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and reports of the other auditors;

(c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including the

Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements;

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

(e) The matter described in 'Emphasis of Matter on CCI case' paragraph above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Group;

(f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors who are appointed under Section 139 of the Act, of its subsidiary companies, none of the directors of the Group's companies, incorporated in India, is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

(g) With respect to the adequacy and the operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary company incorporated in India, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure 1**" to this report;

(h) In our opinion and based on the consideration of report of other statutory auditor of the subsidiary incorporated in India, the managerial remuneration for the period ended March 31, 2020 has been paid / provided by the Holding Company and its subsidiary incorporated in India to their directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;

(i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on separate financial statements as also the other financial information of the subsidiaries, as noted in the 'Other matter' paragraph:

i. The consolidated Ind AS financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on its consolidated financial position of the Group, in its consolidated Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 36A to the consolidated Ind AS financial statements;

ii. The Group did not have any material foreseeable losses in long-term contracts including derivative contracts during the period ended March 31, 2020;

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company, incorporated in India during the period ended March 31, 2020.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Atul Seksaria
Partner
Membership Number: 086370
UDIN No: 20086370AAAABL8788

Place of Signature: Faridabad
Date: 17th June, 2020

ANNEXURE 1 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE CONSOLIDATED IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF J.K. CEMENT LIMTED

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

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of J.K. Cement Limited as of and for the period ended March 31, 2020, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of J.K. Cement Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") and its subsidiary company, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company, its subsidiary company, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated Ind AS financial statements 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, both, issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated Ind AS financial statements 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 over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated Ins AS financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated Ind AS financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditor in terms of their report referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING WITH REFERENCE TO THESE CONSOLIDATED IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

INHERENT LIMITATIONS OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING WITH REFERENCE TO THESE CONSOLIDATED IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated Ind AS financial statements, 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 with reference to these consolidated Ind AS financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated Ind AS financial statements 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 Holding Company, its subsidiary company, which are companies incorporated in India, have, maintained in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated Ind AS financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31,2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

OTHER MATTERS

Our report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Holding Company, insofar as it relates to one subsidiary company, which are companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding report of the auditor of such subsidiary incorporated in India.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Atul Seksaria
Partner
Membership Number: 086370
UDIN No: 20086370AAAABL8788

Place of Signature: Faridabad
Date: 17th June, 2020

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

as at 31st March, 2020

₹/Lacs

	Notes	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	5,22,066.01	4,50,736.64
Capital work-in-progress	2	52,953.50	57,442.03
Intangible assets	3	2,724.85	2,938.34
Right-of-use assets	3(i)	30,657.78	-
Financial assets:			
(i) Investments	4	4,480.24	4,395.34
(ii) Other financial assets	5	5,064.72	5,563.17
Other non-current assets	6	12,799.19	15,646.60
Total non-current assets		**6,30,746.29**	**5,36,722.12**
Current assets			
Inventories	7	69,040.18	62,388.17
Financial assets:			
(i) Investments	8	103.45	39,431.14
(ii) Trade receivables	9	26,767.42	25,723.67
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	3,850.17	26,306.22
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	11	59,597.58	19,256.65
(v) Other financial assets	12	46,298.52	13,774.07
Current tax assets (net)	13	873.56	180.15
Other current assets	14	16,926.20	17,466.12
Assets held for sale		-	18.09
Total current assets		**2,23,457.08**	**2,04,544.28**
Total assets		**8,54,203.37**	**7,41,266.40**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	15	7,726.83	7,726.83
Other equity	16	2,95,041.50	2,62,494.00
Equity attributable to equity holders of the J K Cement Ltd.		3,02,768.33	2,70,220.83
Non-controlling interests		(2,026.33)	(723.53)
Total equity		**3,00,742.00**	**2,69,497.30**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities:			
(i) Borrowings	17	2,70,351.45	2,43,978.83
(ii Lease liabilities	17d	18,713.25	-
(iii) Other financial liabilities	18	27,370.79	22,773.33
Provisions	19	5,018.29	4,144.82
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	20	41,726.63	31,227.20
Other non current liabilities	21	7,812.07	8,668.22
Total non-current liabilities		**3,70,992.48**	**3,10,792.40**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities:			
(i) Borrowings	22	18,072.95	23,815.56
(ii) Lease liabilities	22a	3,187.30	-
(iii) Trade payables	23		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,159.74	1,051.10
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		47,018.82	42,302.38
(iv) Other financial liabilities	24	62,563.64	47,988.42
Other current liabilities	25	38,396.88	36,302.00
Provisions	26	11,069.56	9,517.24
Total current liabilities		**1,82,468.89**	**1,60,976.70**
Total liabilities		**5,53,461.37**	**4,71,769.10**
Total equity and liabilities		**8,54,203.37**	**7,41,266.40**
Significant Accounting Policies	1		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn. No. 301003E/E300005

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
J K Cement Limited

per Atul Seksaria
Partner
Membership No: 086370

A.K. Saraogi
Executive Director & CFO
DIN-00130805

Yadupati Singhania
Managing Director
DIN-00050364

Place: Kanpur
Dated: 17th June, 2020

Shambhu Singh
Company Secretary
Membership No-F5836

Krishna Behari Agarwal
Director
DIN-00339934

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
for the period ended 31st March, 2020

₹/Lacs

	Notes	For the period ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Revenue from contracts with customers	27	5,80,163.78	5,25,868.04
Other income	28	8,532.52	8,037.63
Total income (I)		**5,88,696.30**	**5,33,905.67**
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	29	92,310.59	85,057.43
Purchase of traded goods		2,575.91	2,153.61
Changes in inventories of finished goods, traded goods and work-in-progress	30	(7,778.25)	1,229.97
Employee benefit expense	31	45,521.82	40,109.19
Finance costs	32	27,636.29	26,111.77
Depreciation and amortization expenses	33	28,796.17	24,128.14
Power and fuel		1,09,447.48	1,10,661.91
Freight and forwarding		1,10,243.04	1,12,459.50
Other expenses	34	1,06,498.56	90,750.73
Total Expenses (II)		**5,15,251.61**	**4,92,662.25**
Profit before exceptional items & tax expense (I) - (II)		**73,444.69**	**41,243.42**
Profit before tax		**73,444.69**	**41,243.42**
Tax expense:			
Current tax		17,123.87	10,374.47
Deferred tax charged/(credit)	20	7,981.51	4,505.55
Profit for the year (III)		**48,339.31**	**26,363.40**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement gains/(loss)of defined benefit plans		(195.25)	94.37
Income tax relating to remeasurement of defined benefit plans		68.40	(32.98)
Exchange differences on translations		1,841.14	1,991.21
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year (IV)		**1,714.29**	**2,052.60**
Total comprehensive income for the year (III+IV)		**50,053.60**	**28,416.00**
Profit attributable to:			
Equity holders of the J K Cement Limited		49,642.11	27,034.00
Non-controlling interests		(1,302.80)	(670.60)
		48,339.31	**26,363.40**
Other comprehensive income attributable to:			
Equity holders of the J K Cement Limited		1,714.29	2,052.60
Non-controlling interests		-	-
		1,714.29	**2,052.60**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Equity holders of the J K Cement Limited		51,356.40	29,086.60
Non-controlling interests		(1,302.80)	(670.60)
		50,053.60	**28,416.00**
Earnings per equity share (Face value of ₹ 10 each)	35		
Basic		62.56	36.74
Diluted		62.56	36.74
Significant Accounting Policies	1		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn. No. 301003E/E300005

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
J K Cement Limited

per Atul Seksaria
Partner
Membership No: 086370

A.K. Saraogi
Executive Director & CFO
DIN-00130805

Yadupati Singhania
Managing Director
DIN-00050364

Place: Kanpur
Dated: 17th June, 2020

Shambhu Singh
Company Secretary
Membership No-F5836

Krishna Behari Agarwal
Director
DIN-00339934

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW
for the period ended 31st March, 2020

₹/Lacs

		For the period ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
A.	**Cash Flow from Operating Activities**		
	Net Profit before tax	73,444.69	41,243.42
	Adjustment for :		
	Depreciation & amortization expenses	28,796.17	24,128.14
	Loss on the sale of property, plant & equipment/ Impairment	3,169.06	374.47
	Interest paid	25,387.33	25,423.98
	Interest received	(5,638.90)	(3,333.72)
	Bad Debts / Loans and advances	-	3.02
	Provision for doubtful debts / loans and advances	248.81	153.18
	Net fair value gain on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	(845.38)	(1,124.33)
	Income from Government grant	(846.41)	(503.50)
	Mines restoration charges	65.44	604.88
	Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	**1,23,780.81**	**86,969.54**
	Movements in working capital :-		
	Increase in Trade Payables	5,825.08	5,757.31
	Increase in other financial liabilities	28,545.29	2,188.07
	Increase / (Decrease) in other liabilities	2,085.14	(1,914.90)
	Increase / (Decrease) in provisions	2,233.50	(400.39)
	(Increase) in Inventories	(6,652.01)	(3,407.21)
	(Increase) in Trade receivables	(1,292.56)	(2,300.96)
	(Increase)/ Decrease in other assets	714.24	(2,854.53)
	(Increase) in other financial assets	(3,261.35)	(3,877.44)
	Cash Generated From Operations	**1,51,978.14**	**80,159.49**
	Less: Income Tax Paid (inclusive of tax deducted at source)	(15,299.36)	(9,772.18)
	Net Cash From operating activities	**1,36,678.78**	**70,387.31**
B.	**Cash Used in Investing Activities**		
	Proceed from maturituy of fixed deposit	34,231.29	43,165.55
	Investment in fixed deposit	(1,00,696.26)	(32,783.50)
	Acquisition/Purchase of property, plant & equipment	(1,25,033.60)	(63,445.08)
	Sale of property, plant & equipment	758.33	310.50
	Investment in Equity, Mutual funds & Bonds	(46,536.41)	(37,421.91)
	Sale of Investment	86,777.87	6,273.50
	Interest received	2,845.00	3,668.91
	Net Cash Used In Investing Activities	**(1,47,653.78)**	**(80,232.03)**

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW
for the period ended 31st March, 2020

₹/Lacs

		For the period ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
C.	**Cash used in Financing Activities**		
	Proceeds from Long Term Borrowings	68,300.00	13,000.00
	Proceeds of Deferred Sales Tax / VAT Loans	282.51	403.66
	Repayment of Deferred Sales Tax / VAT Loans	(527.76)	(587.53)
	Proceed/(Repayment) of short term borrowings	(5,742.61)	8,168.63
	Repayment of Long Term Borrowings	(30,943.39)	(17,886.64)
	Proceeds/(Repayment) from Vehicle Loans	(282.87)	156.25
	Proceed from security Premium	-	49,691.06
	Proceed from share capital	-	734.11
	Payment of lease liabilities	(562.28)	-
	Interest Expense Paid (inclusive of tax deducted at source)	(25,071.77)	(27,984.26)
	Dividend paid (including dividend distribution tax)	(16,301.43)	(8,430.11)
	Unpaid Dividend	34.88	17.51
	Net Cash From/(Used) in Financing Activities	**(10,814.72)**	**17,282.68**
	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**(21,789.72)**	**7,437.96**
	Exchange rate fluctuation reserve on conversion	(666.33)	(2,265.01)
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the period/year	26,306.22	21,133.27
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the period/year	3,850.17	26,306.22
		(21,789.72)	**7,437.96**

Notes :
Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand and bank balances including Fixed Deposits.

Significant Accounting Policies 1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn. No. 301003E/E300005

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
J K Cement Limited

per Atul Seksaria
Partner
Membership No: 086370

A.K. Saraogi
Executive Director & CFO
DIN-00130805

Yadupati Singhania
Managing Director
DIN-00050364

Place: Kanpur
Dated: 17th June, 2020

Shambhu Singh
Company Secretary
Membership No-F5836

Krishna Behari Agarwal
Director
DIN-00339934

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the period ended 31st March, 2020

(a) EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year (77,268,251 Equity shares (31 March 2019: 69,927,250) of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid)	7,726.83	6,992.72
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	734.11
Balance at the end of the reporting period (77,268,251 Equity shares (31 March 2019:77,268,251) of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid)	**7,726.83**	**7,726.83**

(b) OTHER EQUITY

₹/Lacs

	Reserves and Surplus				
	Securities premium	Debenture redemption reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings (including Other Comprehensive Income)	Total
Balance at 31 March 2018	**25,988.60**	**9,964.50**	**80,325.02**	**74,215.98**	**1,90,494.10**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	27,034.00	27,034.00
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	2,052.60	2,052.60
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**29,086.60**	**29,086.60**
Adjustments	-	-	-	1,652.35	1,652.35
Transfer to/(from) general reserve	-		10,000.00	(10,000.00)	-
Transfer to/(from) debenture redemption reserve	-	(87.60)		87.60	-
Issue proceeds	50,344.58				50,344.58
Share issue expenses	(653.52)				(653.52)
Dividend paid	-			(6,992.73)	(6,992.73)
Dividend distribution tax	-			(1,437.38)	(1,437.38)
Balance at 31 March 2019	**75,679.66**	**9,876.90**	**90,325.02**	**86,612.42**	**2,62,494.00**
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period	75,679.66	9,876.90	90,325.02	86,612.42	2,62,494.00
Profit for the year	-	-	-	49,642.11	49,642.11
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	1,714.29	1,714.29
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**51,356.40**	**51,356.40**
Adjustments	-	-	-	(2,507.47)	(2,507.47)
Transfer to/(from) general reserve	-	-	10,000.00	(10,000.00)	-
Transfer to/(from) debenture redemption reserve	-	(1,865.10)	-	1,865.10	-
Dividend paid	-	-	-	(13,521.95)	(13,521.95)
Dividend distribution tax	-	-	-	(2,779.48)	(2,779.48)
Balance at 31 March 2020	**75,679.66**	**8,011.80**	**1,00,325.02**	**1,11,025.02**	**2,95,041.50**

Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn. No. 301003E/E300005

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
J K Cement Limited

per Atul Seksaria
Partner
Membership No: 086370

A.K. Saraogi
Executive Director & CFO
DIN-00130805

Yadupati Singhania
Managing Director
DIN-00050364

Shambhu Singh
Company Secretary
Membership No-F5836

Krishna Behari Agarwal
Director
DIN-00339934

Place: Kanpur
Dated: 17th June, 2020

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

I. Reporting Entity

The consolidated financial statement comprise statement of JK Cement limited, its subsidiaries and joint venture operation (collectively, the group) for the year ended 31 March 2020. J K Cement Limited ("J K Cement Limited" or "the Company" or the "Parent") is a public limited company domiciled in India and has its registered office at Kamla Tower, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh – 208 001. J K Cement Limited's equity shares are listed on National Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock Exchange in India. The Company is engaged in the manufacturing and selling of Cement and Cement related products.

II. Significant Accounting Policies

The Group has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in the financial statements.

1. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III). The financial statements of the Company and its Subsidiary Company have been consolidated on a line-by-line basis by adding together the book value of like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, after eliminating intra-group balances.

These are Group's separate financial statements.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 17.06.2020.

(a) The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into INR at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit or loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. For practical reasons, the group uses an average rate to translate income and expense items, if the average rate approximates the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in OCI. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

(b) The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances and are presented, to the extent possible, in the same manner as the Company's separate financial statements.

(c) Calendar year as accounting year is adopted by J.K. Cement Fujairah (FZC) and J.K. Cement Works Fujairah (FZC) and the books are being prepared on year ending 31.12.2019.

(d) The Companies considered in the consolidated financial statements are:

Name of the Company	Nature of Company	Country of Incorporation	Holding as at 31.03.2020	Period of consolidation
J.K. Cement (Fujairah)FZC	Subsidiary	U.A.E.	100%	Fifteen Month (Jan 01, 2019 to March 31, 2020)
J.K. Cement Works (Fujairah) FZC	Fellow Subsidiary	U.A.E.	90%	Fifteen Month (Jan 01, 2019 to March 31, 2020)
Jaykaycem(Central) Ltd	Subsidiary	India	100%	FY 2019-2020

(e) Profit or loss attributable to 'non-controlling interest' and to 'owners of the parent' in the statement of profit and loss is presented as allocation for the period. Further, 'total comprehensive income' for the period attributable to 'non-controlling interest' and to 'owners of the parent' is presented in the statement of profit and loss as allocation for the period. The aforesaid disclosures for 'total comprehensive income' is made in the statement of changes in equity.

Non-controlling interests' in the Balance Sheet and in the Statement of Changes in Equity, within equity, is presented separately from the equity of the 'owners of the parent'.

2. Basis of measurement

The Consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except the following assets and liabilities, which are measured on fair value basis:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities that is measured at fair value (Refer note 41)
- Defined benefit liability/(assets): fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligation (Refer note 38)

3. Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian National Rupee ('INR'), which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest Lacs up to two decimal places except when otherwise indicated.

4. Use of judgements and estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

A. Judgements

Information about the judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements have been given below:

- **Provision and contingencies**
  The assessment undertaken in the recognizing provision and contingencies have been made in accordance with Ind AS 37, 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets'. The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events has required best judgement by management regarding the probability of exposure to potential loss.

B. Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below, the company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future development, however, may change due to market change or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occurred.

Taxes:

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

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, internal assessment of user experience and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry, and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditure required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset. The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting date.

Post-retirement benefit plans

Employee benefit obligations (gratuity obligations) are determined using actuarial valuation. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rates, future salary increases and Mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term natures, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet in respect of which quoted prices in active markets are available and measured using valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

5. Classification of Assets and Liabilities as Current and Non-Current

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle.
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or

- Cash and 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 treated as current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax liabilities are classified as non-current liabilities.

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

6. Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost of assets comprises of purchase price and directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to working condition for its intended use including borrowing cost and incidental expenditure during construction incurred up to the date when the assets are ready to use. Capital work in progress includes cost of assets at sites, construction expenditure and interest on the funds deployed.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as a separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Items such as spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment are recognized as property, plant and equipment when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment. Otherwise, such items are classified as inventory

Any gain/ (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

Expenditure during construction period:

Expenditure/Income during construction period (including financing cost related to borrowed funds for construction or acquisition of qualifying PPE) is included under Capital Work-in-Progress, and the same is allocated to the respective PPE on the completion of their construction. Advances given towards acquisition or construction of PPE outstanding at each reporting date are disclosed as capital advances under “Other non-current assets”.

Depreciation

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment (PPE) is calculated using the straight-line method (SLM) to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives (determined by the management based on technical estimates). The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Leasehold land is being amortised over the period of lease tenure.

Tangible Assets	Useful Life| (In years)
Factory building (including roads)	03-30 Years
Non factory building (including roads)	05-60 Years
Plant and machinery	05-40 Years
Vehicles	08 Years
Furniture and fixtures	10 Years
Office equipment	05 Years
Railway sidings	15 Years

The useful lives of certain plant and machineries have been considered lower / higher than 15 years. These lives are lower / higher those indicated in schedule II of Companies Act, 2013.

Freehold Mining Land is depleted according to the ‘unit of production’ method by reference to the ratio of extraction of limestone in the year to the related reserves of limestone.

Limestone reserves are estimated by the management based on the internal best estimates or independent expert's valuation as considered appropriate. These estimates are reviewed at least annually.

The management believes that the estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

7. Intangible assets

Intangible Assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment loss, if any. Intangible assets are amortized on straight line method basis over the estimated useful life. Estimated useful life of the Software is considered as 3 years.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed in each financial year end and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively.

Amortisation of Mining rights over the period or respective Mining Agreement.

Amortisation of Mining Reserve: On the basis of material extraction (proportion of material extracted per annum to total mining reserve)

8. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as foreign currency forward contracts, cross currency interest rate swaps, interest rate swaps and currency options; and embedded derivatives in the host contract.

Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Classifications

The Group classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through Profit and Loss Account (FVTPL) on the basis of either Company's business model for managing the financial assets or

Contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Business model assessment

The company makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at an instrument level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management.

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if both of the following conditions are met:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate ('EIR') method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

Debt instrument at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

Debt instruments with contractual cash flow characteristics that are solely payments of principal and interest and held in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets are classified to be measured at FVOCI.

Debt instrument at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the company may elect to classify a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss.

Equity Instruments
All equity instruments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value and all changes in fair value are recorded in FVTPL. On initial recognition an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI and fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All other Financial Instruments are classified as measured at FVTPL.

Derecognition of financial assets
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the company's balance sheet) when:

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

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the company's continuing involvement. In that case, the company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the company could be required to repay.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets
The Group assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and at FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied upon whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

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

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12 -month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date

With regard to trade receivable, the Group applies the simplified approach as permitted by Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from the initial recognition of the trade receivables.

Financial liabilities
Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, amortised cost, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of amortised cost, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

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

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

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

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

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

Financial guarantee contracts
Financial guarantee contract issued by the Company is contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because, the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109, and the transaction amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
The company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

Reclassification of financial assets
The Group determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The company does not restate any previously recognized gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

9. Inventories

Inventories are valued as follows:

Raw materials, packing materials, stores and spares	Lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a moving weighted average basis. Materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are at cost not written down below costs, if finished goods in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost
Work-in-progress, finished goods and traded goods	Lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes direct materials, labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads. Cost of finished goods includes excise duty, wherever applicable.
Waste	At net realisable value

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

10. Investment in subsidiary and joint venture

Investment in subsidiaries and joint venture are carried at cost / fair value as per the requirement of IND AS 32, Financial Instruments and IND AS 109, Financial Instruments in the separate financial statements. Investment carried at cost is tested for impairment as per IND AS 36, Impairment of Assets.

11. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Assets

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. 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.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future uncertain events not wholly within the control of the company, are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

Contingent Assets are not recognized in the financial statements. However, when the realization of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and its recognition is appropriate.

Mines Restoration Expenditure

The expenditure on restoration of the mines based on technical estimates by Internal/External specialists is recognized in the accounts. The total estimated restoration expenditure is apportioned over the estimated quantity of mineral resources (likely to be made available) and provision is made in the accounts based on minerals mined during the year.

12. Revenue Recognition

The Group derives revenues primarily from sale of cement and cement related products.

Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" provides a control-based revenue recognition model and provides a five step application approach to be followed for revenue recognition.

- Identify the contract(s) with a customer;
- Identify the performance obligations;
- Determine the transaction price;
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations;
- Recognise revenue when or as an entity satisfies performance obligation.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, except for the agency services, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Revenue excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Sale of goods

For sale of goods, revenue is recognised when control of the goods has transferred at a point in time i.e. when the goods have been delivered to the specific location (delivery). Following delivery, the customer has full discretion over the responsibility, manner of distribution, price to sell the goods and bears the risks of obsolescence and loss in relation to the goods. A receivable is recognised by the Company when the goods are delivered to the customer or their agent as this represents the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional, as only the passage of time is required before payment is due. The Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. The Company recognizes changes in the estimated amount of variable consideration in the period in which the change occurs. Some contracts for the sale of goods provide customers with volume rebates and pricing incentives, which give rise to variable consideration.

The Group provides retrospective volume rebates and pricing incentives to certain customers once the quantity of products purchased during the period exceeds a threshold specified in the contract. Rebates are offset against amounts payable by the customer. To estimate the variable consideration for the expected future rebates, the Company applies the most expected value method for contracts. The selected method that best predicts the amount of variable consideration is primarily driven by the number of volume thresholds contained in the contract. The Company then applies the requirements on constraining estimates of variable consideration and recognises a refund liability for the expected future rebates.

Contract balances
Trade receivables
A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Contract liabilities
A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Cost to obtain a contract
The Company pays sales commission to its selling agents for each contract that they obtain for the Company. The Company has elected to apply the optional practical expedient for costs to obtain a contract which allows the Company to immediately expense sales commissions (included in advertisement and sales promotion expense under other expenses) because the amortization period of the asset that the Company otherwise would have used is one year or less.

Costs to fulfil a contract i.e. freight, insurance and other selling expenses are recognized as an expense in the period in which related revenue is recognised.

Critical judgements
The Group's contracts with customers include promises to transfer goods to the customers. Judgement is required to determine the transaction price for the contract. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of customer consideration or variable consideration with elements such as schemes, incentives, cash discounts, etc. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period.

Costs to obtain a contract are generally expensed as incurred. The assessment of this criteria requires the application of judgement, in particular when considering if costs generate or enhance resources to be used to satisfy future performance obligations and whether costs are expected to be recovered.

Other revenue streams

i. Interest Income

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

13. Government Grants and Subsidies

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants that compensate the Company for expenses incurred are recognised in profit or loss as income on a systematic basis in the periods in which the expense is recognised.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are credited to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets and presented within other income.

14. Employee benefits

(i) Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. The company has following defined contribution plans:

a) Provident fund

b) Superannuation scheme

(iii) Defined benefit plans

The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in Other Comprehensive Income. Net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability (assets) is computed by applying the discount rate, used to measure the net defined liability (asset), to the net defined liability (asset) at the start of the financial year after taking into account any changes as a result of contribution and benefit payments during the year. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

The Group has following defined benefit plans:

a) Gratuity

The company provides for its gratuity liability based on actuarial valuation of the gratuity liability as at the Balance Sheet date, based on Projected Unit Credit Method, carried out by an independent actuary and contributes to the Gratuity Trust fund formed by the Company. The contributions made are recognized as plan assets. The defined benefit obligation as reduced by fair value of plan assets is recognized in the Balance Sheet. Re-measurements are recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax in the year in which they arise.

(iv) Other long-term employee benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Re-measurements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

The company has following long term employment benefit plans:

(i) Leave Liability

Leave encashment is payable to eligible employees at the time of retirement. The liability for leave encashment, which is a defined benefit scheme, is provided based on actuarial valuation as at the Balance Sheet date, based on Projected Unit Credit Method, carried out by an independent actuary.

15. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the Company's functional currency at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss.

16. Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

17. Taxes

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in Other Comprehensive Income.

i) **Current tax**

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

a) Has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and

b) Intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

ii) **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed on each reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

a) The entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

b) The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

iii) Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax for the year. The deferred tax asset is recognised for MAT credit available only to the extent that it is probable that the concerned company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the company recognizes MAT credit as an asset, it is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as part of deferred tax asset. The company reviews the “MAT credit entitlement” asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

18. Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) **Right-of-use assets**

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use asset includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

ii) **Lease Liabilities**

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including insubstance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Company’s lease liabilities are included in Interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

iii) **Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets**

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

19. Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication on impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset’s recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or Cash Generating Units ('CGUs').

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment loss in respect of assets other than goodwill is reversed only to the extent that the assets carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

20. Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The board of directors of the Company has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker by the Management of the company. Refer note 37 for segment information presented.

21. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term deposits with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

22. Exceptional item

Items of income or expense of non-routine are presented separately when their nature and amount of such significance and is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial performance.

23. Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the profit for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per shares is computed by dividing the profit for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per shares and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus elements in a rights issue, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding without a corresponding change in resources.

24. Effective Interest Method

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

25. Non-current assets held for sale

The Company classifies non-current assets as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset and its sale is highly probable. Also, such assets are classified as held for sale only if the management expects to complete the sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less cost to sell. Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortised.

New and amended standards

The Company applied Ind AS 116 for the first time. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of these new accounting standards are described below.

Several other amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in April 2019, but do not have an impact on the financial statements of the Company. The Company has not early adopted any standards or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

Ind AS 116 Leases

Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17 Leases including its appendices (Appendix C of Ind AS 17 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, Appendix A of Ind AS 17 Operating Leases-Incentives and Appendix B of Ind AS 17 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease). The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the balance sheet.

Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in Ind AS 17. Therefore, Ind AS 116 does not have an impact for leases where the Company is the lessor.

The Group adopted Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective method of adoption, with the date of initial application on 1 April 2019. The Company elected to use the transition practical expedient to not reassess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at 1 April 2019. Instead, the Company applied the standard only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying Ind AS 17 and Appendix C of Ind AS 17 at the date of initial application. The Company also elected to use the recognition exemptions for lease contracts that, at the commencement date, have a lease term of 12 months or less and do not contain a purchase option (short-term leases), and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value (low-value assets).

Refer note 5 for detailed impact on adoption of Ind AS 116 "Leases" on the financial statements of the Company.

Upon adoption of Ind AS 116, the Group applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases for which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognised lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

In accordance with the modified retrospective method of adoption, the Group recorded the lease liability at the present value of the remaining lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate as on the date of transition and has measured right of use asset (adjusted by the accrued lease payments) an amount equal to lease liability.

Appendix C to Ind AS 12 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment
The appendix addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of Ind AS 12 Income Taxes. It does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of Ind AS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments. The Appendix specifically addresses the following:

- Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately
- The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities
- How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates
- How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances

The Group determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty. In determining the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty, the Company has considered, for example, (a) how it prepares its income tax filings and supports tax treatments; or (b) how the entity expects the taxation authority to make its examination and resolve issues that might arise from that examination.

The Group determined, based on its tax compliance, that it is probable that its tax treatments will be accepted by the taxation authorities. The Appendix did not have an impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

Amendments to Ind AS 109: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation
Under Ind AS 109, a debt instrument can be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, provided that the contractual cash flows are 'solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding' (the SPPI criterion) and the instrument is held within the appropriate business model for that classification. The amendments to Ind AS 109 clarify that a financial asset passes the SPPI criterion regardless of an event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract. These amendments had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

Amendments to Ind AS 19: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement
The amendments to Ind AS 19 address the accounting when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during a reporting period. The amendments specify that when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during the annual reporting period, an entity is required to determine the current service cost for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement, using the actuarial assumptions used to remeasure the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered

under the plan and the plan assets after that event. An entity is also required to determine the net interest for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement using the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event, and the discount rate used to remeasure that net defined benefit liability (asset).

The amendments had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company as it did not have any plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements during the period.

Annual Improvements to Ind AS 2018
Ind AS 12 Income Taxes
The amendments clarify that the income tax consequences of dividends are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distributions to owners. Therefore, an entity recognises the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where it originally recognised those past transactions or events.

An entity applies the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019.

Since the Company current practice is in line with these amendments, they had no impact on the standalone / consolidated financial statements of the Company.

Ind AS 23 Borrowing Costs
The amendments clarify that an entity treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop a qualifying asset when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

The entity applies the amendments to borrowing costs incurred on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments. An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019.

Since the Company current practice is in line with these amendments, they had no impact on the standalone / consolidated financial statements of the Company.

Amendments to Ind AS 28, Investments to Associates and Joint Ventures
The amendments clarify that an entity applies Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture that form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture but to which the equity method is not applied. The Company does not currently have any such long-term interests in associates and joint ventures.

Ind AS 103 - Business Combinations and Ind AS 111 - Joint Arrangements
The amendments to Ind AS 103 relating to re-measurement clarify that when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it re-measures previously held interests in that business. The amendments to Ind AS 111 clarify when an entity obtains joint control of a business that is a joint operation, the entity does not re-measure previously held interests in that business.

2. Property, Plant and Equipment

₹/Lacs

Particulars	Gross Block					Depreciation					Net Block	
	Opening	Additions	Disposal/ Adjustment	Foreign Exchange Impact	As at 31.03.2020	Opening	Additions	Disposal/ Adjustment	Foreign Exchange Impact	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2020
CONSOLIDATED												
Tangible Assets												
Freehold land (Refer iv)	36,251.86	5,626.32	(220.50)	-	41,657.68	-	-	-	-	-	36,251.86	41,657.68
Building (Refer note v)	86,834.28	7,521.77	-	1,678.44	96,034.49	20,472.85	3,675.89	-	426.35	24,575.09	66,361.43	71,459.40
Plant and equipment (Refer note: i & v)	4,60,676.73	95,162.82	(7,579.15)	6,310.06	5,54,570.46	1,38,875.98	20,734.89	(4,512.02)	1,297.76	1,56,396.61	3,21,800.75	3,98,173.85
Vehicles	5,055.31	336.41	(289.43)	60.10	5,162.39	2,202.93	453.27	233.80	55.91	2,945.91	2,852.38	2,216.48
Furniture and fixtures (Refer note v)	4,152.95	175.18	(3.16)	14.78	4,339.75	2,728.77	304.18	(1.03)	11.68	3,043.60	1,424.18	1,296.15
Office Equipment (Refer note v)	577.16	97.71	(31.82)	2.95	646.00	363.37	79.47	(30.20)	1.94	414.58	213.79	231.42
Railway sidings (Refer note i)	10,482.34	-	-	-	10,482.34	3,124.52	658.79	-	89.84	3,873.15	7,357.82	6,609.19
Rolling stock	89.43	-	-	-	89.43	80.19	4.77	-	-	84.96	9.24	4.47
Other assets	844.89	167.13	(6.49)	25.03	1,030.56	503.45	103.63	(6.16)	12.28	613.20	341.44	417.36
Leasehold land (Refer note ii & iv)	18,093.78	-	(18,093.78)	-	-	3,970.04	-	(3,970.04)	-	-	14,123.74	-
Total	**6,23,058.73**	**1,09,087.34**	**(26,224.33)**	**8,091.36**	**7,14,013.10**	**1,72,322.10**	**26,014.89**	**(8,285.65)**	**1,895.76**	**1,91,947.10**	**4,50,736.64**	**5,22,066.01**
Capital work-in-progress	57,442.03	97,209.87	(99,933.54)	(1,764.86)	52,953.50	-	-	-	-	-	57,442.03	52,953.50
Intangible Asset under Development					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**57,442.03**	**97,209.87**	**(99,933.54)**	**(1,764.86)**	**52,953.50**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**57,442.03**	**52,953.50**

(i) The amount incurred by group as at 31st March 2020, ownership of which vests with State Electricity Boards & Indian Railways is cost INR. 5,040.61 Lacs (31st March 2019: INR.5,029.53 Lacs), amortisation INR. 1,409.08 Lacs (31st March 2019: INR.1,117.04 Lacs) and net block INR.3,631.54 Lacs (31st March 2019: INR.3,912.49 Lacs)

(ii) It includes freehold land for mining having cost of INR.3,082.44 Lacs (31st March 2019 :INR.3,082.44 Lacs), amortisation of INR. 901.78 Lacs (31st March 2019: INR.917.85 Lacs) and net block of INR. 2,180.66 Lacs (31st March 2019: INR.2,164.61 Lacs)

(iii) Property, plant & equipment pledged as security: Refer note 17 for information on property, plant & equipment pledged as security by the company.

(iv) The title deeds of immovable properties included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company except for 1 case of leasehold land and 4 cases of freehold land amounting to gross block of INR.1,353.07 Lacs (net block: INR.9.72 Lacs) and gross block of INR. 225.64 Lacs (net block: INR 225.64 Lacs) respectively as at March 31, 2020 for which title deeds are in the name of the erstwhile company that merged with the Company pursuant to a scheme of amalgamation and arrangement as approved by the honourable High Court in earlier years.

(v) There has been a loss due to fire at our Captive Power Plant at Mangrol on 5th of March 2020. Actual losses are being assessed by the Company . Net book value as on 31.03.20 was INR.146,74 Lacs.

(vi) The company is in process of its brownfield expansion project on account of which the amount of borrowing cost that has been capitalised during the year ended 31 March 2020 was INR 1925.20 (31 March 2019: Nil). The rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation ranged between 8.05% to 8.75%.

3. Intangible Assets

₹/Lacs

Particulars	Gross Block					Depreciation					Net Block	
	Opening	Additions	Disposal/ Adjustment	Foreign Exchange Impact	As at 31.03.2020	Opening	Additions	Disposal/ Adjustment	Foreign Exchange Impact	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2020
Intangible Assets												
Computer Software	933.73	87.01	-	0.17	1,020.91	702.89	145.89	(10.43)	0.03	838.38	230.84	182.53
Minning Rights	2,960.46	2,021.67	(2,124.05)	150.82	3,008.90	252.96	110.21	85.77	17.64	466.58	2,707.50	2,542.32
Total	**3,894.19**	**2,108.68**	**(2,124.05)**	**150.99**	**4,029.81**	**955.85**	**256.10**	**75.34**	**17.67**	**1,304.96**	**2,938.34**	**2,724.85**

3 (i)Right of use assets

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 “Leases” and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method as per para C8(c)(ii) of standard. Consequently, the Company recorded the lease liability at the present value of the remaining lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate as on the date of transition and has measured right of use asset an amount equal to lease liability.

On transition, the adoption of the new standard resulted in recognition 'Lease Liabilities' of ₹ 20,754.31 Lacs and 'Right-of-Use' of ₹ 34,878.05 Lacs. The difference of ₹ 14,123.74 Lacs is on account of leasehold land for which there is no lease liability.

The Company has lease contracts for various items of Buildings, equipment and leasehold land. Leases of building generally have lease terms between 2 to 9 years and equipment for 2 to 8 years. Leasehold land generally have lease terms between 4 to 99 years.
Following is the summary of practical expedients elected on initial application:

i) Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with similar end date.

ii) Applied the exemption not to recognise Right-of -Use asset and Lease Liabilities with lease term of 12 months or less and leases with low value at the date of initial application.

iii) Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease.

iv) Relied on the assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application.

v) Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

Reconciliation of Right-of-use assets and Lease Liabilities as on April 1, 2019

Particulars	Amount
Right-of-use assets	34,878.05
Less: Leasehold land	14,123.74
Lease Liabilities	20,754.31

Reconciliation between the lease liabilities as at 1 April 2019 with operating lease commitments as of 31 March 2019

Particulars	Amount
Operating lease commitments disclosed as at 31 March 2019	25,195.07
Discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application	20,754.31
Lease Liablity as at April 01, 2019	20,754.31

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

₹/Lacs

Particulars	Gross Block					Depreciation					Net Block	
	April 01 2019	Additions	Disposal/ Adjustment	Foreign Exchange Impact	As at 31.03.2020	Opening	Additions	Disposal/ Adjustment	Foreign Exchange Impact	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2020
Leasehold land	18,093.78	177.62	(139.90)	-	18,131.50	3,970.04	610.03	(162.96)	-	4,417.11	14,123.74	13,714.39
Vehicles	-	48.29	80.68	10.11	139.08	-	10.83	33.87	3.42	48.12	-	90.96
Buildings	20,722.45	395.62	-	332.45	21,450.52	-	1,887.98	2,434.41	291.23	4,613.62	20,722.45	16,836.90
Other Equipment	31.86		-	-	31.86	-	16.34	-	-	16.34	31.86	15.52
Total	**38,848.09**	**621.53**	**(59.22)**	**342.56**	**39,752.96**	**3,970.04**	**2,525.18**	**2,305.32**	**294.65**	**9,095.19**	**34,878.05**	**30,657.78**

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

Particulars	Amount
As at 01 April 2019	20,754.31
Addition	443.91
Accretion of Interest	1,264.61
Payment of lease liabilities	562.28
As at 31 March 2020	**21,900.55**
Current	3,187.30
Non-current	18,713.25

The average borrowing rate of 8% has been applied to lease liabilities recognised in the balance sheet at the date of initial application.

The adoption of standard has resulted in Statement of Profit and Loss for the current period, operating lease expenses changed from rent to depreciation charge for Right-of-Use asset and finance cost for interest accrued on lease liabilities. The effect of this adoption is insignificant on earnings per share. Adoption has also resulted in an increase in cash inflows from operating activities and an increase in cash outflows from financing activities on account of lease payments ₹ 562.28 Lacs.

Reconciliation for the effects of the transactions on Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2020 are as follows :

₹/Lacs

Adjustments to increase/(decrease) in profit before tax	31 March 2020 (comparable basis)	Changes due to Ind AS 116 increase/ (decrease)	31 March 2020 (as reported)
Operating expenses	4,59,381.43	(562.28)	4,58,819.15
Finance cost	26,371.68	1,264.61	27,636.29
Depreciation and amortisation	26,881.02	1,915.15	28,796.17
Profit before tax	70,645.28	2,799.41	73,444.69

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

₹/Lacs

Particulars	31 March 2020 (as reported)
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	1,915.15
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1,264.61
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**3,179.76**

₹/Lacs

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
4.	**Non-Current Financial Assets - Investments**		
A.	**Investment in equity instruments (fully paid-up)**		
	Unquoted (at FVTPL)		
	Others		
	- 8000 (31st March 2019: 8000) equity shares of ReNew Wind Energy AP (Pvt.) Ltd. (Face value ₹ 10 each)	8.00	8.00
	- 3140101(31st March 2019 : 3140101) equity shares of VS Lignite Power Pvt. Ltd. (Face value ₹ 10)# #	-	-
	- 184131 (31st March 2019 : Nil) equity shares of Atria Wind Power (Chitradurga) Pvt. Ltd. (Face value ₹ 10)	462.17	-
B.	**Investment in preference shares (fully paid up)**		
	Unquoted	-	-
	Others at FVTPL	-	-
	- 2785552 (31st March 2016 : 2785552, 1st April 2015 : 2785552) 0.01% cumulative redeemable Preference shares in VS Legnite Power Pvt. Ltd. (Face value ₹ 10)	-	-
C.	**Investment In Mutual Funds**		
	Quoted (at FVTPL)		
	- 5000000 (31st March 2019:5000000) HDFC fmp 1302D Sep2016(1)Regular-Growth -Series-37 Maturity date2020	662.00	606.90
	- 5000000 (31st March 2019:5000000) HDFC fmp 1188D Mar-2017(1)-Regular-Growth-Series38- Maturity date-29-6-2020	630.50	576.57
	- 5000000 (31st March 2019:5000000) "UTI FITF Series XXVII - II (1161 days)"	557.00	560.10
	- 5000000 (31st March 2019:5000000) ICICI Prudential Fixed Maturity Plan Series 82-1187 Days	590.00	535.66
	- 5000000 (31st March 2019:5000000) ICICI Prudential Fixed Maturity Plan Series 82-1136 Days	583.50	535.01
	- Nil (31st March 2019:1000000)Union Capital Protection Oriented Fund Series 8 (Maturity -11.09.20)	-	108.05
D.	**Investments in Bonds (Quoted) (at FVTPL)**		
	- 50 (31st March 2019:50) State bank of India SR-III 8.39% BD perpetual Bonds, Face value per Bond ₹ 1000000 purchased @991285	485.21	489.64
	- 50 (31st March 2019:50) State bank of India SR-II 8.75% BD perpetual Bonds, Face value per Bond ₹ 1000000 purchased @1007773	501.86	493.73
	- Nil (31st March 2019:50) Punjab National Bank SR- VIII, 8.95% BD perpetual Bonds, Face value per Bond ₹ 1000000 purchased @1006175	-	481.68
		4,480.24	**4,395.34**

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Aggregate amount of market value of quoted investment	**4,010.07**	**4,387.34**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investment	**470.17**	**8.00**
Aggregate Impairment amount of unquoted investment	**592.57**	**592.57**

The fair value of investment is Nil (31st March,2019 :Nil)

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
5. Non-Current Financial Assets - Others		
(Unsecured, Considered good unless otherwise stated)		
(Carried at Amortised Cost, unless otherwise stated)		
Fixed deposits with maturity more than 12 months *	121.95	1,450.81
Vehicle Loan Recoverable	189.71	196.45
Security Deposits	4,753.06	3,915.91
	5,064.72	**5,563.17**

*includes ₹ 121.95 Lacs (31 March 2019 ₹ 1394.42 Lacs) pledged against overdraft /other commitments.

No loans due by directors or other officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons or amounts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member.

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
6. Other Non-Current Assets		
Capital advances	9,021.77	11,694.86
Advance other than capital advances		
(Unsecured, Considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Prepaid expenses	985.72	1,173.83
Deferred employee compensation	31.81	37.43
Advance to employees	171.54	173.81
Deposit under protest with Government authorities	2,588.35	2,566.67
	12,799.19	**15,646.60**

No advances are due by directors or other officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons or amounts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member.

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
7. Inventories		
(Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value, unless otherwise stated)		
Raw materials	11,502.69	11,099.54
Work-in-process	9,083.08	5,310.29
Finished goods	12,131.05	8,218.41
Traded goods	98.48	5.67
Consumable stores and spares (net of provisions for non-moving inventories of ₹ 1088.63 Lacs (31 March 2019: ₹ 1107.84 Lacs)	28,860.60	27,102.19
Goods in transit :		
- Raw materials	756.71	912.70
- Consumable stores and spares	6,607.57	9,739.37
	69,040.18	**62,388.17**

Refer note 17 for information on inventories pledged as security by the company.

₹/Lacs

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
8.	**Current Financial Assets - Investments**		
	Investment in Mutual Funds		
	Quoted (at FVTPL)		
	- Nil (31st March 2019 :234958.44) units in HDFC Liquid-DP-Growth option	-	8,642.44
	- Nil (31st March 2019 :225568.13) units in SBI Liquid Fund Direct- Growth	-	6,605.92
	- Nil (31st March 2019 :66116.58) units in Kotak Liquid Direct Plan Growth	-	2,502.07
	- Nil (31st March 2019 :2760585.38) units in ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund -Direct Plan-Growth	-	7,630.71
	- Nil (31st March 2019 :833029.55) units in Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund -Growth-Direct Plan	-	2,502.72
	- Nil (31st March 2019 :318428.39) units in Axis Liquid Fund - Direct Growth (CFDGG)	-	6,602.69
	- Nil (31st March 2019:300000) Union Capital Protection Oriented Fund Series 7 (Maturity -03.03.20)	-	34.44
	- 1000000 (31st March 2019:Nil)Union Capital Protection Oriented Fund Series 8 (Maturity -11.09.20)	103.45	-
	Investments in Bonds (Quoted) (at FVTPL)		
	- Nil (31st March 2019: 250)Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd SR-M 015 9.45 NCD 21 AG19, Face value per Bond ₹ 1000000 purchased @1006015	-	2,508.45
	- Nil (31st March 2019: 250) Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services Ltd SR-BH 2017 NCD 26SP19, Face value per Bond ₹ 1000000 purchased @944793	-	2,401.70
	Aggregate amount of quoted Investments	**103.45**	**39,431.14**
	Aggregate amount of market value of quoted Investments	**103.45**	**39,431.14**

₹/Lacs

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
9.	**Current Financial Assets - Trade Receivables**		
	(Carried at Amortised Cost, except otherwise stated)		
	Secured		
	Considered good	12,337.03	12,299.22
	Unsecured		
	Considered good	14,729.58	13,765.55
	Trade Receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	1,238.27	1,089.97
	Less: Allowance for Trade Receivables, which have significant increase in Credit Risk	(1,238.27)	(1,089.97)
	Less: Provision for rebate to customers	(299.19)	(341.10)
		26,767.42	**25,723.67**

Refer to Note 17 for information on Trade receivables pledged as security by the company.

No trade receivable are due by directors or other officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons or amounts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of below 90 days

₹/Lacs

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
10.	**Current Financial Assets - Cash and Cash equivalents**		
	Balance with banks:		
	- In current accounts	1,437.78	16,256.03
	- In EEFC accounts	383.48	151.01
	- Fixed Deposits with original maturity of upto 3 months*	1,990.49	7,414.13
	Cash on hand	31.62	22.16
	Cheques in hand	6.80	2,462.89
		3,850.17	**26,306.22**

₹/Lacs

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
11.	**Current Financial Assets - Other Bank Balances**		
	Earmarked balance with bank for unclaimed dividends #	179.48	144.60
	Fixed deposits with maturity of more than 3 months but upto one year*	59,418.10	19,112.05
		59,597.58	**19,256.65**

#Bank balances are against unpaid dividend & unclaimed fraction money

*Fixed Deposits upto one year include deposit of ₹ 7,389.42 Lacs (31 March 2019: ₹ 11,989.44 Lacs) pledged against overdraft /other commitments.

₹/Lacs

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
12.	**Current Financial Assets - Others**		
	Unsecured (Considered Good, unless otherwise stated)		
	(Carried at Amortised Cost, except otherwise stated)		
	Other loans and advances		
	Considered good	2,918.17	1,043.34
	Considered doubtful	33.96	33.96
	Less: Allowance for doubtful loans and advances	(33.96)	(33.96)
	Government grants receivable	6,174.16	6,034.62
	Advance to Employees	620.50	357.22
	Fixed deposits with maturity of more than 12 months and remaining maturity of less than 12 months*	33,044.19	5,591.29
	Interest Accrued on deposit	3,541.50	747.60
		46,298.52	**13,774.07**

Refer to Note 17 for information on other current financial assets pledged as security by the company.

*Fixed Deposits due upto one year having original maturity period more than 12 months include deposit of ₹ 3,943.50 Lacs (31 March 2019: ₹ 4,091.29 Lacs) pledged against overdraft /other commitments.

₹/Lacs

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
13.	**Current Tax Assets (Net)**		
	Advance tax (Net of provision for income tax of ₹ 17,123.87 Lacs (31 March 2019 : ₹ 10,374.47 Lacs)	873.56	180.15
		873.56	**180.15**

₹/Lacs

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
14.	**Other Current Assets**		
	Balances with Government authorities	5,376.29	5,449.34
	Prepaid expenses	1,455.08	1,330.69
	Advance to employees	84.07	85.30
	Advances to suppliers	9,994.18	10,584.21
	Deferred employee compensation	16.58	16.58
		16,926.20	**17,466.12**

No advances are due by directors or other officers of the company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons or amounts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member.

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
15. Equity Share capital		
Authorised:		
8,00,00,000 (31 March 2019 - 8,00,00,000) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	8,000.00	8,000.00
Issued, subscribed & fully paid up:		
7,72,68,251 (31 March 2019 - 7,72,68,251) equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	7,726.83	7,726.83
	7,726.83	**7,726.83**

a. Terms and rights attached to equity shares

Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders. There is no restriction on distribution of dividend. However, same is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting.

b. Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year :

₹/Lacs

	Number of Shares	Amount
Outstanding at the 1 April 2018	6,99,27,250	6,992.72
Equity Shares issued during the year	73,41,001	734.11
Outstanding at the 31 March 2019	**7,72,68,251**	**7,726.83**
Equity Shares issued during the year#	-	-
Outstanding at the 31 March 2020	**7,72,68,251**	**7,726.83**

c. Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	No. of Shares	Percentage	No. of Shares	Percentage
Yadu International Ltd.	3,08,34,518	39.91%	3,01,99,518	39.08%
Yadupati Singhania	1,20,64,198	15.61%	1,20,64,198	15.61%

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
16. Other equity		
a. Securities premium		
Balance at the beginning of the year	75,679.66	25,988.60
Add: Additions during the year#	-	50,344.58
Less:Adjustment during the year#	-	653.52
Balance at the end of the year	**75,679.66**	**75,679.66**
b. Debenture redemption reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	9,876.90	9,964.50
Add: Transfer from retained earnings	(1,865.10)	(87.60)
Balance at the end of the year	**8,011.80**	**9,876.90**
c. General reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	90,325.02	80,325.02
Add: Transfer from retained earnings	10,000.00	10,000.00
Balance at the end of the year	**1,00,325.02**	**90,325.02**
d. Retained earnings (including Other Comprehensive Income)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	86,612.42	74,215.98
Add: Adjustments	(2,507.47)	1,652.35
Add: Profit for the year	49,642.11	27,034.00
Add: Other Comprehensive income for the year	1,714.29	2,052.60
Less: Transfer to general reserve	10,000.00	10,000.00
Add: Transfer from debenture redemption reserve	1,865.10	87.60
Less: Dividend on equity shares	13,521.95	6,992.73

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Less: Dividend distribution tax on equity shares	2,779.48	1,437.38
	1,11,025.02	**86,612.42**
	2,95,041.50	**2,62,494.00**

#The Company through Qualified Institutions Placement (QIP) allotted 73,41,001 Equity Shares (fully paid up) to the eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB) at a price of ₹ 695.80 per equity share of face value of ₹ 10 each (inclusive of premium of ₹ 685.80 per equity share) aggregating to ₹ 51,078.68 Lacs in March 2019. The issue was made in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 as amended. Pursuant to the allotment of equity shares in the QIP, the paid up equity share capital of the Company has increased from ₹ 6,992.72 Lacs comprising of 6,99,27,250 equity shares to ₹ 7,726.83 Lacs comprising of 7,72,68,251 equity shares. Share issue expenses are charged off against securities premium.

Nature and purpose of other reserves/ other equity

Debenture Redemption Reserve

For the debentures issued and outstanding as at March 31, 2020 the Company has created DRR in accordance with requirement of section 71 of the Companies Act 2013. However, pursuant to a Ministry of Corporate Affairs notification dated August 16, 2019 amending Section 71 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 18 (7) of the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014, the Company is not required to maintain DRR for debentures issued and accordingly shall apply the said change in provision to debentures issued prospectively post March 31, 2020.

General reserve

The Company appropriates a portion to general reserves out of the profits voluntarily to meet future contingencies. The said reserve is available for payment of dividend to the shareholders as per the provisions of the Act.

Securities premium reserve

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Other Comprehensive Income

a) Remeasurement of defined benefit plans

Remeasurements of defined benefit plans represents the following as per Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits:

(a) actuarial gains and losses

(b) the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset); and

(c) any change in the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)

b) Foreign Currency Translations

Foreign Currency Translation adjustments on foreign subsidiaries.

Capital management

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Group includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Borrowings (Note 17)	2,70,351.45	2,43,978.83
Current Borrowings (note 22)	18,072.95	23,815.56
Current maturities of long-term debt (note 24)	39,970.87	29,515.00
Current Investments(note 8)	(103.45)	(39,431.14)
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 10)	(3,850.17)	(26,306.22)
Fixed Deposits (note 5, 11 & 12)	(92,584.24)	(26,154.15)
Net debt	**2,31,857.41**	**2,05,417.88**
Total Equity	3,00,742.00	2,69,497.30
Capital and net debt	**5,32,599.41**	**4,74,915.18**
Gearing ratio	**43.53%**	**43.25%**

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Group'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. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019

₹/Lacs

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
17.	**Non-Current Financial Liabilities - Borrowings**		
	(Carried at amortized cost, unless otherwise stated)		
	Secured		
	Non convertible debentures	40,905.60	51,780.87
	Less: Current maturities of non convertible debentures (Refer note 24)	20,550.00	10,950.00
	Term Loans From banks in Local Currency	2,60,181.36	2,11,949.48
	Less: Current maturities of term loans (Refer note 24)	18,711.01	17,481.68
	Vehicle loans	545.42	828.29
	Less: Current maturities of vehicle loans (Refer note 24)	350.02	446.60
	VAT loans from Government	5,986.83	5,704.32
	Unsecured		
	Deferred sales tax liabilities	2,703.11	3,230.87
	Less: Current maturities of deferred sales tax liabilities (Refer note 24)	359.84	636.72
		2,70,351.45	**2,43,978.83**

17a. Particulars of Securities, Repayment & Interest

₹/Lacs

	Loan's Securities	Repayment Frequency	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest p.a.	Carrying Amount As at 31 March 2020	Carrying Amount As at 31 March 2019
1)	**Secured Non Convertible Debentures**					
	NCD as shown includes ₹ 44.40 Lacs (31 March 2019 ₹ 119.13 Lacs) towards amortised expenses.	Annual	2020-21	10.25%	2,700.00	5,400.00
	Non Convertible Debentures(NCDs): ₹ 40,950.00 Lacs (31 March 2019 ₹ 51,900.00 Lacs)					
i)	Security for NCDs for ₹ 10,950.00 Lacs (31 March 2019 ₹ 21,900.00 Lacs)	Annual	2020-21	10.50%	2,700.00	5,400.00
	Secured by first mortgage on the Company's flat at Ahmedabad and also against first pari-passu charge on the assets specified below:-	Annual	2020-21	11.00%	2,100.00	4,200.00
	Secured by pari-passu first charge on the Company's PPE (movable & immovable) by way of equitable mortgage on immovable Assets and hypothecation on movable PPE, related to company's plant at Nimbahera, Mangrol,Gotan Grey and Katni.	Annual	2020-21	11.00%	3,450.00	6,900.00

₹/Lacs

Loan's Securities	Repayment Frequency	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest p.a.	Carrying Amount As at 31 March 2020	Carrying Amount As at 31 March 2019
a) Company's Existing Plant at Nimbahera having capacity of 3.25 MnTPA. b) Company's Existing Plant at Mangrol having capacity of 0.75 MnTPA. c) Company's Existing Plant at Gotan consisting of White Cement plant having capacity of 0.40 MnTPA and Thermal Power Plant. d) Company's Existing Thermal power plant at Bamania.	Annual	2023-24	10.50%	8,500.00	8,500.00
ii) Security for NCDs for ₹ 30,000.00 Lacs (31 March 2019 ₹ 30,000.00 Lacs)	Annual	2023-24	11.00%	11,500.00	11,500.00
Secured by first mortgage on the Company's flat at Ahmedabad and also against first pari-passu charge by way of equitable mortgage of all the immovable assets except mining land and hypothecation of movable PPE pertaining to Company's existing cement plant at village Muddapur Karnataka	Annual	2025-26	9.65%	10,000.00	10,000.00
Sub Total (1)				**40,950.00**	**51,900.00**
2) Secured Term Loans from Banks					
Term Loan as shown includes ₹ 403.44 Lacs (31 March 2019 ₹ 301.24 Lacs) towards amortised expenses.					
Secured by pari-passu first charge on the Company's PPE (movable & immovable) by way of equitable mortgage on immovable Assets and hypothecation on movable PPE ,related to company's existing plant at Nimbahera, Mangrol,Gotan Grey and Katni. i) Company's Existing Plant at Nimbahera having capacity of 3.25 MnTPA. ii) Company's Existing Plant at Mangrol having capacity of 0.75 MnTPA. iii) Company's Existing Plant at Gotan consisting of White Cement plant having capacity of 0.40 MnTPA and Thermal Power Plant.	Quarterly	2019-20	-	-	126.02
	Quarterly	2019-20	-	-	1,563.55
	Quarterly	2023-24	MCLR+0.50%	6,200.31	7,458.32
Secured by exclusive charge by way of equitable mortgage over the immovable assets and hypothecation of movable assets pertaining to the specified properties.	Quarterly	2019-20	-	-	1,364.32
Secured by equitable mortgage of immovable properties and hypothecation of movable PPE pertaining to undertaking of J.K. Cement Works, Gotan except current assets and vehicles.	Quarterly	2022-23	Fixed at 8.50%	2,305.21	3,035.72
Secured by First Pari-passu charge by way of equitable mortgage of all the immovable Properties (except mining land) and hypothecation of all moveable non current assets, present and future pertaining to J.K. Cement Works and Thermal power plant, Muddapur, Karnataka.	Quarterly	2021-22	MCLR+ 0.50%	3,373.84	4,856.87
	Quarterly	2019-20		-	350.04
	Quarterly	2019-20		-	613.26
Secured by first pari-passu charge by way of equitable mortgage of all the immovable assets except mining land & vehicles and hypothecation of all movable PPE, present and future pertaining to J.K. Cement Works, Muddapur, Karnataka.	Quarterly	2028-29	MCLR+ 0.40%	5,338.89	-
Secured by first pari-passu charge by way of equitable mortgage of all the immovable assets except mining land and hypothecation of all movable PPE, present and future pertaining to J.K. Cement Works, Muddapur, Karnataka.	Quarterly	2022-23	MCLR+0.50%	1,696.94	2,305.43
Secured by first pari-passu charge by way of equitable mortgage of all the immovable assets and hypothecation of all movable PPE, present and future pertaining to J.K. Cement Works, Muddapur, Karnataka (excluding current assets).	Quarterly	2023-24	MCLR+0.25%	1,102.28	1,417.16

₹/Lacs

Loan's Securities	Repayment Frequency	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest p.a.	Carrying Amount As at 31 March 2020	Carrying Amount As at 31 March 2019
Secured against exclusive charge on entire movable PPE (by way of hypothecation) and on immovable PPE (by way of equitable mortgage) related to the Wall Putty project at Katni, Madhya Pradesh (excluding current assets and mining land, if any).	Quarterly	2023-24	Fixed at 8.50%	7,050.00	8,300.00
First pari-passu charge on the entire movable and immovable fixed assets pertaining to J.K. Cement Works(Fujairah)FZC, UAE as per prevalent local laws in UAE. Hypothecation of Inventories & assignment of trade receivables. Assignment of the rights under the Land Lease Agreement in respect of lease hold land(both plant and mining land). Corporate Guarantee of J.K. Cement Limited for entire tenor of loan. Assignment of Insurance Contracts/Insurance proceeds arising from the Insurance Contracts.	Quarterly	2024-25	3.25% + 6 Month LIBOR	48,189.61	53,613.77
Secured by First charge by way of equitable mortgage, on all the immovable properties, both present and future pertaining to, the new cement Plant at Mangrol, Rajasthan (save and except mining land) including captive power plant of 25 MW and waste heat recovery based power plant of 10 MW and split Grinding Unit at Jharli, Haryana and hypothecation of all the movable PPE of the above plants (save and except Current Assets), both present and future and second charge on all current assets, present and future, pertaining to the above plants (subject to prior charge created or to be created on the Current Assets in favour of the Working Capital Lenders for securing the Working Capital Facilities.	Quarterly	2030-31	MCLR+ 0.50%	97,620.19	1,02,019.86
	Quarterly	2030-31	MCLR+ 0.40%	11,707.53	12,223.41
(i) Secured by pari-passu first charge by way of equitable mortgage of the immovable properties ,present and future, pertaining to the Mangrol 3rd Line clinker unit, Mangrol WHR Plant, Aligarh Grinding unit and Balasinor Grinding unit but excluding mining land. (ii) First pari-passu charge with existing lenders by way of equitable mortgage of the immovable properties present and future, pertaining to the Mangrol expanded Grinding unit and Nimbahera expanded Grinding unit but excluded the mining land. (iii) Secured by pari passu first charge by way of hypothecation of the movable fixed assets both present and future, pertaining to the Mangrol 3rd Line clinker unit, Mangrol WHR Plant, Aligarh Grinding unit and Balasinor Grinding unit, (save and except the current assets and vehicles). (iv) First pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of the movable fixed assets, both present and future, pertaining to Mangrol expanded Grinding unit and Nimbahera expanded Grinding unit (save and except the current assets and vehicles). (v) Secured by second charge by way of hypothecation of the current assets pertaining to Mangrol 3rd line clinker unit ,Mangrol WHR Plant, Aligarh Grinding unit, Balasinor Grinding unit, Mangrol Expanded Grinding unit and Nimbahera Expanded Grinding unit both present and future (subject to prior charge created or to be created on the current assets in favour of borrower's bankers for securing their working capital advances.)	Quarterly	2033-34	MCLR+ 0.35%	76,000.00	13,002.99
Sub Total (2)				**2,60,584.80**	**2,12,250.72**
Total (1) + (2)				**3,01,534.80**	**2,64,150.72**
Less: Shown in current maturities of long term debt				39,261.01	28,431.68
Balance shown as above				**2,62,273.79**	**2,35,719.04**

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
17b. Net Debt Reconciliation		
This section sets out an analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt for each of the periods presented		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,850.17	26,306.22
Fixed Deposits	92,584.24	26,154.15
Liquid investments	103.45	39,431.14
Current borrowings	(58,043.82)	(53,330.56)
Non current borrowings	(2,70,351.45)	(2,43,978.83)
Net Debt	**(2,31,857.41)**	**(2,05,417.87)**

₹/Lacs

	Current borrowings	Non-Current borrowings (including current maturities)	Lease liabilities (including current and non current)
17c. Changes in liabilities arising from financial activities			
Opening balance as at April 1, 2018	15,646.93	2,78,408.09	-
Cash flow (net)	8,168.63	(4,914.26)	-
As at March 31, 2019	23,815.56	2,73,493.83	-
Recognition on April 01, 2019 due to adoption of Ind AS 116			20,754.31
Addition on account of new leases during the year			443.91
Cash flow (net)	(5,742.61)	36,828.49	(562.28)
Interest expenses			1,264.61
As at March 31, 2020	**18,072.95**	**3,10,322.32**	**21,900.55**

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
17d. Non-Current Financial Liabilities - Lease		
Lease liabilities	18,713.25	-
	18,713.25	**-**

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
18. Non-Current Financial Liabilities - Others		
Security deposits	27,370.79	22,773.33
	27,370.79	**22,773.33**

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
19. Non-Current Provisions		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 38)		
- Gratuity	696.83	461.44
- Leave encashment	3,439.59	2,866.95
Provision for mines restoration charges*	881.87	816.43
	5,018.29	**4,144.82**
*** Provision for mines restoration charges:**		
Opening balance	816.43	211.55
Addition during the year	65.44	604.88
Closing balance	**881.87**	**816.43**

The Company provides for the expenditure to reclaim the quarries used for mining in the Statement of Profit and Loss based on the estimated expenditure required to be made towards restoration and rehabilitation at the time of vacation of mine. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

₹/Lacs

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
20.	**Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)**		
A.	**The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:**		
	Deferred tax liabilities		
	Property, plant and equipment	72,286.91	62,612.01
	Deferred tax assets		
	Unabsorbed depreciation & Losses	84.29	22.33
	Employee benefits	1,336.14	1,100.28
	Trade receivables	775.27	647.07
	Liability on payment basis	3,404.61	3,255.39
	MAT Credit Entitlement	24,959.97	26,359.74
		41,726.63	**31,227.20**

B. Movement in deferred tax balances

	As at 31 March 2019	Recognized in P&L	Recognized in OCI	As at 31 March 2020
Deferred tax assets				
Unabsorbed depreciation & Losses	22.33	58.24	3.72	84.29
Employee benefits	1,100.28	167.47	68.39	1,336.14
Trade receivables	647.07	128.20		775.27
Liability on expenses	3,255.39	149.22		3,404.61
MAT Credit Entitlement	26,359.74	(1,399.77)		24,959.97
Sub- total (a)	**31,384.81**	**(896.64)**	**72.11**	**30,560.28**
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment	62,612.01	9,674.90	-	72,286.91
Sub- total (b)	**62,612.01**	**9,674.90**	**-**	**72,286.91**
Net deferred tax liability (b)-(a)	**31,227.20**	**10,571.54**	**(72.11)**	**41,726.63**

	As at 31 March 2018	Recognized in P&L	Recognized in OCI	As at 31 March 2019
Deferred tax assets				
Unabsorbed depreciation & Losses	1,915.62	(1,893.29)	-	22.33
Employee benefits	965.63	167.63	(32.98)	1,100.28
Trade receivables	343.95	303.12		647.07
Liability on expenses	2,763.18	492.21		3,255.39
MAT credit entitlement	27,372.44	(1,012.70)		26,359.74
Sub-Total (a)	**33,360.82**	**(1,943.03)**	**(32.98)**	**31,384.81**
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment	60,057.48	2,554.53	-	62,612.01
Sub- Total (b)	**60,057.48**	**2,554.53**	**-**	**62,612.01**
Net Deferred Tax Liability (b)-(a)	**26,696.66**	**4,497.56**	**32.98**	**31,227.20**

C. Amounts recognised in profit or loss

₹/Lacs

	For the period ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Current tax expense		
Current year	17,123.87	10,374.47
	17,123.87	**10,374.47**
Deferred tax charged/(credit)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	9,171.56	2,022.17
Earlier year tax adjustment	(1,190.05)	2,483.38
Total tax expenses	**7,981.51**	**4,505.55**
	25,105.38	**14,880.02**

D. Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

	For the period ended 31 March 2020			For the year ended 31 March 2019		
	Before tax	Tax (Expense)/ Income & Exchange difference	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (Expense)/ Income & Exchange difference	Net of tax
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability	(195.25)	68.40	(126.85)	94.37	(32.98)	61.39
	(195.25)	**68.40**	**(126.85)**	**94.37**	**(32.98)**	**61.39**

E. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

₹/Lacs

	For the period ended 31 March 2020		For the year ended 31 March 2019	
	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount
Profit before tax from continuing operations	34.94%	73,444.69	34.94%	41,243.42
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate		25,664.51		14,412.10
Increase in Tax Rate		-		525.15
Tax effect of:				
Non-deductible expenses		347.81		263.36
Tax-exempt income & incentives		(4,283.71)		(4,944.82)
Unrecognised tax assets		3,344.29		2,136.45
Others		**32.48**		**2,487.78**
		25,105.38		**14,880.02**

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
21. Other Non-Current Liabilities		
Deferred income on government grants	7,812.07	8,668.22
	7,812.07	**8,668.22**
Government grants have been received against the purchase of certain items of property, plant and equipment. There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to these grants.		
Opening balance		
Current	814.06	753.76
Non current	8,668.22	9,232.02
	9,482.28	**9,985.78**
Received during the year	-	331.30
Released to statement of profit or loss	846.41	834.80
Closing balance		
Current	823.80	814.06
Non-current	7,812.07	8,668.22
	8,635.87	**9,482.28**

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
22. Current Financial Liablities - Borrowings		
(Carried at Amortised Cost, except otherwise stated)		
- From banks	15,035.00	23,815.56
- Acceptance - Bill of Exchange	3,037.95	-
	18,072.95	**23,815.56**

* Cash credit account : ₹ 10,846.75 Lacs (31 March 2019 : ₹ 15,981.68 Lacs)
Cash credit accounts are secured by first charge on current assets of the Company namely inventories, book debts, etc. and second charge on PPE of the Company except the PPE pertaining to J.K. Cement Works, Gotan and the assets having exclusive charge of other lenders.

* Short Term Loan/Over Draft Account: ₹ 4,188.25 Lacs (31 March 2019 : ₹ 7,833.88 Lacs)
Working Capital facilities are secured by first charge on current assets of the Company namely inventories, book debts etc. and undated cheques covering the exposure.

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
22a. Current Financial Liabilities - Lease		
Lease liabilities	3,187.30	-
	3,187.30	**-**

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
23. Current Financial Liabilities - Trade Payables		
(Carried at Amortised Cost, except otherwise stated)		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,159.74	1,051.10
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	47,018.82	42,302.38
	49,178.56	**43,353.48**

Based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of suppliers as defined under MSMED Act, 2006, there was no principal amount overdue and no interest was payable to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises on 31st March,2020 as per the the terms of contract.

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of below 90 days.

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
24. Current Financial Liablities - Others		
Current maturities of long-term debt	39,970.87	29,515.00
Employee Dues	1,973.81	1,980.39
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	1,540.80	1,225.24
Unpaid dividends	170.27	135.39
Unclaimed fraction money	9.21	9.22
Security deposits	2,756.73	2,297.37
Project Creditors	13,289.62	11,005.71
Temporary Book Overdraft	1,802.78	997.04
Others	1,049.55	823.06
	62,563.64	**47,988.42**

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
25. Other Current Liabilities		
Statutory dues payable	6,244.61	7,207.46
Deferred income from government grants	823.80	814.06
Contracted Liability	9,650.49	6,913.90
Others*	21,677.98	21,366.58
	38,396.88	**36,302.00**

*It includes Retention price and Liability towards dealer incentive relates to the accrual and release of in-kind discount.

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
26. Current Provisions		
Employee benefits	2,054.68	1,017.63
Provision for Contingency*	9,014.88	8,499.61
	11,069.56	**9,517.24**

*** Movement of provision during the year as required by Ind AS - 37 " Provisions, Contingent Liablities and Contingent Asset"**

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Provision for Contingency		
Opening Balance	8,499.61	7,772.67
Add: Provision during the year	993.44	876.49
Less; Utilisation during the year	(478.17)	(149.55)
Closing Balance	**9,014.88**	**8,499.61**

₹/Lacs

	For the period ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
27. Revenue from Contracts with Customers		
Sale of products*	5,73,473.48	5,18,332.49
Total (i)	**5,73,473.48**	**5,18,332.49**
Other operating revenue		
Claims realised	137.84	137.14
Government grants	4,348.91	4,522.39
Miscellaneous income	2,203.55	2,876.02
Total (ii)	**6,690.30**	**7,535.55**
Revenue from operations [(i) + (ii)]	**5,80,163.78**	**5,25,868.04**

Reconciliation of Revenue as per Contract Price and as recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss*

₹/Lacs

	For the period ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Revenue as per Contract Price	6,51,062.28	5,82,829.92
Less: Discounts and Incentives**	(77,588.80)	(64,497.43)
Total Revenue from Contracts with Customers	**5,73,473.48**	**5,18,332.49**

**Includes variable considerations which are included in the transaction price determined at the inception of the contract.

₹/Lacs

	For the period ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
28. Other Income		
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost		
- from bank deposits	5,250.48	2,576.38
- from others	388.42	757.34
Gain on fair valuation/sale of investment (net)	845.38	1,124.33
Government grants *	304.90	310.70
Miscellaneous income	1,743.34	2,886.38
Net gain on foreign currency transactions and translation	-	382.50
	8,532.52	**8,037.63**

*Government grants income on account of capital subsidy recognised over the period of useful life of property, plant and equipment against which the grant is received.

₹/Lacs

	For the period ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
29. Cost of Materials Consumed		
Opening inventory (A)	11,099.54	8,304.17
Purchases (B)	93,387.83	87,852.80
Closing inventory (C)	(12,176.78)	(11,099.54)
Total (A+B+C)	**92,310.59**	**85,057.43**

₹/Lacs

	For the period ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
30. Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Work-in-Progress and Traded Goods		
Closing inventory		
Work-in-progress	(7,802.89)	(5,310.29)
Finished goods	(13,444.79)	(8,218.41)
Traded Goods	(64.94)	(5.67)
Total (A)	**(21,312.62)**	**(13,534.37)**
Opening inventory		
Work-in-progress	4,275.40	7,412.67
Finished goods	9,253.30	7,343.63
Traded Goods	5.67	8.04
Total (B)	**13,534.37**	**14,764.34**
Total (A-B)	**(7,778.25)**	**1,229.97**

₹/Lacs

	For the period ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
31. Employee Benefits Expense		
Salaries and wages	39,614.57	35,004.07
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 38)	3,675.34	3,128.07
Staff welfare expenses	2,231.91	1,977.05
	45,521.82	**40,109.19**

₹/Lacs

	For the period ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
32. Finance Costs		
(Financial Liabilities measured at Amortised Cost)		
Interest expenses	28,641.03	25,423.98
Interest expenses on Lease liabilities	1,196.15	-
Other borrowing costs (includes bank charges, etc.)	388.08	232.81
Unwinding of discounts	496.45	454.98
Exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs	168.28	-
	30,889.99	**26,111.77**
Less: Capitalised	**3,253.70**	**-**
	27,636.29	**26,111.77**

₹/Lacs

	For the period ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
33. Depreciation and Amortisation Expense		
Depreciation on tangible assets	26,014.89	23,794.53
Amortisation on intangible assets	256.10	333.61
Depreciation on Right of use assets	2,525.18	-
	28,796.17	**24,128.14**

₹/Lacs

	For the period ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
34. Other Expenses		
Packing material consumed	23,489.23	24,066.26
Stores and spares consumed	10,909.13	10,790.01
Repairs and maintenance:		
- Buildings	1,160.75	965.08
- Plant and machinery	8,501.15	7,845.04
- Other assets	152.28	143.67
Other manufacturing expenses	1,174.47	1,009.94
Rent	2,114.35	2,403.11
Lease rent and hire charges	211.00	1,034.93
Rates and taxes	1,430.78	363.52
Insurance	1,426.31	1,260.75
Travelling and conveyance #	3,739.03	3,117.47
CSR expenses (refer note no 42)	942.63	692.11
Bad trade receivables / advances / deposits written off	-	3.02
Expected Credit loss for trade receivables	248.81	153.18
Loss on disposal of property, plant & equipment	3,227.64	413.38
Legal & Professional expenses	8,271.45	4,581.68
Sales promotion and other selling expenses	14,484.49	13,002.53
Advertisement and publicity	16,773.53	14,153.73
Miscellaneous expenses #	8,241.53	4,751.32
	1,06,498.56	**90,750.73**

₹/Lacs

	For the period ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
#Details of Payments to Statutory Auditors		
As auditor:		
Audit fees	176.29	125.74
For other services	-	-
Certification fees and other matters *	22.16	50.25
Re-imbursement of expenses	13.32	10.76
	211.77	**186.75**

* Previous Year Includes ₹ 35 Lacs in relation to services given for Qualified Institutional Placement (QIP) which has been charged off against securities premium.

₹/Lacs

	For the period ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
35. Earning Per Share		
Total profit for the year attributable to Equity shareholders	48,339.31	26,363.40
Weighted average number of equity shares of ₹ 10/- each (In Lacs)	772.68	717.57
EPS - Basic and Diluted (₹)	**62.56**	**36.74**

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
36. Contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitment		
A. Contingent Liabilities		
(i) Claim against the Group not acknowledged as debts (includes show cause notices pertaining to excise duty and others) (cash flow is dependent on court decisions pending at various level.)	25,168.06	25,238.68
(ii) There are numerous interpretative issues relating to the Supreme Court (SC) judgement dated 28th February, 2019 on Provident Fund (PF) on the inclusion of allowances for the purpose of PF contribution as well as its applicability of effective date. The Company is evaluating and seeking legal inputs regarding various interpretative issues and its impact. As a matter of caution, the Company has applied the judgement on a prospective basis from the date of the SC order. The Company will update its provision for the period prior to the Supreme Court judgement, on receiving further clarity on the subject.		
Other for which the Company is contingently liable		
(iii) In respect of disputed demands for which Appeals are pending with Appellate Authorities/Courts-no provision has been considered necessary by the Management		
a) Excise duty *	2,277.83	2,239.93
b) Sales and Entry Tax*	6,695.61	6,348.76
c) Service Tax*	277.45	932.28
d) Income Tax (primarily on account of disallowance of depreciation on goodwill and additional depreciation on power plants etc.)	8,134.44	5,874.45
(iv) In respect of interest on “Cement Retention Price” realised in earlier years	1,292.19	1,271.81
(v) In respect of penalty of non lifting of fly Ash	2,009.45	1,542.82
(vi) The Competition Commission of India ('CCI') has imposed penalty of ₹ 12,854 Lacs ('first matter') and ₹ 928 Lacs ('second matter') in two separate orders dated August 31, 2016 and January 19, 2017 respectively for alleged contravention of provisions of Competition Act 2002 by the Company. The Company has filed appeals against the above orders. The National Company Law Appellate Tribunal ('NCLAT'), on hearing the appeal in the first matter, upheld the decision of CCI for levying the penalty vide its order dated July 25, 2018. Post order of the NCLAT, CCI issued a revised demand notice dated August 7, 2018 of ₹ 15,492 Lacs consisting of penalty of ₹ 12,854 Lacs and interest of ₹ 2,638 Lacs . The Company has filed appeal with Hon'ble Supreme Court against the above order. Hon'ble Supreme Court has stayed the NCLAT order. While the appeal of the Company is pending for hearing, the Company backed by a legal opinion, believes that it has a good case and accordingly no provision has been considered in the books of accounts. In the second matter, demand had been stayed and the matter is pending for the hearing before NCLAT.	13,782.00	13,782.00
(vii)In respect of land tax levied by state Governement of Rajasthan.	15.46	15.46
(viii)In respect of demand of Railway Administration pending with Jodhpur High Court.	218.86	218.86
(ix) In respect of charges on account of electricity duty, water cess etc. levied by Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd (AVVNL).	5,861.64	5,133.38
(x) In respect of Environmental and Health Cess.	324.52	324.52
(xi) In respect of Interest on Rajasthan Electricity duty WHR 2017-18,2018-2019 and 2019-2020	198.77	-
* disputes are primarily on account of disallowances of input credits, interest on entry tax etc.		
B. Commitments		
Capital commitments	28,435.73	39,413.22
C. Contingent assets		
Insurance Claims	296.90	498.00

37. Segment Information

Segment information is presented in respect of the group’s key operating segments. The operating segments are based on the company’s management and internal reporting structure.

Operating Segments

The Company's Board of Directors have been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM'), since they are responsible for all major decision w.r.t. the preparation and execution of business plan, preparation of budget, planning, expansion, alliance, joint venture, merger and acquisition, and expansion of any new facility.

Board of Directors reviews the operating results at company level, accordingly there is only one Reportable Segment for the Company which is "Cement", hence no specific disclosures have been made.

Entity wide disclosures

A. Information about product total revenue

₹/Lacs

Product	For the period ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Grey Cement	3,82,401.32	3,43,198.58
White Cement and allied products	1,91,072.16	1,75,133.91

B. Information about geographical areas

Non-current assets (Property, plant and equipment, Intangible assets and other non-current assets) are in India.

₹/Lacs

Revenue	For the period ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Within territory	5,42,304.19	4,90,029.69
Outside territory	31,169.29	28,302.80

C. Information about major customers (from external customers)

The Company has not derived revenues from single customer during the year as well as during previous year which amount to 10 per cent or more of the entity's revenues.

38. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The Company contributes to the following post-employment defined benefit plans in India.

(i) Defined Contribution Plans:

The Company makes contributions towards provident fund and superannuation fund to a defined contribution retirement benefit plan for qualifying employees. Under the plan, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost to the retirement benefit plan to fund the benefits.

₹/Lacs

	For the period ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Contribution to government Provident Fund	1,398.53	1,262.81
Contribution to Superannuation Scheme	440.95	453.35
Contribution to Family Pension Fund	568.21	474.87

(ii) Defined Benefit Plan:

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. The gratuity plan is a funded plan and the Company makes contributions to Group Gratuity Trust registered under Income Tax Act-1961.

The most recent actuarial valuation of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation for gratuity were carried out as at 31 March 2020. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

A. Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the status of the gratuity plan and the amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements as at balance sheet date:

₹/Lacs

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Net defined benefit obligation	7,856.12	7,421.64
Total employee benefit asset	6,295.69	6,757.35
Net defined benefit liability	**1,560.43**	**664.29**

B. Movement in net defined benefit (asset) liability - Gratuity (Funded)

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net defined benefit (asset) liability and its components:

₹/Lacs

	31 March 2020			31 March 2019		
	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability
Opening Balance	7,421.64	6,757.35	664.29	7,190.39	5,800.16	1,390.23
Included in profit or loss						
Current service cost	652.39	-	652.39	594.95	-	594.95
Interest cost (income)	507.97	459.47	48.50	506.23	342.52	163.71
	1,160.36	**459.47**	**700.89**	**1,101.18**	**342.52**	**758.66**
Included in OCI						
Remeasurements loss (gain)						
- Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:						
- financial assumptions	217.82		217.82	52.99	(40.44)	93.43
- experience adjustment	(17.29)		(17.29)	(224.09)	(36.29)	(187.80)
- Return on plan assets excluding interest income	-	5.28	(5.28)	-	-	-
	200.53	**5.28**	**195.25**	**(171.10)**	**(76.73)**	**(94.37)**
Other						
Contributions paid by the employer	-	-	-	-	1,390.23	(1,390.23)
Benefits paid	(926.41)	(926.41)	-	(698.83)	(698.83)	-
	(926.41)	**(926.41)**	**-**	**(698.83)**	**691.40**	**(1,390.23)**
Closing Balance	**7,856.12**	**6,295.69**	**1,560.43**	**7,421.64**	**6,757.35**	**664.29**

In case of foreign subsidiaries, the amount required to cover end of service benefits at the ending of the reporting period are computed pursuant to the United Arab Emirates Federal Labour Law based on the employees' accumulated period of service and current basic remuneration at that date. Hence the above details of net defined benefit (asset) liability and its components do not include the figures of foreign subisdiaries.

C. Plan assets

The plan assets are managed by the Gratuity Trust formed by the Company. The management of 100% of the funds is entrusted according to norms of Gratuity Trust, whose pattern of investment is available with the Company.

₹/Lacs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Government of India Securities (Central and State)	53.93%	53.02%
High quality corporate bonds (including Public Sector Bonds)	20.65%	39.02%
Cash (including Special Deposits)	25.42%	7.96%

D. Actuarial assumptions

The following were the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages).

₹/Lacs

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Discount rate	6.50%	7.30%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	6.50%	8.50%
Mortality		
Turnover rate : Staff	5% of all ages	5% of all ages
Turnover rate : Worker	1% of all ages	1% of all ages
Expected rate of future salary increase	First Year 5% Thereafter 10%	10% -

Assumptions regarding future mortality have been based on published statistics and mortality tables.

At 31 March 2020, the weighted-average duration of the defined benefit obligation was 7 years (as at 31 March 2019: 7 years).

E. Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

Gratuity

	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(589.19)	693.69	(495.59)	578.26
Expected rate of future salary increase (1% movement)	540.75	(498.59)	457.60	(422.19)
	(48.44)	**195.10**	**(37.99)**	**156.07**

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

The actuarial demographic assumptions taken for the calculation are as follows:

₹/Lacs

	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
Withdrawal Rate	Staff	5%	Staff	5%
	Workers	1%	Workers	1%
Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives		Indian Assured Lives	
	Mortality (2006-08)Ultimate		Mortality (2006-08)Ultimate	

F. Through its defined benefit plans, the company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Asset volatility: The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to bond yields; if plan assets underperform this yield, this will create a deficit. Most of the plan asset investments is in fixed income securities with high grades and in government securities. These are subject to interest rate risk and the fund manages interest rate risk with derivatives to minimise risk to an acceptable level.

Changes in bond yields: A decrease in bond yields will increase plan liabilities, although this will be partially offset by an increase in the value of the scheme's bond holdings.

Life expectancy: The pension obligations are to provide benefits for the life of the member, so increase in life expectancy will result in increase in plans liability. This is particularly significant where inflationary increases result in higher sensitivity to changes in life expectancy.

The Company ensures that the investment positions are managed within an asset-liability matching (ALM) framework that has been developed to achieve long-term investments that are in line with the obligations under the employee benefit plans. Within this framework, the group's ALM objective is to match assets to the pension obligations under the employee benefit plan term fixed interest securities with maturities that match the benefit payments as they fall due and in the appropriate currency. The Company actively monitors how the duration and the expected yield of the investments are matching the expected cash outflows arising from the employee benefit obligations. The Company has not changed the processes used to manage its risks from previous periods. Investments are well diversified, such that the failure of any single investment would not have a material impact on the overall level of assets. A large portion of assets at reporting date consists of government and corporate bonds, although the group also invests in equities, cash and mutual funds. The group believes that equities offer the best returns over the long term with an acceptable level of risk.

G. The expected benefit payments in future years:

₹/Lacs

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	870.63	1,006.13
Between 2 and 5 years	3,432.78	3,406.93
Between 5 and 10 years	4,564.12	4,550.34
Beyond 10 years	23,496.39	20,822.18
Total expected payments	**32,363.92**	**29,785.58**

H. The expected employer contribution in the next year

₹/Lacs

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	1,560.43	664.29

39. RELATED PARTIES

(1) (a) Parties where the control/significant influence exists:

i) Yadu International Ltd

(b) Key management Personnel & their Relatives:

Parent Company :

i) Shri Yadupati Singhania	Managing Director
ii) Smt. Shushila Devi Singhania	Relative of Managing Director
iii) Shri Ajay Kumar Saraogi	President (Corp.Affairs) & CFO
iv) Shri Shambhu Singh	Company Secretary
v) Shri Achintya Karati	Non Executive Independent Director
vi) Shri Jayant Narayan Godbole	Non Executive Independent Director
vii) Dr. Krishna Behari Agarwal	Non Executive Independent Director
viii) Shri K.N.Khandelwal	Non Executive Non Independent Director
ix) Shri Raj Kumar Lohia (Till August, 2019)	Non Executive Independent Director
x) Shri Suparas Bhandari	Non Executive Independent Director
xi) Mr. Paul Heinz Hugentobler	Non Executive Non Independent Director
xii) Smt. Deepa Gopalan Wadhwa	Non Executive Independent Director
xiii) Shri Sudhir Jalan (w.e.f. December 17, 2019)	Non Executive Non Independent Director
xiv) Shri Ashok Sinha (w.e.f. May 18, 2019)	Non Executive Independent Director
xv) Shri Saurabh Chandra (w.e.f. May 18, 2019)	Non Executive Independent Director
xvi) Shri Raghavpat Singhania(w.e.f. February 8, 2020)	Chief Operating Officer (COO)
xvii) Shri Madhavkrishna Singhania(w.e.f. February 8, 2020)	Chief Operating Officer (COO)

Subsidiaries :

i) Shri Yadupati Singhania	Non Executive Non Independent Director
ii) Shri Raghavpat Singhania	Deputy Managing Director
iii) HH Sheikh Mohammed Bin Hamad	Chairman
iv) Mr. Abdulghafour Hashem Behroozian Alawadhi	Non Executive Independent Director
v) Shri Ajay Kumar Sarogi	Managing Director
Vi) Mr. Mohd. Saif Al-Afkham	Non Executive Independent Director
vii) Mr. Paul Heinz Hudentobler	Non Executive Non Independent Director
viii) Dr. Ibrahim Sa'ad Mohammad Ahmed	Non Executive Independent Director
ix) Mr. Pushpendra Singh	Non Executive Non Independent Director
x) Mr. Tushar Sawhney	Non Executive Non Independent Director
xi) Shri Amit Kothari	CEO & Whole Time Director
xii) Shri Anil Kumar Agarwal	Non Executive Non Independent Director
xiii) Shri K.B. Agarwal	Non Executive Non Independent Director
xi) Shri Pramod Kumar Bansal	Non Executive Non Independent Director
xv) Shri Rajnish	CFO
xvi) Shri Prabhat Srivastava	Company Secretary

(c) Enterprises significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel or their Relatives.

i) Jaykay Enterprises Ltd
ii) J K Cotton Ltd.
iii) J K Paints and Pigments Limited (Erstwhile Jaykaycem (Eastern) Ltd)
iv) J K Cement (Western) Ltd
v) Jaykaycem (Northern) Ltd
vi) Yadu International Ltd
vii) J K Traders Ltd.

(2) a) Following are the transactions with related parties as defined under section 188 of Companies Act 2013 and Ind AS 24.

₹/Lacs

	For the period ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
(i) Jaykay Enterprises Ltd		
- Services received	35.40	35.40
- Rent paid	61.11	57.28
- Expenses Reimbursed	70.11	71.97
(ii) J K Cotton Ltd		
- Rent paid	32.11	29.05
- Sale of Products	0.02	0.60

	For the period ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
(iii) Key Management Personnel and their relatives		
Parent Company :		
a) Shri Y.P. Singhania (Managing Director)		
- Remuneration	2,205.40	2,033.20
- Sale of farm house		-
- Rent paid	15.13	15.13
- Rent paid to relatives	30.46	30.47
- Reimbursement of Water tax and house tax	8.13	15.03
b) Smt Sushila Devi Singhania		
- Commission	9.50	9.50
- Sitting Fees	1.25	5.50
c) Shri Ajay Kumar Saraogi		
- Remuneration	292.16	260.70
d) Shri Shambhu Singh		
- Remuneration	61.58	53.35
e) Shri Raghavpat Singhania (COO)(w.e.f. February 8, 2020)		
-Remuneration(for the year)	162.05	-
f) Shri Madhavkrishna Singhania (COO)(w.e.f. February 8, 2020)		
-Remuneration(for the year)	126.26	-
g) Other Directors		
- Commission	95.00	76.00
- Sitting Fees	38.50	28.50
- Paid to other Director Mr. Paul Heinz Hugentobler on professional capacity.	108.01	109.60
Subsidiaries Company :		
a) Shri Y.P. Singhania		
- Commission	-	18.61
- Sitting Fees	-	1.86
b) Shri Raghavpat Singhania		
- Commission	9.64	3.93
c) Other Directors		
- Remuneration	354.75	257.58
- Sitting Fees	-	1.40

b) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees (except corporate guarantees) provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

c) Compensation of key management personnel of the Group

₹/Lacs

	For the period ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
- short-term employee benefits	3,205.54	2,620.78
- other long-term benefits	23.60	23.90
	3,229.14	**2,644.68**

Post employment benefit such as gratuity which are actuarially determined on an overall basis are not disclosed seperately.

40. OPERATING LEASE

Refer to note 3(i) for the details of Group's transition to Ind AS 116 "Leases". Commitments disclosed as non cancellable operating leases as Ind AS 17 "Leases" have been recorded as Leases Liabilities from April 1, 2019, with the exemption of short term and low value leases. Refer to note 3(i) for the maturity profile of Groups's lease liabilities.

The aggregate amount of minimum lease payments under non cancellable operating leases at March 31, 2019, prepared and recorded under Ind AS 17 "Leases" were as follows:

₹/Lacs

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:		
Not longer than one year	-	1,560.66
Longer than one year and not longer than five years	-	6,561.08
Longer than five years	-	17,073.33
	-	**25,195.07**

41. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – FAIR VALUES AND RISK MANAGEMENT

I. Fair value measurements

A. Financial instruments by category

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020			As at 31 March 2019		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Investments	4,583.69	-	-	43,826.48	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	51,363.24	-	-	19,337.24
Trade receivables	-	-	26,767.42	-	-	25,723.67
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	3,850.17	-	-	26,306.22
Other Bank balances	-	-	59,597.58	-	-	19,256.65
	4,583.69	**-**	**1,41,578.41**	**43,826.48**	**-**	**90,623.78**
Financial liabilities						
Non Current Borrowings	-	-	2,70,351.45	-	-	2,43,978.83
Other non-current financial liabilities	-	-	27,370.79	-	-	22,773.33
Short term borrowings	-	-	18,072.95	-	-	23,815.56
Trade payables	-	-	49,178.56	-	-	43,353.48
Other current financial liabilities	-		62,563.64			47,988.42
	-	**-**	**4,27,537.39**	**-**	**-**	**3,81,909.62**

B. Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are:

(a) recognised and measured at fair value and

(b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.

To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Assets measured at fair value				
Investments				
Equity Shares	-	-	470.17	470.17
Mutual Funds & Bonds	4,113.52	-	-	4,113.52
Financial liabilities				
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed				
Long Term Borrowings	-	-	2,69,732.53	2,69,732.53
	4,113.52	**-**	**2,70,202.70**	**2,74,316.22**

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2019:

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2019			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Assets measured at fair value				
Investments				
Equity Shares	-	-	8.00	8.00
Mutual Funds & Bonds	43,818.48	-	-	43,818.48
Financial liabilities				
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed				
Long Term Borrowings	-	-	2,42,964.49	2,42,964.49
	43,818.48	**-**	**2,42,972.49**	**2,86,790.97**

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes mutual funds that have quoted price.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities

There are no transfers between level 1 and level 2 during the year.

Valuation technique used to determine fair value
Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments
- the fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

C. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets				
Other financial assets	51,363.24	51,363.24	19,337.24	19,337.24
Trade receivables	26,767.42	26,767.42	25,723.67	25,723.67
Cash and cash equivalents	3,850.17	3,850.17	26,306.22	26,306.22
Other Bank balances	59,597.58	59,597.58	19,256.65	19,256.65
	1,41,578.41	**1,41,578.41**	**90,623.78**	**90,623.78**

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial liabilities				
Non Current Borrowings	2,70,351.45	2,69,732.53	2,43,978.83	2,42,964.49
Other non current financial liabilities	27,370.79	27,370.79	22,773.33	22,773.33
Short term borrowings	18,072.95	18,072.95	23,815.56	23,815.56
Trade payables	49,178.56	49,178.56	43,353.48	43,353.48
Other current financial liabilities	62,563.64	62,563.64	47,988.42	47,988.42
	4,27,537.39	**4,26,918.47**	**3,81,909.62**	**3,80,895.28**

(i) The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, Short Term Borrowings, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, other financial liabilities, and other financial assets are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature. The fair values for security deposits are calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate.

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

(iii) The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument is exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

II. Financial risk management

The Group has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- credit risk;
- liquidity risk; and
- market risk

i. Risk management framework

The Holding Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The board of directors has established the Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Group's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the board of directors on its activities.

The Group risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Holding Company's Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

ii. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers including deposits with banks and financial institutions.

Trade and other receivables

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate.

The Risk Management Committee has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Group's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Group's review includes external ratings, if they are available, and in some cases bank references. Sale limits are established for each customer and reviewed quarterly. Any sales exceeding those limits require approval from the Risk Management Committee.

In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are accompanied according to their credit characteristics, including whether they are an individual or a legal entity, their geographic location, industry and existence of previous financial difficulties. The Group evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets."

A default on financial assets is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 60 days of when they fall due. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which the entity operates and other macro-economic factors. The Group holds bank guarantees/ security deposits against trade receivables of ₹ 12337.03 Lacs (31 March 2019: ₹ 12299.22 Lacs) and as per the terms and condition of the agreements, the Group has the right to encash the bank guarantee or adjust the security deposits in case of defaults.

The Group establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its expected credit losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The management uses a simplified approach for the purpose of computation of expected credit loss for trade receivables

Expected credit losses are a probability weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive).

During the period based on specific assessment, the Group recognised bad debts and advances of ₹ Nil (31 March 2019: ₹ 3.02 Lacs). The year end trade receivables do not include any amounts with such parties.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of trade receivables disclosed in Note 9.

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision -Trade Receivables

₹/Lacs

Particulars	As at March 2020	As at March 2019
Opening Balance	1089.97	959.87
Change in loss allowance	148.30	130.10
Closing Balance	1238.27	1089.97

Financial instruments and cash deposits
Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Group's treasury department in accordance with the Group's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019 is the carrying amounts as shown in Note 4,8,10,11 & 12. The Group has not recorded any further loss during the year in these financial instruments and cash deposits as these pertains to counter parties of good credit ratings/credit worthiness.

A default on financial assets is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 60 days of when they fall due. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which the entity operates and other macro-economic factors

The Group establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its expected credit losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The management uses a simplified approach for the purpose of computation of expected credit loss for trade receivables

Expected credit losses are a probability weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive).

iii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Group treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. This is generally carried out in accordance with practice and limits set by the Group. These limits vary by location to take into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the Group's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

(a) Financing arrangements

The Group had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

₹/Lacs

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Floating rate		
Expiring within one year (bank overdraft and other facilities)	813.00	Nil
Expiring beyond one year (bank loans)	637.00	Nil
	1,450.00	**-**

The bank overdraft facilities may be drawn at any time and may be terminated by the bank without notice. Subject to the continuance of satisfactory credit ratings, the bank loan facilities may be drawn at any time in INR and have an average maturity of Nil years (as at 31 March 2019 - Nil years).

Maturities of financial liabilities

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

₹/Lacs

	Carrying Amounts 31 March 2020	Contractual cash flows				
		Total	2 months or less	2–12 months	1–5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Non Current Borrowings	2,70,351.45	2,71,514.30	-	-	1,42,864.77	1,28,649.53
Other non-current financial liabilities	27,370.79	27,370.79	-	-	27,370.79	-
Short term borrowings	18,072.95	18,072.95	3,037.95	15,035.00	-	-
Trade payables	49,178.56	49,178.56	40,581.13	6,558.26	2,039.17	-
Other current financial liabilities	62,563.64	62,563.64	7,375.55	55,188.09	-	-
Total non-derivative liabilities	**4,27,537.39**	**4,28,700.24**	**50,994.63**	**76,781.35**	**1,72,274.73**	**1,28,649.53**

₹/Lacs

	Carrying Amounts 31 March 2019	Contractual cash flows				
		Total	2 months or less	2–12 months	1–5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Non Current Borrowings	2,43,978.83	2,44,399.19	-	-	1,40,753.96	1,03,645.23
Other non-current financial liabilities	22,773.33	22,773.33	-		22,773.33	-
Short term borrowings	23,815.56	23,815.56	-	23,815.56	-	-
Trade payables	43,353.48	43,353.48	22,258.75	21,094.73	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	47,988.42	47,988.42	5,437.84	42,550.58	-	-
Total non-derivative liabilities	**3,81,909.62**	**3,82,329.98**	**27,696.59**	**87,460.87**	**1,63,527.29**	**1,03,645.23**

Further the Group issued financial guarantee as disclosed in note 39 for which the possibility of payment is remote.

iv. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of interest rate risk and currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk primarily include trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and borrowings.

Currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency). The Group manages its foreign currency risk by taking foreign currency forward contracts, if required

Exposure to currency risk

The summary quantitative data about the Group's exposure to currency risk as reported to the management of the Group is as follows:

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	USD	EUR	USD	EUR
Trade payables	42,01,498.00	7,20,545.45	68,90,431.07	12,24,474.79
Net statement of financial position exposure	**42,01,498.00**	**7,20,545.45**	**68,90,431.07**	**12,24,474.79**

The following significant exchange rates have been applied

	Average Rates		Year end spot rates	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
USD 1	70.90	69.89	75.39	69.17
EUR 1	78.79	80.93	83.05	77.70
AED 1	19.30	19.03	20.53	18.83

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the INR against all other currencies at 31 March would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	Profit or loss, before tax		Equity, net of tax	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
31 March 2020				
USD (10% movement)	299.28	(299.28)	194.72	(194.72)
EUR (10% movement)	12.88	(12.88)	8.38	(8.38)
31 March 2019				
USD (10% movement)	476.61	(476.61)	310.06	(310.06)
EUR (10% movement)	95.14	(95.14)	61.89	(61.89)

Interest rate risk

The Group's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. During 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019, the Group's borrowings at variable rate were mainly denominated in INR.

The Group's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

Currently the Group's borrowings are within acceptable risk levels, as determined by the management, hence the Group has not taken any swaps to hedge the interest rate risk.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Group is as follows.

₹/Lacs

	Nominal Amount	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Fixed-rate instruments		
Financial assets	1,03,856.36	44,606.99
Financial liabilities	77,511.75	84,317.68
	1,81,368.11	**1,28,924.67**
Variable-rate instruments		
Financial assets	3,596.62	37,416.84
Financial liabilities	2,75,216.36	2,35,765.04
	2,78,812.98	**2,73,181.88**

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.

₹/Lacs

	Profit or loss, before tax		Equity, net of tax	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
31 March 2020				
Variable-rate instruments	(2,560.53)	2,560.53	(1,864.79)	1,864.79
Cash flow sensitivity	**(2,560.53)**	**2,560.53**	**(1,864.79)**	**1,864.79**
31 March 2019				
Variable-rate instruments	(2,241.37)	2,241.37	(1,668.04)	1,668.04
Cash flow sensitivity	**(2,241.37)**	**2,241.37**	**(1,668.04)**	**1,668.04**

42. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

a. Amount required to be spent by the Company on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities during the year was ₹ 866.70 Lacs (31st March 2019 : ₹ 640.26 Lacs) i.e. 2% of average net profits for last three financial years, calculated as per section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013.

b. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities undertaken during the year is ₹ 942.63 Lacs (31st March 2019 : 692.11 Lacs). Further, no amount has been spent on construction/acquisition of an asset of the Company and entire amount is spent on cash basis.

43. In addition to the above, following are the reclassifications made in the previous year figures to make them comparable/better presentation with the current year figures.

₹/Lacs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019 (Revised)	As at 31st March 2019 (Published)	Nature
ASSETS			
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Capital work-in-progress	57,442.03	56,175.64	Reclassification items
Financial Assets-other Financial Assets	5,563.17	5,563.17	Reclassification items
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	62,388.17	63,654.56	Reclassification items
Financial Assets-Trade receivables	25,723.67	26,064.77	Reclassification items
Financial Assets-Cash and cash equivalents	26,306.22	31,521.99	Reclassification items
Financial Assets-Bank balances other than (iii) above	19,256.65	19,632.18	Reclassification items
Financial Assets-Other financial assets	13,774.07	8,182.78	Reclassification items
Other current assets	17,466.12	17,630.98	Reclassification items
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Other equity	2,62,494.00	2,61,770.47	Reclassification items
Non-controlling interests	(723.53)	-	Reclassification items
NON CURRENT LIABILITY			
Non-current liabilities-Other financial liabilities	22,773.33	23,891.31	Reclassification items
CURRENT LIABILITY			
Financial liabilities-Trade Payable	43,353.48	72,443.66	Reclassification items
Financial liabilities-Other financial liabilities	47,988.42	47,211.54	Reclassification items
Other current liabilities	36,302.00	15,876.30	Reclassification items
Short-term provisions	9,517.24	1,017.63	Reclassification items

44(1). ADDITIONAL INFORMATIONS, AS REQUIRED UNDER SCHEDULE III OF THE COMPANIES ACT,2013 OF ENTERPRISES CONSOLIDATED AS SUBSIDIARY/JOINT VENTURES

Name of Enterprise	Net Assets i.e. (Total Assets-Total Liabilities)		Share in Profit or Loss	
	As % of Consolidated Assets	(₹ in Lacs)	As % of Consolidated Profit	(₹ in Lacs)
Parent				
J.K.Cement Ltd.	87.02%	2,61,716.99	118.12%	57,098.59
Subsidiary (Indian)				
Jaykaycem Central Ltd.	3.55%	10,682.87	-0.02%	(10.28)
Subsidiary including Fellow Subsidiary (Foreign)				
J.K.Cement (Fujairah) FZC , J.K.Cement Works (Fujairah) FZC & J.K.White Cement (Africa) Ltd	10.10%	30,368.47	-15.40%	(7,446.20)
Non Controlling Interest in Foreign Subsidiary	-0.67%	(2,026.33)	-2.70%	(1,302.80)
Total	**100.00%**	**3,00,742.00**	**100.00%**	**48,339.31**

44 (2). SALIENT FEATURES OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SUBSIDIARIES (PART-A)

S. No.	Name of the Subsidiary Company	Reporting Currency#	Share Capital	Reserves & Surplus	Non Current Assets	Current Assets	Total Assets	Non Current Liabilities	Current Liabilities	Total Liabilites	Investment	Total Income	Profit/ (Loss) before Tax	Provision for Tax	Profit/ (Loss) after Tax	Proposed Dividend	% of Holding
1	J.K.Cement (Fujairah) FZC	AED	65,487.70	1,000.32	76,902.84	8.53	76,911.37	10,373.80	49.54	10,423.34	70,811.60	754.57	741.07	-	741.07	-	100.00
2	J.K.Cement Works (Fujairah) FZC	AED	18,300.12	(45,279.26)	1,00,570.18	12,973.93	1,13,707.94	1,19,377.32	21,309.76	1,40,687.08	163.83	37,772.82	(9,004.54)	-	(9,004.54)	-	90.00
	(Fellow Subsidiary) @																
3	J.K.White Cement (Africa) Limited	TSH	163.78	(141.51)	79.12	208.31	287.43	161.27	103.88	265.16	-	499.95	(190.80)	(58.24)	(132.56)	-	100.00
	(Step Down Fellow Subsidiary)																
4	Jaykaycem (Central) Ltd.	INR	1,142.34	9,540.53	10,458.62	244.42	10,703.04	-	20.17	20.17	-	26.51	(10.28)	-	(10.28)	-	100.00

Notes :

Exchange Rate adopted for consolidation ₹ 20.52713 1 AED and ₹ 0.032757 1 TSH

@ Non-controlling interest as on reporting date is ₹ (2,026.33) Lacs

Informations of subsidiaries as given above are extracted from their financial statements.

45. In the month of January 2020, the Company received complaint from some of business associates of the Company alleging that a senior employee of the Company had taken loans from these business associates in his personal capacity abusing his official position. The preliminary factual investigation conducted by the Company in this regard concluded that the Company has no obligation in respect of these transactions. However, as the said employee failed to disclose his personal dealings with vendors, contractors and employees of the Company is in violation of code of business conduct of the Company causing damage to the reputation of the Company. The services of the said employee was terminated on January 29, 2020.

Subsequent to his termination, the said employee has made certain counter allegations against officers and management of the Company for having improper business transactions. The management states that these are baseless allegations of an aggrieved ex-employee of the Company and there is no substance in the matter.

The audit committee took cognisance of the matter and appointed an external firm to carry out detailed independent review of the matter. Based on the report submitted by the external firm, management does not expect any financial loss/obligation and thus no provision/adjustments have been made in the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements.

46. COVID-19

COVID-19 pandemic globally including India and United Arab Emirates is causing significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity. The Group's operations in India and United Arab Emirates were impacted in the month of March 2020 due to temporary shutdown of all plants following nationwide lockdown announced by respective Governments because of COVID-19 outbreak. On account of this, the Group has prepared cash flow projections, assessed the impact on operations and also assessed the recoverability of receivables, impairment of its property plant and equipment and intangible assets having indefinite useful lives using various internal and external information up to date of approval of these financial results. On the basis of evaluation, current indicators of future economic conditions and cement industry in particular, the Group expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets and does not anticipate any impairment to these financial and non-financial assets on going concern basis. The impact of COVID-19 may impact the underlying assumptions and estimates used to prepare the Group's financial statements, which may differ from that considered as at the date of approval of these financial statements. The Group will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions, which are subject to uncertainties that COVID-19 outbreak might pose on economic recovery.

As per our report of even date

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn. No. 301003E/E300005

per Atul Seksaria
Partner
Membership No: 086370

Place: Kanpur
Dated: 17th June, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
J K Cement Limited

A.K. Saraogi
Executive Director & CFO
DIN-00130805

Shambhu Singh
Company Secretary
Membership No-F5836

Yadupati Singhania
Managing Director
DIN-00050364

Krishna Behari Agarwal
Director
DIN-00339934

SHAREHOLDERS GENERAL INFORMATION & GUIDANCE

1. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has taken 'Green Initiative in the Corporate Governance' by allowing paperless compliances by the Companies and has issued circulars stating that service of notice/documents including Annual Report can be sent by e-mail to its members. In this regard we solicit your cooperation to update our databank. Members who have not registered so far, are requested to register their e-mail address, contact telephone Number, NECS/ECS Mandate in respect of electronic holdings with the Depository through their concerned Depository Participants. Members who hold shares in physical form are requested to intimate their e-mail address, contact telephone number at any of our e-mail address viz. (a) shambhu.singh@jkcement.com, (b) rc.srivastava@jkcement.com, (c) investorservices@jkcement.com, (d) jkshr@jkcement.com and send NECS/ECS Mandate to the Registered Office of the Company.

2. The equity shares of your company are listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. & National Stock Exchange of India Ltd., Mumbai and the same are compulsorily traded in dematerialized mode. Shareholders are required to compulsorily dematerialize their shareholdings for share transfer and are therefore advised to send their request on prescribed form (available with DP) alongwith share certificate(s)/ for dematerialisation through depository participant (DP) with whom they are maintaining a demat account. The ISIN of the Company is INE 823G01014.

3. The share holders who have not received corporate benefit i.e. share certificates, on account of shares held by them in Jay Kay Enterprises Ltd (erstwhile J K Synthetics Ltd), dispatched by the company during April, 2005 may intimate the company by quoting reference of Folio No. / DP-ID and Client ID etc.

4. The share holders who have not received dividend warrants for the year 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 on account of their change in address or any other reason may write to the Company's Registrar & Transfer Agents, Jaykay Enterprises Ltd, Kamla Tower, Kanpur by quoting reference of their folio or DP-ID & Client ID.

5. The shareholders who wish to seek any information, clarification in respect of share transfer activities or status of their grievances may write to Company's Registrar Transfer Agent, Jaykay Enterprises Ltd, Kamla Tower, Kanpur at following email address: shambhu.singh@jkcement.com.

6. The share holders of physical segment who are having identical names in different folios are advised to consolidate their holdings in one folio which will facilitate the investors in receiving consolidate dividend or non-cash corporate benefit of future and would reduce un-necessary paper work and service cost.

7. The Investors who have not received Demat credit of shares allotted under public issue may write to us by quoting reference of their application no., name, address & No. of shares applied for.

8. Shareholders of physical segment who wish to notify change in their address may intimate complete new address with Pin code No. by quoting their Folio No. and proof of Address i.e. copy of telephone/electricity bill or any receipt of Municipal Corporation etc.

   The Shareholders who holds shares in electronic / (Demat) segment may notify their change in their address to the DP with whom they are maintaining a Demat account. No request For change in address from the holders of Demat segment will be entertained directly by the Company.

9. The shareholders who wish to make nomination may send their application on prescribed form. under Companies Act 2013 and Rules frame thereunder. The said form is also available on company's website www.jkcement.com.

10. The Shareholders who holds shares in physical segment are mandatorily required to notify their updated Bank Account Details for printing on the Dividend Warrant as required in Sebi Circular No.CIR/MRD/DP/10/2013 dated 21.3.13.

MANDATE FORM

(Mandate Form for receiving dividend by National Electronic Clearing Service (NECS)/Printing of Bank details on Dividend Warrant)

To
J.K. Cement Ltd.
Kamla Tower,
Kanpur - 208 001.

Dear Sirs,

Please fill-in the information in CAPITAL LETTERS in ENGLISH ONLY.

For shares held in physical form

Folio No.

For shares held in electronic form

D.P.Id

Client Id

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

NECS Ref. No.

Name of Sole/First holder	
Bank name	
Branch name	
Branch code	(9 Digits Code Number appearing on the MICR Band of the cheque supplied by the Bank). Please attach a photo copy of a cheque or a blank cheque of your bank duly cancelled for ensuring accuracy of the banks name, branch name and code number.

Account Type
[Please Tick (√) wherever applicable]

Savings | Current | Cash Credit

A/c.No.(as appearing in the cheque book)

Effective date of this mandate

I, hereby declare that the particulars given above are correct and complete. If any transaction is delayed or not effected at all for reasons of incompletencess or incorrectness of information supplied as above, the Company will not be held responsible. I agree to avail the NECS facility provided by RBI, as and when implemented by RBI/J.K.Cement Ltd. Further in case of NECS facility is not available in my city please print Bank details furnished by me on the dividend warrant.

I, further undertake to inform the Company any change in my Bank/branch and account number.

Dated:

(Signature of Sole/First holder)

Notes:

1. Whenever the Shares in the given folio are entirely dematerialised, then the NECS mandate form will stand rescinded.
2. For Shares held in dematerialised mode nomination is required to be filled with the Depository Participant in their prescribed form.
3. In case NECS facility is not available in your city then bank details furnished by you will be printed on dividend warrants.
4. The Share holders who hold shares in physical mode should ensure that this mandate form duly completed in all respect & signed by the Sole/First named holder should reach the company on or before 17th July, 2020.
5. The share holder of physical segment who do not wish to opt for NECS facility need not furnish 9 Digits Code Number appearing on the MICR band of the cheque supplied by the Bank and the photo copy of the blank cheque.
6 The Shareholders who holds shares in physical segment are mandatorily required to notify their updated Bank Account Details for printing on the Dividend Warrant as required in Sebi Circular No.CIR/MRD/DP/10/2013 dated 21.3.13.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Board of Directors as on 17.6.2020	Senior Management Personnel
Yadupati Singhania, Managing Director	**Abhishek Singhania** - Special Executive
Smt. Sushila Devi Singhania	**Rajnish Kapur** - Business Head - Grey Cement
Achintya Karati	**Niranjan Mishra** - Business Head - White Cement
Ashok Sinha	**Ashok Ghosh** - President (Education & CSR)
Deepa Gopalan Wadhwa	**Pushpraj Singh** - President (Marketing) - Grey Cement
Jayant Narayan Godbole	**S.K. Tejwani**, President (Projects)
Dr. K.B. Agarwal	**Anil Kumar Agrawal**, Senior Vice President (Tax & Mgmt. Svs.)
Paul Heinz Hugentobler	**S.K. Jain**, Unit Head - White Cement, Gotan
Saurabh Chandra	**S.K. Rathore**, Unit Head - Grey Cement, Rajasthan
Sudir Jalan	**RBM Tripathi**, Unit Head - Grey Cement, Karnataka
Suparas Bhandari	**Andleeb Jain**, Chief People Officer
Raghavpat Singhania, Executive Director (Corporate & White Cement)	**Jitendra Singh**, Chief Information Officer
Madhavkrishna Singhania, Executive Director (Grey Cement)	
Ajay Kumar Saraogi, Executive Director & CFO	**Amit Kothari** - CEO- (UAE Operations)
	Ajay Mathur, Head, Marketing & Sales (U.A.E. Operations)
Bankers	
Allahabad Bank	**Shambhu Singh,** Asst. Vice President (Legal) & Company Secretary (KMP)
Andhra Bank	
Axis Bank	**Auditors**
Canara Bank	M/s S. R. Batliboi & Co, LLP, Chartered Accountants
Bank of Baroda	Golf View Corporate Tower B, Sector 42, Sector Road, Gurgaon - 122002
Export Import Bank of India	
IDBI Bank Ltd.	
Indian Bank	
Jammu & Kashmir Bank	**Registrar & Share Transfer Agent**
Oriental Bank of Commerce	Jaykay Enterprises Ltd.
State Bank of India	Kamla Tower, Kanpur - 208001
Union Bank of India	E-mail:jkshr@jkcement.com
United Bank of India	Shambhu.singh@jkcement.com
National Bank of Fujairah - UAE	
Registered & Corporate Office	**Central Marketing Office**
Kamla Tower, Kanpur - 208001	Padam Tower, 19, DDA Community Centre, Okhla, Phase-1, New Delhi - 110020

Plants	Location
INDIA	
Grey Cement Plants	Kailash Nagar, Nimbahera, Dist. Chittorgarh, Rajasthan
	Mangrol, Dist. Chittorgarh, Rajasthan
	Gotan, Dist. Nagaur, Rajasthan
	Muddapur, Dist. Bagalkot, Karnataka
	Jharli, Dist. Jhajjar, Haryana
	Satha, Pargana Morthal, Tehsil: Koil, Dist: Aligarh, UP
	Vadadala, Tehsil: Balasinor, Dist: Mahisagar, Ahmedabad Indore Highway, Gujrat (under implementation)
White Cement & White Cement based Wall Putty Plant	Gotan, Dist. Nagaur, Rajasthan
	Village: Rupaund, Tehsil - Badwara, Dist. Katni, M.P
Thermal Power Plants	Kailash Nagar, Nimbahera, Dist. Chittorgarh, Rajasthan
	Gotan, Dist. Nagaur, Rajasthan
	Muddapur, Dist. Bagalkot, Karnataka
	Mangrol, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan
Waste Heat Recovery Power Plant (For captive consumption)	i) Kailash Nagar, Nimbahera, Dist. Chittorgarh, Rajasthan
	ii) Mangrol, Dist. Chitorgarh, Rajasthan
OVERSEAS UNDERTAKEN BY SUBSIDIARY	
Dual process White/Grey Cement Plant	Plot No.7, Habhab, Tawian Fujairah, UAE

JK Cement LTD.

Registered and Corporate Office

Kamla Tower, Kanpur - 208001, Uttar Pradesh, INDIA

Telephone: 0091-512-2371478 - 81, Fax: 0091-512-2332665, Email: jkshr@jkcement.com, Web: www.jkcement.com

/Concept, content and design at AICL (hello@aicl.in)