



# JBF Industries limited

**ANNUAL  
REPORT  
2021-2022**



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**Note : Notice of Annual General Meeting is enclosed with this Annual Report**



## Corporate Information

### Board of Directors

Mrs. Ujjwala Apte  
Executive Director

Mr. S N. Shetty  
Executive Director

Mr. Yash Gupta  
Executive Director

Mrs. Sangita V. Chudiwala  
Independent Director

Mr. Ravi A. Dalmia  
Independent Director

Mr. Satish Mathur  
Independent Director

### Company Secretary

Ujjwala Apte

### Statutory Auditors

S.C. Ajmera & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

### Internal Auditors

Bhuwania & Agrawal Associates  
Chartered Accountants

### Main Bankers / Lenders

CFM Asset Reconstruction Private Limited  
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd

### Registered Office

Survey No. 273,  
Village Athola,  
Dadra & Nagar Haveli,  
Silvassa - 396230, India.

### Corporate Office

8th Floor, Express Towers,  
Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400021.  
Tel Nos : 22 88 59 59 Fax No : 22 88 63 93  
Website : www.jbfindia.com

### E-mail Address

for Investor Grievance & Correspondence:  
[sec.shares@jbfmail.com](mailto:sec.shares@jbfmail.com)

### Plants

- Survey No. 273, Village Athola, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Silvassa.
- 156/2, Village Saily, Saily-Rakholi Road, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Silvassa.
- Plot No. 11 and 215 to 231, Sarigam GIDC Indl. Area, Tal : Umbergaon, Sarigam, Vapi, Gujarat

### Subsidiaries

**JBF GLOBAL PTE LTD**  
112, Robinson Road, # 05-01, Singapore - 068902

**JBF TRADE INVEST PTE LTD**  
112, Robinson Road, # 05-01, Singapore - 068902

**JBF PETROCHEMICALS LTD**  
SEZ Mangalore, India.

**JBF RAK LLC**  
P. O. Box : 6574 Ras Al Khaimah, U.A.E.

**JBF GLOBAL EUROPE BVBA**  
Nijverheidsweg 4, 2430 Laakdal, Belgium

**JBF BAHRAIN W.L.L.**  
PO Box 50397, Salman Industrial City, Al, Kingdom of Bahrain

### R & T Agents

M/s. Link Intime India Pvt. Ltd.  
C 101, 247 Park, LBS Road, Vikhroli (West),  
Mumbai - 400 083.

### Annual General Meeting

Thursday, 29th September, 2022  
at 11.30 a.m. (IST) via two-way Video  
Conferencing ('VC') facility or other  
audio visual means ('OAVM')

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

### DEAR SHAREHOLDERS,

Your Directors have pleasure to present the 40th Annual Report and the Company's Audited Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022.

The Company's financial performance, for the year ended on 31st March, 2022 is summarized below:

### FINANCIAL RESULTS

(₹ Crore)

PARTICULARS	Year ended on 31st March, 2022	Year ended on 31st March, 2021
Revenue from Operations	3,272.23	2,205.45
Other Income	19.96	10.73
Profit/(Loss)from the year before Finance cost, Depreciation and exceptional items	250.15	143.63
Less : Finance Cost	249.17	243.02
Less : Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	87.10	87.78
Less : Exceptional Item	1,082.85	2.67
Profit / (Loss) Before Tax	(1,168.97)	(189.84)
Current Tax	--	--
MAT Credit Entitlement	--	--
Short/(Excess) Provision of Tax of Earlier Years (Net)	1.29	3.63
Deferred Tax	0.21	0.06
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(1,170.47)	(193.53)
Other Comprehensive Income	(0.39)	(0.12)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(1,170.86)	(193.65)

### PHYSICAL HANDOVER OF SECURED ASSETS & RELINQUISHMENT OF MANAGEMENT CONTROL TO CFM ASSET RECONSTRUCTION PRIVATE LIMITED (ASSET RECONSTRUCTION COMPANY)

As you are aware the consortium of bankers led by Bank of Baroda had filed an application with the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Ahmadabad for recovery of their dues in September 2018 under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. The said application has been dismissed and disposed off by the Court in April 2021.

However, on 13th August, 2021, all the lenders (except Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd) (TMB) have assigned the debts along with all the rights and interests on the secured assets to CFM Asset Reconstruction Private Limited (CFM) under the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI) by executing two Assignment Agreements both dated 13th August, 2021. A total of 14 fourteen lenders aggregating approximately 99 % of the total debt of the Company have assigned their debt to an Asset Reconstruction Company called CFM as on 31st March, 2022.

As you are also aware, the Board of Directors' are no longer in the helm of affairs of the Company w.e.f - 13th August, 2021. CFM is closely monitoring and managing the day to day plant and corporate office operations through Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu India LLP, Mumbai who has been appointed as the nodal agency by CFM.

Further, to the intimation of the said assignment, CFM has also issued a demand notice under Section 13(2) of the SARFAESI Act, 2002 and the rules framed there under to recover the entire dues including principal and interest. In response to the said notice, the Company has given an "In principle consent" to handover the secured assets of the Company to CFM. Subsequently, the authorised officer of CFM has taken physical possession of secured assets of the Company on 11th November, 2021.

The Company is in receipt of Intimation for sale of secured assets by way of private treaty under the SARFAESI Act, 2002 on 11th May, 2022.

### GLOBAL HEALTH PANDEMIC FROM COVID 19

In spite of the above developments, we at JBF, will continue in our endeavor to fight waves of the corona virus outbreak, our priority remains the safety and well-being of our employees and business continuity for our clients. Considering employee safety as paramount, we implemented elaborate support measures for employees during the three Covid-19 waves which rocked India. We tied up with hospital and Covid care centers available near our plants for treatment of employees and their families. We also established a 24x7 war room and help-desk-coordinated support measures at all our locations to ensure that our

employees and their families are well taken care of. At all our plant locations, we encouraged employees to avail vaccinations provided by the Government of India. At the onset of the pandemic in the early part of 2020, to ensure employee safety and business continuity, we were able to transition 99% of employees to work from home arrangement. Further, based on client requirements and the Covid scenario, WFH continued as required in fiscal 2022. At JBF, even amid an unprecedented global crisis we continue to balance success as a business with exemplary governance and responsiveness to the needs of all our stakeholders

### DIVIDEND

The Company has been facing a pronounced liquidity crunch and has been incurring losses year on year. Also, with the handover of the secured assets of the Company to CFM, the Directors and the authorised signatories of CFM have not recommended dividend on equity shares of the Company for the year 2021-22.

However, the dividend on the preference shares will be carried forward for payment in the next financial year.

### SHARE CAPITAL

The paid up Equity Share Capital as on 31st March, 2022 was ₹ 81.87 crores and Preference Share Capital as on 31st March, 2022 was ₹ 14.91 crores.

### RESERVES & SURPLUS

During the year under review, the balance standing in the Equity Share Capital account along with Other Equity account (Reserves and Surplus) has completely been eroded. During the year the Management has carried out impairment testing for the exposure of the Company in its step down subsidiary namely JBF Petrochemicals Limited (JPL). In light of the fact that Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) proceedings have commenced in JPL on 28th January, 2022, the Management thought it fit to make 100% provision for the entire exposure in its step down subsidiary. Appropriate disclosure has been made in the Financial Statements to this effect. The net worth of the Company has turned negative as on the Balance Sheet date. The closing balance under Other Equity which primarily represents the Company's Reserves & Surplus now stands at (₹1,060.18 crores.), as compared to the previous year's balance of ₹ 110.69 crores.

### PERFORMANCE OF THE COMPANY

The Company's revenue for financial year 2021-22 was ₹ 3272.23 crores against ₹ 2205.45 crores for the previous year. This was primarily due to efficient management of cash flows, better margins and resurgent market conditions especially during the festive season in the last two quarters

During the year, the production of polyester chips increased to 2,97,149 metric tons and production of Partially Oriented Yarn (POY) & Processed Yarn also increased to 215,811 metric tons.

### DIRECTOR'S

Mr. Yash Gupta, Director who retires by rotation and being eligible offers himself for re-appointment.

All Independent Directors have given declarations that they meet the criteria of Independence as laid down under Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 16(b) of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

### BOARD EVALUATION

Pursuant to the provision of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 4(2)(f) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015, a structured questionnaire was prepared after taking into consideration of various aspects of the Board's functioning, composition of Board and its Committees, culture, execution and performance of specific duties, obligations and governance.

The performance evaluation of the Independent Directors was completed. The performance evaluation of the Chairman and the Non-Independent Directors was carried out by the Independent Directors. The Board of Directors expressed their satisfaction with the evaluation process.

## BOARD COMMITTEES

As per the requirement of the Companies Act, 2013 and of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015, the Board of Directors of the Company has six Committees namely Audit Committee, Stakeholders Relationship Committee, Risk Management Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee and Prevention of Sexual Harassment Committee.

The details of the constitution of the Committees and the meetings held during the financial year 2021-22 are included in the Corporate Governance Report which is forming part of Annual Report.

## KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

Following are the Key Managerial Personnel of the Company:

Sr. No.	Name of the Person	Designation
1.	Mr. S. N. Shetty	Executive Director
2.	Mrs. Ujjwala Apte	Executive Director & Company Secretary
3.	Mr. Yash Gupta	Executive Director

## NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF THE BOARD & AUDIT COMMITTEE

During the year Four Board Meetings and Four Audit Committee 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 and relevant provisions of LODR 2015 of SEBI.

## SUBSIDIARIES

Company has an overseas subsidiary under the name and style of JBF Global Pte Ltd based out at Singapore, which has subsidiaries, namely JBF Petrochemicals Limited at Mangalore, India, JBF Trade Invest Pte Ltd at Singapore and JBF RAK LLC at UAE with its own subsidiaries, JBF Bahrain WLL and JBF Global Europe BVBA at Belgium.

The Board would like to bring to the attention of all stakeholders that the step down subsidiary namely JBF Petrochemicals Limited (JPL) had defaulted in payment of interest and repayment of principal to its lenders in FY17-18. The consortium of lenders with IDBI Bank as the lead banker had made an application under the Insolvency Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) to recover their dues before the National Company Law Tribunal, Ahmadabad in May 2018. The matter was heard and the said application has been admitted under the Insolvency Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) on 28th January, 2022. Subsequent to the admission of the application, the Resolution Professional (RP) appointed by the Committee of Creditors (COC) has commenced CIRP proceedings as required under the IBC procedure. The Resolution Professional has taken total control of the plant in Mangalore and the Board of JPL has been suspended effective 28th January, 2022.

Financial restructuring/negotiation with lenders/ investors is also under process hence the audited financial statements of its subsidiaries are not available. The Company is unable to prepare the consolidated financial statements for 31st March, 2022. The same has been referred by the Auditors in their report.

## EXPLANATION/COMMENTS ON AUDIT QUALIFICATIONS

### 1. The Company's business as a "Going concern" –

As on the date of Balance Sheet, the lenders (except TMB) have assigned all their debts to CFM. CFM has taken physical possession of the secured assets of the Company on 11th November, 2021. Further, CFM has exercised its right to sell the secured assets by way of private treaty under the SARFAESI Act, 2002 to recover their dues.

Also, CFM has been in the helm of affairs of all the plants and corporate affairs of the Company w.e.f. 13th August, 2021 which is as per the provisions of the SARFAESI Act, 2002. The Company is generating positive cash-flows due to better margins and all the plants are operational. In light of the above, the Management has taken a stand that for the year under review, the Company will continue preparing the financial statements on a "going concern" basis till the time the sale of secured assets is executed and all related transfer procedure and other associated formalities in favor of the new entity is complete.

## 2. Interest @ 9% on Borrowings

Company has provided interest @ 9% p.a. on borrowings aggregating to ₹ 2,530.04 crores for the period from 1st April, 2021 to 31st March, 2022 as against the documented rate resulting in lower provision of finance cost for the year 31st March, 2022 by ₹ 283.20 crores.

## 3. Subsidiaries Exposure

During the year under consideration, the Company has carried out impairment testing for its exposure in its step down subsidiary namely JBF Petrochemicals Limited (JPL). This is in light of the fact that CIRP proceedings as per the procedure laid out under the IBC rules have commenced on 28th January, 2022. The RP who has stepped into the shoes of JPL management has assumed full control over the management of affairs at JPL. The Board of JPL has been suspended. In light of the above, Management has carried out impairment testing on the total exposure in JPL and has decided to make full provision on the said exposure. Appropriate disclosure for the said provision has been made in the financial statements.

JBF RAK LLC's (JBF RAK) plant located at Ras Al-Khaimah in U.A.E, a subsidiary of JBF Global Pte Ltd, partially resumed commercial operations in the month of April 2021. JBF RAK is working closely with the lenders to address and resolve all outstanding financial issues with them. In view of the above, the impairment testing in respect of the Company's exposures to its subsidiaries could not be carried out and hence no provision for impairment, if any, has been provided for.

## 4. Claim filed by an Operational Creditor of JBF RAK LLC, (step-down subsidiary of the company)

An application filed with National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Ahmadabad by one of the operational creditors of JBF RAK, situated at U.A.E., a subsidiary of the Company, against the Company, for supply of raw material to JBF RAK for a claim of ₹128.48 crores (US\$ 19,899,091.53) as per notice dated 17th February, 2020.

Management is of the view that in view of negotiation with the above creditor by JBF RAK and based on past settlement by the Company with above creditor in respect of raw material purchased by the Company, there will be no liability on account of it to the Company and hence no provision is required towards above claim.

## MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The Management Discussion and Analysis Report on the operations of the Company, as required under SEBI (Listing obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 is provided in a separate section and forms an integral part of this Report.

## CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

As per Regulations 34 (3) read with Schedule V of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015, a separate section on corporate governance practices followed by the Company (including disclosures prescribed under Section II of Part II of Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013), together with a certificate from the Company's Auditors on compliance forms an integral part of this report.

## BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY REPORT

The Business Responsibility Report as per Regulation 34(2) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure requirement) Regulations, 2015, is annexed and forms an integral part of the Report.

## 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 and forms an integral part of this Report.

## CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

As a part of its initiative under the "Corporate Social Responsibility"(CSR) drive, the Company has undertaken projects in the area of rural development.

The disclosures required under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the rule 8(1) of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 are annexed to Directors' Report.

DISCLOSURE UNDER RULE 5 OF THE COMPANIES (APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION) RULES, 2014

The information required pursuant to Section 197 read with rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration) Rules, 2014 in respect of employees of the Company and Directors is enclosed in the Annual Report.

The statement containing particulars of remuneration of employees as required under Section 197(12) of the Act, read with Rule 5(2) & 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, is given in an annexure to the Annual Report. In terms of Section 136(1) of the Act, the Annual Report is being sent to the Member sharing the aforesaid annexure. The information is also available for inspection by the Members at the Registered Office of the Company during business hours on all working days except Saturdays and Sundays. Any Member desirous of obtaining a copy of the said annexure may write to the Company Secretary and the same will be furnished on request.

### COMPANY POLICIES:

The Company has formulated various policies which are available on our website : [www.jbfindia.com](http://www.jbfindia.com)

### NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION POLICY

The Company has formed Nomination and Remuneration Committee and framed the Remuneration Policy. The Committee has been given responsibility of appointment and re-appointment of Whole-time Director, Directors, Key Managerial Persons and the specified employees /executives of the Company and approving their remuneration based on their qualification experience and responsibility in the Company. This Committee had no say in the appointment of the above mentioned employees/executives post 13th August, 2021.

The salient features of Remuneration policy are included in Corporate Governance Report forming part of this annual report.

### RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

As a good governance practice, the Company has constituted Risk Management Committee. The Company has a Risk Management Policy and a team to evaluate business risks. However, post 13th August, 2021 with CFM reigning control over the business operations of the Company, the said Committee had a very limited role to play into the business affairs of the Company.

Prior to 13th August, 2021, the Board of Directors used to regularly review risk and threats in the business and takes suitable steps to safeguard Company's interest.

### RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS POLICY

As per statutory requirement the Company has framed a robust related party transaction policy. As a policy all related party transactions including sale and purchase which are entered into with subsidiary companies, if any, are placed before the Audit Committee and also before the Board for approval quarter on quarter. Omnibus approval is obtained on a quarterly / annual basis for such transactions which are of repetitive nature.

There are no material related party transactions during the period under review with the Promoters, Directors or Key Managerial Personnel. The Company has also formulated a policy on materiality as regards to Related Party Transactions.

### WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY

A whistle blower policy in terms of the Listing Regulations includes Ethics & Compliance for senior executives of the Company. It also includes vigil mechanism. Confidential disclosures can be made by whistle blower through an e-mail, or a letter to the Committee member or to the Chairman of the Audit Committee.

All efforts are taken to accept the observations of the whistle blower and the appropriate action is taken accordingly.

Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Policy and Preservation of Documents Policy

The Company has also constituted prevention of sexual harassment at workplace policy and preservation of documents policy. Separate Management Teams are appointed to review periodically at different locations of the Company. These policies are also available on website of the Company.

### FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNING AND OUTGO

Foreign exchange earnings by way of export and freight were ₹1058.58 crores against an outgo of ₹51.66 crores on import of raw materials, stores, spares & consumables.

### FIXED DEPOSITS

During the year Company has not accepted any Fixed Deposits from the general public.

### PARTICULARS OF LOAN, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS BY COMPANY

Details of Loans, Guarantees and Investments covered under the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are given in the notes to Financial Statements (refer Note no.41)

### INSURANCE

All the properties of the Company including buildings, plant and machinery and stock have been adequately insured.

### DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

To the best of knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations obtained by them, your Directors make the following statement in terms of Section 134(3) (c) of the Companies Act, 2013:

- that in the preparation of the annual accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2022, the applicable Indian Accounting Standards (IND-AS) have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures, if any;
- the Directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2022 and of the profit/loss of the Company for the year ended on that date;
- that the Directors have taken proper and sufficient care 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;
- the annual accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis;
- that the Directors had laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively; and
- that the Directors had devised proper systems that were adequate and operating effectively.

### COMPLIANCE WITH SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

The Board has devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and that such systems are adequate and operating effectively.

### SECRETARIAL AUDITOR

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made hereunder, the Company has been appointed M/s. Mehta & Mehta, a firm of Company Secretaries in Practice to undertake the Secretarial Audit of the Company. The Secretarial Audit Report is included as and forms an integral part of this Report.

### STATUTORY AUDITOR

The Board of Directors of the Company has appointed of M/s. S. C. Ajmera & Co., Chartered Accountants, Udaipur (Registration No. 002908C) as the Statutory Auditors of the Company for three years w.e.f. from 1st April, 2020 pursuant to Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013. Their appointment was confirmed and ratified by the Members in the last Annual General Meeting held on 28th September, 2021.

### COST AUDITOR

The Board of Directors has approved appointment of Mr. Vijay Bavchandbhai Patel, Cost Accountant as the Cost Auditor of the Company to conduct cost audit and give report for the year 2022-23. The notice of Annual General Meeting includes the resolution to obtain consent of the shareholders.

### SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS

The application filed by the consortium of lenders led by Bank of Baroda under Section 7 of the IBC Code before the National Company Law Tribunal, Ahmadabad has been dismissed by the bench in April 2021. Subsequently, the lenders had filed an appeal before the NCLAT in May 2021. The appeal before NCLAT was consequently withdrawn by Bank of Baroda in November 2021.



In the meantime, all the lenders (except Tamilnad Mercantile Bank) have assigned all their debts and rights by executing two Assignment Agreements in favour of CFM on 13th August, 2021. CFM has decided to pursue the recovery of all the dues under section 13(2) of the SARFAESI Act, 2002. CFM has informed the Company vide their letter dated 11th May, 2022, about its decision to sell the secured assets of the Company through a private treaty, in accordance with the provisions of the SARFAESI Act, 2002 and rules framed there under. In light of the above, there could be a significant and material impact on the going concern status of the Company and its future operations.

Company has also received a demand notice from Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Limited (TMB), under section 13(2) of the SARFAESI Act, 2002 and the rules framed there under for recovery of dues vide their letter dated 23rd November, 2021. In addition, TMB has also filed an application before the Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT) for recovery of their dues on 4th January, 2022.

One of the operational creditors of the Company namely SABIC Asia Pacific Pte Ltd has made a fresh application before the National Company Law Tribunal, Ahmadabad for recovery of its dues. The matter is scheduled for hearing before the bench on 20th July, 2022.

### INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM AND THEIR ADEQUACY

The Company has an effective internal control and risk-mitigation system, which are assessed and strengthened with new/revised standard operating procedures. The Company's internal control system is commensurate with its size, scale and complexities of its operations. The internal audit is entrusted to M/s. Bhuwania & Agrawal Associates. Every quarter the internal audit report is placed before the Audit Committee members along with the Board of Directors who actively review the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control systems and suggests improvements to strengthen the same. However, post 13th August, 2021 the internal controls of CFM have been put in place to manage the business transactions and operations of the Company.

### ENVIRONMENT AND SAFETY

At JBF, health and safety of our employees have always been the highest priority. JBF takes responsibility of its employees to promote and safeguard their health and working environment. The target is to realize "Zero Accidents". JBF is one among the best companies in terms of safety performance.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Board of Directors would like to express their grateful appreciation for the assistance, support and co-operation received from the Lenders, Government Authorities and Shareholders during the year under review.

The employees of the Company contributed significantly in achieving the results in spite of the on-going turmoil within the Company. The Directors take this opportunity of thanking them and hope that they will maintain their commitment to excellence in the years to come.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

**S. N. SHETTY**

Executive Director  
DIN-07962778

**UJJWALA APTE**

Executive Director  
DIN-00403378

Place : Mumbai

Date : 19th May, 2022

## ANNEXURES TO THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

A Statement containing necessary information as required under section 134(6) of the Companies Act, 2013. The relevant information is given below:-

The relevant information is given below:-

### A. POWER & FUEL CONSUMPTION

	For the year Ended 31.03.2022	For the year Ended 31.03.2021
<b>1. Electricity</b>		
Purchased Units (in thousands)	324,579	265,743
Total Amount (₹ in Crores)	182.39	157.11
Rate / per unit (₹)	5.62	5.91
<b>2. Furnace Oil</b>		
Consumed ( Kgs in thousands)	9.51	13.08
Total Amount (₹ in Crores)	0.03	0.04
Rate/ per kg (₹)	27.74	30.37
<b>3. Light Diesel Oil &amp; HSD</b>		
Consumed ( Ltrs in thousands)	54.10	76.12
Total Amount (Rs in Crores)	0.44	0.54
Rate/ per Ltr (₹)	80.97	71.12
<b>4. Natural Gas</b>		
Consumed (Gcal)	1,692.09	140.83
Total Amount (₹ in Crores)	0.30	0.05
Rate/ per Gcal (₹)	1,770.14	3,902.39
<b>5. Coal</b>		
Consumed (MTI)	65,449	52,385
Total Amount (₹ in Crores)	75.16	30.73
Rate/ per MT (₹)	11483.10	5,866.93

### B. CONSUMPTION PER UNIT OF PRODUCTION

	For the year Ended 31.03.2022	For the year Ended 31.03.2021
<b>1. Electricity (kwh /Ton of Product)</b>		
a) Polyester Chips	170	173
b) Polyester Filament Yarn (POY)	1,163	1,138
c) Polyester Processed Yarn	1,035	1,045
<b>2. Furnace Oil (Kgs/Ton of Product)</b>		
a) Polyester Chips	--	0.01
b) Polyester Filament Yarn (POY)	0.11	0.15
<b>3. Light Diesel Oil &amp; HSD (Ltrs/Ton of Product)</b>		
a) Polyester Chips	0.04	0.05
b) Polyester Filament Yarn (POY)	0.23	0.46
c) Polyester Processed Yarn	--	0.00
<b>4. Natural Gas (Gcal/Ton of Product)</b>		
a) Polyester Chips	0.00	0.00
<b>5. Coal (Kgs/ Ton of Product)</b>		
a) Polyester Chips	180.58	178.25

## MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Statements in this Management Discussion and Analysis describing the Company's objectives, projections, estimates, expectations or predictions may be "forward looking statements" within the meaning of applicable securities laws and regulations. Further, since all the lenders of JBF (except TamilNad Mercantile Bank) have assigned their debt to CFM on 13th August, 2021, the management control of all the plants has shifted to CFM. The said ARC has decided to sell the secured assets by way of private treaty under the SARFAESI Act, 2002 on 13th June, 2022. In light of the above facts and factors, actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied. Important factors that could make a difference to the Company's operations include raw material availability and prices, cyclical demand and pricing in the Company's principal markets, changes in Government regulations, tax regimes, economic developments within India and the countries in which the Company conducts business and other incidental facts. The data presented herein is based on JBF's internal Research, publications in public domain and conducted studies.

### GLOBAL ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

#### Global recovery continues, but the momentum has weakened and uncertainty has increased

The global economic recovery is continuing, even as the pandemic resurges. The fault lines opened up by COVID-19 are looking more persistent—near-term divergences are expected to leave lasting imprints on medium-term performance. Vaccine access and early policy support are the principal drivers of the gaps.

The global economy is projected to grow 5.9 percent in 2021 and 4.9 percent in 2022, 0.1 percentage point lower for 2021 than in the July forecast. The downward revision for 2021 reflects a downgrade for advanced economies—in part due to supply disruptions—and for low-income developing countries, largely due to worsening pandemic dynamics. This is partially offset by stronger near-term prospects among some commodity-exporting emerging market and developing economies. Rapid spread of Delta and the threat of new variants have increased uncertainty about how quickly the pandemic can be overcome. Policy choices have become more difficult, with limited room to maneuver.

#### The war is slowing the recovery .....

Prior to the war, the world economy was on track for a strong, albeit uneven, recovery from COVID-19. The conflict in Ukraine and the supply-chain disruptions exacerbated by shutdowns in China due to the zero-COVID policy are dealing a serious blow to the recovery.

Global GDP growth is now projected to slow sharply this year, to around 3%, and remain at a similar pace in 2023. This is well below the pace of recovery projected last December.

Growth is set to be markedly weaker than expected in almost all economies. Many of the hardest-hit countries are in Europe, which is highly exposed to the war through energy imports and refugee flows.

Countries worldwide are being hit by higher commodity prices, which add to inflationary pressures and curb real incomes and spending, further dampening the recovery.

This growth slowdown is a price of war which will be paid through lower incomes and fewer job opportunities.

#### Inflationary pressures have intensified

The war in Ukraine has quashed hopes for a quick end to rising inflation from COVID-19 related supply bottlenecks seen across the global economy during 2021 and early 2022.

High food and energy prices and the continued worsening of supply-chain problems imply that consumer price inflation will peak later and at higher levels than previously foreseen.

The new OECD projections show the large and global impact the war is having on inflation, which has already reached 40-year highs in Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States.

A gradual reduction of supply chain and commodity price pressures and the impact of rising interest rates should begin to be felt through 2023, but core inflation is nonetheless projected to remain at or above central bank objectives in many major economies at year-end.

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### INDIAN ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

The Indian economy steadied in February 2022 after some moderation of pace in the preceding month when the third wave was at its peak. By March 15, 2022, however, the third wave receded sharply, with the 7-day average of daily infections plunging below 3,500. On the vaccination front, 96.0 per cent of the adult population has been inoculated with the first dose, while 82.3 per cent were administered both doses. Economy gaining traction has helped in rebuilding consumer confidence as reflected in the all-India Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) index of consumer sentiment, which rose to its highest level since the first wave of the pandemic across both urban and rural constituents.

India has recently signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) with the United Arab Emirates (UAE) to target bilateral trade at US\$ 100 billion over the next five years in key sectors such as gems and jewellery, textiles and leather. Over the last decade, the composition of exports to the UAE has broadened significantly, with a sharp rise in petroleum products and gems and jewellery exports.

The ongoing geopolitical crisis has heightened the uncertainty clouding the global macroeconomic and financial landscape even as the world economy struggles to recover from the pandemic. Spiraling oil and gas prices and unsettled financial market conditions pose fresh headwinds to the still incomplete global recovery. Amidst these testing times, India is making steady progress on the domestic front as it recovers from the third wave. India's macroeconomic fundamentals remain strong. Unfolding global developments nevertheless pose downside risks in terms of spillove

## GLOBAL TEXTILES INDUSTRY

The global textile market size was valued at USD 993.6 billion in 2021 and is anticipated to grow at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 4.0% from 2022 to 2030. Increasing demand for apparel from the fashion industry coupled with the growth of e-commerce platforms is expected to drive the market growth over the forecast period. The industry works on three major principles, designing, production, and distribution of different flexible materials, such as yarn and clothing. Several processes, such as knitting, crocheting, weaving, and others, are largely used to manufacture a wide range of finished and semi-finished goods in bedding, clothing, apparel, medical, and other accessories.

Natural fibers led the market in 2021 accounting for the maximum revenue share of more than 44.5%. This high growth was attributed to the wide use of natural fibers in diverse applications of the fashion and apparel industry. The segment will expand further at a steady CAGR from 2022 to 2030 due to the increasing environmental concerns coupled with the consumer shift toward sustainable products, which will drive the demand for natural fiber. The nylon segment is estimated to register the fastest CAGR, in terms of revenue, over the forecast period. It is widely used in apparel and home-furnishing applications owing to its high resilience, elasticity, and moisture-absorbing properties. In addition, it acts as a substitute for silk-based products, such as women's stockings, parachutes, flak vests, and various others.

The polyester segment is expected to witness a significant growth rate from 2022 to 2030, which can be attributed to the rising demand for polyesters due to different properties, such as high strength, chemical & wrinkle resistance, and quick-drying properties. It is used in both, households as cushioning & insulating material in the pillows and in industries for making carpets, air-filters, coated fabrics, and other. The others product segment includes Polyethylene (PE), Polypropylene (PP), aramid, and polyamide. Properties, such as high resistance against acids & alkalis at high temperatures and minimum moisture retention, have increased the demand for PE in the market. Moreover, the use of PP is adding positive growth to the others segment.

## INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Textile is an important industry for both Government and Public being the 2nd largest after Agriculture in India. Pandemic has changed the dynamics of Textile industry. India has proved its capabilities to produce medical textiles mainly PPE kits, face masks and operation related textiles. Before pandemic India was nowhere in terms of trade in medical textiles. But within 6 months from pandemic India became 2nd largest globally for producing and exporting medical textiles. This was possible because of co-operation & mutual understanding between the Government, the producers of textiles and the end use. As the boundaries were sealed, the Country was totally dependent on own manufacturing. As there was a huge demand, India depended on apparel industry to manufacturers medical textiles like PPE kits, Mask producers, surgical caps & gowns. Now, the producers of the medical textiles have started focusing on this particular product range. Previously the nonwoven technology was used for multiple products. With surge in demand focus was given to medical textiles and started mass production which was then transferred to apparel industry for sewing and stitching to finished products. Thus, India did remarkably well & achieved self-sufficiently in medical textiles.

Government of India has taken special interest in pushing technical textile sector, having seen the potential and scope for India to scale its manufacturing and export capabilities in this segment.

An interesting development in India is the recently announced PLI scheme aimed at increasing India's global share in man-made and technical textiles. 61 new projects have been approved with an investment of ₹ 1900 Cr. Over next 5 years.

PLI scheme is a great booster in line with Governments vision to become prominent player in global Technical textile portfolio. Knowing that the total global competition is into Man Made textiles and India has major setback in cotton farming because of limited land area, limited yield per acre, major cash crunch for crop management and climatic changes Government introduced the PLI scheme. PLI scheme is mainly focusing on Technical Textiles and Man-Made Fibe

The Textile Minister has set an ambitious target of building 100 Indian Global Textile Machinery Champions in the Country. Understanding the fact that India is a huge importer of textile machinery, Government has called for Indian machinery and component suppliers to rise to the emerging opportunity and become high quality suppliers both in India and to the global market.

Indians have always responded positively to the challenges on global front. Indian textile Engineering sector needs to now prove itself by coming out with new innovations and develop new technologies. This is only possible when industry take collaborative route and start developing channels to co-operate, adopt and produce technology which is not available. In Spinning sector India did this successfully, e.g., Reiter, LMW, Truezschler & Trumac India. Such collaboration & Joint Venture is a win-win for all concerned, enabling access to larger domestic demand in India as well as supply of machines to nearby countries and also to new developing countries which cannot afford to buy costly machines from European supplie India soon will become new hub for production of Technical Textile and Man-Made Fiber machinery.

## INDUSTRY SCENARIO

Textiles and garments industry is expected to reach \$190 bn by 2025-26 from \$103.4 bn in 2020-21.

The textiles and apparel industry in India has strengths across the entire value chain from fiber, yarn, fabric to apparel. The Indian textile and apparel industry is highly diversified with a wide range of segments ranging from products of traditional handloom, handicrafts, wool, and silk products to the organized textile industry in India. The organized textile industry in India is characterized by the use of capital-intensive technology for the mass production of textile products and includes spinning, weaving, processing, and apparel manufacturing.

The domestic textiles and apparel industry stood at \$108.5 bn in 2019-20 of which \$75 bn was domestically consumed while the remaining portion worth \$28.4 bn was exported to the world market.

The highest contributors to FDI in the Textile sector of India (including dyed, printed) from April 2016 to March 2021 are Japan, Mauritius, Italy, and Belgium. India scaled its highest ever exports tally at US\$ 44.4 Bn in Textiles and Apparel (T&A) including Handicrafts in FY 2021-22, indicating a substantial increase of 41% and 26% over corresponding figures in FY 2020-21 and FY 2019-20, respectively.

Cotton production supports 5.8 million farmers and 40-50 million people in allied secto

Further, the domestic consumption of \$75 bn was divided into apparel at \$55 bn, technical textiles at \$15 bn and home furnishings at \$5 bn. While exports comprised of apparel exports at \$12 bn; home textiles exports at \$4.8 bn; fabric exports at \$4 bn; yarn exports at \$3.8 bn; fiber exports at \$1.8 bn and others at \$2 bn.

USA was the top export destination accounting for 27% share, followed by EU (18%), Bangladesh (12%) and UAE (6%).

Exports of RMG of all Textiles values at USD 1415.25 mn in May 2022 and records positive growth vis-à-vis May 2021 of 27.85%.

## EXPORTS OF MAN-MADE YARN/FABS/MADE-UPS ETC. VALUES AT USD 422.61 MN IN MAY 2022 AND RECORDS POSITIVE GROWTH VIS-À-VIS MAY 2021 OF 2.82%.

Exports of Jute Mfg. including Floor Covering values at USD 42.94 mn in May 2022 and records positive growth vis-à-vis May 2021 of 21.37%.

A total of 1,77,825 Weavers and Artisans are registered on Government-e-Marketplace (GeM).

Source : [www.investindia.gov.in](http://www.investindia.gov.in)

## PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE (PLI) SCHEME

The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi has given its approval to introduce the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme in Textiles Products for Enhancing India's Manufacturing Capabilities and Enhancing Exports – Atmanirbhar Bharat. 1. A total of 61 applicants have been approved under Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme For Textiles out of 67 applications received. 2. Government reduces import duty of cotton to zero. 3. The scheme has two parts, Part 1 where minimum investment is INR 300 crore and minimum turnover required to be achieved for incentive is INR 600 crore; and Part-2, where minimum investment is of INR 100 crore and minimum turnover required to be achieved for incentive is INR 200 crore.

Source : [www.investindia.gov.in](http://www.investindia.gov.in)

## POLYESTER CHIPS – PET INDUSTRY

Polyester chips are also known as PET chips or Polyethylene Terephthalate chips. These chips are used as the base of many types of plastics and polyme Polyester chips exist in two forms based on the method of processing. These two forms are:

- The amorphous form which is commonly known as Bright or Super Bright Chips. These are transparent in nature.
- The semi-crystalline form which is commonly known as PET Semi-Dull Chips.

These polyester chips are made using purified terephthalic acid (PTA) and monoethethylene glycol (MEG). The polyester chips which are used in the textile industry are also called as Fiber grade PET chips, filament grade PET chips or textile grade PET chips. In textile industries, these chips are used for manufacturing polyester filament yarns and staple fiber yarns like POY, FDY.

The first or primary form of polyester yarns which are directly manufactured from the spinning process of polyester chips or directly from PTA and MEG are called POY or Polyester Partially Oriented Yarns. This type of yarn is mostly used in making textured synthetic yarns. The highly drawn polyester yarns which are used for manufacturing high strength fabrics and textiles are called Fully Drawn Yarn (FDY). FDY is used in making knitted or woven textiles.

## DIFFERENT TYPES OF PET CHIPS -

fiber grade PET chips

filament grade PET chips

PET chips

polyester chips

textile grade PET chips

## POLYESTER STAPLE FIBER (PSF) -

Due to the rising demand in apparel and the home furnishing sectors, the demand for polyester staple fibers is also increasing. PSF has a wide range of applications in areas like fillings, automotive, textiles, filtration, and home furnishing. In the apparel sector polyester staple fibers are mainly used in manufacturing sportswear, active wear, and intimate wear. Since polyester fibers are cheaper, thinner, and available in different designs and colors, hence it is also used as the substitute for cotton fibers in making garments. This growing usage in the apparel sector is driving the demand for polyester staple fibers in the global market. Other than the apparel industry, polyester fiber has a great demand in the construction industry where it is used in filling cracks in walls as well as to enhance the overall quality of walls, tanks, and other pre-cast products such as tiles, manhole covers, and blocks.

Due to the increasing awareness of environmental protection, the consumer demand for sustainable and recycled textiles is increasing at a very fast rate. Polyester staple fibers are mainly made from either polyester waste or from recycled post-consumer PET bottle flakes. This is allowing the various industries to make sustainable clothing from recycled PSF with a wide range of colors, prints and designs. In 2016, the size of the polyester staple fiber market in the world was more than 15,519.7 kilotons.

In the year 2016, solid polyester was having the largest product segment followed by hollow polyester fiber which was the second-largest product segment. The Asia Pacific led the global polyester staple fiber market by 77.6% followed by Europe. This region of Asia-Pacific consists of countries with emerging economies like India, China, South Korea, and Taiwan. This region led the market share due to the increasing population and living standards of people living there which has led to increased demand for staple polyester fiber.

Source : [www.yarnsandfibecom](http://www.yarnsandfibecom)

## RAW MATERIALS USED -PURIFIED TEREPHTHALIC ACID (PTA)

Purified terephthalic acid (PTA) is primarily used in polyester production with polyester fibre consuming a large proportion of global output. However, polyethylene terephthalate (PET) resin production for packaging and film applications is growing very rapidly due to its success in penetrating the soft drinks and water bottles market.

A smaller proportion of PTA is utilized in the production of polyester film which had, until recently, been the material of choice for the audio recording industry.

The remaining PTA is used in making cyclohexanedimethanol, terephthaloyl chloride, copolyester-ether elastomers, plasticisers and liquid crystal polymeric Del Meyer produced the first PTA. He joined Amoco in 1953; the company was testing a new technology developed by a firm called Scientific Design that would convert paraxylene – a raw material Amoco could produce in great quantities from its extensive refining operations – to terephthalic acid (TA), the feedstock for polyester. Believing there eventually would be a huge market for synthetic fibers, Amoco acquired worldwide rights to the process in 1957, the year Amoco Chemical Company officially came into existence. Two months after Meyer's first successful experiment, Phil Towle decided to go with this newly discovered technology and put together a team to design Amoco's commercial process.

Worldwide around 65% of PTA goes into polyester fibre, 27% to PET bottle resin and the remaining 8% to film and other plastic end uses. BP, Amoco Chemicals, Alfa Mexico, Reliance Industries Ltd, Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation (MCC), Sinopec, Zhuhai Biyang Chemical Co., Ltd, Luoyang Petrochemical Co., Ltd Tianjin Petrochemical Co., Ltd. Xiamen Xianglu Petrochemical Co., Ltd, Jinan Qilu Group Synthetic Fiber Co., Ltd are some of the leading producers of PTA. Technology licensors for PTA are Dupont, Mitsui, Dow/Inca, Mitsubishi, Tuntex, Interquisa, Eastman, Lonza and Hüls/Witten.

PTA applications can be found in plastic containers for beverages, food and electronics, apparel, home textiles, carpets and industrial fibre products, and audio and video recording tapes, photographic films and labels.

In five years, the production capacity of purified terephthalic acid (PTA) worldwide is expected to increase from approximately 84 million metric tons in 2018, to around 107 million metric tons by 2023.

Global purified terephthalic acid (PTA) capacity is poised to see considerable growth over the next five years, potentially increasing from 101.96 Mtpa in 2020 to 140.64 Mtpa in 2025, registering total growth of 38%.

Global Data's latest report, 'Global Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA) Industry Outlook to 2025 – Capacity and Capital Expenditure Forecasts with Details of All Active and Planned plants,' states that around 23 planned and announced plants are slated to come online primarily in Asia and the Middle East.

Within Asia, China has eight planned and announced Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) additions, with a total capacity of about 17.60 Mtpa by 2025. The country is expected to spend a capital expenditure (CAPEX) of \$11.99bn. Major capacity additions will be from a planned project, Sinopec Oilfield Service Corporation Yizheng Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA) Plant 3.



The Middle East has four planned and one announced project, of which Turkey contributes 3.00Mtpa. The country is expected to spend a CAPEX of US\$1.13 billion. Major capacity additions will be from two planned projects Sasa Polyester Sanayi Adana Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA) Plant and Sasa Polyester Sanayi Yumurtalik Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA) Plant 1 with the capacity of 1.50Mtpa, each respectively by 2022 and 2023.

In North America, The US has one planned project with the capacity additions of about 1.30Mtpa by 2024. The country is expected to spend a CAPEX of \$0.18bn. Corpus Christi Polymers Corpus Christi Polyethylene Terephthalate Plant is the only plant accounting for the entire capacity additions in the US.

Tongkun Group Co Ltd, Hengli Petrochemical (Dalian) Co Ltd and Sasa Polyester Sanayi AS will be the top three companies globally in terms of planned and announced capacity additions over the upcoming years.

Source : [www.offshore-technology.com](http://www.offshore-technology.com) and [www.cpmindia.com](http://www.cpmindia.com)

## RAW MATERIALS USED - MONOETHYLENE GLYCOL (MEG)

Monoethylene glycol is also given a word as ethylene glycol which is sweet in the tasting, colorless and odorless composite. MEG is obtained from ethylene, a downstream composite of crude oil and natural gas. It is a key raw material employed in different industrial implementations. It is broadly employed in the manufacturing of films, fibers and chemical resin. It is also employed as a coolant composite, dewatering agent, aircraft deicers and anti-icer, anti-freeze and chemical transmitter. MEG is gained through an industrial procedure from ethylene oxide that is hydrated through the thermal procedure. The ethylene employed in the production of MEG is produced by different sources like naphtha, synthesis gas, coal, and biomass, whereas gas-based technology is highly employed in the market. The call for biomass-based production procedure of MEG is gaining popularity due to its renewability and decreasing dependence on naphtha and coal-based sources.

The Mono Ethylene Glycol market witnessed a demand of 27.64 million tons in 2020 and is anticipated to grow at a healthy CAGR of 4.60% through the forecast period, 2030. MEG is a slightly viscous, colorless, odorless organic compound with a sweet taste. It is also known as 1,2-ethanediol and is soluble with most of the organic compounds, alcohols and water. It is mainly produced by Ethylene via Ethylene Oxide hydrolysis along with the release of two co-products, Diethylene Glycol (DEG) and Triethylene Glycol (TEG). The feed stocks used for the production of MEG are natural gas, coal, naphtha and bioethanol; hence its market is segmented into 4 types on the basis of the aforementioned sources from which it is derived. Among these, natural gas holds the major share for MEG production followed by Naphtha and Coal. Though due to rising environmental concerns to reduce the carbon footprint, the majority of the manufacturers are now focusing to shift toward the production of biobased Mono Ethylene Glycol instead of petrochemical-based MEG.

Mono Ethylene Glycol (MEG) is a versatile industrial chemical with high demand owing to its properties such as high durability, hydrophobic nature, and extreme tenacity. It is keenly used as a key ingredient or as a feedstock for manufacturing a variety of products such as Polyester Fibres, Polyester Films, Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET), antifreeze products, Coolants, solvents, etc. Additionally, it is employed in paper, printing inks, leather, fibres treatment and cellophane industries due to its humectants nature. Based on its applications, MEG market is segmented into two grades i.e. Polyester and Non-Polyester Grades. Owing to all these applications, the major end use industries of MEG are Textile, Packaging, Cosmetics, Pharmaceuticals, Food and Beverage, Automobile, Chemicals, Adhesives & Sealants, and Othe Most of the MEG produced globally is utilized in the production of Polyester Fibers followed by Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) and Polyester films. The major restraint in the market for Mono Ethylene Glycol is the fluctuation in the prices of Petrochemicals as majority of the MEG is produced by Petrochemicals as its feedstock.

In the first half of 2020, due to the spread of COVID-19 across the globe, major economies had imposed nationwide lockdowns, which impacted most of the industries as industries and refineries went non-operational following government's regulations. There was a decline in the demand of Mono Ethylene Glycol (MEG) due to the dip in the production and demand of various derivatives and end products. There was a slump in sectors such as Textile, Food and Beverages, Chemicals, Automobile which consequently hit the market for MEG amid COVID-19 crisis. However, an improvement is witnessed by the end of 2020 as industries start operating their manufacturing units at maximum efficiencies and establishing new units following increasing demand for MEG, globally.

Region wise, Asia Pacific accounted for the major share of the Mono Ethylene Glycol market, globally. Rapid industrialization, growing population as well as China being the leading manufacturer of various derivatives of MEG are the key factors that are going to fuel the growth of Mono Ethylene Glycol Market in the forecast period. Additionally, flourishing industries like Packaging, Pharmaceuticals and Food and Beverage in the region are also positively influencing the growth of the Mono Ethylene Glycol market. Moreover, countries like China and India are the leading textile manufacturer, globally. Therefore, application of MEG in fiber is also likely to boost its demand in Asia Pacific over the forecast period. In terms of regional analysis, North America is anticipated to grow at a promising rate in the forecast period due to the presence of petrochemicals (raw material) in abundance such as natural gas.

Key players operating in the Mono Ethylene Glycol market are SABIC, ExxonMobil Corporation, Mitsubishi Chemical, Formosa, Chemtex Speciality Limited, The Dow Chemicals, LyondellBasell Industries, Royal Dutch Shell, AkzoNobel, MEGlobal, Reliance Industries, Lotte Chemical Corporation, Nan Ya Plastics Corporation, China Petroleum and Chemical Corporation, India Glycols and Sinopec Zhenhai Refining & Chemical Co.

MEG is expected to have a global production capacity amounting to more than 70 million metric tons in 2025. That is a fairly significant increase from the world's production capacity of ethylene glycol in 2020, which was approximately 42 million metric tons.

The global MEG size was around USD 28.51 billion by revenue, at the end of 2021. It is anticipated to grow at a CAGR of 6.53 % to reach USD 35.85 billion by the end of 2026.

Source : [www.statista.com](http://www.statista.com) / [www.chemanalyst.com](http://www.chemanalyst.com)

## CURRENT YEAR'S PERFORMANCE

Highlights		Year 2021-22	Year 2020-21	% Change
<b>Production :</b>				
Polyester Chips	MT	297,149	293,877	1.11
Polyester Filament Yarn (POY)	MT	144,844	136,430	6.17
Polyester Processed Yarn	MT	70,967	57,157	24.16
<b>Total Shipments:</b>				
Polyester Chips	MT	172,546	160,376	7.59
Polyester Filament Yarn (POY)	MT	76,738	81,632	(6.00)
Polyester Processed Yarn	MT	72,054	57,544	25.22
<b>Total</b>		<b>321,338</b>	<b>299,552</b>	<b>7.27</b>
Turnover	₹ in Crore	3,272.23	2,205.45	48.37
Profit/(Loss) before Interest, Depreciation and Tax	₹ in Crore	250.15	143.63	74.16
Finance Costs	₹ in Crore	249.17	243.02	2.53
Depreciation	₹ in Crore	87.10	87.78	(0.77)
Exceptional Items	₹ in Crore	1,082.85	2.67	40,456.07
Profit / (Loss) Before Exceptional Items and Tax	₹ in Crore	(1,168.97)	(189.84)	515.77
Current Taxation	₹ in Crore	--	--	--
MAT Credit Entitlement	₹ in Crore	--	--	--
Deferred Tax	₹ in Crore	0.21	0.06	251.78
Short/(Excess) Provision of Tax of Earlier Years (Net)	₹ in Crore	1.29	3.63	(64.56)
Net Profit/ (Loss)	₹ in Crore	(1,170.47)	(193.53)	504.80
Earnings per share (EPS)-Basic & Diluted	₹	(142.97)	(23.64)	504.84
Equity Shares- No. of Shares as on 31st March.	Nos.	81,874,849	81,874,849	--
No of Shares for Basic & Diluted EPS	Nos.	81,874,849	81,874,849	--

**CASH FLOW ANALYSIS**

	(₹ Crore)	
	2021-22	2020-21
<b>Sources of Cash</b>		
Cash from Operations	247.16	134.15
Income from Investing Activities	0.14	0.30
Proceeds from Short Term Borrowings (net of repayments)	–	1.36
Margin Money	0.25	–
Tax Refund	–	50.87
<b>Total</b>	<b>247.55</b>	<b>186.68</b>
<b>Uses of Cash</b>		
Net Capital Expenditure	8.56	4.36
Proceeds from Short Term Borrowings (net of repayments)	4.88	
Repayment of Term Borrowings (net of proceeds)	2.13	8.77
Increase in Working Capital	58.64	81.71
Lease Payments	4.14	1.73
Finance Cost	43.70	59.09
Margin Money	1.61	22.19
Tax Payment	2.35	–
Loan given to subsidiaries	0.92	–
Increase in Cash & Cash Equivalent	120.62	8.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>247.55</b>	<b>186.68</b>

**SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT (SHE):**

The Company continues to be responsible & committed towards the safety and health of all the employees. JBF has always been at the forefront of ensuring that proper safety policies and procedures are adhered to by all the employees to ensure that the health and safety of the employees is well taken care of. The environment at the plants is not only safe but also conducive for employees to work in a friendly atmosphere.

The Company is certified for ISO 9001:2015 -Quality Management System, ISO 14001:2015 -Environment Management System & OHSAS 45001:2018 - Occupational Health & Safety Assessment System.

JBF is committed to regulate all economic activities within the Company for efficient and effective management of safety and health risks at the plants and to provide measures so as to ensure safe and healthy working conditions for every working man and woman in the Company. JBF also recognizes that safety and health of workers has a positive impact on productivity and economic and social development. Further, at JBF, prevention is an integral part of financially viable activities as high safety and health standard at work is as important as good business performance.

The changing job patterns and working relationships, the rise in self employment, greater sub-contracting, outsourcing of work, and the increasing number of employees working away from their establishment, pose problems to management of occupational safety and health risks at workplaces. The increasing use of chemicals, exposure to physical, chemical and biological agents with hazard potential unknown to people; the indiscriminate use of agro-chemicals including pesticides, agricultural machineries and equipment; industries with major accident risks; effects of computer controlled technologies and alarming influence of stress at work in many modern jobs pose serious safety, health and environmental risks.

The fundamental purpose of the policy on Safety, Health and Environment at JBF, is not only to eliminate the incidence of work related injuries, diseases, fatalities, disaster and loss of national assets and ensuring achievement of

a high level of occupational safety, health and environment performance through proactive approaches but also to enhance the well-being of the employee and society, at large. The policy is updated and enhanced by incorporating the necessary changes in the said policy that will be based on a coordinated effort focused on clear goals and objectives.

**Following are the main features on Safety, Health and Environment:**

**SAFETY**

- Promoting inclusion of safety, health and environment improvement at the workplace as an important component in other relevant policy documents.
- Encouraging all the employees to assume the fullest responsibility for the administration and enforcement of occupational safety, health and environment at workplace
- Providing assistance in identifying the employees needs and responsibilities in the area of safety, health and environment at workplace
- Develop plans and programmes in accordance with the provisions of the applicable Acts and to conduct experimental and demonstration projects in connection therewith.
- Providing specific safety and health measures to prevent catastrophes, and to co-ordinate and specify the actions to be taken at different levels, particularly in the areas at the plants with high potential risks.
- Recognising the best safety and health practices and providing facilitation for their adoption to the employees.
- Encouraging all concerned employees to adopt and commit to "Responsible Care" and / or "Corporate Social Responsibility" to improve safety, health and environment at workplace performance.

**HEALTH**

For the year under review, all Covid-19 protocols have been strictly implemented and followed to make certain that the Corona virus spread was kept in check and also to ensure that the employees and their families were kept safe and away from the dreaded disease.

In addition to the above, the following general health practices were followed by all the employees to make the workplace a safe and healthy place to work –

- Be aware and identify workplace hazards
- Implement workplace safety programs
- Provide proper safety training to employees
- Use protective safety equipment
- Report unsafe working conditions
- Practice correct posture
- Reduce workplace stress
- Promote regular breaks.

**ENVIRONMENT**

JBF is committed to the best environmental practices and incorporating these into its business strategy and operations and to fostering environmental awareness and responsibility among our stakeholders, including employees, clients and supplier. The Company is conscious of its responsibility towards creating, maintaining and ensuring a safe and clean environment for sustainable development.

**In furtherance of its objectives, the Company is committed to :**

- Operate the manufacturing and other facilities in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations related to environment and health & safety of employees and surrounding communities.
- Prepare and maintain plant/site specific legal records listing all the applicable regulations and the compliance requirements.

- Continually improve the environmental performance of organizational processes and products through waste minimization and pollution abatement.
- Minimize consumption of natural resources through the reduction, reuse or recycling of materials, as much as possible.
- Encourage efficient use of energy, water and utilities.
- Purchase products and services, as far as possible, that do the least damage to the environment on a life cycle basis.
- Promote environmental awareness among the employees and encourage them to work in an environmentally responsible manner.
- Communicate the environmental commitment and performance of the organization to its clients, customers and the public.
- Develop and maintain appropriate emergency and response programs where required by legislation or where significant health, safety or environmental hazards exist.
- Develop and maintain greenery in and around its plants and other operating units including the corporate office.
- Framing Standard Operating Procedures for its operations including manufacturing.

### **RISK MANAGEMENT**

Up to 13th August, 2021, the Company identified operational, strategic, regulatory and financial risks through analysis, pre-emptive compliance, proactive management & sound business management practices. Post 13th August, 2021, the onus and responsibility of risk management lies with CFM Asset Reconstruction Private Limited.

## CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Pursuant to Regulation 34 read with Schedule V to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as amended ("the Listing Regulations"), a Report on Corporate Governance is given below:

### Company Philosophy on Corporate Governance

Corporate Governance is an essential element of JBF Industries Limited's business practices and value system. The major facts of Company's corporate governance codes and policy are:

1. Highest level of transparency and accountability.
2. All operations and actions should serve the goal of enhancing share holder value.
3. Commitment to highest level of customer's satisfaction.
4. Total compliance towards statutory aspects including environmental standards.
5. Continuous activities towards sustained developments of the Company.

The Company strongly believes that good corporate governance ultimately leads to growth and competitive strength and the corporate governance norms are the foundations of all procedures at the Board and operational levels.

### Board of Directors

#### Composition & Category of Directors

The Board of Directors consists of 6 Directors out of which 3 are Independent. The proportion of Non-Executive Directors to Executive Directors and Independent Directors complies in terms of Regulation 17 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as on March 31, 2022.

The Category and Designation of the Directors is as follows :

Name of Director	Designation	Category
Mrs. Ujjwala Apte DIN: 00403378	Director – Company Secretary	Executive
Mr. S N Shetty DIN: 07962778	Director – Legal & HR	Executive
Mr. Yash Gupta Din: 06843474	Director	Executive
Mrs. Sangita V. Chudiwala DIN:01039360	Director	Non Executive & Independent
Mr. Ravi Dalmia DIN: 00634870	Director	Non Executive & Independent
Mr. Satish Mathur (Din: 03641285)	Director	Non Executive & Independent

### CEO & CFO

The Company does not have Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) as on 31st March, 2022, hence compliance certificate for the year ended 31st March, 2022 have been submitted by the Executive Director & General Manager - Finance which was not in compliance with the provisions of Regulation 17(8) in terms of Schedule II Part B of the Listing Regulations and the same was taken on record by the Board at its meeting held on 19.05.2022

### Independent Directors

Mrs. Sangita Chudiwala, Mr. Ravi A Dalmia & Mr. Satish Mathur are Independent Directors of the Company.

Formal Letter of Appointment to Independent Directors on appointment, the concerned Independent Director is issued a letter of Appointment setting out the terms & conditions of appointment in detail.

Every Independent Director, at the first meeting of the Board in which he/she participates as a Director and thereafter at the first meeting of the Board in every financial year, gives a declaration that he/she meets the criteria of Independence as provided under the Companies Act, 2013. In the opinion of the Board, the independent directors fulfill the said criteria and are independent of the management.

The certificate from Practicing Company Secretary issued as per requirements of Listing Regulations, confirming that none of the Directors in the Board of the Company have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Director of Companies by SEBI/ Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such statutory authority is enclosed to Annual Report.

### The details of tenure of the Directors as on March 31, 2022 is given below:

Name of Director	Initial Date of Appointment	Current Tenure From	Current Tenure Till	Tenure as on March 31, 2022 (in years) (Months / 12)
<b>Executive Directors</b>				
Mrs. Ujjwala Apte	01-06-2019	18-11-2019	17-11-2022	2 Year & 4 month & 13 days
Mr. S. N. Shetty	14-11-2018	18-11-2019	17-11-2022	2 Year and 4 month & 13 days
Mr. Yash Gupta	12.02.2021	28-09-2021	11-02-2024	1 Year 1 Month & 16 days
<b>Non-Executive Independent Directors</b>				
Mrs. Sangita Chudiwala	29-11-2017	03-08-2018	02-08-2023	3 Year & 7 Month & 29 days
Mr. Ravi A. Dalmia	04-06-2018	03-08-2018	02-08-2023	3 Year & 7 Month & 29 days
Mr. Satish Mathur	12.02.2021	28-09-2021	11-02-2024	1 Year 1 Month & 16 days

### Performance Evaluation of Independent Directors

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 17 and 19 read with part D of Schedule II of the Listing Regulations, the Board has carried out the annual performance evaluation of its own performance, the Directors individually as well as the evaluation of the working of its Committees.

The performance Evaluation of the Independent Directors of the Company based on the evaluation criteria laid down by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee was completed in the Board meeting held on 19.05.2022.

### Separate Meeting of the Independent Directors

As per the code of Independent Directors under Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Regulation 25(3) of the Listing Regulations, a separate meeting of Independent Directors was held on 11th February, 2022, during the year .

### Familiarization Programme for Independent Directors

Every quarter presentation is given to Independent Directors about the business scenario, the information of the Industries and progress of the different projects of the Company along with the photograph and other details. Plant visits are also conducted by the Company as and when required.

A Familiarization program is conducted, if required, for Independent Directors to familiarize them with the Company, their roles, rights responsibilities in the Company, nature of the industry in which the Company operates, business model of the Company so that they can contribute in a meaningful way to the Company. Familiarization Program for Independent Directors has been uploaded on the Company website at <https://www.jbfindia.com>.

### Non-Executive Directors' Compensation and Disclosures

The Sitting Fees of Non-Executive Directors (NEDs) for attending Board and its Committees meetings of the Company has been decided by the Board of Directors of the Company which is within the limits prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has not granted stock options to Directors during the year.

### Meeting of the Board of Directors

During the Financial Year 2021-2022 the Board of Directors met 4 times on 31st May, 2021, 12th August, 2021, 01st November, 2021, & 11th February, 2022.

During the year on 23rd June, 2021 and 29th July, 2021, urgent matters were passed by circular resolutions as and when required.

Disclosure of Relationship Between Directors Inter-Se.

### Attendance of Directors at the Board Meetings, last Annual General Meetings and Number of other Directorship and Chairmanship/ Membership of Committee of each Director in various companies

Name of Director	Attendance Particulars		No of Directorship and Committee Membership /Chairmanship		
	Board Meetings	Last AGM	*Other Directorship	**Committee Membership	** Committee Chairmanship
Mr. S. N. Shetty	4	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mrs. Ujjwala G. Apte	4	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mr. Yash Gupta	4	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mrs. Sangita V Chudiwala	4	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mr. Ravi Dalmia	4	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mr. Satish Mathur	3	Yes	2	Nil	Nil

\* Other than Foreign and Private Limited Companies.



\*\* As prescribed in the explanation under Regulation 26(1) of the Listing Regulations, Membership/Chairmanship of only the Audit Committee and Stakeholders Relationship Committee of all Public Limited companies (Excluding JBF Industries Limited), has been considered.

#### Directorship in other Listed Companies in India:-

No directors are on the Board of other listed Companies in India except Mr. Satish Mathur, who is Director on the Board of Indiabulls Housing Finance Limited & Tilaknagar Industries Limited.

None of the Directors is a Director in more than 10 Public Limited Companies or serves 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.

#### Core Skills/Expertise/Competencies available with the Board

The Board comprises highly qualified members who possess required skills, expertise and competence that allow them to make effective contributions to the Board and its Committees.

The following skills / expertise /competencies have been identified for the effective functioning of the Company and are currently available with the Board:

- Leadership / Operational experience
- Strategic Planning
- Industry Experience
- Global Business
- Financial, Regulatory / Legal & Risk Management
- Corporate Governance

The following is the list of core skills/ expertise/competencies of the Directors identified by the Board of Directors as required in the context of the Company's business:-

S.No.	Name	Status	Skills/Expertise/ Competencies
1	Mr. S. N. Shetty	Executive Director	Legal and Human Resource
2	Mrs. Ujjwala G Apte	Executive Director	Company Secretary
3	Mr. Yash Gupta	Executive Director	Commercial
4	Mr. Ravi Dalmia	Director	General
5	Mrs. Sangita V Chudiwala	Director	General
6	Mr. Satish Mathur	Director	Administrator

#### Procedures at the Board Meetings

The Board of Directors meet at least once in every quarter to review performance of the company along with the financial results. The functions of the Board are effectively and efficiently discharged by briefing each Board member of developments that have taken place.

Apart from the quarterly meetings additional meetings are also convened, if required, for the specific needs of the Company, by giving appropriate notice. The Board may also approve urgent matters by passing resolutions by circulations, if permitted by law.

Board has ensured review of compliance reports of all laws applicable to the Company and reviewed quarterly compliance reports. There were no instances of non-compliance noticed in such reviews.

The Board notes different risk factors involved in the business and analyses of the same. The different risks involved are mitigated by analyzing existing controls and facilities.

The presentation is given to the Board, covering Finance and also Budget for quarter and for the year, Sales and Marketing & Operations of the Company, before taking the quarterly results of the Company on record.

The minimum information as specified in Part A of Schedule II read with Regulation 17 (7) of Listing Regulations is regularly made available to the Board, whenever applicable, for discussion and consideration.

#### Recording minutes of proceedings at Board and Committee Meetings.

The minutes of the proceedings of each Board and Committee Meetings are recorded by the Company Secretary. Draft Minutes are circulated to all the members of the Board/Committee for their comments. The minutes of the proceedings of the meetings are completed within 30 days from the date of the conclusion of meeting.

#### Board Committees

##### i. Audit Committee

#### Composition and Meeting of the Audit Committee

During the Financial Year 2021-2022 the Audit Committee met 4 times on 31st May, 2021, 12th August, 2021, 01st November, 2021, & 11th February, 2022.

Composition of the Audit Committee and attendance of each Member at the Audit Committee meetings held during the year:

Name	Position	Meetings Held	Meetings Attended
Mr. Ravi Dalmia	Chairman	4	4
Mrs. Sangita Chudiwala	Member	4	4
Mr. Yash Gupta	Member	4	4

The audit committee have three directors as members as on 31st March, 2022 in terms of Regulation 18(1)(a) of the Listing Regulations.

The Company Secretary acted as the Secretary to the Committee.

GM-Finance, Statutory Auditors, and Internal Auditors were invited to attend all the Audit Committee Meetings.

The Chairman of the Audit Committee attended last Annual General Meeting.

All members of the Audit Committee are capable of understanding financial statements and one member possesses financial management expertise in accordance with Regulation 18 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

The powers, role and terms of reference of the Audit Committee covers the areas as contemplated under Regulation 18 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable, besides other terms as referred by the Board of Directors.

#### Powers of Audit Committee

The audit committee has following powers:

To investigate any activity within its terms of reference.

To seek information from any employee.

To obtain outside legal or other professional advice.

To secure attendance of outsiders with relevant expertise, if it considers necessary.

#### Role of Audit Committee

The role of the audit committee includes the following :

1. Oversight of the Company'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 Company;
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, 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 clause (c) of sub-section (3) 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. Qualifications in the draft audit report;
5. Reviewing, with the management, the quarterly financial statements before submission to the board for approval;
6. Review and monitor the auditor's independence and performance and effectiveness of audit process;
7. Approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the Company with related parties;
8. Scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments;
9. Valuation of undertakings or assets of the Company, wherever it is necessary;
10. Evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems;
11. Reviewing, with the management, performance of statutory and internal auditors, adequacy of the internal control systems;
12. Reviewing the adequacy of internal audit function, if any, including the structure of internal audit department, staffing and seniority of the official heading the department, reporting structure coverage and frequency of internal audit;

13. Discussion with internal auditors of any significant findings and follow up thereon;
14. 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 any material nature and reporting the matter to the board;
15. Discussion with the statutory auditors before audit commences, about the nature and scope of audit as well as post-audit discussion to ascertain any area of concern;
16. To look into reasons for substantial defaults in the payment to the depositors, debenture holders, shareholders (in case of non-payment of declared dividends) and creditors;
17. To review the functioning of the Whistle Blower mechanism;
18. Approval of appointment of CFO (i.e. whole-time Finance Director or any other person heading the finance function or discharging that function) after assessing the qualification, experience and background etc. of the candidate;
19. Carrying out any other function as is mentioned in the terms of reference of the Audit Committee.

#### Review of information by Audit Committee

The Audit Committee mandatorily reviews the following information's :

Management discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations. Statement of significant related party transactions (as defined by the Audit Committee) submitted by Management.

Internal audit reports relating to internal control weakness.

Management letters / letters of internal control weaknesses issued by the statutory auditors;

And

The appointment, removal and terms of remuneration of Internal Auditors is subject to review by the Audit Committee.

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).

#### ii. Stakeholders Relationship Committee

##### Composition and Meeting of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee

During the Financial Year 2021-2022 the Stakeholders Relationship Committee met 2 times on 31st May, 2021 & 01st November, 2021.

Composition of Stakeholders Relationship Committee and attendance of each Member at the Stakeholders Relationship Committee meetings held during the year:

Name	Position	Meetings Held	Meetings Attended
Mr. Ravi Dalmia	Chairman	2	2
Mrs. Ujjwala Apte	Member	2	2
Mr. S. N. Shetty	Member	2	2

The Stakeholders Relationship Committee have three directors as members as on 31st March, 2022 in terms of Regulation 20(2A) of the Listing Regulations. The Chairman of the Committee was present at annual general meeting held on 28th September, 2021.

The Company Secretary acted as the Secretary to the Committee. The total number of complaints received and replied to the satisfaction of the shareholders during the year was 0. There are no pending complaints as on 31st March, 2022.

Company had received confirmation from BSE & NSE informing that no investor complaints pending as on 31st March, 2022 at their end.

##### Terms of Reference of the Committee

The Stakeholders Relationship Committee meets Twice in a year to review and to take note of the Compliance Reports submitted to the Stock Exchanges and grievances of the security holders including complaints related to transfer of shares, non-receipt of annual report, non-receipt of declared dividends.

##### Compliance Officer

Mrs. Ujjwala Apte, Company Secretary of the Company, has been appointed as Compliance Officer.

#### iii. Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC)

Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) has been constituted to recommend the increase / modifications in the Remunerations of the Managing Director, Whole-time / Executive Directors based on their performance and defined assessment criteria. NRC also approves the appointments of KMPs and Senior Management Personnel as required.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee met 2 times on 31st May, 2021 & 01st November, 2021.

The Chairman of NRC attended last Annual General Meeting.

Composition of Nomination and Remuneration Committee and attendance of each Member at the Nomination and Remuneration Committee meeting held during the year:

Name	Position	Meetings Held	Meetings Attended
Mr. Ravi A. Dalmia	Member	2	2
Mrs. Sangita Chudiwala	Member	2	2
Mr. Satish Mathur	Member	N.A	N.A

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee has three directors as members as on 31st March, 2022 in terms of Regulation 19(1)(a) of the Listing Regulations.

The Company Secretary acted as the Secretary to the Committee.

##### The salient features of Remuneration policy

As per Regulation of 19 SEBI (LODR) Regulations 2015, there should be at least three Directors as a members of N R Committee.

The Committee formulates the criteria for determining qualifications and identifies persons who are qualified to become Independent Directors, Director and persons who may be appointed in Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) and Senior Management positions. The Committee also recommends appointment and removal of Director, KMP and Senior Management Personnel.

As per policy, the Company Executive Chairman, Managing Director or Executive Director is appointed for a term not exceeding five years at a time.

An Independent Director shall hold office for a term up to five consecutive years and will be eligible for re-appointment on passing of an ordinary resolution by the Company. No Independent Director shall hold office for more than two consecutive terms. The committee shall carry out evaluation of performance of every Director, KMP and Senior Management Personnel at regular interval (yearly).

Due to reasons for any disqualification mentioned in the Act or under any other applicable Act, rules and regulations there under, the Committee may recommend, to the Board with reasons recorded in writing, removal of a Director, KMP or Senior Management personnel subject to the provisions and compliance of the said Act, rules and regulations.

The remuneration, compensation, commission and increments in existing remuneration etc. of the Whole-time Director, KMP and Senior Management Personnel is determined by the Committee and recommended to the Board for approval.

Minimum Remuneration: If, in any financial year, the Company has no profits or its profits are inadequate, the Company shall pay remuneration to its Whole-time Director in accordance with the provisions of Schedule V of the Act.

The Company shall not waive recovery of excess remuneration paid to whole-time Directors unless permitted by the shareholders by passing special resolution.

The Non- Executive / Independent Director may receive remuneration by way of fees for attending meetings of Board or Committee thereof. Provided that the amount of such fees shall not exceed the slabs and conditions mentioned in the Articles of Association of the Company or such amount as may be prescribed by the Companies Act, 2013.

##### Terms of Reference of the Committee

Laying down criteria, to identify persons who are qualified to become directors & who can be appointed in senior management;

Recommending to the Board, appointment & removal of directors & senior management;

Carrying out evaluation of every director's performance;

Formulating criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes & independence of directors;

Recommending to Board, a policy relating to remuneration of directors, KMP & other employees;

The aggregate value of salary and perquisites paid to whole-time directors for the financial year 2021-22 are as follows:

Name of the Director	Salary (In Lacs)	Commission (In Lacs)	Perquisites (In Lacs)	Total (In Lacs)	Service Contract	
					Tenure*	Notice Period**
Mrs. Ujjwala Apte	47.79	--	6.34	54.13	3 years	3 months
Mr. S. N. Shetty	62.77	--	2.24	65.01	3 years	3 months
Mr. Yash Gupta	39.44	--	7.39	46.82	3 years	3 months

Salary and Perquisites include house rent allowance, reimbursement of medical expenses, entertainment expenses, education, books & periodicals, telephone expenses, motor car expenses, card subscription, leave travel allowance, provident fund and leave encashment etc.

During the year the Company has not granted any fresh stock options to any of the Directo

## The same is subject to approval from the shareholde

\* From their respective dates of appointment.

\*\* There is no separate provision for payment of severance fees.

\*\*\* Hold office till the date of next Annual General Meeting

**Directors Sitting Fees**

The Company has paid sitting fees for attending Board, Audit Committee, Remuneration Committee, Stakeholders Relationship Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, Risk Management Committee and Finance Committee Meetings at ₹50,000, ₹20,000, ₹10,000, ₹10,000, ₹10,000, ₹10,000 and ₹10,000 per meeting respectively to all the Non-Executive Directors.

The details of sitting fees paid during financial year 2021-22 are mentioned below.

Mrs. Sangita Chudiwala	340,000
Mr. Ravi A. Dalmia	310,000
Mr. Satish Mathur	150,000

The criteria for making payments to Non-Executive Directors of the Company are uploaded on the website of the Company.

None of the above mentioned Directors is related to any other Director on the Board in terms of the definition of "relative" given under Companies Act, 2013.

Mrs. Sangita Chudiwala, Mr. Ravi A Dalmia and Mr. Satish Mathur are the Non-Executive Directors Number of shares and convertible instruments held by Non-Executive Directors as on 31st March, 2022:-

Sr.No	Name of Directors	No of Shares
1	Mr. Ravi Dalmia	78,107
2	Mrs. Sangita Chudiwala	Nil
3	Mr. Satish Mathur	Nil

The aforementioned information pertaining to remuneration and terms of appointment of directors be also considered as disclosures covered under Sl. No. IV of sub clause (iv) of clause (B) of section II of Part – II of Schedule V ("required disclosures") of the Companies Act, 2013.

Following is the further information to be provided under the required disclosures:

**IV. Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (CSR)**

The Committee has been constituted to administer CSR activities as per The Companies Act, 2013.

The CSR Committee comprises of One Independent & Non-Executive Director and Two Executive Directors as on 31st March, 2022.

During the Financial Year 2021-2022 the Corporate Social Committee met 4 times on 31st May, 2021, 12th August, 2021, 01st November, 2021 & 11th February, 2022.

Composition of Corporate Social Responsibility Committee and attendance of each Member at the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee meeting held during the year.

Name	Position	Meetings Held	Meetings Attended
Mr. S. N. Shetty	Chairman	4	4
Mrs. Ujjwala Apte	Member	4	4
Mrs. Sangita Chudiwala	Member	4	4

The Company Secretary acted as the Secretary to the Committee.

CSR programmes and projects of the Company are aimed at serving the deserving, socio-economically backward and disadvantaged communities to improve quality of their lives. The Company had also taken initiatives such as girl child education, construction of toilets and sanitation facilities and rural development projects under its CSR programs.

**V. Risk Management Committee**

The Committee has been constituted to assess the risks and its minimisation as per The Companies Act, 2013.

Composition of Risk Management Committee and attendance of each Member at the Risk Management Committee meeting held during the year.

During the Financial Year 2021-2022 the Risk Management Committee met One time on 31st May, 2021.

Name	Position	Meetings Held	Meetings Attended
Mr. S. N. Shetty	Chairman	1	1
Mrs. Ujjwala Apte	Member	1	1
Mrs. Sangita Chudiwala	Member	1	1

The Company Secretary acted as the Secretary to the Committee.

Mr. S. N. Shetty is designated as Chief Risk Officer of the Company.

The Company takes all necessary steps to identify, monitor and mitigate various risks. The Company has developed and implemented a Risk Management Policy to identify elements of risks and to take precautionary and corrective measures. Major risks identified are systematically addressed through mitigating actions on a regular basis. The Board supervises the overall process of risk management in the organization.

**VI. Finance Committee**

The Committee has been constituted to administer Financial activities of the Company. Composition of Finance Committee and attendance of each Member at the Finance Committee meeting held during the year.

Name	Position	Meetings Held	Meetings Attended
Mr. Ravi A Dalmia	Member	--	--
Mr. S. N. Shetty	Member	--	--

There were no Finance Committee meeting held during the year 2021-22

**CEO/CFO Certification**

The Company does not have Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, hence compliance certificate for the year ended 31st March, 2022 have been submitted by the Executive Director & General Manager - Finance which was not in compliance with the provisions of Regulation 17(8) in terms of Schedule II Part B of the Listing Regulations and the same was taken on record by the Board.

**Prevention of Insider Trading**

The Company ensures that the Code of Conduct for prevention of Insider Trading adopted in terms of the SEBI [Prohibition of Insider Trading] Regulations is strictly adhered to.

**Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for Board of Directors, Senior Management and Employees**

The Company has formulated and implemented a Code of Conduct (the 'Code') for the Board of Directors, Senior Management and Employees of the Company Annual affirmation of compliance with the Code has been made by the Board of Directors, Senior Management and employees of the Company. The said Code is posted on the Company's website [https://www.jbfindia.com/ company.htm](https://www.jbfindia.com/company.htm). As the Company does not have Chief Executive Officer, the necessary declaration is given by the Executive Director of the Company regarding compliance of the above mentioned Code by Directors, Senior Management and the employees forms part of the Corporate Governance Report which was not in compliance with para D of Schedule V of the Listing Regulations. The code of conduct was modified from time to time as and when required as per the guidelines.

**Management Discussion and Analysis**

A Management Discussion and Analysis Report containing discussion on the matters specified in Schedule V of the Listing Regulations will form part of the Annual Report.

**Annual General Meetings**

DATE	VENUE	TIME	SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS PASSED
28 <sup>th</sup> September, 2021	two-way Video Conferencing ('VC')	11.30 p.m.	No Special Resolution was passed.
30 <sup>th</sup> December, 2020	two-way Video Conferencing ('VC')	11.30 p.m.	1. Increase in Remuneration of Mr. Bhagirath C. Arya (Not Passed)
20 <sup>th</sup> September, 2019	Registered office of Company	3.30 p.m.	No Special Resolution was passed.

No resolution was passed through postal ballot during the year.

**Related Party Transactions**

The details of all transactions with related parties are placed before the Audit Committee periodically, with justification wherever required.

During the Financial year 2021-22 no material transaction has been entered into by the Company with related parties that may have a potential conflict with interest of the Company except sale of goods to JBF Bahrain W.L.L.

The details of related party transactions have been given in the Notes to the Financial Statements. The Company has formulated a policy on dealing with related party transactions and has been uploaded on the website of the Company at <https://www.jbfindia.com>.

**Non-compliance / Strictures / Penalties imposed**

Due to financial restructuring / negotiation with lenders and/or investors, Company did not receive the audited financial statements of its subsidiaries, hence the Company could not prepare the consolidated financial statements of the Company and accordingly no consolidated financial results have been published from March'2018.

The Company could not file Corporate Governance Report for the quarter ended on 30th September, 2021 as the Company could not fillup the vacancy of CEO & CFO.

**Whistle Blower Policy**

The Company has laid down a Whistle Blower Policy providing a platform to all the Directors/Employees to report about unethical behavior, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the Company's code of conduct or ethics policy.

The mechanism provides for adequate safeguards against victimization of employees to avail of the mechanism and also provide for direct access to the Chairman of the Audit Committee in exceptional cases.

The said Policy is posted on the website ([www.jbfindia.com/Investor.htm](http://www.jbfindia.com/Investor.htm)) of the Company.

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

The Company has in place a Policy for Prevention Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment at work place which is in line with the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder. All employees (permanent, contractual, temporary and trainees) are covered under this Policy. The Company has constituted an Internal Complaint Committee for its Head Office and plants under Section 4 of the captioned Act. No complaint has been filed before the said committee till date.

**Subsidiary Company**

The Minutes of the Board Meetings and financial statements of subsidiary companies were not placed before the Board as the Balance Sheet were not available due to restructuring of debt.

At least one Independent Director on the Board of Directors of listed entity shall be a Director on the Board of Directors of an unlisted material subsidiary, whether incorporated in India or not, in terms of Regulation 24(1) of the Listing Regulations, the same has been complied in respect of subsidiary incorporated in India namely JBF Petrochemicals Limited as on 31st March, 2022.

The Company has formulated a policy for determining 'material' subsidiaries and has been uploaded on the website of the Company at <https://www.jbfindia.com>.

**Reconciliation of Share Capital and Secretarial Audit**

In compliance with the circular received from Stock Exchange mandating all listed companies are required to get Secretarial Audit done at quarterly intervals for purposes of reconciliation of the total admitted capital with both the depositories and the total issued and listed capital. The Company has confirmed that there exist no discrepancies with regard to its admitted capital. A certified report to this effect issued by practising Company Secretary Jagdish Patel (CP. No. 1782) partner of M/s Jagdish Patel & Co, has been submitted at close of each quarter to the Stock Exchanges.

Secretarial Audit as prescribed under Companies Act 2013 for the FY 2021-22 was carried out and the report is forming part of Annual Report.

**Means of Communication**

The quarterly and half yearly unaudited and annual audited financial results were published in English and in local language in Financial Express circulated in Silvassa. Half-yearly results in addition to being published in newspapers were available to the shareholders on their request. Results and Official News of the Company are displayed on the Company's Website: [www.jbfindia.com](http://www.jbfindia.com)

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has through Circular No.17/2011 pronounced a Green Initiative in Corporate Governance that allows Companies to send notices / documents to shareholders electronically. Accordingly the Company has sent notice and annual report by way of electronic mode to the shareholders whose email address was registered with the Company.

The Annual Report is posted individually to all members, whose email address is not registered with the Company and is also available on the Company's website.

The shareholders who have not registered email address with the Company, are requested to register the email address with Company.

The presentations to the institutional investors and to the analysts are made as and when required.

The Management Discussion and Analysis Report is incorporated within the Directors' Report forming a part of the Annual Report.

**General Information for Shareholders  
Annual General Meeting**

<b>Day, Date &amp; Time</b>	Thursday, 29th September, 2022 at 11.30 a.m.
<b>Venue</b>	Registered Office : Survey No. 273, Village Athola, Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu, Silvassa.
<b>Financial Calendar [Tentative]</b>	
Results for the quarter ended June, 2022	End 2nd week of August '22
Results for the quarter ended September, 2022	End 2nd week of November '22
Results for the quarter ended December, 2022	End 2nd week of February '23
Results for the quarter ended March, 2023	End May '23
Annual General Meeting	End September '23

**Book Closure**

The Register of Members will be kept closed from 22nd September, 2022 to 29th September, 2022 [Both days inclusive] for the purposes of Annual General Meeting.

**Dividend on Equity Capital**

Board of Directors has not recommended dividend on Equity Share Capital for the year 2021-2022.

**Unclaimed Dividend**

Unclaimed Dividend of ₹9,84,530/- for the financial year 2013-2014 has been transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund on 2.11.2021.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified provisions relating to unpaid / unclaimed dividend under Sections 124 and 125 of Companies Act, 2013 and Investor Education and Protection Fund (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016. As per these Rules, dividends which are not encashed/ claimed by the shareholders for a period of seven consecutive years shall be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) Authority. The new IEPF Rules mandates the companies to transfer the shares of shareholders whose dividends remain unpaid/ unclaimed for a period of seven consecutive years to the demat account of IEPF Authority.

Hence, the Company urges all the shareholders to encash/ claim their respective dividend during the prescribed period. The details of the unpaid/unclaimed amounts lying with the Company as on 28th September, 2021 (date of last Annual General Meeting) are available on the website of the Company <http://www.jbfindia.com> and on Ministry of Corporate Affairs' website. The shareholders whose dividend/ shares gets transferred to the IEPF Authority can claim their shares from the Authority by following the Refund Procedure as detailed on the website of IEPF Authority <http://iepf.gov.in/IEPFA/refund.html>

In accordance with the aforesaid IEPF Rules, the Company has sent notice to all the shareholders whose dividends are due to be transferred to the IEPF Authority. The company has also sent reminders and published newspaper advertisement about the shares to be transferred to IEPF Authority. The Company is required to transfer all unclaimed shares to the demat account of the IEPF Authority in accordance with the IEPF Rules.

Members are requested to contact the Company for encashing the unclaimed dividends standing to the credit of their account. The detailed dividend history and due dates for transfer to IEPF are available on the website of the Company.

**Listing of Equity Shares**

The shares of the Company are listed on BSE Ltd & National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.

**Listing Fees**

The Annual Listing fees for the year 2021-2022 has been paid to BSE Ltd. and National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.

Total fees for all services on a standalone basis to the Statutory Auditors

**Auditor's Fees**

(₹ in Crore)

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022</b>
Audit Fees	0.34
Tax Audit Fees	0.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.40</b>

**Registrar & Transfer Agents**

**Link Intime India Pvt. Ltd.,**

C 101, 247 Park, L B S Marg, Vikhroli (W), Mumbai – 400 083.

Tel. No. +91 022 49186270. E-mail id: mt.helpdesk@linkintime.co.in

**Share Transfer System**

The Registrars and Transfer Agents process, inter-alia, the share transfer requests received in physical and electronic mode and confirm dematerialisation requests and extinguishment of shares and other share registry work.

The transfers are normally processed within 15 days from the date of receipt if the documents are complete in all respects.

**Dematerialisation of Shares: As on 31st March, 2022.**

Mode of Holding	No of shares held	Percentage to Total Capital
N S D L	42099219	51.42
C D S L	39223990	47.91
Total Demat Holding	81323209	99.33
Physical Holding	548640	0.67
Total Shareholding	81871849	100.00

**Distribution of Shareholding : As on 31st March, 2022.**

Shareholding of Shares	No of Share holders	Number of Shares held	Percentage to Total Capital
1 - 500	28631	3887027	4.75
501 - 1000	3207	2708340	3.31
1001 - 2000	1970	3120732	3.81
2001 - 3000	765	1981905	2.42
3001 - 4000	389	1409338	1.72
4001 - 5000	402	1936532	2.37
5001 - 10000	633	4843698	5.92
10001 and above	681	61984277	75.70
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36678</b>	<b>81871849</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Shareholding Pattern under Regulation 31 of Listing Regulations as on 31st March, 2022

Group	No. of Share holders	No. of Shares held	% held
Indian Promoters	4	18756614	22.91
Directors / Relatives	3	80607	0.10
Body Corporates	218	3905628	4.80
Financial Institutions, Insurance Cos., & Banks	4	2023746	2.44
Trusts & Mutual Fund	6	8012	0.00
IEPF	1	177184	0.23
FCs, FPIs, NRIs & NRNs	325	18442771	22.53
Indian Public	36105	38477287	46.99
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36666</b>	<b>81871849</b>	<b>100.00</b>

DEMAT ISIN Number in NSDL & CDSL INE 187A01017

Share Code on BSE 514034

Share Code on NSE JBFIND

Trading in Equity Shares of the Company is permitted only in Dematerialised Form.

Index of Share Prices [ High & Low ] of the Company during the Year on the BSE & NSE

Month	BSE		NSE	
	High	Low	High	Low
April 2021	22.83	13.70	22.60	13.55
May 2021	25.75	14.55	25.80	14.70
June 2021	41.40	22.75	41.50	22.90
July 2021	50.20	30.55	50.30	30.35
August 2021	37.00	21.15	37.00	20.90
September 2021	28.30	20.60	28.50	20.25
October 2021	26.65	20.00	26.60	20.20
November 2021	24.60	16.20	24.75	16.15
December 2021	24.05	15.90	24.30	15.80
January 2022	23.00	18.15	22.95	18.15
February 2022	19.90	15.35	20.15	15.35
March 2022	17.50	12.80	17.45	12.80

Source : website of BSE & NSE

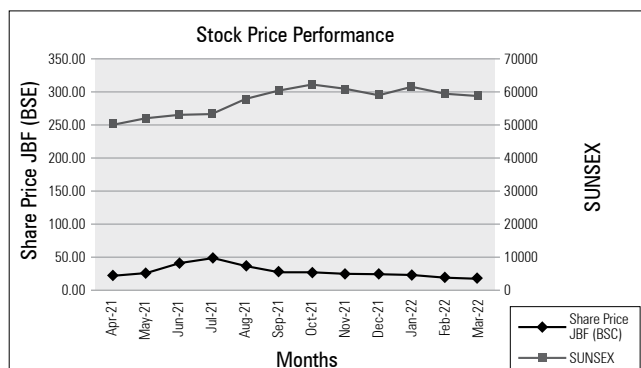
**Stock performance:**

The average daily turnover of the equity shares of the company during the financial year 2021-2022 is as follows:

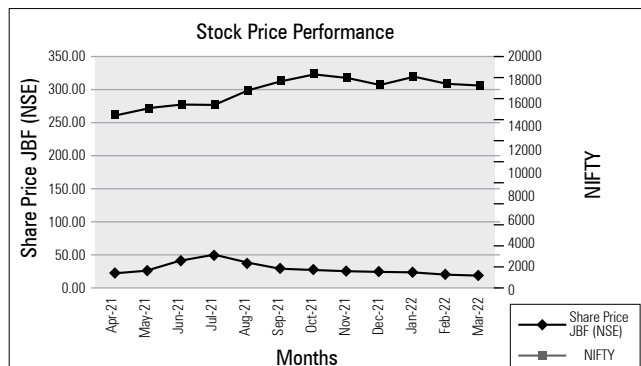
BSE : 3,76,648

NSE : 1,34,427

**JBF Share Price at BSE**



**JBF Share Price at NSE**



Outstanding Adrs/ Gdrs/ Warrants or any Convertible Instruments, Conversion Date and likely impact on Equity: Not applicable.

Details of utilization of funds raised through preferential allotment or qualified institutions placement as specified under Regulation 32 (7A).

During the year the Company has not raised funds through preferential allotment or qualified institutions placement as specified under Regulation 32 (7A).

Commodity Price Risk or Foreign Exchange Risk and Hedging Activities:



The Board of Directors of the Company had formulated Risk Management Plan. The Company has laid down procedures to inform Board members about the risk assessment and minimization procedures, which is subject to review by the Management and is required to be placed before the Board on an annual basis. In line with the requirements of the Regulation 17(9) of the Listing Regulations, the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors reviewed the Management perception of the risks faced by the Company and measures taken to minimize the same. The details of Hedged and Unhedged Foreign Currency exposure as on 31st March, 2022 are disclosed in Financial Statements.

Plant Location	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Survey No. 273, Village Athola, Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli &amp; Daman and Diu Silvassa.</li> <li>156/2, Village Saily, Saily-Rakholi Road, Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli &amp; Daman and Diu Silvassa.</li> <li>Plot No. 11 and 215 to 231, Sarigam GIDC Indl.Area, Tal : Umbergaon, Sarigam, Vapi, Gujarat</li> </ul>

#### CREDIT RATING OBTAINED BY THE COMPANY FOR ALL ITS OUTSTANDING INSTRUMENTS

The Company has not received credit rating for all its outstanding borrowings during the year ended 31st March, 2022 as the Banks have classified all the credit facilities given to the Company as Non-Performing Asset (NPA) in their books of account.

#### Compliance with mandatory requirements

The Company has complied with all the mandatory requirements specified in Regulations 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) of sub-regulation (2) of regulation 46 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 except as disclosed above.

#### DISCRETIONARY REQUIREMENTS - PART E OF SCHEDULE II

##### 1. The Board

The Company has an Executive Chairman upto 30th September, 2020 whose office is maintained by the Company at its expenses. The travelling and other expenses of the Chairman for office purposes are paid / reimbursed by the Company.

##### 2. Shareholders' Rights

The quarterly and half yearly financial performance results are published in the newspapers and are also posted on the website (www.jbfindia.com) of the Company and hence, it is not being sent to the shareholders separately.

##### 3. Audit qualifications

The Company's Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022 contains audit qualifications, for explanation/ comments on audit qualifications refer to directors' report.

##### 4. Separate posts of Chairman and CEO

The Company does not have Managing Director & CEO as on 31st March, 2022.

##### 5. Reporting of Internal Auditor

The Internal Auditor presents his report to the Audit Committee on quarterly basis.

#### Compliance Certificate

A Certificate from the Auditors of the Company regarding compliance of condition of corporate governance for the year ended on 31st March, 2022, as stipulated in Schedule V (E) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 is annexed with the Directors' report.

#### Declaration on Compliance with the Company's code of conduct

I hereby confirm that, all the Directors and the Senior Management personnel of the Company have affirmed compliance with the Code of Conduct of the Company, for the financial year ended 31st March, 2022.

Place : Mumbai  
Date : 19<sup>th</sup> May, 2022

S. N. Shetty  
Director

#### Confirmation on Independent Directors

I confirm that in the opinion of the Board, all Independent Directors fulfill the conditions specified in these regulations and are independent of the management.

Place : Mumbai  
Date : 19<sup>th</sup> May, 2022

S. N. Shetty  
Director

#### CERTIFICATE

(Pursuant to clause 10 of Part C of Schedule V of LODR)

In pursuance to sub-clause (i) of clause 10 of Part C of Schedule V of The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015; (LODR) in respect of JBF Industries Limited (CIN: L99999DN1982PLC000128) I hereby certify that:

On the basis of the information disseminated by SEBI & Ministry of Corporate Affairs and declaration received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors as on 31st March, 2022, none of the directors on the board of the company has been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as director of companies by the SEBI / Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such statutory authority.

**For Mehta & Mehta,**  
Unique Code No.: P1996MH007500  
Company Secretaries,

**Partner**  
**CS Monali Bhandari**  
UDIN: A027091D000810181

Place : Mumbai  
Date : 18th August, 2022

## Auditors Certificate of Corporate Governance

To  
The Members,  
JBF Industries Limited

- The Corporate Governance Report prepared by JBF Industries Limited ("the Company"), contains details as stipulated in Regulations 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) of regulation 46(2) and para C and D of Schedule V of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended ("the Listing Regulations") with respect to Corporate Governance for the year ended 31st March, 2022. This certificate is required by the Company for annual submission to the Stock exchange and to be sent to the shareholders of the Company.

### MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

- The preparation of the Corporate Governance Report is the responsibility of the Management of the Company including the preparation and maintenance of all relevant supporting records and documents. This responsibility also includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Corporate Governance Report.
- The Management along with the Board of Directors are also responsible for ensuring that the Company complies with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in the Listing Regulations, issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India.

### AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

- Our responsibility is to provide a reasonable assurance that the Company has complied with the specific requirements of the Listing Regulations referred to in paragraph 1 above.
- We conducted our examination of the Corporate Governance Report in accordance with the Guidance Note on Reports or Certificates for Special Purposes and the Guidance Note on Certification of Corporate Governance, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). The Guidance Note on Reports or Certificates for Special Purposes requires that we comply with the ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics issued by ICAI.
- We have complied with the relevant applicable requirements of the Standard on Quality Control (SQC) 1, Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements.
- The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks associated in compliance of the Corporate Governance Report with the applicable criteria. The procedure includes, but not limited to, verification of secretarial records and financial information of the Company and obtained necessary representations and declarations from directors including independent directors of the Company.
- The procedures also include examining evidence supporting the particulars in the Corporate Governance Report on a test basis. Further, our scope of work under this report did not involve us performing audit tests for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the fairness or accuracy of any of the financial information or the financial statements of the Company taken as a whole.

### Basis for Qualified Opinion:

- As mentioned under the head "CEO/CFO Certification" in the Corporate Governance Report, the Company does not have Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, hence compliance certificate for the year ended 31st March, 2022 have been submitted by the Executive Director in the which was not in compliance with the provisions of Regulation 17(8) in terms of Schedule II Part B of the Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirement, 2015.
- As mentioned under the head "Subsidiary Company" in the Corporate Governance Report, the minutes of the meetings of the board of directors and financial statements of subsidiaries have not been placed at the meeting of the board of directors of the Company as required under Regulation 24(2) and 24(3) of the Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirement, 2015.
- As mentioned under the head "Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for Board of Directors, Senior Management and Employees" in the Corporate Governance Report, the Company does not have Chief Executive Officer, hence the necessary declaration given by the Executive Director of the Company regarding compliance of the code of conduct by Directors, Senior Management and the employees not in compliance with para D of Schedule V of the Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirement, 2015.

### QUALIFIED OPINION

- Based on the procedures performed by us as referred in paragraph 7 and 8 above and according to the information and explanations given to us, except the matters described in the paragraph above 'Basis for Qualified Opinion', we are of the opinion that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in the Listing Regulations, as applicable for the year ended 31st March, 2022, referred to in paragraph 1 above.

### OTHER MATTERS AND RESTRICTION ON USE

- As mentioned under the head, "Finance Committee", no meeting of the Finance Committee has been conducted during the year.
- This Certificate 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.
- This Certificate is addressed to and provided to the members of the Company solely for the purpose of enabling it to comply with its obligations under the Listing Regulations and should not be used by any other person or for any other purpose. Accordingly, we do not accept or assume any liability or any duty of care or for any other purpose or to any other party to whom it is shown or into whose hands it may come without our prior consent in writing. We have no responsibility to update this Certificate for events and circumstances occurring after the date of this Certificate.

**For S.C. Ajmera & Co.**

Chartered Accountants  
Firm Reg. No. 002908C

**Arun Sarupria – Partner**  
Membership No. 078398  
UDIN- 22078398AJFXUD4135

Place: Udaipur  
Date : 19.05.2022

## BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2022

[Pursuant to Regulation 34(2)(f) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, as amended]

JBF Industries Limited (JBFIL) is having a core business in Polyester Yarn with backward and forward integration with a legacy of over Three decades. Among the Indian corporates, JBFIL believes in inclusive growth with adopted philosophy of growth touching broad aspects of environment and life. JBFIL is having its own strength in polyester business to create value for the nation and quality life and environment across the socio-economic band.

The Business Responsibility disclosures in this Report illustrate our efforts towards creating value for all stakeholders in a responsible manner. This Report is aligned with National Voluntary Guidelines on Social, Environmental and Economic Responsibilities of Business (NVG-SEE) released by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, and is in accordance with Regulation 34(2)(f) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. This Report provides an overview of the activities carried out by JBFIL under each of the nine principles as outlined in NVG. As a good governance practice, this report is included in the Annual Report.

### SECTION A: GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPANY

- Corporate Identity Number (CIN) : L99999DN1982PLC000128
- Name of the Company: JBF Industries Limited
- Registered Address: Survey No. 273, Village Athola, Silvassa – 396 230 Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu, Silvassa.
- Website: www.jbfindia.com
- E-mail id: sec.shares@jbfmail.com
- Financial Year reported: April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022
- Sector(s) that the Company is engaged in (industrial activity code wise):

NIC Code	Description
201	Manufacture of Plastic in primary forms
203	Manufacture of Man made fibers

- List three key product/services that the Company manufactures/ provides (as in balance sheet):

(a) Polyester Chips (b) Polyester Yarn (c) Polyester Processed Yarn

- Total number of locations where business activity is undertaken by the Company

(a) Number of International Locations (Provide details of major 5)

On standalone basis, the Company does not have any manufacturing unit outside India.

(b) Number of National Locations:

JBFIL has business activity carried out in Five domestic locations. The manufacturing plants are situated at Athola and Saily (at Silvassa, Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu, Silvassa.) and GIDC Sarigam (Gujarat). The Company has its Corporate Office at Mumbai (Maharashtra) and Marketing Office at Surat (Gujarat).

- Markets served by the Company – Local/State/National/International  
JBFIL is serving 67.65 % of its sale in Local/State/National market and remaining 32.35% of its sale is in international market covering 34 Countries Worldwide as on 31st March, 2022.

### SECTION B: FINANCIAL DETAILS OF THE COMPANY

- Paid up capital (INR) : ₹ 81.87 Crores
- Total turnover (INR) : ₹ 3,272.23 Crores
- Total loss after taxes & exceptional items (INR) : ₹ (1,170.47) Crores
- During the year the Company has spent an amount of ₹134.47 Lakhs (out of earlier brought forward amount of earlier CSR budget) on CSR activities.
- List of activities in which expenditure in 4 above has been incurred:-  
The company incurred major expenditure in Rural Development, Healthcare, Education.

### SECTION C : OTHER DETAILS

- Does the Company have any Subsidiary Company / Companies?  
Yes, the Company has one direct subsidiary, viz JBF Global Pte Ltd which has Five (5) subsidiaries (including step-down subsidiaries) as follows:
  - JBF Petrochemicals Limited
  - JBF RAK LLC
  - JBF Bahrain W.L.L.
  - JBF Global Europe BVBA
  - JBF Trade Invest Pte Ltd

#### Note:

- IDBI Trusteeship Services Limited, the Security Trustee to the lenders of JBF Petrochemicals Ltd. ("JPL"), a step down subsidiary, has exercised the rights of a 'Pledge' on behalf of the lenders and invoked the pledge over the pledged 51% equity shares of JPL held by JBF Global Pte Ltd and transferred the same to IDBI Trusteeship Services Ltd. However, lenders have not adjusted any amount against the JPL's borrowings so far.
- One of the lenders of JPL who had filed a Company petition before National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Ahmedabad under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 has been admitted vide order dated 28th January, 2022. Consequent to the admission, the Resolution Professional (RP) has been appointed and the Board of JPL has been suspended. The RP has stepped into the shoes of the Management of JPL. In light of above, management has carried out impairment testing and decided to make full provision against total exposure of ₹ 1,057.22 Crore, during the current financial year.
- 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)  
Yes. The Company encourages its subsidiary companies to participate in the BR Initiatives of the parent company to the extent practicable.
- 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? [Less than 30%, 30-60%, More than 60%]  
No. Other entity/entities (e.g., suppliers, distributors, etc.) that the Company does business with, do not participate in the BR initiatives of the Company.

### SECTION D: BR INFORMATION

- Details of Director/Directors responsible for BR

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

DIN Number	07962778	00403378
Name	Mr. S. N. Shetty	Mrs. Ujjwala Apte
Designation	Director – Legal & HR	Director – Company Secretary

(b) Details of the BR head:

No.	Particulars	Details	
1	DIN Number (if applicable)	DIN : 07962778	DIN : 00403378
2	Name	Mr. S. N. Shetty	Mrs. Ujjwala Apte
3	Designation	Director – Legal & HR	Director – Company Secretary
4	Telephone Number	022-2288 5959	022-2288 5959
5	e-mail id	sec.shares@jbfmail.com	sec.shares@jbfmail.com

#### 2. Principle-wise (as per NVGs) BR Policy/policies

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 are as follows:

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 wellbeing 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: Business 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

**(a) Details of compliance (Reply in Y/N)**

Sr. No.	Questions	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
1	Do you have a policy/ policies for...	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
2	Has the policy been formulated in consultation with the relevant stakeholders?	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
3	Does the policy conform to any national/ international standards? If yes, specify? (50 words)	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
		The policies conform to the spirit of international standards like ISO 9000, ISO 14000, OHSAS 18000, to name a few. These policies reflects JBF group's commitment to improve the quality of life of the communities it serves and practice of returning to the society what it earns. The Company believes that these policies are adequately addressing the respective principles under NVG, as far as practicable and the policies are open for amendments as and when felt necessary.								
4	Has the policy being approved by the Board? If yes, has it been signed by MD/ owner/ CEO/ appropriate Board Director?	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
5	Does the Company have a specified committee of the Board/Director/ Official to oversee the implementation of the policy?	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
6	Indicate the link for the policy to be viewed online?	These policies are for internal circulation to JBF Employees.								
7	Has the policy been formally communicated to all relevant internal and external stakeholders?	The policies have been communicated to key internal stakeholde The communication is an on-going process to cover all the internal and external stakeholders based on their relevance.								
8	Does the Company have in-house structure to implement the policy/ policies.	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
9	Does the Company have a grievance redressal mechanism related to the policy/ policies to address stakeholders' grievances related to the policy/policies?	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
		The whistle blower and vigil mechanism provides a platform to the employees to report any concerns or grievances pertaining to any potential or actual violation of declared policies and principles of the Company. Investor Grievance Mechanism is in place to respond to investor grievances. Ongoing communication with the customers, suppliers, vendors, dealers captures and resolves their concerns and grievances on product and service quality and other issues of interest to them.								
10	Has the Company carried out independent audit/ evaluation of the working of this policy by an internal or external agency?	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
		The implementation of the policies are reviewed internally and externally. Internally, the Company has CSR Committee and Risk Management Committee to evaluate working and implementation and externally, the Internal Auditors assesses the Quality, Safety & Health and Environmental policies and HR/Personnel practices as part of certification process.								

If answer to the question at serial number 1 against any principle, is 'No', please explain why: (Tick up to 2 options)

Sr. 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) *Need for a written policy was not felt. Suitable decision for a written policy will be taken at appropriate time. **Not Applicable. The Company is not engaged in influencing public and regulatory policy.			*✓				**✓		

**SECTION E: PRINCIPLE-WISE PERFORMANCE**

**3. Governance related to BR**

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

(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 is publishing Business Responsibility Report (BRR) as a part of Annual Report, as a good governance practice. BRR is published on annual basis. It is also available on the Company's website <http://www.jbfindia.com>

**Principle 1: Business should conduct and govern themselves with Ethics, Transparency and Accountability.**

1. Does the policy relating to ethics, bribery and corruption cover only the company? Yes/ No. Does it extend to the Group/ Joint Ventures/ Suppliers/ Contractors/ NGOs/ Others?

Anti-Corruption Compliance Policy of the Company is applicable to all directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives and other associated persons of the Company. The Company encourages its Suppliers, Contractors, Vendors and other associates to govern themselves with ethics, transparency and accountability.

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.

No stakeholder complaints were received during the year on the conduct of business involving ethics, transparency and accountability.

**Principle 2: Businesses should provide goods and services that are safe and contribute to sustainability throughout their life cycle.**

1. List up to 3 of your products or services whose design has incorporated social or environmental concerns, risks and/or opportunities. JBFIL is a leading manufacturer of Polyester Chips, POY, FDY & Processed Polyester Yarns in India and has played a significant role over the years in contributing to the economic growth of the communities surrounding its operations and in general the nation also. The Company is fully aware of its responsibility as a growth promoter and is continuously engaged with all the stakeholders for the growth of all concerned. The Company is also aware of the environmental impacts caused during production and lifecycle of its products and continually strives to innovate to reduce and minimize the adverse impacts. The company has adopted technology for minimizing the waste generation to reduce the adverse impact on social and environmental components.

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

(a) Reduction during sourcing/production/ distribution achieved since the previous year throughout the value chain?

JBFIL is conscious of its resources requirements and continuous effort is being made to reduce the resources inputs like water electricity/fuel and raw material in all the three manufacturing locations. To reduce water Consumption the company is recycling part of its treated waste water for manufacturing purpose.

JBFIL works continuously with its suppliers and vendors to reduce the environmental impacts in the sourcing stage. Use of returnable and recyclable packing solutions for most of the components has been a key initiative to manage cost and quality, reduce material use and avoid waste generation.

(b) Reduction during usage by consumers (energy, water) has been achieved since the previous year?

The company is manufacturing industrial products hence it is not feasible to measure the usage of water and energy by consume The company is having a technical team to support the customer to improve the Efficiency and run ability as and when required.

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

(a) If yes, what percentage of your inputs was sourced sustainably? Also, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.

All the manufacturing activity are in compliance with ISO 14001 (Environment

Management Systems). All the manufacturing is continuous to reduce Raw Material Wastage and improve product yield. The Company continually works with its vendors and suppliers to reduce the environmental impacts of sourcing. Significant measures have been taken to reduce the packaging impacts in the supply chain by using recycled/returnable packaging solutions for various components sourced. Transportation and logistics optimization is an ongoing activity to reduce the related environmental impacts..

4. Has the company taken any steps to procure goods and services from local & small producers, including communities surrounding their place of work?

(a) If yes, what steps have been taken to improve their capacity and capability of local and small vendors?

The Company is procuring most of its packing and consumable related resource requirement from the local and small produce Many of the services are also outsourced to local small scale enterprises at all the three

locations. The company has initiated and engaged local villagers and small businesses around its plant in productive employment through vehicle hiring, material handling, house-keeping etc. since the inception. Today such villagers are owner of more than one vehicle and also the some of the small enterprises now becomes the entrepreneur. Thus company has promoted entrepreneurship for the local and small producer including communities.

5. Does the company have a mechanism to recycle products and waste? If yes, what is the percentage of recycling of products and waste (separately as <5%, 5-10%, >10%). Also, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.

It is ongoing process to have a mechanism to reduce, to recycle and to reuse the available resources. JBFIL is adopting the process technology and operational control measures which leads to minimize the generation of process waste. In spite of control, the nature of operation is generating some amount of waste which is unavoidable. Such process waste and waste oil is recycled through authorized re-processo

The company is generating water during the process of polymerization as waste water which has been treated and recycled for makeup of cooling tower as well as green belt development. The company is having primary, secondary and tertiary treatment facilities at all the three locations and ensuring that quality of the effluent meets or is better than the prescribe standard .The company is reducing 25% of its fresh water requirement by recycling.

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

1. Please indicate total number of employees: 2428
2. Please indicate total number of employees hired on temporary / contractual / casual basis: 1813 (out of it 60 Female labours)
3. Please indicate the Number of permanent women employees: 15
4. Please indicate the Number of permanent employees with disabilities : 01 Nos
5. Do you have an employee association that is recognized by the Management?  
No
6. What percentage of permanent employees is members of this recognized employee association? Not Applicable
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.

Sr. No.	Category	No. of complaints filed during the financial year	No. of complaints pending as on end of the financial year
1	Child labour/ forced labour/ involuntary labour	Nil	Nil
2	Sexual harassment	Nil	Nil
3	Discriminatory employment	Nil	Nil

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

- (a) Permanent Employees - 56.16 %
- (b) Permanent Women Employees - 100 % (the women employees are employed at Corporate Office of the Company)

(c) Casual/Temporary/Contractual Employees – 41.94%

(d) Employees with Disabilities – 100 %

**Principle 4: Businesses should respect the interests of and be responsive towards all stakeholders, especially those who are disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized.**

1. Has the Company mapped its internal and external stakeholders? Yes/No  
Yes, the Company has mapped its internal as well as external stakeholder
2. Out of the above, has the Company identified the disadvantaged, vulnerable & marginalized stakeholder  
Yes, through JBFIL Stakeholder engagement the disadvantaged, vulnerable & marginalized stakeholders are identified.
3. Are there any special initiatives taken by the Company to engage with the disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized stakeholder? If so, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.

Our CSR programmes and projects are aimed at serving the deserving, socio-economically backward and disadvantaged communities aimed at improving the quality of their lives. JBFIL goes beyond its business activities to create societal impact through its CSR activities and is working towards disadvantaged, marginalized and vulnerable communities. The company is pursuing and promoting educations in institutions located at backward/tribal dominant populations/area. The company has also taken initiatives to empower some of the differentially enabled members of community. The Company has taken several initiatives designed to benefit disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized stakeholders such as elderly persons, differently abled persons, mentally challenged children. Further, the Company had also taken initiatives such as girl child education, construction of toilets, Art & Culture and sanitation facilities and rural development projects under its CSR programs.

**Principle 5: Businesses should respect and promote 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?  
Although the Company does not have a policy on human rights, the Company respects the human rights of all relevant stakeholders and groups within and beyond the workplace, including that of communities, consumers and vulnerable and marginalized groups. The Company encourages its subsidiaries and its Suppliers, Contractors, Vendors and other associates for the same, to the extent practicable.
2. How many stakeholder complaints have been received in the past financial year and what percent was satisfactorily resolved by the management?

During the financial year 2021-22, the Company did not receive complaints from any stakeholders other than its shareholders, all of which were resolved by the management. The Company has a grievance redressal mechanism to respond to any complaints/ grievances from the investors and other stakeholders in a timely and appropriate manner.

**Principle 6: Businesses should respect, protect and make efforts to restore the environment.**

1. Does the policy related to Principle 6 cover only the Company or extends to the Group/ Joint Ventures/ Suppliers/ Contractors/ NGOs/ other  
The Company's Policy on Safety, Health and Environment extends to its subsidiaries to the extent practicable. The Company encourages its Suppliers, Contractors, Vendors and other associates to respect, protect and make efforts to restore the environment.
2. Does the Company have strategies / initiatives to address global environmental issues such as climate change, global warming etc? Y/N.  
If yes, please give hyper-link for webpage etc.  
No.
3. Does the Company identify and assess potential environmental risks? Y/N

Yes. JBFIL has an Environmental Policy which guides the Company's efforts to manage its environmental impacts and continually improve its environmental performance. All manufacturing plants in India are certified to ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems (EMS) standard. As part of EMS implementation potential environmental risks are identified and appropriate mitigation strategies are planned. For any

new and upcoming project potential environment risk are identified while preparing environment assessment and also mitigated through incorporation of environment management plan. There is regular provision of environmental audit which help further in identification of risk and corrective actions are taken to mitigate the same. The company is having environment management system and integrated quality and safety management system.

4. Does the Company have any project related to Clean Development Mechanism? If so, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so. Also, if Yes, whether any environmental compliance report is filed?  
No.
5. Has the Company undertaken any other initiatives on – clean technology, energy efficiency, renewable energy, etc. Y/N. If yes, please give hyperlink for web page etc.  
No.
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 Company is in compliance within the prescribed permissible limits as per CPCB/SPCB for air emissions, effluent quality and discharge, solid and hazardous waste generation and disposal.
7. Number of show cause/ legal notices received from CPCB/SPCB which are pending (i.e. not resolved to satisfaction) as on end of Financial Year.  
Nil

**Principle 7: Businesses, when engaged in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a responsible manner.**

1. Is your Company a member of any trade and chambers of association? If yes, name only those major ones that your business deals with.  
The Company is a Member of :  
(a) Bharat Merchant Chamber  
(b) PTA Users Association  
(c) Green Gene Enviro Protection and Infra  
(d) Sarigam Industries Association  
(e) The Synthetic & Rayon Textile  
(f) Silvassa Industrial Association
2. Have you advocated / lobbied through 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 Policies, Energy security, Water, Food Security, Sustainable Business Principles, Others)  
No. The Company is not engaged in influencing public and regulatory policies.

**Principle 8: Businesses should support inclusive growth and equitable development.**

1. Does the company have specified programmes/initiatives/projects in pursuit of the policy related to Principle 8? If yes details thereof.  
Yes, the Company has formulated a well-defined CSR policy, which focuses on Education, Health care, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and conserving environment. JBFIL undertakes CSR activities like toilet construction, promoting education, rural development, conserving environment, Art & Culture etc. JBFIL believes in creating opportunities of the people around there operation enable a sustainable future and ensure inclusive growth.
2. Are the programmes/projects undertaken through in-house team/own foundation/ external NGO/government structures/any other organization?  
CSR Programmes and Projects are deployed by company directly through its in house team.
3. Have you done any impact assessment of your initiative?  
Yes. The impact assessment for CSR Initiatives is been carried out through external agencies to evaluate the impact made on the lives of beneficiary and also to facilitate the decision making process.
4. What is your company's direct contribution to community development projects  
- Amount in INR and the details of the projects undertaken.

During the year under review, the Company has spent an amount of ₹ 134.47 Lakhs (out of earlier brought forward amount of earlier CSR budget) on CSR activities mainly on education, health care, toilets

construction, vocational training like skill enhancement activity, Art & Culture, computer education etc. for rural woman, senior citizen and school children. The Company has already made a commitment of ₹ 1.35 Crore including unutilised amount for the earlier year

5. Have you taken steps to ensure that this community development initiative is successfully adopted by the community? Please explain in 50 words, or so.

Yes, the Company has taken steps to ensure that the community initiatives benefit the community. Projects such as toilets construction and supporting Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, vocational training like skill enhancement activity, computer education etc. for rural woman, senior citizen and school children evolve out of the felt needs of the communities. The Communities actively work together with the Company and derives valuable benefits.

**Principle 9: Businesses should engage with and provide value to their customers and consumers in a responsible manner.**

1. What percentage of customer complaints/consumer cases are pending as on the end of financial year.

The Company has a separate technical team to attend customer complaint. The company has received 30 nos of customer complaints during the F.Y. 2021-22, out of which 30 Nos. of complaints were successfully resolved at the end of F.Y. 2021-22. Subsequently, most of these complaints have been resolved.

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)

JBFIL adheres to all the statutory Product labeling requirement and display the product information.

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 on end of financial year. If so, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.

There have been no cases relating to unfair trade practices, irresponsible advertising and/or anti-competitive behavior against JBFIL in the last five years

4. Did your company carry out any consumer survey/ consumer satisfaction trends?

JBFIL organized the customer meet along with the managers/plant personnel of the customer and create the open form discussions for the further improvisation in products and services. Technical team of JBFIL regularly visiting and interacting with the plant personnel of the customers for direct feedback on customer requirement and satisfaction.

**FORM NO. MGT-9**  
**EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN**

as on the financial year ended on 31st March, 2022.

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

**I. REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS :**

i) CIN :-	:	L99999DN1982PLC000128
ii) Registration Date	:	12th July, 1982
iii) Name of the Company	:	JBF Industries Limited
iv) Category/Sub-Category of the Company	:	Company limited by Shares / Non-govt company
v) Address of the Registered office and contact details	:	Survey No. 273, Village Athola, Silvassa-396 23. (India).
		Tel. : +91-0260-2642745/46
		Fax : +91-0260-2642297
vi) Whether listed Company	:	E-mail : sec.shares@jbfmail.com
vii) Name, Address and Contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent, if any	:	Link Intime India Pvt. Ltd., C 101, 247 Park, L. B. S. Marg, Vikhroli (W), Mumbai – 400 083 Tel. No. +91 022 49186270. E-mail id: rnt.helpdesk@linkintime.co.in

**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 :-

SI. No.	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the product/service	% to total turnover of the Company
1	Polyester Chips	302.90	46.20%
2	Partially Oriented Yarn / Fully Drawn Yarn / Polyester Texturised Yarn / Flat Yarn	247.10	53.80%

**III. Particulars of holding, subsidiary and associate companies –**

SI. No.	Name and Address of the Company	CIN /GLN	Holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate	% of shares held	Application Section
1	JBF Global Pte Ltd 112 Robinson Road #05-01 Singapore 068906. With its Subsidiaries JBF Trade Invest Pte Ltd JBF Petrochemicals Ltd JBF RAK LLC JBF Global Europe BVBA JBF Bahrain S.PC	201435082W	Subsidiary	85.50%	2(87)ii

**IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of Total Equity)****i) Category-wise Share Holding**

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	
<b>A. Promoter</b>									
<b>(1) Indian</b>									
a) Individual/HUF	20570506	0	20570506	25.13	18741614	0	18741614	22.89	-1828892
b) Central Govt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) State Govt (s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d) Bodies Corp.	3744357	0	3744357	4.57	15000	0	15000	0.02	-3729357
e) Banks / FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f) Any Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total (A) (1):-</b>	<b>24314863</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24314863</b>	<b>29.70</b>	<b>18756614</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18756614</b>	<b>22.91</b>	<b>6.78</b>
<b>(2) Foreign</b>									
a) NRIs - Individuals	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
b) Other - Individuals	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
c) Bodies Corp.	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
d) Banks / FI	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
e) Any Other	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
<b>Sub-Total (A) (2) :-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Total Shareholding of Promoter(A)= (A)(1)+(A)(2)</b>	<b>24314863</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24314863</b>	<b>29.70</b>	<b>18756614</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18756614</b>	<b>22.91</b>	<b>6.78</b>

<b>B. Public Shareholding</b>									
<b>1. Institutions</b>									
a) Mutual Funds	7900	0	7900	0.01	7900	0	7900	0.01	0
b) Banks / FI	312	0	312	0.00	312	0	312	0.00	0
c) IEPF	177184	0	177184	0.22	177184	0	177184	0.22	0
d) State Govt(s)	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
e) Venture Capital Funds	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
f) Insurance	2120487	0	2120487	2.59	2023434	0	2023434	2.47	0
g) Fills/FPOs	4930707	0	4930707	6.02	231325	0	231325	0.28	0
h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
i) Others (specify)	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
<b>Sub-Total (B)(1) :-</b>	<b>7236590</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7236590</b>	<b>8.84</b>	<b>2440155</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2440155</b>	<b>2.98</b>	
<b>2. Non-Institutions</b>									
a) Bodies Corp.									
i) Indian	4271029	3250	4277529	5.22	4104982	3250	4108232	5.01	0
ii) Overseas									
b) Individuals									
i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto 2 lakh	13191992	541906	13733898	16.77	21165299	535732	21701031	26.51	0
ii) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of 2 lakh	11342495	0	11342495	13.85	13427304	100	13427404	16.40	0
c) Qualified Foreign Inst.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d) Any Other									
i) N R I (Repat)	659813	1346	661159	0.81	1069513	1346	1070859	1.31	0
ii) N R N (Non Repat)	654052	0	654052	0.80	766217	0	766217	0.94	0
iii) Foreign Company	16549363	0	16549363	20.21	16374370	0	16374370	20.00	0
iv) Clearing Members	1007765	0	1007765	1.23	719418	0	719418	0.88	0
v) Hindu Undivided Fly	2011478	100	2011578	2.46	2426680	0	2426680	2.96	0
vi) Directors / Relatives	80607	0	80607	0.10	80607	0	80607	0.10	0
vii) Office Bearers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
viii) NBFC's (RBI)	150	0	150	0	150	0	150	0	0
ix) Trusts	5050	0	5050	0.01	112	0	112	0	0
<b>Sub-Total (B)(2) :-</b>	<b>49773794</b>	<b>546602</b>	<b>50320396</b>	<b>61.46</b>	<b>60134652</b>	<b>240428</b>	<b>60675080</b>	<b>74.11</b>	
<b>Total Public Shareholding (B) = (B)(1) + (B)(2)</b>	<b>53449863</b>	<b>550233</b>	<b>56856986</b>	<b>69.45</b>	<b>62574807</b>	<b>240428</b>	<b>63115235</b>	<b>77.09</b>	
<b>Total (A) + (B)</b>	<b>80876414</b>	<b>995435</b>	<b>81871849</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>81331421</b>	<b>240428</b>	<b>81871849</b>	<b>100.00</b>	
<b>C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs &amp; ADRs</b>									
1. Promoters	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	
2. Public	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	
<b>Sub-Total ( C )</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
<b>Grand Total (A+B+C)</b>	<b>81325247</b>	<b>546602</b>	<b>81871849</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>81331421</b>	<b>240428</b>	<b>81871849</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

**(ii) Shareholding of Promoters**

Sl. No.	Shareholder's Name	Share holding at the beginning of the year			Share holding at the end of the year			%Change share holding during the year
		No. of Shares	% of the total Shares of the Company	% of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of the total Shares of the Company	% of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	
1	Bhagirath Arya	17845063	21.80	99.69	15316171	18.70	18.63	-2.23
2	Chinar Arya Mittal	3411365	4.17	52.76	3411365	4.16	2.19	-4.55
3	Vaidic Resources Private Ltd	3744357	4.57	99.60	15000	0.01	0	0
4	Cheerag Bhagirath Arya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Veena B Arya	14078	0.02	0	14078	0.01	0	0

## iii) Change in Promoters' Shareholding (Please specify, if there is no change)

Sr no	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Transaction Details			Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company	Sales	Purchases	Date	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company
1	Bhagirath C Arya	17145063	20.94	1500000 328892	--	04 Jun 2021 30 Jun 2021	15316171	18.70
2	Vaidic Resources Pvt Ltd	3744357	4.57	3729357	-	04 Jun 2021	15000	0.01
3	Cheerag B Arya	0	0.00	--	--	--	0	0.00
4	Veena Arya	14078	0.02	--	--	--	14078	0.01
5	Chinar Arya Mittal	3411365	4.17	--	--	--	3411365	4.17

## iv) Shareholding Pattern of Top Ten Shareholders (Other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs)

For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders No. of Shares		Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Shareholding at the end of the year	
		% of total shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of Shares
1	KKR JUPITER INVESTORS PTE LTD.	16374370	20.00	16374370	20.00
2	JUPTER INDIA FUND	2496679	3.05	--	--
3	LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA	2120487	2.59	2023434	2.47
4	AI MEHWAR COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT LLC – (Noosa)	1057000	1.29	--	--
5	INDIA MAX INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED	833548	1.02	--	--
6	SANTOSH KUMAR GARG	--	--	889810	1.08

## v) INDEBTEDNESS

## Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued due but not paid

	Secured Loans excluding Deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
	( in Crores)			
<b>Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year (01.04.2021)</b>				
i) Principal Amount	2,310.52	186.91	--	2,497.43
ii) Interest due but not paid	546.46	--	--	546.46
iii) Interest accrued but not due	--	--	--	--
<b>TOTAL (i + ii + iii)</b>	<b>2,856.98</b>	<b>186.91</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>3,043.89</b>
<b>Change in Indebtedness during the financial year</b>				
Addition in Short Term Borrowings	(7.01)	8.41	--	1.40
Addition in Short Term Borrowings	--	--	--	--
Exchange Difference	4.06	--	--	4.06
Net changes in working capital	(59.32)	--	--	(59.32)
Transaction Cost	0.07	--	--	0.07
<b>Net Change</b>	<b>(62.20)</b>	<b>8.41</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>(53.79)</b>
<b>Indebtedness at the end of the financial year (31.03.2022)</b>				
i) Principal Amount	2,248.32	195.32	--	2,443.64
ii) Interest due but not paid	789.18	--	--	789.18
iii) Interest accrued but not due	--	--	--	--
<b>TOTAL (i + ii + iii)</b>	<b>3,037.50</b>	<b>195.32</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>3,232.82</b>

## vi) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

Sr no	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Transaction Details	Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company		No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company
1	Mrs. Ujjwala G Apte	54456	0.06	14.02.2022	46700	0.05
2	Mr. S N Shetty	8307	0.00	16.02.2022	5976	0.00
3	Mr. Yash Gupta	--	--	--	--	--
4	Mrs. Sangita Chudiwala	--	--	--	--	--
5	Mr. Ravi A Dalmia	78107	0.95	--	78107	0.95
6	Mr. Satish Mathur	--	--	--	--	--



## vii). REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

## A. Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager:

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Mr. S. N. Shetty Director	Mrs. Ujjwala Apte Director	Mr. Yash Gupta Director	Total Amount ₹ In Lacs
1.	Gross salary (a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961 (c) Profits in lieu of salary under	57.23 1.29 --	50.76 0.29 --	39.34 5.10 --	147.32 6.67 --
2.	Stock Option	--	--	--	--
3.	Sweat Equity	--	--	--	--
4.	. Commission - as % of profit - others, specify...	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --
5.	Others, please specify	--	--	--	--
	<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>58.52</b>	<b>51.05</b>	<b>44.44</b>	<b>153.99</b>

## B. Remuneration to other directors:

## 1. Independent Directors

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Mrs. Sangita Chudiwala	Mr. Ravi Dalmia	Mr. Satish Mathur	Total Amount ₹ In Lacs
	- Fee for attending Board/Committee Meetings	3.40	3.10	1.50	8.00
	- Commission	--	--	--	--
	- Others, please specify	--	--	--	--
	<b>Total (B)(1)</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>3.10</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>8.00</b>

## 2. Other Non Executive Directors

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Director	Total Amount ₹ In Lacs
	- Fee for attending Board/Committee Meetings	--	--
	- Commission	--	--
	- Others, please specify	--	--
	<b>Total (B)(1)</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>

## C. REMUNERATION TO KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL OTHER THAN MD/MANAGER/WTD

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel			
1	Gross salary (a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961 (c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	--	--	--	--
2	Stock Option	--	--	--	--
3	Sweat Equity	--	--	--	--
4	Commission - as % of profit - others, specify...	--	--	--	--
5	Others, please specify	--	--	--	--
	<b>Total</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>

## VIII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES:

Type	Section of the Companies Act	Brief Description	Details of Penalty / Punishment/ Compounding fees imposed	Authority [RD/ NCLT / COURT]	Appeal made, if any (give Details)
<b>A. COMPANY</b>					
Penalty		The Company could not file Regulation 27(2) Corporate Governance Report for the quarter ended on 30th September, 2021 as the Company could not fillup the vacancy of CEO & CFO.			
Punishment					
Compounding					
<b>B. DIRECTORS</b>					
Penalty			None		
Punishment					
Compounding					
<b>C. OTHER OFFICERS IN DEFAULT</b>					
Penalty			None		
Punishment					
Compounding					



**DETAILS PERTAINING TO REMUNERATION AS REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 197(12) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 READ WITH RULE 5 (1) OF THE COMPANIES (APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION OF MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL) RULES, 2014**

- i) The percentage increase in remuneration of each Director, Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary during the financial year 2020-21, ratio of the remuneration of each Director to the median remuneration of the employees of the Company for the financial year 2021-22 and the comparison of remuneration of each Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) against the performance of the Company are as under

(₹ In Lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Director/KMP	Designation	Remuneration of Director/KMP for the financial year 2021-22	% increase/ (Decreases) in remuneration in the financial year 2021-22	Ratio of remuneration of each Director/to median remuneration of employees	Comparison of the remuneration of the KMP against the performance of the Company
1	Mr. Bhagirath Arya	Director	--	--	--	Loss before tax increased by ₹ 515.75% and Loss after tax increased by ₹ 504.79% in the financial year 2021-22 as compared to previous year.
2	Mr. S N Shetty	Director	65.01	25.72%	18.68	
3	Mrs. Ujjwala Apte	"Director & Company Secretary#"	54.13	6.93%	15.56	
4	Mr. Yash Gupta	Director	46.82	670.07%	13.45	
5	Mrs. Sangita Vikash Chudiwala	"Non-Executive Independent Director"	**	**	**	**
6	Mr. Ravi A Dalmia	"Non-Executive Independent Director"	**	**	**	**
7	Mr. Satish Mathur	"Non-Executive Independent Director"	**	**	**	**

\*\* Only sitting fee paid to Non-Executive Independent Director and detail are give in Corporate Governance.

# Company Secretary for the year 2021-22

**ii) Percentage increase in the median remuneration of all employees in the financial year 2021-22**

The median remuneration of employees of the Company during the financial year was ₹ 3.48 lacs. In the financial year, there was 1.46% increase in the median remuneration of employees.

**iii) Number of permanent employees on the rolls of Company as on 31st March 2022:**

There were 2428 permanent employees on the rolls of Company as on 31 March, 2022

**iv) Relationship between average increase in remuneration and company performance:**

The loss before Tax for the financial year ended 31 March, 2022 increased. The remuneration was in line with the performance of the Company and linked to the individual performance apart from the performance of the Company.

**v) The Key parameters for the variable component of remuneration:**

The Key parameters for the variable component of remuneration availed by the Key Managerial Personnels (KMP) are the overall financial performance of the Company, initiative taken by the KMPs, the responsibility accepted and their performance during the year. These parameters are approved by the Board of Directors based on the recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee and subject to the limit prescribed in the resolution passed by the shareholders in their meeting.

The Company pays only sitting fees to the Non Executive and Independent Director. The commission is paid only to the Executive Chairman depending upon the performance of the Company, subject to a limit exceeding 1 % p.a of the profit of the Company calculated as per the norms prescribed in the Companies Act, 2013, and the limit approved by the shareholders in their meeting.

- vi) Variations in the market capitalisation of the company, price earnings ratio as at the closing date of the current financial year and previous financial year and percentage increase over decrease in the market quotations of the shares of the company in comparison to the rate at which the company came out with the last public offer in case of listed companies.

Particular	As on 31st March, 2022	As on 31st March, 2021	As on last Offer as on 28/12/2015	Percentage Increased
Market Captlization (₹ In Lacs)	10,643.34	12,035.16		-11.56%
PE	-0.09	-0.62	**	-85.38%
Market Quotation of Equity Share (₹)	13.00	14.70	300.00	-11.56%

## REPORT ON CSR ACTIVITIES

The disclosures under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the rule 8(1) of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 are given in Annexure to the Directors' Report.

In line with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has constituted a CSR Committee. The said Committee has been entrusted with the responsibility of formulating and recommending to the Board, a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy (CSR Policy) indicating the activities to be undertaken by the Company, monitoring the implementation of the framework of CSR Policy and recommending the amount to be spent on CSR activities.

The Company's CSR Policy framework formulates the mechanism for undertaking various programs in accordance with Section 135 of The Companies Act, 2013 for the benefits of community.

### The Composition of the CSR Committee as on March 31, 2022:

The CSR Committee of the Board was reconstituted consisting of Mr. S. N. Shetty as (Chairman) and Mrs. Ujjwala Apte as (Member) of the Committee and Mrs. Sangita Chudiwala, Independent Director of the Company as (Member)

Average net profit of the Company for last three financial years is negative.

Budget for CSR expenditure for the year 2021-22 : Nil

Total Budget for CSR expenditure for the Financial Year : ₹ 1.35 Crore including unutilised amount for the earlier years.

Already committed for various CSR activities as above : ₹ 1.35 Crore including unutilised amount for the earlier years.

Expenditure made from April, 2021 to March, 2022 : ₹ 1.34 Crore spent for the year 201-18 & 2018-19 carry forward.

Balance to be spent : ₹ 0.01 Crore.

### Details of CSR committed activities during the financial year:

1. Promoting Health care
2. Promotion Education.
3. Covid 19

### Reasons for not spending the stipulated CSR expenditure:

The Company had committed an amount of ₹ 1.35 Crore as CSR budget for F.Y. 2017-18 & 2018-19 and had already committed the expenses towards CSR activities. During the year, the Company has spent an amount of ₹ 1.34 Crore from the previously carried forward amount of unspent CSR budget of previous years.

### Responsibility Statement:

The Responsibility Statement of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company is reproduced below:

"The implementation and monitoring of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy, is in compliance with CSR objectives and policy of the Company"

**S. N. Shetty**

Executive Director – Legal & HR  
Chairman, CSR Committee

**SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT****For the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2022**

To,  
The Members,  
JBF Industries Limited  
Survey No. 273,  
Village Athola, Silvasa,  
Dadar Nagar Haveli - 396230.

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by JBF Industries Limited (CIN: L99999DN1982PLC000128) (hereinafter called the company). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's 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 authorized representatives during the conduct of Secretarial Audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the company has, during the Financial year ended 31st March, 2022 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, Statutory Register and returns filed and other records maintained by Company as given in Annexure I, for the period ended on as stated above to the provisions of:

- (i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the Rules made thereunder;
- (ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the Rules made thereunder;
- (iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder; to the extent applicable
- (iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;
- (v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):-  
Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015;
  - a) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018; (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit period)
  - b) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;
  - c) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018; (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit period)
  - d) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014; (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit period)
  - e) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008; (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit period)
  - f) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible and Redeemable Preference Shares) Regulations, 2013; (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit period)
  - g) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
  - h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client
  - i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009 (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit period)
  - j) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018

- k) We have relied on the representation made by the Company and its Officers for systems and mechanism formed by the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable Laws, Rules, Regulations and Guidelines. Annexure II.

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 SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015, entered into by the Company with BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange India Limited;

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above.

We further report that, the Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, 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. The company has not complied with provisions of section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013 as to the appointment of Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO).

Adequate notices are 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.

All decisions at Board Meetings and Committee Meeting are carried by the consent of the majority Board members as recorded in the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors or Committees of the Board, as the case may be.

We further report that during the FY. 2021-22, a separate meeting of Independent Directors was held, as per the provisions of Schedule IV to the Companies Act, 2013.

We further report that the Audited Financial Statement of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2022 are subject to Auditors qualified remarks in the Independent Auditors Report.

We further report that as per the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Company has not obtained the insurance policy under Section 4A the liability for payment towards the gratuity under this Act, from the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation of India Act, 1956 (31 of 1956) or any other prescribed insurer.

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. We do not report on financial transactions, defaults in repayment of any loan/ debts or deposits/ interest thereon, if any, as the same is either carried out by the Statutory Auditors/ Internal Auditors and other designated professional/s.

**FOR JAGDISH PATEL & CO.**

Unique Code No.: P1991GJ052300

Company Secretaries,

JAGDISH PATEL

CS Partner

UDIN: F002613D000348079

Place: Mumbai

Date : 19th May, 2022

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

## Annexure A'

To,  
The Members,  
JBF Industries Limited  
Survey No. 273,  
Village Athola, Silvassa,  
Dadar Nagar Haveli 396230

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.

**FOR JAGDISH PATEL & CO.**

Unique Code No: P1991GJ052300

Company Secretaries,

JAGDISH PATEL

CS Partner

UDIN: F002613D000348079

Place: Mumbai

Date : 19th May, 2022

## Annexure -I

## List of documents Verified

- 1 Memorandum & Articles of Association of the Company.
- 2 Annual Report for the Financial year ended 2021.
- 3 Minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors, Audit Committee, Nomination & Remuneration Committee, Stakeholders' Relationship Committee, Risk Management Committee, finance Committee and CSR Committee along with Attendance Register held during the financial year under report.
- 4 Minutes of General Body Meetings held during the financial year under report.
- 5 Statutory Registe
- 6 Agenda papers submitted to all the directors / members for the Board Meetings and Committee Meetings
- 7 Declarations received from the Directors of the Company pursuant to the provisions of Section 149,164 & 184 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- 8 Intimations received from directors under the prohibition of Insider Trading Code.
- 9 e-Forms filed by the Company, from time-to-time, under applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and attachments thereof during the financial year under report
- 10 Intimations / documents / reports / returns filed with the Stock Exchanges pursuant to the Regulations of SEBI(LODR) Regulations, 2015 during the financial year under report.
- 12 Documents related to payments of dividend made to its shareholders during the financial year under report.
- 13 Applicability of provisions of Section 188 & 189 of Companies Act, 2013 related to Related Party Transactions.

## Annexure -II

## • Registered office:

Survey No. 273, Village Athola, Silvassa, Dadar Nagar Haveli 396230

## • Corporate office:

8th Floor, Express Tower, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400021

## • Plants:

1. Saily Plant: Plot No 156/2, Saily Rakholi Road, Village Saily, Silvassa Dadar Nagar Haveli 396230
2. Athola Plant: Survey No 273, Umerkuin Road, Village Athola, Dadar Nagar Haveli 396230
3. Sarigam Plant: Plot No 11&215 to 231, GIDC Industrial Estate, Sarigam, Dist Valsad 396155

## • List of applicable laws to the Company:

1. Income tax Act, 1961
2. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal Act, 2013
3. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999
4. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
5. Workmen's Compensation Act
6. Payment of Gratuity Act, 1958
7. Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
8. Provident Fund Act, 1975
9. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
10. Air (Prevention and control of Pollution) & Water (Prevention and control of Pollution)
11. Apprentices Act,1961
12. Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970
13. Factories Act, 1948
14. Shops & Establishments Act
15. Minimum Wages Act,1948
16. Payment of Wages Act. 1936
17. Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948
18. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
19. Equal Remuneration Act,1976
20. Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacations) Act, 1956
21. Acts prescribed under Environmental Protection
22. Profession Tax Act,1975
23. Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON AUDIT OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To  
The Members of JBF Industries Limited.  
Qualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of JBF Industries Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Standalone 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 financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind-AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, and its profit including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

### Basis for Qualified Opinion

(i) As mentioned in Note 34.1 to the Standalone Financial Statements, provision of interest @ 9% p.a. on its borrowings aggregating to ₹ 2,530.04 Crores for the year ended from 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022 as against the documented rate, resulting into lower provision of finance cost for the year ended 31st March, 2022 by ₹ 283.20 Crores, which is not in compliance with Ind AS -23 "Borrowings Costs" read with Ind AS-109 on "Financial Instruments".

Aggregate amount of Interest not provided for as at 31st March, 2022 is ₹ 704.23 crores. Had the interest been provided at the documented rate, finance cost, net loss after tax for the year, total comprehensive income and EPS for the year ended 31st March, 2022 would have been ₹ 532.37 Crores, ₹ (1453.67) Crores, Rs. (1454.06) Crores, Rs. (177.55) as against the reported figure of ₹ 249.17 Crores, ₹ (1170.47) Crores, ₹ (1170.86) Crores and ₹ (142.97) in the above Statements. Further current financial liabilities – others and other equity as at 31st March, 2022 would have been ₹ 1657.46 Crores and ₹ (1764.41) Crores respectively as against the reported figure of ₹ 953.23 Crores and ₹ (1060.18) Crores respectively in the above Statements.

(ii) As mentioned in Note 37.3 to the Standalone Financial Statements regarding the application filed with the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), by one of the operational creditors of JBF RAK LLC (JBF RAK), situated at UAE, a subsidiary of the company, against the Company, for supply of raw materials to JBF RAK and claim of ₹ 128.48 Crores (US\$ 19,899,091.53) as per notice dated 17th February, 2020. No provision has been considered for the above claim for the reasons stated therein. The matter described in above has uncertainties related to the outcome of the legal proceedings and hence we are unable to quantify the provisions for above claim at this stage, if any, and its consequential impacts on the financial statements of the Company.

(iii) As mentioned in the Note 45 to the Standalone Financial Statements, company has exposure in subsidiary 'JBF Global Pte Ltd.' by way of investments, loans and interest thereon aggregating to ₹ 469.22 Crores (as at 31st March, 2021 ₹ 468.09 Crores) in respect of which the company could not carry out impairment assessments due to the reasons mentioned therein. We are unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the recoverable amount of the Company's exposure. Consequently, we are unable to quantify the provisions for impairments in respect of the above and its consequential impacts on the financial Statements of the Company.

We concluded our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained are sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements.

### Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

Note 46 to the Standalone Financial Statements, regarding preparation of financial Statements on going concern basis, notwithstanding the fact that the Company has incurred the losses, defaulted in repayment of principle and interest to its lenders, lenders have classified the Company's borrowings as NPA, one of the lender has declared the company as wilful defaulter also, some of the lenders have even called back the loans and one of the secured lenders have applied before NCLT under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 which has been dismissed and disposed off by the Court, however, the said lender has filed an appeal before NCLAT, which has been subsequently withdrawn.

Further, the company has received intimation from CFM Asset Reconstruction Private Limited (CFM) that all the existing lenders of the Company except Tamil Nadu Mercantile Bank Ltd have assigned their debts along with all the rights and interest to CFM w.e.f. 13th August, 2021.

The Company has also received demand notice from CFM and Tamil Nadu Mercantile Bank Ltd (vide letter dated 23rd November, 2021), under Section 13(2) of the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 ("SARFAESI Act") and the Rules framed thereunder for recovery of their dues. In response, to the demand notice u/s 13(2) of the SARFAESI Act, 2002. In addition, TMB has also filed an application before the Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT) for recovery of their dues on 4th January, 2022.

The Company has given an "in-principle" consent of handing over the secured assets of the Company to CFM, subsequently CFM has taken physical possessions of all the secured assets of the Company on 11th November, 2021. Currently, CFM is managing/monitoring the day-to-day plant & corporate operations. Further, the Company was in receipt of an intimation from CFM on 11th May 2022, for sale of Secured Assets by way of private treaty under the SARFAESI Act, 2002. The said intimation of sale mentioned the date of sale as 13th June 2022

Further, the Net worth of the company has turned into negative to ₹ 978.31 crores as on 31.03.2022.

These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in above note indicate the existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The appropriateness of assumption of Going Concern is critically dependent upon the Company's ability to raise finance and generate cash flows in future to meet its obligation. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### Emphasis of Matter

We draw your attention to:-

- (i) Note 37.2 to the Standalone Financial Statements, regarding invocation of corporate guarantee given by the company to the lender of JBF Petrochemicals Ltd. ("JPL"). The company has denied above invocation and is of the view that above invocation is not tenable for the reasons explained therein and hence no provision against the claims under the invoked corporate guarantee is considered necessary.
- (ii) Note 51 to the Standalone Financial Statements, regarding non-preparation of consolidated financial statement due to the reasons mentioned therein. The company has six subsidiaries and is required to present consolidated financial Statements. However, the Company has not prepared and presented the consolidated financial statements/Statements required by Companies Act, 2013 and Ind AS 110 "Consolidated Financial Statements".
- (iii) Note 55 to the standalone financial statements, regarding the vacancy of the post of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer since 1st May, 2019 and 2nd March, 2020 respectively due to the reason as mention therein.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion, Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern & Emphasis of matters section, we have determined the matters described below to be key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<b>(i) Carrying value of trade receivables</b>	
<p>As mentioned in Note 11 to the Standalone Financial Statements, total trade receivables were aggregating to ₹ 942.24 Crore as on 31st March 2022, out of above ₹ 581.13 Crore were provided.</p> <p>The collectability of the Company's trade receivables and the valuation of allowance for impairment of trade receivables requires a significant management judgment. Management considers Specific factors including the age of the balance, location of customers, existence of disputes, recent historical payment patterns and any other available information concerning the creditworthiness of counterparties. Management uses this information to determine whether a provision for impairment is required either for a specific transaction or for a customer's balance overall.</p> <p>Accordingly, it has been determined as a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We selected a sample of the larger trade receivable balances where a provision for impairment of trade receivables was recognized and understood the rationale behind management's judgment.</li> <li>• Assessing the ageing of trade receivables, the customer's historical payment patterns and whether any post year-end payments had been received up to the date of completing our audit procedures.</li> <li>• Reviewing the available evidence including correspondences, if any, legal notices related to disputes, where applicable.</li> <li>• Assessing the Company's provisioning policy and evaluating with reference to applicable accounting standards.</li> <li>• Considered the completeness and accuracy of the disclosures.</li> </ul>
<b>(ii) Impairment of Property, Plant &amp; Equipment</b>	
<p>As at 31st March 2022 value of property, plant and equipment is ₹ 1117.77 Crore. Management's assessment of the valuation of property, plant and equipment was significant to our audit because this process is complex and requires significant management judgment. Furthermore, there is an increased risk of impairment due to the recently deteriorated market outlook and losses incurred by the Company.</p> <p>Determining the recoverable amounts of the assets requires a number of significant judgments and estimates, especially in the assumptions used in the valuation report.</p> <p>Accordingly, it has been determined as a key audit matter.</p>	<p>We carried out procedures to understand management's process for identifying impairment triggers and considered management's assessment of impairment in the above mentioned areas. Our audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluating the appropriateness of the Company's judgment regarding identification of assets which may be impaired.</li> <li>• Assessing the appropriateness of the methodology used by the external valuer in determining the recoverable amount including key assumptions used.</li> <li>• Checking, on a sample basis, the accuracy and relevance of the input data provided by management to the external valuer.</li> <li>• Considered the completeness and accuracy of the disclosures, which are included in note 5 of the standalone financial statements.</li> </ul>

#### Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the management discussion & analysis and director's report included in the annual report but does not include the Standalone Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Standalone 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 Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone 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 communicate the matter to those charged with governance. We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows 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. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other Irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone 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 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 Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone 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 Financial Statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.



- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls 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 Standalone 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 the Board of Directors.

Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 Company 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 Standalone 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 Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and 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 Financial Statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 1 As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
  - (a) Except for the effects of matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph above, we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary or the purposes of our audit.
  - (b) Except for the effects of matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph above, in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
  - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of change in equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
  - (d) Except for the effects of matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph above, in our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under

Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended.

- (e) The matters described in paragraph "Basis for Qualified Opinion" and "Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern" 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 31st March, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2022 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 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A" to this report.
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:
 

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid or provided by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act. The Remuneration paid to any Director is not in excess of limit laid down under section 197 of 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, 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 as at 31st March 2022 on its financial position in its Standalone Financial Statements as referred in Note 37 to the Standalone Financial Statements.
  - (ii) Except for the effects of matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph above, the Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.
  - (iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
  - (iv) The management has represented that
    - a. to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind to the accounts, of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
    - b. to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
    - c. Based on the audit procedures, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement.
  - (v) No dividend has been paid during the year by the company.

**For S.C. Ajmera & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

FRN 002908C

**(Arun Sarupria – Partner)**

Membership No. 078398

UDIN:22078398AJFKD2482

Place : Udaipur

Date : 19.05.2022

## Annexure - "A" To The Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2 (g) Under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date on the standalone financial statements of JBF Industries Limited for the year ended 31st March 2022)

**Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under clause(i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")**

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **JBF Industries Limited** ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone 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 ("the Guidance Note") issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

### Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

### Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

### Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

### Qualified Opinion

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, the following material weakness has been identified in the operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial control over financial reporting as on 31st March 2022: -

The Company did not have an appropriate internal control system for customer settlement through credit note, credit evaluation, pricing authorization, establishing customer credit limits and some of the export transactions without any advances/letter of credits, which may result in the Company recognizing revenue without establishing reasonable certainty of ultimate collection.

The company has exposure in subsidiary 'JBF Global Pte Ltd.' by way of investments, loans and interest thereon aggregating to Rs. 469.22 Crores as at 31st March 2022. The Company does not have any adequate MIS system from them and consolidated financial statements of that subsidiary is also not available and in the absence thereof, the Company could not carry out impairment testing as referred in paragraph (iii) of basis for qualified opinion in the report on the audit of the standalone financial statements.

The Company also does not have Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer since 1st May, 2019 and 2nd March, 2020 respectively as referred in paragraph (vi) of Emphasis of Matters in the report on the audit of the standalone financial statements.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal financial control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Company's annual financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

In our opinion, except for the effects/possible effects of above material weakness described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

We have considered the material weakness identified and reported above in determining the nature, timing and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2022, and these material weaknesses do not affect our opinion on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

**For S.C. Ajmera & Co.**

Chartered Accountants  
FRN 002908C

**(Arun Sarupria – Partner)**

Membership No. 078398  
UDIN:22078398AJFKD2482

Place : Udaipur

Date : 19.05.2022

## ANNEXURE - "B" TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date on the standalone financial statements to the members of JBF Industries Limited for the year ended 31st March, 2022 on the matters required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("The Order") issued by Central Government in the terms of sub section (11) of Section 143 of Companies Act, 2013)

i. In respect of Tangible & Intangible Assets:

- (i) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant & Equipment;
- (ii) The company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of Intangible Assets.
- As explained to us, Property, Plant & Equipment have been physically verified by the management in accordance with the programme of verification, which in our opinion is reasonable, considering the size of the Company and nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification as compared with the available records.

- According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of the registered sale deeds and other relevant records evidencing title provided to us, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties which are freehold, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date, except the following:-

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars of land and building	Cost of property as at 31st March, 2022	Net Block as at 31st March, 2022
Building in Mumbai (No. of property 1)	0.09	0.06
Land at Silvassa (No. of properties 7)	0.54	0.54

In respect of 9 immovable properties having aggregate carrying value of ₹ 0.62 Crore, the original documents have been deposited with the lenders, we have been produced photocopy of documents for those immovable properties and based on such documents, the title deeds are held in the name of the company.

In respect of immovable properties of land and buildings that have been taken on lease and disclosed as fixed asset in the financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company.

- d) According to the information & explanation given to us and based on our examination of the records of Company, no revaluation of property, plant & equipment or intangible assets or both has been done. Hence, clause (d) of this Para is not applicable.
- e) According to the information & explanation given to us, No proceedings has been initiated or are pending against the company for holding Benami Property under the Benami transactions prohibition Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder. Hence, clause (e) of this Para is not applicable.

ii) In respect of Inventories :

- a) As explained to us, the securities held as stock in trade and in custody of Company have been verified by the management at reasonable intervals. In our opinions, coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. The company is maintaining proper records of inventory and no discrepancies were noticed on comparing the physical securities/statements from custodian with book records.
- b) During the year, the company has not been sanctioned, any working capital from banks, Financial institutions, on the basis of security of current assets. Hence clause (b) of this Para is not applicable.

iii) In respect of loans, secured or unsecured, granted by the Company to Companies, Firms, Limited liability partnerships According to the information and explanation given to us:

- a) The company has granted unsecured loans to two such Companies and in our opinion, the rate of interest as applicable and other terms and conditions on which the loans had been granted were not, prima facie, prejudicial to the interest of the Company.
- b) The schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest were stipulated at the time of granting of loan. The Company discontinued recognizing the interest on loan to one of the subsidiary companies w. e. f. 1st April 2018. The repayments of principal amounts and payment of interest were overdue as on the balance sheet date.
- c) Principal amount of ₹ 781.39 Crores and interest thereon of ₹110.68 Crores are overdue from one of the subsidiary companies for more than 90 days. As per the information and explanation given to us, steps have been taken by the Company to recover of principal and interest (refer note 45 to the standalone financial statements).

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of sections 185 & 186 of the Act as applicable, in respect of grant of loans except discontinuance of interest recognition on the loans granted to one of the subsidiary companies. During the year, Company has not made any investments, not provided any security or given any guarantee.

vi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit from the public. Therefore, the provisions of clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company pursuant to Companies (Cost Records & Audit) Rules 2014 prescribed by Central Government under section 148 (1) (d) of the Act as applicable and are of the opinion that prima-facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate and complete.

vii. According to the information and explanations given to us in respect of statutory dues:

- a. The Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods & Service Tax , provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, services tax, duty of customs, Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities as applicable during the year except some cases of custom duty & goods and services tax. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of such statutory dues were outstanding as at 31st March, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- b. According to the information and explanations given to us, the disputed statutory dues aggregating to ₹1.76 Crore that have not been deposited on account of matters pending before appropriate authorities are as under:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	₹ in Crore	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.64	2005-06	Supreme Court
		1.12	2005-06	Custom Excise & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.76</b>		

viii. According to the information & explanation given to us and based on our examination of the books of accounts & records of Company , there has been no transactions recorded in books of accounts that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the Tax assessments under Income Tax Act , 1961.

ix. Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that the Company has defaulted in repayment of dues to bank and financial institutions aggregating to ₹ 3,911.28 Crore. Lender wise details of such default are as under:-

Sr No	Name of Bank	Total Default	Below 90 days	Above 90
1	CFM Asset Reconstruction Pvt Ltd	3876.75	128.19	3748.56
2	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	34.53	1.10	33.43
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,911.28</b>	<b>129.29</b>	<b>3,781.99</b>

Further, lenders of the Company have classified all the credit facilities given to the Company as at 31st March 2022 as Non-Performing Asset (NPA) in their books of account and one of the lenders has declared the company as willful defaulter.

x. The Company has,

- a)Not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (x) (a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
  - b) Not made preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under audit. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (x) (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xi. Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and on the basis of information and explanations given to us,
- a) No fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
  - b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
  - c) No whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company.
- xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause (xii) paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, Company's transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act as applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.
- xiv. The company has,
- a) An internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
  - b) The reports of the Internal Auditors for the period under audit were considered by us.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Transaction wise details are as follows:-

S.No.	Name of directors or Persons connected with him.	Transactions	Amount (₹)
1.	Mr. B. C. Arya (Director)	sale of his shares by lender	1,38,665
2.	Vaidic Resource Pvt. Ltd.	sale of his shares by lender	8,39,06,064
			<b>8,40,44,729</b>

xvi. In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xvii. Based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year however, cash losses has been incurred in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. According to the information and explanations give to us, there has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year; hence the provisions of clause 3(xviii) of the Order are not applicable.

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and as per our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, in our opinion, material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.

xx. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company,

- a) There is no other project in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the said Act. Hence, clause 3 (xx) (a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- b) There is no ongoing project in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the said Act. Hence, clause 3 (xx) (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xxi. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion the provisions of clause 3(xxii) are not applicable to Standalone Financial Statement.

**For S.C. Ajmera & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

FRN 002908C

**(Arun Sarupria – Partner)**

Membership No. 078398

UDIN:22078398AJFKD2482

Place : Udaipur

Date : 19.05.2022

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2022

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
<b>I. ASSETS</b>					
<b>1 Non-current Assets</b>					
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	5	1,117.77		1,176.84	
(b) Capital Work-in-Progress	5	27.15		28.77	
(c) Investment Properties	6	0.23		0.23	
(d) Other Intangible Assets	5	0.70		2.20	
(e) Financial Assets					
(i) Investments	7	396.72		423.88	
(ii) Others	8	33.97		154.14	
(f) Other Non-current Assets	9	65.42	<b>1,641.96</b>	72.16	<b>1,858.22</b>
<b>2 Current Assets</b>					
(a) Inventories	10	264.25		336.05	
(b) Financial Assets					
(i) Trade Receivables	11	361.11		310.79	
(ii) Cash and Cash equivalents	12	140.31		19.69	
(iii) Bank Balance other than (ii) above	13	0.18		7.74	
(iv) Loans	14	66.60		791.84	
(v) Others	15	10.25		121.80	
(c) Other Current Assets	16	104.41	<b>947.11</b>	124.61	<b>1,712.52</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>			<b>2,589.07</b>		<b>3,570.74</b>
<b>II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>					
<b>EQUITY</b>					
(a) Equity Share Capital	17	81.87		81.87	
(b) Other Equity	18	(1,060.18)	<b>(978.31)</b>	110.69	<b>192.56</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
<b>1 Non-current Liabilities</b>					
(a) Financial Liabilities					
(i) Borrowings	19	–		–	
(ii) Lease Liabilities	20	21.26		10.36	
(b) Provisions	21	12.62		13.35	
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	22	–	<b>33.88</b>	–	<b>23.71</b>
<b>2 Current Liabilities</b>					
(a) Financial Liabilities					
(i) Borrowings	23	2,443.64		2,497.43	
(ii) Lease Liabilities	24	4.54		0.29	
(iii) Trade Payable	25				
A) Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises		15.01		19.53	
B) Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprises		84.99		109.50	
		100.00		129.03	
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	26	953.23		701.10	
(b) Other Current Liabilities	27	13.95		15.06	
(c) Provisions	28	15.81		8.16	
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	29	2.33	<b>3,533.50</b>	3.40	<b>3,354.47</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			<b>2,589.07</b>		<b>3,570.74</b>

Significant accounting policies and notes to Standalone financial statements 1 to 61

As per our report of even date

**For S.C. Ajmera & Co.**Chartered Accountants  
(Firm Registration no. 002908C)**ARUN SARUPRIA**Partner  
Membership no. 078398Place : Udaipur  
Date : 19th May, 2022**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors****SEETHARAM N SHETTY**Director  
DIN-07962778**YASH S GUPTA**Director  
DIN- 06843474Place : Mumbai  
Date : 19th May, 2022**UJJWALA APTE**Director & Company Secretary  
DIN-00403378  
Membership No A3330

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

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Note No.	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2021
I. Revenue from Operations	30	3,272.23	2,205.45
II. Other Income	31	19.96	10.73
<b>III. Total Income (III)</b>		<b>3,292.19</b>	<b>2,216.18</b>
<b>IV. Expenses:</b>			
Cost of Material Consumed		2,408.32	1,673.52
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade		1.87	1.14
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods and Work-in-Progress	32	68.83	(40.97)
Employee Benefits Expense	33	99.36	83.20
Finance Costs	34	249.17	243.02
Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment Expense	35	87.10	87.78
Other Expenses	36	463.66	355.66
<b>Total Expenses (IV)</b>		<b>3,378.31</b>	<b>2,403.35</b>
<b>V. Loss Before Exceptional Item &amp; Tax (III - IV)</b>		<b>(86.12)</b>	<b>(187.17)</b>
<b>VI Exceptional Item</b>	47	<b>1,082.85</b>	<b>2.67</b>
<b>VII. Loss after Exceptional Item &amp; Before Tax (V - VI)</b>		<b>(1,168.97)</b>	<b>(189.84)</b>
<b>VIII. Tax Expense:</b>			
(1) Current Tax	23	--	--
(2) Deferred Tax Credit		0.21	0.06
(3) Short/(Excess) Provision of Tax of Earlier Years (Net)		1.29	3.63
<b>IX. Loss After Tax (VII-VIII)</b>		<b>(1,170.47)</b>	<b>(193.53)</b>
<b>X. Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
<b>(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:</b>			
Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans		(0.60)	(0.18)
Income tax effect on above		0.21	0.06
<b>(ii) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:</b>			
Total Other Comprehensive Income		(0.39)	(0.12)
<b>XI. Total Comprehensive Income for the year/period (IX + X)</b>		<b>(1,170.86)</b>	<b>(193.65)</b>
<b>XII. Earnings per Equity Share of ₹ 10 each (Basic and Diluted) (in ₹)</b>	36.3	<b>(142.97)</b>	<b>(23.64)</b>
<b>Face Value per Share (in ₹)</b>		<b>10.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>
Significant accounting policies and notes to Standalone financial statements	1 to 61		

As per our report of even date

**For S.C. Ajmera & Co.**  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm Registration no. 002908C)

**ARUN SARUPRIA**  
Partner  
Membership no. 078398

Place : Udaipur  
Date : 19th May, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

**SEETHARAM N SHETTY**  
Director  
DIN-07962778

**YASH S GUPTA**  
Director  
DIN- 06843474

Place : Mumbai  
Date : 19th May, 2022

**UJJWALA APTE**  
Director & Company Secretary  
DIN-00403378  
Membership No A3330

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

## A. Equity Share Capital

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2020	Changes During 2020-21	As at 31st March, 2021	Changes During 2021-22	As at 31st March, 2022
Equity Share Capital	81.87	--	81.87	--	81.87

## B. Other Equity

## Reserves and Surplus

Particulars	Capital Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Securities Premium Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Items of Other Comprehensive Income- Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total Other Equity
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	10.62	7.50	807.93	77.94	(595.74)	(3.91)	304.34
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	--	--	--	--	(193.53)	(0.12)	(193.65)
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	10.62	7.50	807.93	77.94	(789.27)	(4.03)	110.69
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	--	--	--	--	(1,170.47)	(0.39)	(1,170.86)
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	10.62	7.50	807.93	77.94	(1,959.74)	(4.42)	(1,060.18)

As per our report of even date

**For S.C. Ajmera & Co.**  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm Registration no. 002908C)

**ARUN SARUPRIA**  
Partner  
Membership no. 078398

Place : Udaipur  
Date : 19th May, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

**SEETHARAM N SHETTY**  
Director  
DIN-07962778

**YASH S GUPTA**  
Director  
DIN- 06843474

Place : Mumbai  
19th May, 2022

**UJJWALA APTE**  
Director & Company Secretary  
DIN-00403378  
Membership No A3330



**NOTE TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022****Note 1 CORPORATE INFORMATION:**

JBF Industries Limited ("the Company") is a limited Company domiciled and incorporated in India and its shares are publicly traded on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and National Stock Exchange (NSE), in India. The registered office of the Company is situated at Survey No. 273, Village Athola, Silvassa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu - 396230, India.

The Company is engaged in the manufacturing business of Polyester Chips, Polyester Yarn and Processed Yarn.

The financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022 were approved and adopted by board of directors in their meeting held on 19th May, 2022.

**Note 2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION:**

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), as notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities, which are measured at fair value / amortised cost.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency and all values are rounded to the nearest crore with two decimal, except when otherwise indicated.

**Note 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:****3.1 Property, Plant and Equipment:**

Property, Plant and Equipment are carried at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to the bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use. In case of Property, Plant and Equipment, the Company has availed the carrying value as deemed cost on the date of transition i.e. 1st April, 2015.

Depreciation on the Property, Plant and Equipment is provided using straight line method over the useful life of assets as specified in schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment which are added / disposed off during the year, is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date of addition / deletion. Freehold land is not depreciated.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and are adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. The effects of any revision are included in the statement of profit and loss when the changes arises.

Capital work-in-progress includes cost of Property, Plant and Equipment under installation as at the balance sheet date.

Property, Plant and Equipment are eliminated from financial statement, either on disposal or when retired from active use. Profits / losses arising in the case of retirement / disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the year of occurrence.

Leasehold lands are amortised over the period of lease. Buildings constructed on leasehold land are depreciated based on the useful life specified in schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, where the lease period of land is beyond the life of the building. In other cases, buildings constructed on leasehold lands are amortised over the primary lease period of the lands.

**3.2 Investment Properties:**

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs and net of recoverable taxes, trade discounts and rebates. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. In case of Investment properties, the company has availed the carrying value as deemed cost on the date of transition i.e. 1st April, 2015.

Depreciation on investment properties is provided using straight line method over the estimated useful lives as specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of investment properties are reviewed at each financial year end and are adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. The effects of any revision are included in the statement of profit and loss when the changes arises.

Though the Company measures investment properties using cost based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed off or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period of derecognition.

**3.3 Intangible Assets :**

Intangible assets are carried at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the intangible assets. In case of Intangible Assets, the Company has availed the carrying value as deemed cost on the date of transition i.e. 1st April, 2015.

Identifiable intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

Computer softwares are capitalised at the amounts paid to acquire the respective license for use and are amortised over the period of useful lives or period of three years, whichever is less. The useful lives and method of amortisation are reviewed at each financial year end and are adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

**3.4 Leases:**

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgement. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an options to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that options; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that options. In assessing whether the company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

### The Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

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

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the 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.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

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

### The Company as a lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.

For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

### 3.5 Inventories:

In general, all inventories are measured at lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Cost of inventories comprise of all cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other cost incurred in bringing the inventory to their present location and condition. Raw Materials are valued on FIFO basis and Stores & Spares, Packing materials and Consumables are determined on weighted average basis. Waste, by products and trial run products are valued at net realisable value. Finished products are valued at raw material cost (determined on weighted average Basis) plus costs of conversion, comprising labour costs and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity.

### 3.6 Cash and Cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks, cash on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

### 3.7 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets - Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets or group of assets, called cash generating units (CGU) may be impaired. If any such indication exists the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets.

The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

### 3.8 Discontinued operation and non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale:

#### Discontinued operation:

A discontinued operation is a component of the Company that has been disposed off or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose off such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the statement of profit or loss.

#### Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when a sale is highly probable from the date of classification, management are committed to the sale and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Non-current assets are classified as held for sale from the date these conditions are met and are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Any resulting impairment loss is recognised in the Statements of Profit and Loss as a separate line item. On classification as held for sale, the assets are no longer depreciated. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the Balance Sheet.

### 3.9 Financial Instruments – Initial Recognition, Subsequent Measurement and Impairment:

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

#### I) Financial Assets - Initial Recognition and Measurement:

All financial assets are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortised cost.

#### Financial Assets - Subsequent Measurement:

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in two broad categories:-

- a) Financial assets at fair value
- b) Financial assets at amortised cost

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognised entirely in the statement of profit and loss (i.e. fair value through profit or loss), or recognised in other comprehensive income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income).

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at amortised cost (net of any write down for impairment) unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.

**a) Business model test:** The objective of the Company's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flow.

**b) Cash flow characteristics test:** The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flow that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.

**a) Business model test:** The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flow and selling financial assets.

**b) Cash flow characteristics test:** The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flow that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

#### Financial Assets - Equity Investment in Subsidiary:

The Company has accounted for its equity investment in subsidiary at cost.

#### Financial Assets - Derecognition

A financial assets (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 statement of financial position) when:

- a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- b) The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flow from the asset.

#### Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of financial assets other than those measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

#### Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- a) The 12 months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
- b) Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument)

For trade receivables, Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

For other assets, the Company uses 12 month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

#### II) Financial Liabilities - Initial Recognition and Measurement:

The financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

#### Financial Liabilities - Subsequent Measurement:

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

#### Financial Liabilities - Financial Guarantee Contracts:

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those 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 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

#### Financial Liabilities - Derecognition:

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

### III) Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company uses various derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps, currency swaps, forwards and options to mitigate the risk of changes in interest rates and exchange rates. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are also subsequently measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to the statement of profit and loss.

#### 3.10 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event. It is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using equivalent period government securities interest rate. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

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

#### 3.11 Dividend Distribution:

Annual dividend distribution to the shareholders is recognised as a liability in the period in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders. Dividend payable and corresponding tax on dividend distribution is recognised directly in other equity.

#### 3.12 Revenue Recognition and Other income:

##### Revenue Recognition

##### Sale of Goods and Services:

The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of Polyester Chips, Polyester Yarn and Processed Yarn.

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 entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Generally, control is transferred upon shipment of goods to the customer or when the goods are made available to the customer, provided transfer of title to the customer occurs and the Company has not retained any significant risks of ownership or future obligations with respect to the goods shipped.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over the time by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligations at the reporting period.

Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration which the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring distinct goods or services to a customer as specified in the contract, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government). Consideration is generally due upon satisfaction of performance obligations and a receivable is recognized when it becomes unconditional.

The Company does not have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, it does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

##### Contract Balances:

##### Trade Receivables:

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

##### 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. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

##### Other Income:

Incentives on exports and other Government incentives related to operations are recognised in the statement of profit and loss after due consideration of certainty of utilization/receipt of such incentives.

##### Interest Income:

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

##### Dividend Income:

Dividend Income is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established.

##### Rental Income:

Rental income arising from operating leases is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included as other income in the statement of profit or loss.

#### 3.13 Foreign Currency Reinstatement and Translation:

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in statement of profit and loss except to the extent of exchange differences which are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets, are capitalized as cost of assets. Additionally, exchange gains or losses on foreign currency borrowings taken prior to 1st April, 2016 which are related to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are adjusted in the carrying cost of such assets.

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

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other finance gains / losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net basis.

In case of an asset, expense or income where a non-monetary advance is paid/received, the date of transaction is the date on which the advance was initially recognized. If there were multiple payments or receipts in advance, multiple dates of transactions are determined for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

### 3.14 Employee Benefits:

Short term employee benefits are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss of the year in which the related services are rendered.

Leave encashments accounted as Short-term employee benefits and is determined based on projected unit credit method, on the basis of actuarial valuations carried out by third party actuaries at each Balance Sheet date.

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

The cost of providing gratuity, a defined benefit plans, is determined using the projected unit credit method, on the basis of actuarial valuations carried out by third party actuaries at each Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Other costs are accounted in the statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurements of defined benefit plan in respect of post employment and other long term benefits are charged to the other comprehensive income in the year in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

### 3.15 Taxes on Income:

Income tax expense represents the sum of current tax (including MAT and income tax for earlier years) and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in such cases the tax is also recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. Any subsequent change in direct tax on items initially recognised in equity or other comprehensive income is also recognised in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax provision is computed for income calculated after considering allowances and exemptions under the provisions of the applicable Income Tax Laws. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are off set, and presented as net.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Balance sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward tax losses and allowances to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences, carry forward tax losses and allowances can be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the applicable tax rates. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) is applicable to the Company. Credit of MAT is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognised as an asset, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as MAT credit entitlement. The Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT credit entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

### 3.16 Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs specifically relating to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalised (net of income on temporary deployment of funds) as part of the cost of such assets. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. For general borrowing used for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is determined by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditures on that asset. The capitalisation rate is the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the Company that are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. The amount of borrowing costs capitalised during a period does not exceed the amount of borrowing cost incurred during that period. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

### 3.17 Earnings Per Share:

Basic earnings per share is computed using the net profit or Loss for the year attributable to the shareholders' and weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed using the net profit or Loss for the year attributable to the shareholder' and weighted average number of equity and potential equity shares outstanding during the year including share options, convertible preference shares and debentures, except where the result would be anti-dilutive. Potential equity shares that are converted during the year are included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share, from the beginning of the year or date of issuance of such potential equity shares, to the date of conversion.

### 3.18 Current and Non-current Classification:

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

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

**An asset is classified as current when it is:**

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

**A liability is classified as current when it is:**

- a) Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
  - b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading, & manufacturing.
  - c) Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
  - d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
- All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. The Company has identified twelve months as its normal operating cycle.

**3.19 Fair Value Measurement:**

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy.

**3.20 Off-setting Financial Instrument:**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable rights to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable rights must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or counterparty.

**Note 4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS:**

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent 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. 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 on its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

**4.1 Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Properties and Intangible Assets:**

Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values as per Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 or are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and taking into account anticipated technological changes, whichever is more appropriate.

**4.2 Income Tax:**

The Company reviews at each balance sheet date the carrying amount of deferred tax assets. The factors used in estimates may differ from actual outcome which could lead to an adjustment to the amounts reported in the standalone financial statements.

**4.3 Contingencies:**

Management has estimated the possible outflow of resources at the end of each annual reporting financial year, if any, in respect of contingencies/claim/litigations against the Company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

**4.4 Impairment of Financial Assets:**

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

**4.5 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets:**

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Units (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent to those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicato



**4.6 Defined Benefits Plans:**

The Cost of the defined benefit plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of such obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and attrition rate. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

**4.7 Recoverability of Trade Receivable:**

Judgements are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

**4.8 Provisions:**

Provisions and liabilities are recognised in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. Since the cash outflows can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

**4.9 Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments :**

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

**4.10 Classification of Leases**

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgement. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an options to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that options; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that options. In assessing whether the company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

**4.11 Global Health Pandemic on Covid-19**

The outbreak of corona virus (COVID-19) pandemic globally and in India is causing significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity. The Company's operations and revenue were impacted due to COVID-19. However, it has no further significant impact with respect to COVID 19 pandemic during the year ended March 31, 2022.

**Note 5. Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets and Capital Work-in-Progress**

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Own Assets							Right to use Assets		Total (A+B)	Intangible Assets
	Land - Freehold	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Computer	Office Equipment	Land (B)	Total (A)		
<b>COST</b>											
<b>As at 1st April, 2020</b>	<b>36.22</b>	<b>274.35</b>	<b>1,410.47</b>	<b>2.52</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>2.94</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>1,727.64</b>	<b>12.76</b>	<b>1,740.40</b>	<b>9.32</b>
Additions	--	--	1.43	0.01	--	0.15	0.06	1.65	--	1.65	0.09
Disposals / Transfers	--	--	0.25	0.00	--	0.00	0.03	0.28	--	0.28	--
				(₹679/-)		(₹700/-)					
<b>As at 31st March, 2021</b>	<b>36.22</b>	<b>274.35</b>	<b>1,411.65</b>	<b>2.53</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>3.09</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>1,729.01</b>	<b>12.76</b>	<b>1,741.77</b>	<b>9.41</b>
Additions	--	0.16	7.26	0.03	--	0.11	0.05	7.61	19.28	26.89	0.03
Disposals / Transfers	--	--	0.53	--	--	0.16	0.25	0.94	--	0.94	--
<b>As at 31st March, 2022</b>	<b>36.22</b>	<b>274.51</b>	<b>1,418.38</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>3.04</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>1,735.68</b>	<b>32.04</b>	<b>1,767.72</b>	<b>9.44</b>
<b>DEPRECIATION, AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT</b>											
<b>As at 1st April, 2020</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>51.61</b>	<b>422.41</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>478.37</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>479.33</b>	<b>5.17</b>
Depreciation/Amortisation for the Year	--	10.49	73.81	0.12	0.04	0.28	0.09	84.83	0.91	85.74	2.04
Disposals	--	--	0.11	--	--	--	0.03	0.14	--	0.14	--
<b>As at 31st March, 2021</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>62.10</b>	<b>496.11</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>563.06</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>564.93</b>	<b>7.21</b>
Depreciation/Amortisation for the Period	--	10.49	69.23	0.09	0.04	0.26	0.07	80.18	5.39	85.57	1.53
Disposals	--	--	0.16	--	--	0.15	0.24	0.55	--	0.55	--
<b>As at 31st March, 2022</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>72.59</b>	<b>565.18</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>642.69</b>	<b>7.26</b>	<b>649.95</b>	<b>8.74</b>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>											
<b>As at 31st March, 2021</b>	<b>36.22</b>	<b>212.25</b>	<b>915.54</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>1,165.95</b>	<b>10.89</b>	<b>1,176.84</b>	<b>2.20</b>
<b>As at 31st March, 2022</b>	<b>36.22</b>	<b>201.92</b>	<b>853.20</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>1,092.99</b>	<b>24.78</b>	<b>1,117.77</b>	<b>0.70</b>
<b>CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS</b>											
<b>As at 31st March, 2021</b>											<b>28.77</b>
<b>As at 31st March, 2022</b>											<b>27.15</b>

- 5.1 Buildings include cost of shares in Co-operative Societies ₹8,000/- (as at 31st March, 2021 ₹8,000/-).
- 5.2 Property, Plant and Equipment are pledged as collateral against borrowings, the details related to which have been described in Note 19 and 23.
- 5.3 In accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS -36) on " Impairment of Assets", the management during the year carried out an exercise of identifying the assets that may have been impaired in accordance with the said Ind AS. On the basis of review carried out by the management, the management has estimated provision of Rs Nil (for the year ended 31st March 2021 ₹ Nil) impairment loss on property, plant and equipment.
- 5.4 Other intangible assets represents Computer software other than self generated.

### 5.5 Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP)

#### a) Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP) ageing schedule

(₹ In Crore)

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	As at 31st March, 2022				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in Progress	1.53	0.03	0.03	25.56	27.15
Projects temporarily suspended	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>25.56</b>	<b>27.15</b>

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	As at 31st March, 2021				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in Progress	3.17	0.03	0.88	24.68	28.77
Projects temporarily suspended	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>24.68</b>	<b>28.77</b>

#### b) CWIP completion schedule for whose completion is overdue:-

(₹ In Crore)

CWIP	To be completed in				Total
	As at 31st March, 2022				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
<b>Coal based Power Plant</b>					--

CFM Asset Reconstruction Private Limited (CFM) has taken physical possession of all the secured assets (including CWIP) of the Company on 11th November, 2021. Currently, CFM is managing/monitoring the day-to-day plant & corporate office operations and it is entirely upto the management of CFM to take a call on making any further investment in coal based Power plant, therefore Company is unable to provide completion schedule. (Refer note no. 46)

- 5.6 Refer note no. 57

### Note 6. Investment Properties

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Investment Properties
<b>COST:</b>	
<b>As at 1st April, 2020</b>	<b>0.23</b>
Additions	--
Disposals / Transfers	--
<b>As at 31st March, 2021</b>	<b>0.23</b>
Additions	--
Disposals / Transfers	--
<b>As at 31st March, 2022</b>	<b>0.23</b>
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>	
<b>As at 1st April, 2020</b>	<b>--</b>
Depreciation during the year	--
Disposals / Transfers	--
<b>As at 31st March, 2021</b>	<b>--</b>
Depreciation during the year	--
Disposals / Transfers	--
<b>As at 31st March, 2022</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>	
<b>As at 31st March, 2021</b>	<b>0.23</b>
<b>As at 31st March, 2022</b>	<b>0.23</b>

**6.1 Information regarding income and expenditure of Investment Properties.**

Income / expenditure from investment properties is ₹ Nil (For the Year Ended 31st March 2021 is ₹ Nil).

**6.2** The Company's investment properties as at 31st March, 2022 consists of land held for undetermined future use.

**6.3** As at 31st March 2022 and 31st March 2021, the fair values of the properties are ₹ 3.27 Crore and ₹ 3.04 Crore respectively. These valuations are based on valuations performed by an independent valuer, who is a registered valuer as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017. The fair value of the assets is determined using residual technique of valuation. The fair value measurement is categorised in Level 3 fair value hierarchy. The above method consists of estimating and assessing the prevailing market value of a Residential unit after adjusting various factors.

**6.4** The Company has no restrictions on the realisability of its investment properties and no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements.

**Note 7 - Non-Current Investments**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022			As at 31st March, 2021		
	No. of Shares/Units	Face Value (₹) Unless otherwise stated	₹ in Crore	No. of Shares/Units	Face Value (₹) Unless otherwise stated	₹ in Crore
<b>In Equity Instruments:</b>						
<b>Unquoted Fully Paid-Up</b>						
<b>Subsidiary Company</b>						
<b>Carried at Cost</b>						
JBF Global PTE. Ltd.	72,000,000	USD 1	396.17	72,000,000	USD 1	396.17
JBF Global PTE. Ltd. (In ₹ 27)	1	S\$1	0.00	1	S\$1	0.00
Deemed Equity Investment (refer note no.- 7.2)	--	--	27.50	--	--	27.50
Less Provision for doubtful debts			-27.50			
<b>Others</b>						
<b>Carried at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss</b>						
Planet 41 Mobi Venture Ltd	360,000	10	--	360,000	10	--
Sumex Overseas Ltd.	15,000	10	--	15,000	10	--
<b>Quoted Fully Paid-Up</b>						
<b>Carried at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss</b>						
Allied Digital Services Ltd.	48,000	5	0.55	48,000	5	0.21
<b>Total Equity Instruments</b>			<u>396.72</u>			<u>423.88</u>
<b>Total Non-current Investments</b>			<u>396.72</u>			<u>423.88</u>

**7.1 Aggregate amount of Investments and Market value thereof**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Book Value (₹ in Crore)	Market Value (₹ in Crore)	Book Value (₹ in Crore)	Market Value (₹ in Crore)
Quoted Investments	0.55	0.55	0.21	0.21
Unquoted Investments	396.17	--	423.67	--
	<u>396.72</u>	<u>0.55</u>	<u>423.88</u>	<u>0.21</u>

**7.2** Deemed equity investment is on account of fair valuation of fixed deposits pledged for the credit facilities availed by JBF Petrochemicals Ltd, a step down subsidiary in earlier years.

**7.3 Category-wise Non-Current Investments**

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
Financial Assets measured at cost		396.17		423.67
Financial Assets measured at fair value through Profit and Loss		0.55		0.21
		<u>396.72</u>		<u>423.88</u>

**7.4** Refer Note No.45 for Impairment of Subsidiaries Exposures.

**Note 8 - Non-current Financial Assets - Others**

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
<b>Unsecured, Considered Good</b>				
Security Deposits		3.32		0.83
Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity*		30.66		21.95
Guarantee Commission Receivable from related party (refer note 40)	131.36			131.36
Less : Provision for Doubtful	(131.36)			
<b>Total</b>		<b>33.97</b>		<b>154.14</b>

**8.1** Guarantee Commission Receivable from related party of ₹ 131.36 Crore (as at 31st March, 2021 ₹ 131.36 Crore) from step down subsidiary namely JBF Petrochemicals limited (JPL), is overdue for an extended period of time. Efforts are being made to recover the above receivables. One of the lenders of JPL who had filed a Company petition before National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Ahmedabad under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 has been admitted vide order dated 28th January, 2022. On prudence basis, provision of ₹ 131.36 Crore (as at 31st March, 2021 ₹ Nil) had been made. Refer Note no.45 for Impairment of Subsidiaries Exposures.

**8.2** \*Deposit lien with banks as Margin Money against bank guarantees

**Note 9 - Other Non-current Assets**

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
<b>Unsecured, Considered Good</b>				
Capital Advances		0.71		0.65
MAT Credit Entitlement		64.09		64.09
Balance with Goods and Service Tax Authorities		0.01		7.05
Prepaid Expenses		0.61		0.37
Other	0.08		0.08	
Less : Provision for Doubtful Advance	0.08		0.08	
<b>Total</b>		<b>65.42</b>		<b>72.16</b>

**9.1** The company was liable to pay MAT under section 115JB of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (The Act) in earlier years and the amount paid as MAT was allowed to be carried forward for being set off against the future tax liabilities computed in accordance with the provisions of the Act, other than Section 115JB, in next Fifteen yea Based on the future projection of the performances, the Company will be liable to pay the income tax computed as per provisions, other than under section 115JB, of the Act.

**Note 10 - Inventories**

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
<b>Raw Materials :</b>				
Goods-in-Transit	6.20		21.78	
Others	32.71	38.91	23.48	45.26
<b>Work in Progress</b>		22.47		27.13
<b>Finished Goods :</b>				
Goods-in-Transit	32.53		57.06	
Others	141.53	174.06	181.17	238.23
<b>Stores, Spares and Consumables:</b>				
Goods-in-Transit			0.33	
Others	28.81	28.81	25.10	25.43
<b>Total</b>		<b>264.25</b>		<b>336.05</b>

**10.1** Inventories are pledged / hypothecated as collateral against borrowings, the details related to which have been described in Note 19 and 23.

**10.2** For mode of Valuation of Inventories Refer Note No. 3.5

**Note 11 - Current Financial Assets - Trade Receivables**

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
<b>Unsecured :</b>				
Considered Good		361.11		310.79
Significant Increase in credit risk				
Credit Impaired		581.13		557.76
		942.24		868.55
Less : Provision for Credit Impaired (including expected credit loss) (refer note 42 and 47)	581.13	361.11	557.76	310.79
<b>Total</b>		<b>361.11</b>		<b>310.79</b>

## 11.1 Trade Receivables ageing schedule

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment				As at 31st March, 2022	
	Less than 6 Months	6 Months 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
<b>Unsecured :</b>						
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	92.42	12.04	6.71	6.56	--	117.73
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	--	--	--	--	--	--
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	--	1.15	0.32	2.78	576.88	581.13
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	--	--	--	--	--	--
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	--	--	--	--	--	--
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	--	--	--	--	--	--

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment				As at 31st March, 2021	
	Less than 6 Months	6 Months 1 Years	1 - 2 Year	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
<b>Unsecured :</b>						
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	52.08	1.10	24.44	18.55	8.49	104.66
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	--	--	--	--	--	--
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	--	--	0.15	50.87	506.74	557.76
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	--	--	--	--	--	--
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	--	--	--	--	--	--
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	--	--	--	--	--	--

11.2 Debts include dues from related party ₹202.33 Crore (as at 31st March 2021 ₹166.63 Crore) (Refer note 40)

11.3 The provision for credit impaired includes ₹24.82 Crore determined as Expected Credit Loss in accordance with Ind AS 109 for the year ended 31st March 2022.

## Note 12 - Cash and Cash equivalents

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Balances with Banks in current accounts	140.29	19.68
Cheques, drafts on hand	--	--
Cash on Hand	0.02	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>140.31</b>	<b>19.69</b>

12.1 For the purpose of the statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Balances with Banks in current accounts	140.29	19.68
Cash on Hand	0.02	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>140.31</b>	<b>19.69</b>

## Note 13 - Bank balances Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
For Unpaid Dividend Accounts	0.18	0.28
Deposit lien with banks	--	7.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>7.74</b>

## Note 14 - Current Financial Assets - Loans

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
<b>Secured :</b>				
<b>Credit Impaired</b>				
Inter Corporate Deposits	44.00	--	55.00	--
Less : Provision for Credit impaired	44.00	(0.00)	55.00	--
<b>Unsecured :</b>				
<b>Considered Good</b>				
Inter Corporate Deposit to Related Party		66.60	--	791.84
<b>Credit Impaired</b>				
Inter Corporate Deposit to Related Party	781.39	--	--	--
Less : Provision for Credit impaired (refer Note 47)	781.39	--	--	--
Credit Impaired				
Inter Corporate Deposits to Others	5.00	--	5.00	--
Less : Provision for Credit impaired	5.00	--	5.00	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>66.60</b>		<b>791.84</b>

14.1 Unsecured inter-corporate Deposits includes ₹ 5.00 Crore (as at 31st March 2021 ₹ 5.00 Crore) backed by personal guarantee of a promoter of a borrower.

14.2 Secured Inter Corporate Deposits (ICD) Includes:-

(i) Loan of ₹9.00 Crore given in earlier years to TVC Sky Shop Limited (TVC) against the pledge of 25,00,000 equity shares of ₹10 each representing 25.73% of the paid up equity share capital of TVC.

(ii) Loan of ₹11.00 Crore given in earlier years to Suryachakra Power Corporation Limited (SPCL) against the pledge of 24,31,434 equity shares of ₹10.00 each representing 1.62% of the paid up equity share capital of SPCL has been assigned to one of party at full and final settlement value of ₹0.25 Crore.

As TVC and SPCL failed to meet its commitments for repayment, the Company invoked the pledge and got transferred above mentioned equity shares in its own Demat account. As the Company holds these shares in trust as a security till the above loans are repaid.

14.3 Inter corporate deposit (ICD) of ₹ 49.00 Crore (as at 31st March, 2021 ₹60.00 Crore) and interest accrued and due thereon of ₹ 31.49 Crore (as at 31st March, 2021 ₹36.52 Crore) (as included in the note 15) aggregating to ₹ 80.49 Crore (as at 31st March, 2021 ₹96.52 Crore), given to various parties in earlier years, are overdue for substantial period of time and in respect of which the Company has initiated legal proceedings (including winding up petitions against a few of them). In view of the pending litigations and based on principle of prudence, Company has discontinued recognition of interest income on the same w. e. f. 1st January 2015 and provision of ₹ 80.49 Crore (As at 31st March 2021 ₹ 96.52 Crore) had been made in respect of these receivables in earlier years The Company continues its efforts to recover these amounts.

14.4 In accordance with the regulation 34 (3) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015:

a) Loans & Advances given in the nature of loans :

(₹ In Crore)

Name of the Company	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
JBF Petrochemicals Ltd (Step down Subsidiary)	781.39	--	727.64	--
Less : Provision for Credit impaired (refer Note 45)	781.39	--	--	727.64
JBF Global Pte Ltd. (Subsidiary)		66.60	--	64.20
<b>Total</b>		<b>66.60</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>791.84</b>

b) Above loan maximum outstanding during the year

(₹ In Crore)

Name of the Company	Maximum amount outstanding during the year 2021-22	Maximum amount outstanding during the year 2020-21
JBF Petrochemicals Ltd	781.39	772.30
JBF Global PTE Ltd	66.60	66.27

Note:- As per Company policy, Loans given to employees are not considered under this clause.

c) Investment in subsidiaries by : JBF Global Pte Ltd.

Name of the Company	No of Equity Shares as at 31st March, 2022	No of Equity Shares as at 31st March, 2021
JBF Rak LLC	3,29,034	3,29,034
JBF Petrochemicals Ltd (Refer Note No.40.5)	5324,54,424	5324,54,424
JBF Trade Finvest Pte. Ltd	100	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>5327,83,558</b>	<b>5327,83,558</b>

14.5 The Company has granted Inter Corporate Deposits to related parties for setting up project and for its business purpose.



- 14.6 The Company has granted Inter Corporate Deposits to others for the purpose of utilising this amount in their business.
- 14.7 The Company has granted Inter Corporate Deposits to related party i.e step down subsidiary namely JBF Petrochemicals limited ("JPL") of ₹ 781.39 Crore (as at 31st March, 2021 ₹ 772.30 Crore) , is overdue for an extended period of time. Efforts are being made to recover the above receivables. One of the lenders of JPL who had filed a Company petition before National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Ahmedabad under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 has been admitted vide order dated 28th January, 2022. On prudence, provision of ₹ 781.39 Crore (as at 31st March 2021 Nil) had been made.  
Refer Note No.45 for Impairment of Subsidiaries Exposures.
- 14.8 Refer Note No.49 for assignment of loan.
- 14.9 Inter Corporate Deposit to Related Party is repayable on demand and overdue as on the balance sheet date.

(₹ In Crore)

Type of Borrower	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Amount of Loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of Loans	Amount of Loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of Loans
<b>Related Parties</b>				
JBF Petrochemicals Ltd (Step down Subsidiary)	781.39	92.15	727.64	91.89
JBF Global Pte Ltd. (Subsidiary)	66.60	7.85	64.20	8.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>847.99</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>791.84</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Note 15 - Current Financial Assets - Others**

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>Unsecured, Considered Good</b>		
Interest Receivables	8.02	116.74
Security Deposits	0.17	2.66
Others	2.05	2.40
<b>Unsecured, Credit Impaired</b>		
Claims and Discounts Receivables	191.34	191.34
Less : Provision for Doubtful	191.34	191.34
Interest Receivables	142.16	36.52
Less : Provision for Doubtful (refer Note 47)	142.16	36.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.25</b>	<b>121.80</b>

- 15.1 Interest Receivable includes ₹ 117.13 Crore (as at 31st March, 2021 ₹ 116.47 Crore) due from related parties. (refer Note - 40)
- 15.2 Interest Receivable includes from related party of ₹ 110.68 Crore (as at 31st March, 2021 ₹ 110.68 Crore) from step down subsidiary namely JBF Petrochemicals limited ("JPL"), are overdue for the extended period of time. Efforts are being made to recover the above receivables. One of the lenders of JPL who had filed a Company petition before National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Ahmedabad under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 has been admitted vide order dated 28th January, 2022. On prudence, provision of ₹ 110.68 Crore (as at 31st March 2021 Nil) had been made.
- 15.3 Refer Note 14.3 in respect of Interest Receivable on Inter Corporate Deposits.
- 15.4 Refer Note No.45 for Impairment of Subsidiaries Exposures.
- 15.5 Claims & discounts receivables of ₹ 191.34 Crore (as at 31st March, 2021 ₹ 191.34 Crore) from suppliers, are overdue for the extended period of time. Efforts are being made to recover the above receivables. On prudence, provision of ₹ 191.34 Crore (as at 31st March, 2021 ₹ 191.34 Crore) had been made in respect of these receivables in earlier year.

**Note 16 - Other Current Assets**

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>Unsecured, Considered Good</b>		
Assets held for sale (refer Note 16.2)	0.33	0.33
Balance with Goods and Service Tax Authorities	53.83	53.53
Advances to Suppliers	25.40	35.78
Goods and Service Tax Receivable	2.87	3.92
Claims and Refund Receivable	6.97	19.72
Export Incentives Receivable	1.33	8.32
Others	13.68	3.01
<b>Unsecured, Considered Doubtful</b>		
Advances to Suppliers	2.26	2.26
Less : Provision for Doubtful	2.26	2.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>104.41</b>	<b>124.61</b>

- 16.1 Others Includes prepaid expenses and licence in hand.
- 16.2 Assets held for sale represents plant and machineries discarded in earlier years and not in use and are carried at estimated net realisable value as determined by the management.

## Note17 - Equity Share Capital

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>Authorised</b>		
100,000,000 (As at 31st March, 2020: 100,000,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	100.00	100.00
12,500,000 (As at 31st March, 2020: 12,500,000) Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹100/- each	125.00	125.00
<b>Issued, Subscribed &amp; Fully Paid up</b>		
81,871,849 (As at 31st March, 2021: 81,871,849) Equity Shares of ₹10 each fully paid up	81.87	81.87
<b>Total</b>	<b>81.87</b>	<b>81.87</b>

## 17.1 Reconciliation of number of Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year :

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	(in Nos.)	(₹ in Crore)	(in Nos.)	(₹ in Crore)
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	818,71,849	81.87	818,71,849	81.87
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	818,71,849	81.87	818,71,849	81.87

## 17.2 Terms / Rights Attached to Equity Shares :

The holder of equity shares of ₹ 10/- each is entitled to one vote per share. The equity shareholders are entitled to dividend only if dividend in a particular financial year is recommended by the Board of Directors and approved by the members at the annual general meeting of that year. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the 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 share holders.

## 17.3 Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% of Equity Share Capital :

Name of Shareholder	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	No. Of Shares held	% of Holding	No. Of Shares held	% of Holding
Bhagirath Arya	153,16,171	18.71	171,45,063	20.94
KKR Jupiter Investors Pte. Ltd	163,74,370	20.00	163,74,370	20.00

## 17.4 Dividend paid and proposed:-

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>Dividend declared and paid</b>		
Final dividend declared and paid for the year ended on 31st March, 2021 at ₹ Nil per share and for the year ended 31st March, 2020 at ₹ Nil per share.	--	--
Dividend Distribution Tax on final dividend	--	--
<b>Proposed Dividends</b>		
Final dividend proposed for the year ended on 31st March, 2022 at ₹ Nil per share and for the year ended 31st March, 2021 at ₹ Nil per share.	--	--
Dividend Distribution Tax on proposed dividend	--	--

## 17.5 Details of Shares held by promoters of Equity Share Capital :

Name of Shareholder	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	No. Of Shares held	% of Holding	No. Of Shares held	% of Holding
Bhagirath Arya	153,16,171	18.71	171,45,063	20.94
Chinar Arya Mittal	34,11,365	4.17	34,11,365	4.17
Veena B Arya	14,078	0.02	14,078	0.02
Vaidic Resources Private Ltd	15,000	0.02	37,44,357	4.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>187,56,614</b>	<b>22.91</b>	<b>243,14,863</b>	<b>29.70</b>
<b>% Change during the year</b>				
Name of Shareholder	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	No. Of Shares	% of Change during the year	No. Of Shares	% of Change during the year
Bhagirath Arya	18,28,892	10.67	7,00,000	3.92
Chinar Arya Mittal	--	--	--	--
Veena B Arya	--	--	--	--
Vaidic Resources Private Ltd	37,29,357	99.60	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,58,249</b>	<b>22.86</b>	<b>7,00,000</b>	<b>3.92</b>

## 17.6 Refer Note 51 in respect of ESOP and ESPS

## Note 18 - Other Equity

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
<b>Capital Reserve</b>				
As per Last Balance Sheet		10.62		10.62
<b>Capital Redemption Reserve</b>				
As per Last Balance Sheet		7.50		7.50
<b>Securities Premium Reserve</b>				
As per Last Balance Sheet		807.93		807.93
<b>General Reserve</b>				
As per Last Balance Sheet		77.94		77.94
<b>Retained Earnings</b>				
As per Last Balance Sheet	(789.27)		(595.74)	
Less: Loss for the year	(1,170.47)	(1,959.75)	(193.53)	(789.27)
<b>Items Of Other Comprehensive Income-Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plan</b>				
As per Last Balance Sheet	(4.03)		(3.91)	
Add: Comprehensive Income for the year	(0.39)	(4.42)	(0.12)	(4.03)
<b>Total Other Equity</b>		<b>(1,060.18)</b>		<b>110.69</b>

## 18.1 Nature and Purpose of Reserve

## 1. Capital Reserve

Capital reserve was created upon forfeiture of share warrants. The reserve will be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

## 2. Capital Redemption Reserve:

Capital redemption reserve was created against buy back of shares. The reserve will be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

## 3. Securities Premium Reserve

Securities premium was created when share are issued at premium. The reserve will be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

## 4. General Reserve:

General Reserve is created from time to time by way of transfer of profits from retained earnings for appropriation purpose. This reserve is a distributable reserve.

## 5. Retained Earnings:

Retained earnings represents the accumulated profits / losses made by the Company over the years.

## 6. Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans:

Other comprehensive income comprises of re-measurements of defined benefit obligations.

## Note 19 - Non-current Financial Liabilities - Borrowings

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>Secured Loans:</b>		
<b>(a) Term Loans</b>		
from Banks	–	4.69
from Financial Institution	–	7.50
<b>(b) External Commercial Borrowings</b>	–	–
<b>Unsecured Loans</b>		
<b>(c) Term Loans</b>		
from Banks	–	–
from Corporate Body	–	–
Less : Transferred to other current financial liabilities (Reclassified pursuant to Ind AS-1) (Refer Note 19.7)	–	(12.19)
<b>Total</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>

## 19.1 Term loans referred to in (a) above and current maturities of long term borrowings referred in Note 23:-

- i) ₹ 385.32 Crore (as at 31st March, 2021 ₹ 155.18 Crore) carrying interest at the rate of 10.70% to 13.50 % are secured by way of first mortgage & charge on pari passu basis on all the immovable and movable properties, present and future, situated at Silvassa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Union Territory) and at Sarigam, District Valsad, Gujarat and are further secured by Second charge on current assets of the Company, present

and future, situated at Silvassa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Union Territory) and at Sarigam, District Valsad, Gujarat. ₹ 96.34 Crore (as at 31st March, 2021 ₹ 97.39 Crore) carrying interest at the rate of 12.45% to 13.60 % are to be secured by way of first mortgage & charge on pari passu basis on all the immovable and movable properties, present and future, situated at Silvassa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Union Territory) and at Sarigam, District Valsad, Gujarat and are further to be secured by Second charge on current assets of the Company, present and future, situated at Silvassa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Union Territory) and at Sarigam, District Valsad, Gujarat.

- ii) ₹ 25.68 Crore (as at 31st March, 2021 ₹ 27.41 crore) carrying interest at the rate of 12.30% is secured by way of first mortgage & charge on pari passu basis on all the immovable and movable properties except current assets, present and future, situated at Silvassa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Union Territory) and at Sarigam, District Valsad, Gujarat.
- iii) ₹ 22.37 Crore (as at 31st March, 2021 ₹ 21.87 Crore) carrying interest at the rate of 12.60 % are secured by way of First pari passu charge on all the immovable properties, present and future, situated at Silvassa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Union Territory) and movable properties except current assets, present and future, situated at Silvassa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Union Territory) and at Sarigam, District Valsad, Gujarat.

#### 19.2 External Commercial Borrowings referred to in (b) above and current maturities of long term borrowings referred in Note 23:-

Nil (as at 31st March, 2021 ₹ 227.36 Crore) carrying interest at the rate of LIBOR plus 2.5 percentage to 5 percentage are secured by way of first mortgage & charge on pari passu basis on all the immovable and movable properties except current assets, present and future, situated at Silvassa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Union Territory) and at Sarigam, District Valsad, Gujarat.

#### 19.3 Unsecured Term loans referred to in (c) above and current maturities of long term borrowings referred in Note 23:-

- i) ₹ 33.10 Crore (as at 31st March, 2021 ₹ 33.10 Crore) carrying interest at the rate of 3.50%
- ii) ₹ 134.66 Crore (as at 31st March, 2021 ₹ 134.66 Crore) carrying interest at the rate of 14.00 % is secured by way of pledged of Equity Shares of the Company by the promote

#### 19.4 Terms of Repayment (As per Sanction Letter)

##### i) Secured Term Loans from Banks

Loan of ₹ 4.69 Crore is repayable in 1 installment of ₹ 4.69 Crore in May 2022.

##### ii) Secured Term Loans from Financial Institutions

Loan of ₹ 7.50 Crore is repayable in 3 equal quarterly installments of ₹ 2.50 Crore starting from May 2022 and ending on November, 2022.

19.5 Term loans from banks (including current maturities of long term borrowings of ₹ 241.76 Crore) aggregating to ₹ 241.76 Crore (as at 31st March, 2021 ₹ 242.81 Crore) is guaranteed by one of the Directors of the company in his personal capacity.

19.6 As on 31st March, 2022, the Company has overdue of principal of ₹ 697.46 Crore (as at 31st March 2021 ₹ 696.87 Crore) and Interest of ₹ 480.30 Crore (as at 31st March 2021 ₹ 320.20 Crore) for a period of less than 5 year. Further, due to default in servicing of its dues by the Company, the Banks have classified all the credit facilities including current borrowings as referred in Note 24 given to the Company as at 31st March, 2022 as Non Performing Asset (NPA) in their books of account.

19.7 The agreements in respect of non-current borrowings as at 31st March 2022 of ₹ Nil (as at 31st March, 2021 ₹ 12.19 Crore) contain certain restrictive covenants including non-adherence of initial Term Loan repayment schedule and non-payment of interest thereon as stipulated. In the current year also, the Company has not complied with the terms of these covenants. The Company has classified these borrowings as current financial liabilities which is in line with the compliance of IND AS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements".

19.8 Refer Note 50 in respect Assignment of Debt by existing lenders to CFM Asset Reconstruction Private Limited (CFM).

19.9 Refer Note 46. in respect of Going Concern.

#### Note 20 - Non-current Financial Liabilities - Others

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Lease Liability	21.26	10.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.26</b>	<b>10.36</b>

#### Note 21 - Non-current Provisions

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>Provision for Employee Benefits</b>		
Gratuity (Unfunded) (refer Note 38)	12.62	13.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.62</b>	<b>13.35</b>

#### Note 22 Income Tax

22.1 The major components of Income Tax Expenses for the year ended 31st March, 2022 and 31st March, 2021 are as follows:

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2021
<b>Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss:</b>		
Current Income Tax	-	-
Short/(Excess) Provision of Tax of Earlier Years (Net)	1.29	3.63
Deferred Tax - Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	0.21	0.06
<b>Total Tax Expenses</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>3.69</b>

## 22.2 Reconciliation between tax expenses (income) and accounting loss multiplied by tax rate for the year ended 31st March, 2022 and 31st March, 2021:

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2021
Accounting Loss before tax	(1,168.97)	(189.84)
Applicable tax rate	34.944%	34.944%
<b>Computed Tax Expenses</b>	<b>(408.49)</b>	<b>(66.34)</b>
<b>Tax effect on account of:</b>		
Lower tax rate and indexation benefits etc.	(1.67)	(0.74)
Allowed on payment basis	2.54	(0.06)
Expenses not allowed	0.48	0.87
Deduction under section 35D of the Income Tax Act	–	–
Deferred Tax Assets not recognised	416.60	70.17
Others	(7.96)	(0.21)
<b>Income tax expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>3.69</b>

## 22.3 Deferred Tax relates to the following:

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Balance Sheet		Statement of Profit and loss / OCI	
	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2021
Property Plant and Equipment and Investment Property	233.24	242.92	(9.68)	(7.89)
Redeemable preference share liability	–	–	–	(0.47)
Financial Assets	(9.61)	9.61	(19.22)	–
Disallowance Under the Income-tax Act, 1961	(199.66)	(153.78)	(45.88)	(20.72)
Others	(29.84)	(110.30)	80.46	0.06
Trade Receivables	–	–	–	36.88
Inventories	5.87	11.55	(5.68)	(7.86)
	<b>(0.00)</b>	<b>(0.00)</b>	<b>(0.00)</b>	<b>(0.00)</b>

## 22.4 Reconciliation of Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net):

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Opening balance as at 1st April	(0.00)	(0.00)
Deferred Tax expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss	0.21	0.06
Deferred Tax (income) recognised in OCI	(0.21)	(0.06)
Deferred Tax expenses recognised in other equity	–	–
Closing balance as at 31st March	<b>(0.00)</b>	<b>(0.00)</b>

## 22.5 Unrecognised deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits :-

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised are attributable to the following :		
-Tax losses (revenue in nature)	–	15.85
-Unabsorbed depreciation	67.78	176.36
-Deductible temporary differences		
Provision for Credit Impaired in respect of trade receivables	1854.41	594.89
Interest Accrued and due but not paid	185.21	130.35
<b>Amount on which Deferred tax assets not recognised</b>	<b>2107.39</b>	<b>917.46</b>

## 22.6 Amount and Expiry Date of Unused Tax Losses for which no Deferred Tax Assets is recognised:

(₹ In Crore)

Assessment Year	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Deferred tax assets with expiry date till 31st March, 2027	--	15.85
Deferred tax assets with no expiry date	67.78	176.36

## Note 23 - Current Financial Liabilities - Borrowings

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>(a) Secured Loans</b>		
from Banks	1,680.62	1,745.61
<b>(b) Buyer's Credit</b>	38.00	35.88
	<b>1,718.62</b>	<b>1,781.49</b>
<b>Unsecured Loans</b>		
<b>(c) Working Capital Loans</b>		
from Banks	--	--
<b>(d) From Body Corporate</b>	8.39	--
<b>(e) From A Director</b>	19.17	19.15
	<b>27.56</b>	<b>19.15</b>
<b>Borrowing reclassified from Non-Current Borrowings pursuant to Ind AS-1 (refer note 19.7)</b>	--	12.19
<b>Current Maturities of long-term Borrowings</b>		
- Term Loans	697.46	457.34
- External Commercial Borrowings	--	227.26
	<b>697.46</b>	<b>684.60</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,443.64</b>	<b>2,497.43</b>

23.1 Working Capital Loans as referred to in (a) above of ₹1680.62 Crore (as at 31st March, 2021 ₹1745.61 Crore) are secured by a first charge on pari passu basis without any preference or priority over each other on all Current Assets of the company both present and future, situated at Silvassa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Union Territory) and at Sarigam, District Valsad, Gujarat and are also secured by way of Second charge on pari passu basis on movable and immovable properties of the company both present and future, situated at Silvassa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Union Territory) and at Sarigam, District Valsad, Gujarat.

23.2 Buyers Credit referred to in (b) above of ₹38.00 Crore, (as at 31st March, 2021 ₹35.88 Crore) are secured by a first charge on pari passu basis without any preference or priority over each other on all Current Assets of the company both present and future, situated at Silvassa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Union Territory) and at Sarigam, District Valsad, Gujarat and are also secured by way of Second charge on pari passu basis on movable and immovable properties of the company both present and future situated at Silvassa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Union Territory) and at Sarigam, District Valsad, Gujarat.

23.3 As on 31st March, 2022, the Company has overdue of Working Capital loan of ₹1718.62 Crore (as at 31st March, 2020 ₹1781.49 Crore) and Interest of ₹1014.91 Crore (as at 31st March 2021 ₹647.29 Crore) included in Interest Accrued and Due in Note no. 26 for a period of less than 5 years.

23.4 The Company had borrowed ₹300.00 Crore from lenders against the pledge of equity shares of the Company held by the promoters of the Company. In view of the default in repayment of principle and interest thereon, the lender invoked the pledge and disposed the equity shares for ₹8.40 Crore during the year and ₹34.61 Crore in earlier years. The realisation value has been adjusted against the outstanding borrowing and interest, equivalent amount has been considered as unsecured borrowing from the promoter director and in the absence of any terms for interest, no interest has been charged on the same. The loan from director as on 31st March, 2022 is net of after set-off ₹15.46 Crore (as at 31st March 2021 ₹15.46 Crore) on account of excess remuneration paid to executive director.

## Note 24 - Current Financial Liabilities - Lease Liabilities

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Lease Liability	4.54	0.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.54</b>	<b>0.29</b>

## Note 25- Current Financial Liabilities - Trade Payables

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	17.93	21.69
Others	82.07	107.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>129.03</b>



25.1 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED 2006) have been determined based on the information available with the Company and the details of amount outstanding due to them are as given below:

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
a) the principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year :		
Principal Amount Outstanding	17.93	21.69
Interest Due thereon	0.15	0.10
b) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	--	--
c) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	--	--
d) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year;	0.15	0.10
e) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	--	--

## 25.2 Trade Payables ageing schedule

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment				As at 31st March, 2022
	Less than 1 year	1- 2 Year	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) MSME	6.30	-- (₹ 13,570)	-- (₹. 33,036)	0.03	6.33
(ii) Others	29.64	4.09	0.31	28.63	62.67
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	--	--	--	--	--
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	--	--	--	--	--

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment				As at 31st March, 2021
	Less than 1 year	1- 2 Year	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) MSME	7.68	-- (₹ 33,036)	0.02	0.06	7.76
(ii) Others	46.45	2.28	7.37	24.72	80.82
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	--	--	--	--	--
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	--	--	--	--	--

## Note 26- Current Financial Liabilities - Others

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares (refer note 26.1)	113.96	113.96
Unpaid Dividends	0.18	0.28
Creditors for Capital Expenditure	1.35	3.92
Interest accrued and due on borrowings (refer note 34.1)	816.72	561.95
Interest accrued and due on others	7.84	6.30
<b>Other Payables</b>		
Salary, Wages and Bonus Payable	8.46	8.10
Provision for expenses and Other Payable	4.72	6.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>953.23</b>	<b>701.10</b>

**26.1 Terms/rights attached to Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares (CRPS)**

The holder of Preference Share of the Company has a right to vote at a General Meeting of the Company only in accordance with limitations and provisions laid down in Section 47 (2) of the Companies Act, 2013. The preference share holders will be entitled to receive out of the remaining assets of the company after distribution to lenders 75,709 2.5% CRPS are redeemable at par as : 36,509 shares on 30.09.2020, 17,837 shares on 30.09.2019 and 21,363 shares on 30.09.2018. 14,15,000 20% CRPS are redeemable at a premium of ₹ 700 per share as : 3,15,000 shares on 30.09.2020, 7,70,000 shares on 30.09.2019 and 3,30,000 shares on 30.09.2018. The Preference Shares shall carry dividend at the rate of 2.5 % and 20.00% per annum payable annually.

**26.2 The details of Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares (CRPS) shareholders holding :**

Name of Preference Shareholder of 2.5% CRPS	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Bank of India	75,709	75,709
Percentage	100%	100%

Name of Preference Shareholder of 20% CRPS	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Bank of India	14,15,000	14,15,000
Percentage	100%	100%

**26.3 Dividend paid and proposed:-**

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>Dividend declared and paid</b>		
Final dividend declared and paid for the year ended on 31st March	–	–
Dividend Distribution Tax on final dividend	–	–
<b>Proposed Dividends</b>		
Final dividend proposed for the year ended on 31st March	–	–
Dividend Distribution Tax on proposed dividend	–	–

**26.4** During the year the Company has incurred losses, hence dividend on CRPS has not been proposed. However, the same has been disclosed under contingent liabilities.

**26.5** As on 31st March, 2022, the Company has defaulted in repayment to preference shareholder of ₹ 113.96 Crore (as at 31st March, 2021 ₹ 113.96 Crore).

**26.6** Unpaid dividends does not include any amounts, due & outstanding, to be credited to Investor Education & Protection Fund.

**Note 27 - Other Current Liabilities**

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Deposit from Customers	0.10	0.11
Advances from Customers	8.12	12.47
Statutory Dues & Other Liabilities	5.73	2.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.95</b>	<b>15.06</b>

**Note 28 - Current Provisions**

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>Provision for employee benefits</b>		
Gratuity (Unfunded) (refer Note 38)	8.23	1.45
Leave Encashment (Unfunded)	7.58	6.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.81</b>	<b>8.16</b>

**Note 29 - Current Tax Liabilities (Net)**

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Income Tax-Advance Tax & TDS (Net)	2.33	3.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.33</b>	<b>3.40</b>

**Note 30 - Revenues from Operations**

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	For the Period Ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2021
Sale of Products	3,178.80	2,202.89
Sales of Service (JOB work)	87.04	–
Other Operating Revenue	6.39	2.56
<b>Revenue from Operations</b>	<b>3,272.23</b>	<b>2,205.45</b>

## 30.1 Disaggregated Revenue:

## (i) Revenue based on Geography:

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	For the Period Ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2021
Domestic	2,213.65	1,661.42
Export	1,058.58	544.03
<b>Revenue from Operations</b>	<b>3,272.23</b>	<b>2,205.45</b>

## (ii) Revenue by Product:

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	For the Period Ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2021
Polyster Chips	1,511.87	997.05
Partially Oriented Yarn	844.24	703.88
Polyster Processed Yarn	820.90	500.66
Other	95.22	3.86
<b>Revenue from Operations</b>	<b>3,272.23</b>	<b>2,205.45</b>

## (iii) Reconciliation of Revenue from Operation with contract price:

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	For the Period Ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2021
Contract Price	3,304.05	2,234.45
less :Reduction towards variables considerations components *	31.82	29.00
<b>Revenue from Operations</b>	<b>3,272.23</b>	<b>2,205.45</b>

\* The reduction towards variable consideration comprises of volume discounts, rate difference and Quality claim etc.

## Note 31 - Other Income

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	For the Period Ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2021
Interest Income from Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost		
- Inter Corporate Deposits	0.44	0.69
- Fixed Deposits with Banks	1.08	0.55
- Others	0.67	2.55
Dividend Income {₹ 36,000 (P.Y. ₹ 24,000)}	0.00	0.00
Gain on Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (Net)	0.34	0.15
Gain on Foreign Currency Transactions (Net)	0.64	0.06
Sundry Credit Balances Written Back (Net)	-	-
Export Incentive	15.75	4.71
Recovery from Doubtful Debts	0.62	-
Miscellaneous Income	0.42	2.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.96</b>	<b>10.73</b>

## Note 32 - Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods and Work-in-Progress

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	For the Period Ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2021
<b>At the End of the Year</b>		
Finished Goods	174.06	238.23
Work-in-Progress	22.47	27.13
	<b>196.53</b>	<b>265.36</b>
<b>At the Beginning of the Year</b>		
Finished Goods	238.23	202.59
Work-in-Progress	27.13	21.80
	<b>265.36</b>	<b>224.39</b>
<b>Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods and Work-in-Progress</b>	<b>68.83</b>	<b>(40.97)</b>

## Note 33 - Employee Benefits Expense

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	For the Period Ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2021
Salaries, Wages & allowances	85.22	75.48
Contribution to Provident Fund, ESIC and Other Fund	4.59	4.19
Gratuity	7.86	2.25
Employees Welfare and Other Amenities	1.69	1.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.36</b>	<b>83.20</b>

- 33.1 Employee benefits expenses for the year ended 31st March 2022 is net of excess remuneration to ₹ Nil (for the year ended 31st March, 2021: ₹ 2.45 Crore) recovered from the Chairman by way of adjustment against the unsecured loan.
- 33.2 During the year Company has paid an amount of Nil (for the year ended 31st March 2021 ₹ 0.06 Crore) to whole time directors, which is subject to shareholders' approval.

**Note 34 - Finance Cost**

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	For the Period Ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2021
Interest Expenses on Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortised Cost	241.51	242.17
Other Borrowing Costs	7.66	0.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>249.17</b>	<b>243.02</b>

- 34.1 The Company has provided interest @ 9% p.a. on borrowings aggregating to ₹ 2,530.04 Crore (as at 31st March, 2021: ₹ 2,364.98 Crore) as against the documented rate as required as per IND AS -23 "Borrowing Costs" read with IND AS-109 on "Financial Instruments" since Company expects that ultimate interest liability will not be more than 9% p.a. Accordingly, finance costs for the year ended 31st March, 2022 is lower by ₹ 283.20 Crore (for the year ended 31st March, 2021: ₹ 178.01 Crore) respectively. Aggregate amount of interest not provided for as at 31st March, 2022 is ₹ 704.23 Crore.

**Note 35 - Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment Expenses**

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	For the Period Ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2021
Depreciation of Property, Plant & Equipments (refer Note 5)	85.57	85.74
Amortisation of Intangible Assets (refer Note 5)	1.53	2.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>87.10</b>	<b>87.78</b>

**Note 36 - Other Expenses**

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	For the Period Ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2021
<b>Manufacturing Expenses</b>		
Stores & Spares Consumed	14.16	10.01
Power & Fuel	258.31	188.48
Repairs to Building	0.40	0.09
Repairs to Plant & Machinery	2.50	2.76
Security Charges	2.73	1.92
Labour Charges	23.39	19.13
Other Manufacturing Expenses	9.76	9.57
<b>Selling and Distribution Expenses</b>		
Packing Material Consumed	82.00	61.50
Freight & Forwarding Charges (Net)	32.35	27.11
Sales Promotion, & Advertising Expenses	0.06	0.04
Brokerage & Commission	6.05	4.62
<b>Administrative and General Expenses</b>		
Rent	0.92	4.03
Rates & Taxes (Net)	0.73	0.39
Insurance	2.90	2.59
Payment to Auditors (refer Note 36.1)	0.42	0.36
Repairs & Maintenance - Others	2.21	1.75
Travelling & Conveyance Expenses	3.11	2.66
Legal, Professional & Consultancy Charges	11.27	7.70
Sundry Debit Balances Written off (Net)	2.68	0.06
Donation	0.01	0.01
Loss on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment (Net)	0.29	0.10
Bank Charges	1.10	0.92
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses (refer Note 36.2)	1.34	2.17
Bad Debts	16.86	2.41
Less: Reversal of Provision for Doubtful Debts	16.86	0.15
General Expenses	4.97	5.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>463.66</b>	<b>355.66</b>

## 36.1 Details of Payment to Auditors

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	For the Period Ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2021
a) Auditors:		
Audit Fees	0.34	0.28
Tax Audit Fees	0.06	0.06
Certification Charges (P.Y. ₹ 20,000)	--	--
Reimbursement of Expenses (C.Y. ₹ 12,580/-)	0.00	--
b) Cost Audit Fees	0.02	0.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.36</b>

## 36.2 Notes related to Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure:

(a) CSR amount required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Schedule VII thereof by the company during the year is ₹ Nil (For the year ended 31st March 2021 ₹ Nil)

(b) Expenditure related to Corporate Social Responsibility is ₹ 1.34 Crore (for the year ended 31st March 2021 ₹ 2.17 Crore) and ₹ Nil (for the year ended 31st March, 2021 ₹ Nil) remained unspent.

## Details of expenditure towards CSR given below:

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	For the Period Ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2021
(i) Health Care (including Covid -19)	0.82	0.91
(ii) Education	0.53	1.26
(iii) Art & Culture	--	--
(iv) Others	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>2.17</b>

## Note 36.3 - Earnings Per Equity Share

Particulars	For the Period Ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2021
Net Loss for the year attributable to Equity Shareholders for Basic EPS and diluted EPS (₹ In Crore)	(1,170.47)	(193.53)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for Basic EPS and Diluted EPS (in Nos.)	818,71,849	818,71,849
Basic and Diluted Earning per share of ₹ 10 each (in ₹)	(142.97)	(23.64)
Face value per equity share (in ₹)	10.00	10.00

## Note 37- Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

## 37.1 Contingent Liabilities (To the extent not provided for)

## Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
<b>Disputed Liabilities in Appeal (No Cash outflow is expected in the near future)</b>		
Excise Duty / Service Tax *	1.76	1.76
Goods & Service Tax Act (Company has preferred an appeal before Commissioner (Appeal). No cash outflow is probable.)	--	1.28
Others (amount paid under protest of ₹ 1.36 Crore)	5.91	3.21
<b>Guarantees</b>		
Bank Guarantees (Bank guarantees are provided under contractual/legal obligations. No cash outflow is probable.) (refer Note No. 8.2)	6.53	30.29
<b>Others</b>		
Corporate Guarantee to a bank against the credit facility to that subsidiary Company (No Cash outflow is expected) (To the extent of credit facility availed and outstanding as on 31st March, 2022) (refer Note No. 37.2)	--	--
One of the operational creditors of JBF RAK LLC, situated at UAE (JBF RAK), a subsidiary of the Company, has made an application with National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 against the Company, for supply of raw materials to JBF RAK (No Cash outflow is expected) (refer Note No. 37.3)	--	--
<b>Dividend Accrued on Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares:</b>		
20% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares	7.05	7.05
2.5% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares	0.05	0.05

\*The Company has received show cause notice from the Excise department which mainly relate to CENVAT credit on sales commission. The Company does not foresee any losses on this account.

- 37.2** The Company had issued a corporate guarantee of USD 463.96 Million (equivalent of ₹ 3,521.48 Crore) to the lenders of JBF Petrochemicals limited (JPL), a step down subsidiary. One of the lenders of JPL vide its letter dated 24th April, 2018 invoked corporate guarantee to the extent of USD 252.00 Million (equivalent of ₹ 1,912.69 Crore) as JPL has defaulted in servicing its borrowings towards principal and interest thereon. Company has denied above invocation and is of the view that above corporate guarantee was valid only up to one year from the Commercial operation date i.e. 31st March, 2017 and all obligation of the Company towards above lenders stand rescinded, have fallen away and ceased to exist as on 1st April, 2018. In view of the above, invocation of corporate guarantee on 24th April, 2018 is not legally tenable and hence no provision is required towards the guarantee so invoked. Company has discontinued recognition of guarantee commission w.e.f. 1st April, 2018. Further the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) proceedings have commenced on 28th January, 2022 against JPL
- 37.3** One of the operational creditors of JBF RAK LLC, situated at UAE (JBF RAK), a subsidiary of the Company, has made an application with National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 against the Company, for supply of raw materials to JBF RAK and claimed for a debt of ₹ 128.48 Crore (US\$ 19,899,091.53) as per notice dated 17th February, 2020. Management is of the view that in view of negotiation with the above creditor by JBF RAK and based on past settlement by the Company with above creditors in respect of raw material purchased by the Company, there will be no liability on account of it to the Company and hence no provision is required towards above claim.
- 37.4** In earlier year, the Company has received show cause notice in respect of non-payment of customs duty to the tune of ₹ 47.00 Crore along with applicable interest and penalty from Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), Kolkata, dated 2nd September, 2019. As per the said show cause notice, the Company has contravened certain pre-import conditions that have been stipulated under the customs notification in connection with the import of raw materials namely PTA and MEG under the Advance Authorisation Scheme. The said show cause notice alleges that the Company had exported the finished goods prior to import of the raw materials under the Advance Authorisation Scheme. The Company has refuted all the allegations made in the said show cause notice and accordingly, the matter has been stayed by The High Court of Gujarat vide order dated 20th November, 2019.

### 37.5 Commitments

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
1) Estimated amount of Contracts remaining to be executed on Capital Account not provided for / Net of Advance paid (Cash outflow is expected on execution of such capital contracts, on progressive basis)		
a) Related to Property, Plant and Equipment	16.04	18.94
b) Related to Intangible Assets	–	0.10
2) The Company has imported goods under Advance License Scheme resulting in duty saving of ₹ Nil (as at 31st March 2021 ₹ 0.12 Crore). As per the guidelines issued by the Government of India, the Company is required to fulfill export obligation as per the terms of the scheme. In case the Company fails to fulfill the export obligation as per terms of the scheme within stipulated period, the Company may have to pay the duty saved on import along with interest and penalty thereon. The management is confident of fulfillment of export obligation in the stipulated period.		

- 37.6** Management is of the view that above litigations will not have any material impact on the financial position of the Company.

### Note 38- Employee Benefits

- 38.1** As per Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits', the disclosure of Employee benefits as defined in the Ind AS are given below:

**(a) Defined Contribution Plan:**

Contribution to Defined Contribution Plan, recognized as expense for the years are as under:

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	1.49	1.34
Employer's Contribution to Pension Scheme	2.92	2.68
Employer's Contribution to Other Funds	0.18	0.17

The contribution to provident fund is made to Employees' Provident Fund managed by Provident Fund Commissioner. The contribution towards ESIC made to Employees' State Insurance Corporation. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation.

**(b) Defined Benefit Plan:**

The present value of Employees' Gratuity obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

Particulars	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>Actuarial assumptions</b>		
Mortality Table	Indian Assured Lives Ultimate Mortality (2012-14)	Indian Assured Lives Ultimate Mortality (2012-14)
Salary growth	4.00%	4.00%
Discount rate	6.80%	6.80%
Withdrawal Rates	1.00%	1.00%



(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	2021-2022	2020-21
<b><u>Movement in present value of defined benefit obligation</u></b>		
Obligation at the beginning of the year	14.80	13.80
Current service cost	1.41	1.32
Interest cost	1.01	0.93
Benefits paid	(2.40)	(1.43)
Past service cost	5.44	–
Actuarial loss on obligation	0.60	0.18
<b>Obligation at the end of the year</b>	<b>20.86</b>	<b>14.80</b>
<b><u>Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss</u></b>		
Current service cost	1.41	1.32
Interest cost	1.01	0.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>2.25</b>
<b><u>Amount recognised in the other comprehensive income</u></b>		
<b><u>Components of actuarial gain/losses on obligations:</u></b>		
Due to Change in financial assumptions	–	(0.06)
Due to experience adjustments	0.60	0.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.18</b>

## (c) Net Liability recognised in the balance sheet

(₹ In Crore)

Amount recognised in the balance sheet	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Present value of obligations at the end of the year	20.86	14.80
Less: Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	–	–
<b>Net liability recognized in the balance sheet</b>	<b>20.86</b>	<b>14.80</b>
- Current	8.23	1.45
- Non-current	12.62	13.35

(d) The estimate of rate of escalation in Salary considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other retirement factors including supply & demand in the employment market. The above information is certified by the actuary.

## 38.2 Sensitivity analysis:

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Changes in assumptions	Effect on Gratuity obligation (Increase/(Decrease))
<b>For the year ended 31st March, 2021</b>		
Salary growth rate	+1%	1.34
	-1%	(1.16)
Discount rate	+1%	(1.16)
	-1%	1.36
<b>For the year ended 31st March, 2022</b>		
Salary growth rate	+1%	1.42
	-1%	(1.27)
Discount rate	+1%	(1.25)
	-1%	1.45

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. In presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined obligation liability recognized in the balance sheet.

## 38.3 Risk exposures

**Actuarial Risk**

It is the risk that benefits will cost more than expected. This can arise due to one of the following reasons:

**Interest Risk**

The discount rate reflects the time value of money. An increase in discount rate leads to decrease in Defined Benefit Obligation of the plan benefits & vice versa. This assumption depends on the yields on the corporate/government bonds and hence the valuation of liability is exposed to fluctuations in the yields as at the valuation date.

**Longevity Risk**

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

**Salary Risk**

The present value of the defined plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

**Variability in withdrawal rates:**

If actual withdrawal rates are higher than assumed withdrawal rate than the Gratuity benefits will be paid earlier than expected. The impact of this will depend on whether the benefits are vested as at the resignation date.

38.4 The following payments are expected towards Gratuity in future years:

Year ended	(₹ in Crore) Cash flow
31st March, 2023	8.23
31st March, 2024	1.02
31st March, 2025	0.83
31st March, 2026	1.26
31st March, 2027	1.54
31st March, 2028 to 31st March, 2032	6.17

38.5 The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 21 years (as at 31st March 2021: 20 years).

**Note 39 - Provisions**

Disclosures as required by Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:-

Movement in provisions:-

Nature of provision	Provision for Credit Impaired / Doubtful Advance	Total
<b>As at 31st March, 2020</b>	<b>845.42</b>	<b>845.42</b>
Provision during the year	3.09	3.09
Payment during the year	0.56	0.56
<b>As at 31st March, 2021</b>	<b>847.97</b>	<b>847.97</b>
Provision during the year	1,074.30	1,074.30
Payment/reversed during the year	16.03	16.03
<b>As at 31st March, 2022</b>	<b>1,906.23</b>	<b>1,906.23</b>

**Note 40- Related Party Disclosure**

Disclosure of Related Party Transactions on a standalone basis

In accordance with the requirements of IND AS 24, "Related Party Disclosures", name of the related party, related party relationship, transactions and outstanding balances including commitments where control exists and with whom transactions have taken place during reported period, are as detail below:

**40.1 List of Related Parties :**

Name of the related party	Country of incorporation	% of Equity Interest	
		As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021

**(a) Subsidiary Companies**

JBF Global PTE Ltd	Singapore	85.50%	85.50%
JBF RAK LLC	UAE	85.50%	85.50%
JBF Petrochemicals Ltd (Refer Note No. 40.5)	India	85.50%	85.50%
JBF Bahrain W.L.L. (Previously known as JBF Bahrain S. P.C.)	Bahrain	85.50%	85.50%
JBF Global Europe BVBA	Belgium	85.50%	85.50%
JBF Trade Invest PTE Ltd	Singapore	85.50%	85.50%

**(b) Key Management Personnel****Name & Designation**

Mr. B.C.Arya – Director.(upto 23.06.2021)

Mrs. Ujjwala Apte - Director (from 01.06.2019 to 20.09.2019 and from 18.11.2019) and Company Secretary

Mr. S.N. Shetty - Director (from 14.11.2018 to 26.02.2019 and from 18.11.2019)

Mr. Yash Gupta - Additional Director (from 12.02.2021) and Executive Director (from 28.09.2021)

**(c) Relative of Key Management Personnel**

Mr. Cheerag Arya - Son of Mr. B.C.Arya (upto 23.06.2021)

Mrs. Chinar Mittal - Daughter of Mr. B.C.Arya (upto 23.06.2021)

**(d) Enterprises over which persons described in (b) & (c) above are able to exercise significant influence (Other Related Parties) with whom transactions have taken place:-**

Vaidic Resources Pvt.Ltd

**40.2 Transactions with Related Parties :****(₹ in Crore)**

Name of Transactions	Name of the Related Party	2021-22	2020-21
<b>Transactions with subsidiaries / associates</b>			
Sale of Goods (amount is on CIF basis)	JBF Bahrain W.L.L.	722.91	336.96
Interest Income	JBF Global PTE Ltd	0.44	0.69
<b>Transactions with other related parties:</b>			
Remuneration	Mrs. Chinar Mittal	0.06	0.29
	Mr. Cheerag Arya	0.08	0.30
Managerial Remuneration	Mr. B.C.Arya	–	0.73
	Mrs. Ujjwala Apte	0.54	0.51
	Mr. S. N. Shetty	0.65	0.52
	Mr. Yash Gupta	0.47	0.06
Loan Taken/Adjusted	JBF Petrochemicals Ltd (refer note 49)	53.75	44.66
Loan Repaid/Adjusted	Vaidic Resources Pvt. Ltd (refer note 49)	8.39	20.45
Loan Repaid/Adjusted	Mr. B. C. Arya (refer note 23.4)	0.01	0.48
Loan Repaid/Adjusted	Mr. B. C. Arya (refer note 33.1)	–	2.45

**(₹ in Crore)**

Name of Transactions	Name of the Related Party	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
<b>Transactions with related parties</b>			
Current Financial Assets - Others	JBF Petrochemicals Ltd	110.68	110.68
	JBF Global PTE Ltd	6.45	5.79
Investment -Non Current	JBF Global PTE Ltd	396.17	396.17
	JBF Petrochemicals Ltd	27.50	27.50
Current Financial Assets - Loans	JBF Petrochemicals Ltd	781.39	727.64
	JBF Global PTE Ltd	66.60	64.20
Non-current Financial Assets - Others	JBF Petrochemicals Ltd	131.36	131.36
Trade Receivables	JBF RAK LLC	0.92	0.92
	JBF Bahrain W.L.L.	195.12	159.42
	JBF Petrochemicals Ltd	6.29	6.29
Current Financial Liabilities - Borrowings	Mr B C Arya	19.17	19.15
	Vaidic Resources Pvt. Ltd	8.39	–

**40.3 Compensation to key management personnel of the Company****(₹ in Crore)**

Nature of transaction	2021-22	2020-21
Short-term employee benefits	1.77	2.15
Post-employment benefits	0.96	0.01
<b>Total compensation paid to key management personnel</b>	<b>2.73</b>	<b>2.16</b>

- 40.4 The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at year-end are unsecured, unless specified and settlement occurs in cash. 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.
- 40.5 IDBI Trusteeship Services Limited, the Security Trustee to , the lenders of JBF Petrochemicals Ltd. ("JPL"), a step down subsidiary, has exercised the rights of a 'Pledge' and invoked the pledge over the pledged 51% equity shares of JPL held by JBF Global Pte. Ltd., a Subsidiary Company and transferred the same to IDBI Trusteeship Services Ltd. However lenders have not adjusted any amount against the JPL's borrowings so far.
- 40.6 Refer Note No. 37.3

## Note 41 - Fair Values

### 41.1 Financial Instruments by category:

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

#### a) Financial Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
<b>Financial Assets designated at fair value through profit or loss:-</b>		
- Investments	0.55	0.21

#### b) Financial Assets and Liabilities Measured at Amortised Cost:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
<b>Financial Assets Designated at Amortised Cost:-</b>				
- Trade Receivable	361.11	361.11	310.79	310.79
- Cash and Cash Equivalents	140.31	140.31	19.69	19.69
- Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalents	0.18	0.18	7.74	7.74
- Loans	66.60	66.60	791.84	791.84
- Others	44.22	44.22	275.94	275.94
	<b>612.42</b>	<b>612.42</b>	<b>1,406.00</b>	<b>1,406.00</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities designated at amortised cost:-</b>				
- Borrowings (Including Current Maturity)	2,443.64	2,443.64	2,497.43	2,497.43
- Trade Payable	100.00	100.00	129.03	129.03
- Other Financial Liabilities (Refer Note No. 55)	979.02	979.02	711.75	711.75
	<b>3,522.66</b>	<b>3,522.66</b>	<b>3,338.21</b>	<b>3,338.21</b>

### 41.2 Fair Valuation Techniques used to determine Fair Value

The Company maintains procedures to value financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- Fair value of trade receivable, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, current borrowings, trade payables, other current financial assets and other current financial liabilities are approximate at their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.
- The fair values of non-current borrowings and security deposits are calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including credit risk. The fair values of non-current borrowings are approximate at their carrying amount due to interest bearing features of these instruments.
- The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.
- Fair values of quoted financial instruments are derived from quoted market prices in active markets.
- Equity Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost.

### 41.3 Fair Value Hierarchy

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniques:-

- Level 1 :- Quoted prices / published NAV (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. It includes fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets and are based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date and financial instruments like mutual funds for which net assets value (NAV) is published by mutual fund operators at the balance sheet date.
- Level 2 :- Inputs, other than quoted prices included within level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices). It includes fair value of the financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on the Company specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable then instrument is included in level 2.

- iii) Level 3 :- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs). If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

The following table provides hierarchy of the fair value measurement of Company's asset and liabilities, grouped into Level 1 (Quoted prices in active markets), Level 2 (Significant observable inputs) and Level 3 (Significant unobservable inputs) as described below:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	31st March, 2022		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial Assets designated at fair value through profit or loss (Investments):</b>			
– Equity investments	0.55	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	31st March, 2021		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial Assets Designated at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (Investments):</b>			
– Equity Investments	0.21	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year.

#### 41.4 Description of the inputs used in the fair value measurement:

Following table describes the valuation techniques used and key inputs to valuation for level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as at 31st March, 2022 and 31st March, 2021.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	Valuation Technique	Inputs used	Sensitivity
<b>Financial Assets Designated at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (Investments):</b>				
– Unlisted Equity Investments	--	Book Value	Financial Statements	No material impact on fair valuation

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	Valuation Technique	Inputs used	Sensitivity
<b>Financial Assets Designated at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (Investments):</b>				
– Unlisted Equity Investments	--	Book Value	Financial Statements	No material impact on fair valuation

#### 41.5 Reconciliation of fair value measurement categorised within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:-

Financial Assets designated at fair value through profit or loss - Investments :

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)
<b>Fair value as at 31st March, 2021</b>	--
Loss on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (net)	--
Purchase / Sale of financial instruments	--
Amount Transferred to / from Level 3	--
<b>Fair value as at 31st March, 2022</b>	--

#### 41.6 Description of the valuation processes used by the Company for fair value measurement categorised within level 3:-

At each reporting date, the Company analyses the movements in the values of financial assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the accounting policies.

The Company also compares the change in the fair value of each financial asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable. The Company also discusses of the major assumptions used in the valuations.

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

#### Note 42 :- Financial Risk Management Objective and Policies

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Risk management is carried out by the company under policies approved by the board of directors. The Company's documented risk management policies are effective tool in mitigating the various financial risk to which the business is exposed to in the course of daily operations. This Risk management plan defines how risks associated with the Company will be identified, analysed, and managed. It outlines how risk management activities will be performed, recorded, and monitored by the Company. The basic objective of risk management plan is to implement an integrated risk management approach to ensure all significant areas of risks are identified, understood and effectively managed, to promote a shared vision of risk management and encourage discussion on risks at all levels of the organization to provide a clear understanding of risk/benefit trade-offs, to deploy appropriate risk management methodologies and tools for use in identifying, assessing, managing

and reporting on risks, and to determine the appropriate balance between cost and control of risk and deploy appropriate resources to manage/optimize key risks. Activities are developed to provide feedback to management and other interested parties (e.g. Audit committee, Board etc.). The results of these activities ensure that risk management plan is effective in the long term.

#### 42.1 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: foreign currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity risk.

The sensitivity analyses is given relate to the position as at 31st March 2022 and 31st March 2021.

The sensitivity analysis excludes the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying value of post-employment benefit obligations, provisions and on the non-financial assets and liabilities. The sensitivity of the relevant statement of profit and loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held as at 31st March, 2022 and 31st March, 2021.

##### (a) Foreign Exchange Risk and Sensitivity

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument 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. The Company transacts business primarily in USD and Euro. The Company has obtained foreign currency loans and has foreign currency trade payables, derivative instruments and receivables and is therefore, exposed to foreign exchange risk. The Company regularly reviews and evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity in the USD, JPY and Euro to the Indian Rupee with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax due to changes in the fair values of monetary assets and liabilities is given below:

Unhedged Foreign currency exposure as at 31st March, 2021	Currency	Amount in FC	( In Crore)
Trade Receivables	USD	503,57,964	359.56
Loan given	USD	87,74,655	66.60
Interest on Loan	USD	7,91,815	5.79
Trade Payable	USD	42,28,354	30.94
Trade Payable	EURO	88,453	0.76
Interest accrued and due on others	USD	8,46,546	6.19
Borrowings and interest thereon	USD	400,70,919	293.18
Foreign Commission	USD	5,33,489	3.90
Investment in Foreign Subsidiary	USD	720,00,000	396.17
Unhedged Foreign currency exposure as at 31st March, 2022	Currency	Amount in FC	( In Crore)
Trade Receivables	USD	533,79,392	405.15
Loan given	USD	87,74,655	66.60
Interest on Loan	USD	8,51,381	6.45
Trade Payable	USD	38,93,662	29.55
Interest accrued and due on others	USD	10,14,126	7.84
Foreign Commission	USD	1,96,417	1.49
Investment in Foreign Subsidiary	USD	720,00,000	396.17

##### Foreign Currency Sensitivity

1% increase or decrease in foreign exchange rates will have the following impact on profit before tax (PBT) :-

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	2021-22		2020-21	
	1% Increase - Increase in PBT	1% Decrease - Decrease in PBT	1% Increase - Increase in PBT	1% Decrease - Decrease in PBT
USD	4.39	(4.39)	0.95	(0.95)
EURO	--	--	(0.01)	0.01
<b>Increase / (Decrease) in profit before tax</b>	<b>4.38</b>	<b>(4.38)</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>(0.94)</b>

##### b) Interest rate risk and sensitivity :-

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. In order to optimize the Company's position with regards to interest expenses and to manage the interest rate risk treasury performs a comprehensive corporate interest rate risk management by balancing the proportion of fixed rate and floating rate financial instruments in its total portfolio.

The table below illustrates the impact of a 0.5% increase in interest rates on interest on financial liabilities assuming that the changes occur at the reporting date and has been calculated based on risk exposure outstanding as of date. The year end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the year. This analysis also assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.



**Exposure to interest rate risk**

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Interest free Borrowing	27.56	19.15
Interest bearing Borrowing	2,416.08	2,478.28
Total Borrowing	2,443.64	2,497.43
% of Borrowings out of above bearing variable rate of interest	92.01	92.52

**Interest rate sensitivity****A change of 50 bps in interest rates would have following Impact on profit before tax**

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	2021-22		2020-21	
	0.50% Increase - Decrease in PBT	0.50% Decrease - Increase in PBT	0.50% Increase - Decrease in PBT	0.50% Decrease - Increase in PBT
50 bp increase / decrease the profit before tax by	12.22	(12.22)	11.55	(11.55)

**c) Commodity price risk:-**

The Company's raw materials i.e. Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA) & Monoethylene Glycol (MEG) and finished goods i.e. Polyester Chips, Partially Oriented Yarn (POY) and Textrising Yarn (TEX) are petrochemical products. Commodity price risk arises due to fluctuation in prices of petrochemical products. The Company mitigate the risk by natural hedge as any increase/decrease in raw materials price directly reflect the finished goods price.

**42.2 Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis through each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Company compares the risk of default occurring on asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information such as:

- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business,
- Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the counterparty,
- Financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the counterparty's ability to meet its obligations,
- Significant increase in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same counterparty,
- Significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of the third-party guarantees or credit enhancements.

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized as income in the statement of profit and loss. The Company measures the expected credit loss of trade receivables based on historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates. Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience and past trends.(refer Note 47)

**a) Trade Receivables:-**

The Company extends credit to customers in normal course of business. The Company considers factors such as credit track record in the market and past dealings with the Company for extension of credit to customer. The Company monitors the payment track record of the customer. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. 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. The Company has also taken security deposits in certain cases from its customers, which mitigate the credit risk to some extent. No single customer accounted for 10% or more of revenue in any of the years presented except mentioned in Note No. 44.3. Therefore, the Company does not expect any material risk on account of non-performance by Company's counterparties.(refer Note 47)

The Company has used practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on provision matrix. The provision matrix taken into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on ageing of the days the receivables are due.

The following table summarizes the Gross carrying amount of the trade receivable and provision made.

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Loss Allowance	Gross Carrying Amount	Loss Allowance
Trade Receivable	942.24	581.13	868.55	557.76

**b) Financial instruments and cash deposits:-**

The Company considers factors such as track record, size of the institution, market reputation and service standards to select the banks with which balances are maintained. Credit risk from balances with bank is managed by the Company's finance department. Investment of surplus funds are also managed by finance department. The Company does not maintain significant cash in hand. Excess balance of cash other than those required for its day to day operations is deposited into the bank.

For other financial instruments, the finance department assesses and manage credit risk based on internal assessment. Internal assessment is performed for each class of financial instrument with different characteristics.

**42.3 Liquidity Risk.**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times, maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company limits its liquidity risk by ensuring funds from trade receivables and bank facilities are available.

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

**(i) Maturity patterns of financial liabilities:**

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	On Demand	As at 31st March, 2022			Total
		0-1 Years	1-5 Years	Above 5 Years	
Borrowings* (refer Note 19.6)	2,443.64	--	--	--	2,443.64
Trade Payable	--	100.00	--	--	100.00
Other Financial Liability	816.91	140.85	5.07	16.19	979.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,260.55</b>	<b>240.86</b>	<b>5.07</b>	<b>16.19</b>	<b>3,522.66</b>

**(ii) Maturity patterns of financial liabilities:**

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	On Demand	As at 31st March, 2021			Total
		0-1 Years	1-5 Years	Above 5 Years	
Borrowings* (refer Note 19.6)	2,409.43	75.81	12.19	--	2,497.43
Trade Payable	--	129.03	--	--	129.03
Other Financial Liability (Refer Note No. 55)	562.23	139.16	2.93	7.43	711.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,971.66</b>	<b>344.00</b>	<b>15.12</b>	<b>7.43</b>	<b>3,338.21</b>

\*The same has been disclosed as per sanction letter issued by the bank, however the due to default in servicing of its dues by the Company, the Banks have classified all the credit facilities given to the Company as at 31st March, 2021 as Non Performing Asset (NPA) in their books of account, hence all the borrowings are repayable on demand.

iii) Refer Note 46.

**42.4 Competition and Price Risk**

The Company faces competition from local and foreign competitors. Nevertheless, it believes that it has competitive advantage in terms of high quality products and by continuously upgrading its expertise and range of products to meet the needs of its customers.

**Note 43 -Capital Management**

For the purpose of Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, all other equity reserves and debts. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise shareholders value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital (equity plus net debts). Net debt are non-current and current debts as reduced by cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, current investments and fixed deposit more than 12 months. Equity comprises all components including other comprehensive income.

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Total Debt	2,557.60	2,611.39
Less:- Cash and cash equivalent	140.31	19.69
Less:- Other bank balance	0.18	7.74
<b>Net Debt</b>	<b>2,417.11</b>	<b>2,583.97</b>
<b>Total Equity (Equity Share Capital plus Other Equity)</b>	<b>(978.31)</b>	<b>192.56</b>
<b>Total Capital (Total Equity plus Net Debt)</b>	<b>1,438.79</b>	<b>2,776.52</b>
<b>Gearing ratio</b>	<b>N.A</b>	<b>93.06%</b>

**Note 44 -Segment Reporting**

44.1 The Company is engaged only in the business of producing polyester based products which is a single segment in terms of Indian Accounting Standard "Operating Segments (Ind AS-108)".

## 44.2 Revenue from Operations

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2021
India	2,213.65	1,661.42
Outside India	1,058.58	544.03
<b>Revenue from Operations</b>	<b>3,272.23</b>	<b>2,205.45</b>

44.3 The Company has revenue (FOB) from JBF Bahrain W.L.L., a subsidiary of the Company, of ₹ 702.25 Crore (for the year ended 31st March 2021 ₹ 327.50 Crore (more than 10 %)) accounted for more than 10% of the Company revenue.

44.4 Non-Current Assets exclude non-current financial assets.

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
India	1,211.27	1,280.21
Outside India	—	—
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>1,211.27</b>	<b>1,280.21</b>

## Note 45 - Subsidiaries Exposures

## A) Exposure in JBF Petrochemicals Limited

The Company as on 31st March, 2022 has an aggregate exposure of ₹ 1,057.22 Crore (As on 31st March, 2021 ₹ 1,003.46 Crore) (excluding corporate guarantee as mentioned in note no.37.2) in its step down subsidiary namely JBF Petrochemicals limited ("JPL") by way of investment in Deemed equity, loans including interest and Trade & other receivables. The details of above exposure are as under:

(₹ in Crore)

Name of the Company	Nature of Transactions	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
(i) JBF Petrochemicals Limited	Inter - Corporate Deposits	781.39	727.64
	Interest thereon	110.68	110.68
	Trade Receivables	6.29	6.29
	Guarantee Commission Receivable	131.36	131.36
	Deemed Equity Investment	27.50	27.50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,057.22</b>	<b>1,003.46</b>

The lenders of JPL have also invoked the pledged equity shares of JPL held by JGPL and corporate guarantee of the Company as mentioned in note no. 37.2. One of the lenders of JPL who had filed a Company petition before National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Ahmedabad under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 has been admitted vide order dated 28th January, 2022. Consequent to the admission, the Resolution Professional (RP) has been appointed and the Board of JPL has been suspended. The RP has stepped into the shoes of the Management of JPL. In light of above, management has carried out impairment testing and decided to make full provision against total exposure of ₹ 1,057.22 Crore, during the current financial year.

## B) Exposure in JBF Global Pte Limited

The Company as on 31st March, 2022, has an exposure of ₹ 469.22 Crore (As on 31st March, 2021 ₹ 466.16 Crore) in its subsidiary namely JBF Global Pte Ltd ("JGPL") by way of investment in Equity, loan and including interest thereon. The details of above exposure are as under:

(₹ in Crore)

Name of the Company	Nature of Transactions	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
(ii) JBF Global Singapore Ltd	Investment In Equity	396.17	396.17
	Inter - Corporate Deposits	66.60	64.20
	Interest thereon	6.45	5.79
	<b>Total</b>	<b>469.22</b>	<b>466.16</b>

JBF RAK LLC's plant located at Ras al-Khaimah in U.A.E, a subsidiary of JGPL partially resumed commercial operations in month of April 2021. JBF RAK is working closely to resolve and address outstanding financial issues with its lender

In view of the above, the impairment testing in respect of the Company's exposures to its subsidiary could not be carried out and hence no provision for impairment, if any, has been provided for.

## Note 46- Going Concern

The Company has under gone severe financial stress during the last 4-5 years due to suspension of operations of its step down subsidiary JPL, rising crude oil prices and undesirable market conditions. All these factors have resulted in financial constraints to the Company, including no credit limits from any of its lenders, losses in operations, default in repayment of principal and interest to lenders, classification of Company's borrowings as non-performing assets by its lenders, declaration as wilful defaulter by one of the lenders and calling back of loans by some of the lender. Further one of the operational creditors has applied before NCLT, under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, which has not been admitted and also one of the lenders application before NCLT under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, has been dismissed and disposed off by the Court. However, the said lender has filed further appeal before NCLAT, which has been subsequently withdrawn vide order dated 12th November 2021.

Company has received an intimation from CFM Asset Reconstruction Private Limited (CFM) that all the existing lenders of the Company except Tamilnadu Mercantile Bank Ltd has assigned their debts along with all the rights and interest to CFM w.e.f. 13th August, 2021.

Further to the above intimation, the Company has received demand notice from CFM, under Section 13(2) of the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 ("Sarfaesi Act") and the Rules framed thereunder for recovery of their dues. In response, to the demand notice u/s 13(2) of the SARFAESI Act, 2002, the Company has given an "in-principle" consent of handing over the secured assets of the Company to CFM, subsequently CFM has taken physical possessions of all the secured assets of the Company on 11th November, 2021. Currently, CFM is managing/monitoring the day-to-day plant & corporate office operations.

Further, on 11th May, 2022, the Company was in receipt of an intimation for sale of Secured Assets by way of private treaty under the SARFAESI Act, 2002 from CFM. The said intimation of sale mentioned the date of sale as 13th June, 2022.

Company has received demand notice from Tamilnadu Mercantile Bank Ltd, under Section 13(2) of the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 ("Sarfaesi Act") and the Rules framed thereunder for recovery of their dues vide letter dated 23rd November, 2021.

All the plants of the Company are operational and the management is of the view that above circumstances will not affect the operations of the Company and hence continue to prepare its financial statement on going concern basis.

#### Note 47 : Exceptional Items

The Company for the year ended 31st March 2022, has made provision of Exceptional items ₹ 1,082.85 (for the year ended 31st March 2021, ₹ 2.67 Crore ). The details of above are as under:

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2021
Provision for credit impaired/doubtful advances	18.53	2.67
Unutilised Coal Cess credit written off	7.10	-
Provision for Exposure in JBF Petrochemicals Limited		
- Inter - Corporate Deposits	781.39	-
- Interest thereon	110.68	-
- Trade Receivables	6.29	-
- Guarantee Commission Receivable	131.36	-
- Deemed Equity Investment	27.50	-
	1,057.22	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,082.85</b>	<b>2.67</b>

#### Note 48 : Lease

- (i) Effective 1st April, 2019, The Company has adopted Ind AS – 116 " Leases" under the modified retrospective approach without adjustment of comparatives. This has resulted in recognizing a Right to Use asset and corresponding lease liability of ₹11.76 Crore as at 1st April, 2019. Due to transition, the nature of expenses in respect of non-cancellable operating lease has changed from lease rent to depreciation and finance cost for the right to use assets and lease liability respectively.

- (ii) Following are the amounts recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss account:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2021
Depreciation expense for right-of-use assets	5.38	0.90
Interest expense on lease liabilities	2.62	1.10
<b>Total amount recognised</b>	<b>7.99</b>	<b>2.01</b>

- (iii) The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year :

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2021
Opening Balance	10.65	11.28
Addition during the year (on April 01, 2019 on adoption of IND AS 116)	19.28	-
Finance cost accrued during the year	2.62	1.10
Payment of lease liabilities	(6.76)	(1.73)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>25.80</b>	<b>10.65</b>

- (iv) The following is the contractual maturity profile of lease liabilities:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2021
Less than one year	4.54	0.29
One year to five years	5.07	2.93
More than five years	16.19	7.43
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>25.80</b>	<b>10.65</b>

- (v) Lease liabilities carry an effective interest rate of 10%. The average lease term ranges between 7-18 years

**Note 49 Deed of assignment with JBF Petrochemicals Limited**

During the previous year the Company had entered deed of assignment with JBF Petrochemicals Limited (JPL), a step down subsidiary of the Company and transferred their borrowings of ₹ 52.84 Crore from JPL. The same borrowings had been shown as reduction in Current Assets as at 31st March, 2022 to standalone financial statements. The above had resulted into an increase in Inter Corporate Deposits to related parties by ₹ 52.84 Crore under the head Current Assets loan in the note no. 14 to the standalone financial statements..

**Note 50 Assignment of Debt by existing lenders to CFM Asset Reconstruction Private Limited (CFM)**

Company has received an intimation from CFM Asset Reconstruction Private Limited (CFM) that all the existing lenders of the Company except Tamilnadu Mercantile Bank Ltd has assigned their debts along with all the rights and interest to CFM w.e.f. 13th August, 2021.

Further to the above intimation, the Company has received demand notice from CFM, under Section 13(2) of the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 ("Sarfaesi Act") and the Rules framed thereunder for recovery of their dues. In response, to the demand notice u/s 13(2) of the SARFAESI Act, 2002, the Company has given an "in-principle" consent of handing over the secured assets of the Company to CFM, subsequently CFM has taken physical possessions of all the secured assets of the Company on 11th November, 2021. Currently, CFM is managing/monitoring the day-to-day plant & corporate operations.

Further, on 11th May, 2022, the Company was in receipt of an intimation for sale of Secured Assets by way of private treaty under the SARFAESI Act, 2002 from CFM. The said intimation of sale mentioned the date of sale as 13th June, 2022.

**Note 51- Consolidation**

Due to financial restructuring/negotiation with lenders and/or investors, Company did not receive the audited financial statements of its subsidiaries, hence the Company could not prepare the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

**Note 52- Share Based Payments**

As approved by the shareholders at its meeting held on 4th October, 2018, the Company has reserved issuance of 40,00,000 equity shares of face value of ₹ 10 each and 24,00,000 equity shares of face value of ₹ 10 each under the Employees Stock Option Plan 2018 ( ESOP) & Employees Stock Purchase Scheme 2018 ( ESPS) respectively.

**Note 53 - Impact of COVID-19**

The outbreak of corona virus (COVID-19) pandemic globally and in India is causing significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity. The Company's operations and revenue during the period were impacted due to COVID-19. The Company has taken into account the possible impact of COVID-19 in preparation of the audited standalone financial statements, including its assessment of recoverable value of its assets based on internal and external information upto the date of approval of these audited standalone financial statements and current indicators of future economic conditions.

**Note 54**

The Company has sent emails to various parties for confirmations of balances under trade receivables, to which major amount of parties have responded. Balances of those parties for which confirmations have not been received are subject to confirmation and the management does not expect any significant impact on account of it.

None of the Company's subsidiaries or associates incorporated in India is under the "struck off company" list. Hence, no transaction value is required to be disclosed.

Further, the Company is not in a position to ascertain the status of third parties with whom it has transactions during the financial year 2021-2022, as the process of identifying and uploading the Corporate Identification Number (CIN) in the Company's books is under process.

**Note 55**

Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of the Company had tendered their resignation from the post of CEO and CFO with effect from 1st May, 2019 and 2nd March, 2020 respectively. Management of the Company is actively looking out for suitable candidates to fill in the above vacancies.

**Note 56**

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent on September 28, 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

**Note 57 - Details of Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company**

Sr. No.	Relevant line item in the Balance Sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value ( in Cr)	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date
1	Property, Plant and Equipment	Land at Silvassa	0.06	Indiabhai Radkabhai Gummda	No	2005-06
2	Property, Plant and Equipment	Land at Silvassa	0.06	Dedhiben Shankerbhai Patel	No	2005-06
3	Property, Plant and Equipment	Land at Silvassa	0.02	Chibubhai Babalubhai Vartha	No	2005-06
4	Property, Plant and Equipment	Land at Silvassa	0.07	Manchiben Janiyabhai Varli	No	2005-06
5	Property, Plant and Equipment	Land at Silvassa	0.04	Nareshbhai Keshavbhai Patel	No	2005-06
6	Property, Plant and Equipment	Land at Silvassa	0.11	Lakhubhai Ganglabhai Varli	No	2005-06
7	Property, Plant and Equipment	Land at Silvassa	0.16	Sukhiben Chhaganbhai Vajjal	No	2006-07
8	Property, Plant and Equipment	Building in Mumbai (No. of property 1)	0.09	Bindal Textile Mills Pvt Ltd	No	1999-2000

**Sr. Reason for not being held in the name of the company :-  
No.**

- 1 to 7** Agricultural land cannot be transferred in the name of the Company
- 8** Though the index II is in the name of the company on the property card the name of the company is not transferred as yet due to some technical error.

**Note 58** - The Company does not hold any benami property hence no proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

**Note 59** - The Company was declared as wilful defaulter by the State Bank of India vide letter SAMB I: TEAM 11:2018-19: 3308 dated 12.03.2019 in their review meeting held on 12.02.2019

(a) Date of declaration as wilful defaulter	(b) Details of defaults	
	Amount	Nature of defaults
12.02.2019	₹ 301.34 Crores	Working Capital Limits

The Company has made a writ petition against the same in Honorable High Court at Bombay.

**Note 60 - Ratios**

Sr. No.	Ratio	Numerator Denominator	Current Period	Previous Period	% Variance	Reason for Variance
(a)	Current Ratio	<u>Current Assets</u> Current Liabilities	0.26	0.51	47.50%	Due to Provision of Exceptional item
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio	<u>Total Debt</u> Shareholders' Equity	N.A	12.97		Not Applicable as Shareholders Equity has eroded
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	<u>Earnings available for Debt Service</u> * Debt Service				Not Applicable since during the year the Company has not been able to service its debts
(d)	Return on Equity Ratio	<u>Net Profit after taxes - Preference Dividend (if any)</u> Average Shareholder's Equity	N.A	(1.01)		Not Applicable as Shareholders Equity has eroded
(e)	Inventory Turnover Ratio	<u>Cost of Goods Sold/Sales</u> Average Inventories	8.26	5.09	62.38%	Due to better working capital management, this ratio has improved
(f)	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	<u>Net Credit Sales</u> Average Account Receivable	9.74	7.44	30.89%	Due to better working capital management, this ratio has improved
(g)	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	<u>Net Credit Purchases</u> Average Account Payables	21.39	11.85	80.50%	Due to better working capital management, this ratio has improved
(h)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	<u>Net Sales</u> Working Capital	4.11	1.43	186.70%	Due to better working capital management, this ratio has improved
(i)	Net Profit Ratio	<u>Net Profit</u> Net Sales	(0.36)	(0.09)	315.01%	Due to Provision of Exceptional item
(j)	Return on Capital Employed	<u>Earnings before Interest and taxes</u> Capital Employed	0.06	0.02	302.63%	Improved on account of higher EBDITA
(k)	Return on Investment	<u>Return/Profit/Earnings</u> Investment	N.A	N.A	N.A	Not Applicable, Since, Net worth is negative

**Note 61** -Previous year's figures have been regrouped and rearranged, wherever necessary to make them comparable.

As per our report of even date

**For S.C. Ajmera & Co.**

Chartered Accountants  
(Firm Registration no. 002908C)

**ARUN SARUPRIA**

Partner  
Membership no. 078398

Place : Udaipur  
Date : 19th May, 2022

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

**SEETHARAM N SHETTY**

Director  
DIN-07962778

**YASH S GUPTA**

Director  
DIN- 06843474

Place : Mumbai

**UJJWALA APTE**

Director & Company Secretary  
DIN-00403378  
Membership No A3330



## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2021
<b>A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
<b>Loss Before Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss</b>	<b>(1,168.97)</b>	<b>(189.84)</b>
<b>Adjusted for :</b>		
Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment Expense	87.10	87.78
Unrealised (Gain)/Loss on Foreign Currency Transactions (Net)	(3.48)	(8.33)
Loss on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment (Net)	0.29	0.10
(Gain)/Loss on Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (Net)	(0.34)	(0.15)
Finance Costs	249.17	243.02
Bad Debt (Net of Provisions)	–	2.26
Recovery from Doubtful Debts	(0.62)	–
Dividend Income {₹ 36,000 (P.Y. ₹ 24,000)}	(0.00)	(0.00)
Interest Income	(1.52)	(3.42)
Sundry Balances Written Off / (Back) (Net)	2.68	0.06
<b>Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes</b>	<b>333.28</b>	<b>321.32</b>
<b>Adjusted for :</b>		
Trade & Other Receivables	(103.35)	(34.75)
Inventories	71.80	(29.74)
Trade and Other Payables	(27.09)	(17.22)
<b>Cash Used in Operations</b>	<b>(894.33)</b>	<b>49.77</b>
Direct taxes Refund	(2.35)	50.87
	(896.68)	100.63
Exceptional Items	1,082.85	2.67
<b>Net Cash from/(used in) Operating Activities</b>	<b>186.17</b>	<b>103.31</b>
<b>B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(8.66)	(4.40)
Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	0.10	0.04
Loan given to subsidiaries	(0.92)	–
Proceeds from Sale of Financial Assets	0.25	–
Interest Income	0.14	0.30
<b>Net Cash used in Investing Activities</b>	<b>(9.09)</b>	<b>(4.06)</b>
<b>C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Movement in Long Term Borrowings (Net)	(2.13)	(8.77)
Movement in Short Term Borrowings (Net)	(4.88)	1.36
Margin Money (Net)	(1.61)	(22.19)
Payment of Lease Liabilities	(4.14)	(1.73)
Finance Costs Paid	(43.70)	(59.09)
<b>Net Cash from/ (used in) Financing Activities</b>	<b>(56.46)</b>	<b>(90.42)</b>
<b>Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>120.62</b>	<b>8.83</b>
<b>Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>19.69</b>	<b>10.86</b>
<b>Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>140.31</b>	<b>19.69</b>

## Changes in Liabilities arising from financing activities on account of Non-current (Including Current Maturities) and Current Borrowings :

Particulars	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
Opening Balance of Liabilities arising from Financing Activities	<b>2,497.43</b>	<b>2,532.62</b>
Add/(Less) : Changes from Cash Flow from financing Activities (Net)	(7.01)	(7.41)
Add : Transaction Costs	0.09	0.16
Add/(Less) : Effects of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	4.05	(7.00)
Add/(Less) : Interest trf to Accrued account	(59.32)	–
Less:- Cancellation of assignment of Loan from Subsidiary Company considered as non-cash item	–	21.11
Add:- Invocation of pledge of equity shares held by the lender	8.40	0.18
<b>Closing Balance of Liabilities arising from Financing Activities</b>	<b>2,443.64</b>	<b>2,497.43</b>

## Notes :

- Bracket indicates cash outflow.
- Previous Year's figures have been regrouped and rearranged, wherever necessary to make them comparable.
- Non cash transactions not considered above:-  
-Cancellation of Assignment of loan from Subsidiary Company of Nil (Previous year ₹ 44.66 Crore)  
-Invocation of pledge of equity shares held by the lender of 8.40 Crore (Previous year ₹ 0.18 Crore)
- The above statement of cash flow has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Ind AS 7 on Statement of Cash Flow.

As per our report of even date

**For S.C. Ajmera & Co.**  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm Registration no. 002908C)

**ARUN SARUPRIA**  
Partner  
Membership no. 078398

Place : Udaipur  
Date : 19th May, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

**SEETHARAM N SHETTY**  
Director  
DIN-07962778

**YASH S GUPTA**  
Director  
DIN- 06843474

Place : Mumbai

**UJJWALA APTE**  
Director & Company Secretary  
DIN-00403378  
Membership No A3330





**JBF Industries Limited**

**Registered Office**

Survey No. 273, Village Athola, Silvassa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

**Corporate Office**

8th Floor, Express Towers, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400 021.

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