ANNUAL REPORT
2016-17

JAIPRAKASH
ASSOCIATES LIMITED

JAYPEE
GROUP

Sardar Sarovar Dam, Gujarat

Srisailam Left Bank Canal Tunnel at Alimineti Madhava Reddy Project (A.P.)

Jaypee Greens Golf & Spa Resort, Greater Noida (U.P.)

Company Secretary
M M Sibbal
Joint President & Company Secretary

Statutory Auditors
M/s. M.P. Singh & Associates,
Chartered Accountants, New Delhi

Secretarial Auditors
Ashok Tyagi
Practising Company Secretary, New Delhi

Cost Auditors
J. K. Kabra & Co., Cost Accountants, New Delhi

Ragistrar & Transfer Agents
Alankit Assignments Ltd, New Delhi

Bankers
Allahabad Bank
Andhra Bank
AKA Export Finance Bank
Axis Bank Limited
Bank of Baroda
Bank of Bhutan
Bank of India
Bank of Maharashtra
Canara Bank
Central Bank of India
Citi Bank N.A.
Corporation Bank
Druk PNB Bank Limited
Export Import Bank of India
HDFC Bank Limited
HSBC Limited
ICICI Bank Limited
Indian Bank
Indian Overseas Bank
IDBI Bank Limited
IFCI Limited
Indusind Bank
Karur Vysya Bank
Karnataka Bank
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited
The Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited
Oriental Bank of Commerce
Punjab National Bank
Punjab & Sind Bank
Rafidian Bank
Royal Bank of Scotland
Small Industries Development Bank of India
Standard Chartered Bank
State Bank of India
Syndicate Bank
The Jammu & Kashmir Bank Limited
The South Indian Bank Limited
UCO Bank
Union Bank of India
United Bank of India
Vijaya Bank
Yes Bank Limited

Founder Chairman

Jaiprakash Gaur

Board of Directors

Manoj Gaur	- Executive Chairman & CEO
Sunil Kumar Sharma	- Executive Vice Chairman
S.C. Rathi	- LIC Nominee
S. K. Mohapatra	- IDBI Nominee
Shailesh Verma	- SBI Nominee
R. N. Bhardwaj	- Independent Director
Homai A. Daruwalla	- Independent Director
B. K. Goswami	- Independent Director
K. N. Bhandari	- Independent Director
S. C. K. Patne	- Independent Director
C. P. Jain	- Independent Director
K. P. Rau	- Independent Director
T. R. Kakkar	- Independent Director
Sunny Gaur	- Managing Director (Cement)
Pankaj Gaur	- Jt. Managing Director (Construction)
Ranvijay Singh	- Whole-time Director

Contents

Jaiprakash Associates Limited
CIN:L14106UP1995PLC019017

Registered & Corporate Office	**Delhi Office**	**E- mail ID for Fixed Deposit related queries**	**E- mail ID for Shares related queries**
Sector 128, NOIDA 201304, U.P. Tel: + 0120 4609000 Fax: + 0120 4609464	'JA House', 63, Basant Lok Vasant Vihar, New Delhi 110057	jalinvestor@jalindia.co.in **Website:** www.jalindia.com	jal.investor@jalindia.co.in

DIRECTORS' REPORT

To
The Members,

Your Directors submit their report for the Financial Year ended 31st March 2017:

1.0 WORKING RESULTS

The working results of the Company for the year under report are as under:

(₹ in Crores)

Financial year ended	31.03.2017	31.03.2016
Gross Total Revenue	**6,756.68**	9,306.53
Profit before Interest, Depreciation & Tax	**80.37**	986.46
Less: Finance Costs	**3,567.28**	3,757.24
Less : Depreciation	**878.20**	913.71
Profit before Exceptional items & Tax	**(-) 4,365.11**	(-) 3,684.49
Exceptional Items	**(-) 480.34**	(-) 304.98
Profit before Tax	**(-) 4,845.45**	(-) 3,989.47
Provision for Tax (including Deferred Tax)	**(-) 483.88**	(-) 1,168.86
Profit after Tax	**(-) 4,361.57**	(-) 2,820.61
Other Comprehensive Income	**(-) 3.62**	(-) 1.82
Total Comprehensive Income	**(-) 4,365.19**	(-) 2,822.43
Basic Earning Per Share [Face value ₹ 2 per share] in Rupees	**(-) 17.93**	(-) 11.60
Diluted Earning Per Share [Face value ₹ 2 per Share] in Rupees	**(-) 17.10**	(-) 10.99

Note: The figures for year ended 31st March, 2016 as given above have undergone change from the figures mentioned in Directors' Report of last year due to implementation of new Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS).

The finance cost aggregating ₹ 3,567.28 crores and provision for depreciation aggregating ₹ 878.20 crores had been two major factors impacting operating results of the Company during the year under report.

In line with its publically stated policy, your Company remains focussed and committed on reduction of debt through sale of some of its assets, to deleverage its Balance Sheet and enhance shareholders' value.

The details of steps taken by the Company / its subsidiaries in this regard are given below. The Restructuring Committee, which includes three Independent Directors on the Board, continues to consider various options to achieve the aforesaid objectives.

2.0 DISINVESTMENT INITIATIVES & REDUCTION OF DEBT

a. Sale of Cement Plants in Gujarat by JCCL

In 2014, Cement Plants in Gujarat with a capacity of 4.80 MTPA were demerged by **Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited** (JCCL), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company through a Scheme of Arrangement to UltraTech Cement Limited, a company of Aditya Birla Group, at an enterprise value of ₹ 3,800 Crore besides the actual net working Capital. The said transaction was consummated on **12th June, 2014.**

b. Sale of stake in Bokaro Jaypee Cement Limited

Further in 2014, the Company signed an agreement on 24th March, 2014 with Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd. for sale of its entire 74% stake (9,89,01,000 Equity Shares owned by it) in Bokaro Jaypee Cement Limited, a Joint Venture between the Company (JAL) and Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), having a Plant with an operating capacity of 2.10 MTPA, at a consideration of ₹ 69.74 per share (against its cost of ₹ 18.57 per share). The said transaction was consummated on **29th November, 2014** with the receipt of consideration of ₹ 667.57 Crore & transfer of the said shares to Shri Rangam Securities & Holdings Limited, an associate/affiliate of Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited.

c. Sale of Cement Grinding Unit of Company at Panipat, Haryana,

Pursuant to approval of Board of Directors on 25th August, 2014, the Company signed a Business Transaction Agreement with Shree Cement Limited for sale of Company's 1.5 MTPA Cement Grinding Unit in Panipat, Haryana for a total consideration of ₹ 360 Crores approx., subject to adjustment for net working capital & Financial Indebtedness taken over. The Transaction was consummated for a consideration of ₹ 358.22 Crore on **27th April, 2015.**

d. Sale of Baspa-II & Karcham Wangtoo HEP by JPVL

Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited (JPVL), a subsidiary of the Company till 17th February, 2017 & an Associate Company w.e.f. 18th February, 2017, signed an agreement with JSW Energy Limited for sale of Baspa-II and Karcham Wangtoo Hydro Power Plants. Pursuant to Order of Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh at Shimla dated 25th June, 2015, the said plants were hived off to Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited (a subsidiary of JPVL), and entire shareholding of Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited was sold at an Enterprise value of ₹ 9700 Crores, excluding minor adjustment for working capital etc. The transaction was consummated on **8th September, 2015.**

e. Sale of wind power plants of 49 MW of the Company

On 30th September, 2015, your Company hived off the entire 49 MW capacity of wind power plants being operated, out of which 40.25 MW plants were in Maharashtra (i.e 16.25 MW at Dhule & 32.75 MW at Sangli) and 8.75 MW plants were in Gujarat (all at Kutch), on a slump sale basis for ₹ 161 crores approx. plus adjustments for working capital. The transaction was consummated on **30th September, 2015** itself.

f. Sale of Identified Cement Plants of the Company (JAL) & JCCL

The Company signed an Implementation Agreement on 31st March 2016 and a Supplementary Agreement on 4th July 2016, with UltraTech Cement Limited **(UTCL)** to divest part of the cement business comprising identified operating cement plants (including captive power plants) spread over the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Andhra Pradesh, besides a grinding unit which is currently under implementation in Uttar Pradesh, to UTCL with an aggregate capacity of 17.2 MTPA for an enterprise value of ₹ **16,189 Crores**, subject to some adjustments as agreed, on a slump exchange basis.

The plant in Andhra Pradesh (having an aggregate capacity of 5.0 MTPA) is owned by Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited (JCCL), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, while other plants (having an aggregate capacity of 12.2 MTPA) are owned by the Company itself.

Besides this, an additional amount of ₹ 460 Crores is payable by the Purchaser for completion of a Grinding Unit under implementation at Bara (owned by Prayagraj Power Generation Corporation Limited, a subsidiary of Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited, an Associate of the Company).

The Scheme of Arrangement (Scheme) between JAL, JCCL (Transferor Companies) and UTCL (Transferee Company) and their respective shareholders and creditors was approved by shareholders & creditors of Transferor Companies as well as Transferee Company. Both NSE & BSE had sent their Observation Letters, both dated 10th August 2016 pursuant to SEBI regulations without any adverse remarks. Competition Commission of India (CCI) also accorded its approval to UTCL vide its Order dated 5th October 2016. National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) at Allahabad sanctioned the Scheme vide its Order dated 02.03.2017 (as corrected by its Order dated 09.03.2017). NCLT at Mumbai also sanctioned the Scheme vide its Order dated 15.02.2017 for UTCL. The Company as well as UTCL have also obtained second stage approval of SEBI/ BSE, post sanction by NCLT.

The Company / JCCL also obtained approvals of State Governments of H.P., U.P., M.P. & A.P. for transfer of mines related to its cement plants under transfer to UTCL. The mining lease transfer tri-partite deeds were signed on 29th June 2017 i.e. the day of Closing. Various agreements were signed on day of Closing including for transfer of cement plants and receiving consideration from UTCL by way of transfer of debt to UTCL and receipt of debentures & preference shares from UTCL. Thus, the transaction was consummated on **29th June 2017.**

g. Sale of entire 74% stake in BJCL

The Company had accepted, on 6th October 2016, an in-principle offer from Orient Cement Limited **(OCL)**, for acquisition of entire 74% equity stake of JAL in Bhilai Jaypee Cement Limited **(BJCL),** a Joint Venture Company of JAL & Steel Authority of India Limited **(SAIL)**, based on a **total enterprise value of ₹ 1,450 Crores** subject to adjustments for Working Capital & Financial Indebtedness. BJCL owns 1.1 MTPA clinker plant at Babupur, Satna, M.P. and 2.2 MTPA cement Grinding Unit at Bhilai, Chhattisgarh.

The Company has signed a definitive agreement on 31st May 2017 for the same. It is expected that the transaction would be consummated by 31st December 2017.

h. Debt Realignment Plan

The Company had requested its lenders to realign its debt in line with the projected cash flow post divestment of cement plants to UTCL as mentioned in (f) above. As per the Debt Realignment Plan (DRP), the total debt of the Company and JCCL (excluding debt transferred to UTCL) has been segregated into two parts.

While one part would be retained in the Company (JAL & JCCL), other is proposed to be transferred as part of a Real Estate undertaking to a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) (100% subsidiary of the Company).

The debt segregated for realignment as on 30th September 2016 was under:

(₹ Crores)

Particulars	JAL	JCCL	Total
Debt transferred to UTCL	9,019*	1,170	10,189
Debt proposed to be transferred to the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)	12,930	660	13,590
Balance Debt to be retained in the Company / JCCL	5,589	778	6,367
Total	**27,538**	**2,608**	**30,146**

**excludes adjustment paid / to be paid to lenders through redemption of Redeemable Preference Shares (RPS) issued by UTCL which are pertaining to certain Conditions Precedents (CPs).*

The said scheme of DRP was approved by Independent Evaluation Committee (IEC) in its meeting held on 19th June 2017. Subsequently, the scheme was placed for final approval before the Joint Lenders' Forum (JLF) in their meeting held on 22nd June 2017 which has been approved by the term lenders with more than the requisite number of 60% in value and 50% in number calculated on the basis of lenders present and voting as prescribed by RBI. In fact, voting in favour of resolution was over 90%. Since the DRP has been approved by the IEC & the JLF, it has now become binding on all the lenders of the Company. Approval from major lenders has been received and from others, the same is under process.

With the formation of Real Estate SPV and transfer of debt to such SPV, JAL's obligations with respect to such debt and related liabilities would stand extinguished.

Filing of the scheme with NCLT for transfer of the Real Estate Undertaking (comprising land, certain other assets and liabilities and debt) to the SPV is expected to be taken up shortly.

It has been agreed with the lenders that for the debt remaining in the Company / JCCL, repayment of existing term loans would be made over a period of 20 years starting Q1 FY18 and the Interest rate would be 9.5% p.a. or 1 year MCLR, whichever is higher.

3.0 DIVIDEND

Keeping in view the losses during the year and the need to conserve the resources of the Company, the Board has decided not to recommend any dividend for the financial year 2016-17.

4.0 CHANGES IN SHARE CAPITAL

During the year under report, there is no change in the Paid up Share Capital of the Company and the same stood at ₹ **4,864,913,950** divided into **2,432,456,975** Equity Shares of ₹ 2/- each, as at 31st March 2017. There is no change in the Authorised Share Capital also which is ₹ **3,500 crore**, as at 31st March 2017

5.0 FOREIGN CURRENCY CONVERTIBLE BONDS (FCCBs)

The Company presently has only one series of outstanding FCCBs i.e. FCCB-IV issued on 7th September, 2012 (total size US$ 150 million) due date 8th September 2017 with an outstanding size of US$ 110.40 million. Interest payments on FCCB-IV which were due on 07.03.2016, 07.09.2016 & 07.03.2017 of US$ 3.174 million each (aggregating US$ 9.522 million) remain unpaid.

In view of strain on cash flow position of the Company, the Company and majority of the Bondholders discussed the proposal for restructuring of the outstanding FCCBs including payment of aforesaid outstanding interest and redemption of FCCBs, falling due on 8th September, 2017. Based on the discussions with the majority of Bondholders, an in-principle restructuring proposal was agreed upon. Thereafter, a meeting of the Bondholders was held on 15th June, 2017 in Singapore wherein the Bondholders have passed an Extra-ordinary Resolution, with overwhelming majority, approving the proposal to cashless exchange of existing outstanding Bonds (alongwith unpaid interest upto 31.03.2017) with the US$ 38.64 million 5.75 Convertible Bonds Due 2021 (Series A Bonds) and the US$ 81.696 million 4.76% Amortising Bonds Due 2020 (Series B Bonds).

In terms of the said Resolution, US$ 27.60 million shall be payable upfront on the Restructuring Effective Date upon fulfillment of certain conditions precedent including approval of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Shareholders of the Company. The Company has already filed application with RBI and expects its approval soon. The Company has also sought approval of its Shareholders through postal ballot process, and the same is scheduled to be obtained on 8th September, 2017..

The particulars of conversion, outstanding amount, coupon, listing etc. of all past and present FCCBs are detailed in para no. 33 of the Corporate Governance Report forming part of this Report.

6.0 EMPLOYEE STOCK PURCHASE SCHEME

As the Members are aware, **"Jaypee Group ESPS, 2009 Trust"** was created in 2009 for administering the Stock Purchase Scheme of the Company namely **"Jaypee Employee Stock Purchase Scheme, 2009"** for the ultimate benefit of the employees (including Directors) of the Company and its subsidiaries.

In terms of the Scheme, the Company issued and allotted **1.25 Crores Equity Shares** of ₹ 2 each @ ₹ 60 per share (including premium of ₹ 58 per share) to the said Trust on 14th December 2009. The said Trust was also allotted **62,50,000 Equity Shares as Bonus Shares** on its holding, in terms of the Bonus Issue made by the Company on 19th December 2009.

Since inception, the 'Jaypee Group ESPS, 2009 Trust' has allocated/ transferred Equity Shares to the eligible persons under the scheme, as under:

Particulars	No. of Eligible Persons	No. of original Shares (excluding Bonus)	No. of Bonus Shares	Total no. of shares (including Bonus)
Total Shares available under ESPS Scheme		12,500,000	6,250,000	18,750,000
Transferred/ allocated during 2010-11	8,032	11,263,706	5,631,852	16,895,558
Transferred/ allocated during 2011-12	4	3550	1775	5,325
Transferred/ allocated during 2012-13 to 2016-17	-	-	-	-
Balance shares as on 31.03.2017		**1,232,744**	**616,373**	**1,849,117**

During 2016-17, no further shares were allocated/ transferred by the Trust.

Thus, a balance of 1,849,117 Equity Shares (including bonus shares) are still lying with the Trust for transfer to the eligible persons in due course.

It is confirmed that:

(a) there is no employee who has been issued shares in any year amounting to 5% or more shares issued during that year; and

(b) there is no employee who is entitled to shares under the Scheme equal to or exceeding 1% of the issued capital of the Company.

7.0 OPERATIONS OF THE COMPANY

7.1 ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

7.1.1. Pre-qualifications and Bids Under submission/ evaluation

The following prequalification applications/ Bids submitted by the Company are under evaluation:

(i) Executon of Civil, Hydro-Mechanical and Electro-Mechanical Works of 390MW Kirthai-I Hydroelectric Project in Jammu & Kashmir. The application has been submitted by the Consortium, with JAL as lead member.

(ii) Construction of Head Race Tunnel (from RD 1780 onwards), Adit 2, Surge Shafts, Pressure Shafts, Underground Power House, Transformers Hall, Tail Race Tunnels and Pothead Yard etc. [Teesta-IV : LOT-2] of 520 MW Teesta Hydroelectric Project (Stage-IV) in the District North Sikkim in the State of Sikkim.

(iii) Construction of Dam, Intake and Underground Power House of 300 MW Lakhwar Multi-Purpose Project in Uttarakhand.

(iv) Construction and Rehabilitation of Embankment & Protective works including Hydraulic Structures from Simla to Hasnarpura (50KM) under RMIP (Phase-I) – Lot 1 (Simla to Shaharabari About 26 KM)in Bangladesh

(v) Construction and Rehabilitation of Embankment & Protective works including Hydraulic Structures from Simla to Hasnarpura (50KM) under RMIP (Phase-I) – Lot 2 (Shaharabari to Hasnarpura About 24 KM) in Bangladesh

(vi) Civil Works for construction of Diversion Tunnel, Concrete Gravity Dam, Intake, Pressure Shafts, Underground Power House and Tail Race Tunnel [Kiru Civil (LOT – 1) of 624 MW Kiru Hydroelectric Project, District Kishtwar in J&K.

(vii) Construction of Diversion Tunnel and its HM works of 1000 MW Pakal Dul Hydroelectric Project in Jammu & Kashmir.

(viii) Execution of Civil and Hydro-mechanical Works (Lot-1) of Rahughat hydroelectric Project in Nepal

(ix) Rehabilitation & Reinstatement Works of Dyke No 19 & 20 in Jordan.

(x) Execution of Dhimarkheda Micro Lift Irrigation scheme in Madhya Pradesh. The Bid has been submitted by the Consortium, with JAL as lead member of the Consortium.

(xi) Execution of Chhipaner Micro Lift Irrigation scheme in Madhya Pradesh. The Bid has been submitted by the Consortium, with JAL as lead member of the Consortium.

(xii) Execution of Choundi Jamuna Micro Lift Irrigation Scheme in Madhya Pradesh. The Bid has been submitted by the Consortium, with JAL as other member of the Consortium.

(xiii) Execution of Simrol - Ambachandan Micro Lift Irrigation Scheme in Madhya Pradesh. The Bid has been submitted by the Consortium, with JAL as other member of the Consortium.

(xiv) Construction of Hydro Mechanical Works (Lot-02) for Kiru Hydroelectric Project in Jammu & Kashmir.

(xv) Construction of 2nd Railway Line between Phulera and Degana (108.75 Km) [Degana – Phulera Doubling Project] on Jaipur – Jodhpur Section of North Western Railway in the State of Rajasthan.

(xvi) Construction of Civil Works for Barrage, Intake, Desilting tank, HRT, Surge Shaft, Power House, Tail Race Tunnel and adits etc. of Naitwar Mori Hydroelectric Project (60 MW) located in Distt. Uttarkashi in Uttrakhand

(xvii) Upgrading works of Narayanghat Butwal [Section – 1 from Km 0.575 to Km 65.000] & [Section – 2 from Km 65.000 to Km 113.535] in Nepal

7.1.2 The Prequalification applications/ Bids for the following works are under preparation:

(i) Construction of stand-alone Ring Road/ Bypass around Jammu City in Jammu & Kashmir

(ii) Construction of Head Race Tunnel (HRT) from RD 3100.35 m to RD 11778.68 m, Adit 2, 3 & 4 to HRT, Surge Shaft, BVC, Pressure Shaft (Without Steel Liners), Power House Complex, TRT, Outfall and Switchyard (Contract Package C-2) of Arun-3 Hydroelectric Project in Sankhwasabha Distt. of Nepal.

(iii) Detailed Design and Construction of Head Works (Package-I) of Tanahu Hydro Power Project (140 MW) in Nepal

(iv) Construction, Operation and Maintenance of 2-Lane Bi-Directional Zojila tunnel with Parallel escape (Egress) Tunnel including approaches on Srinagar-Leh section connecting NH-1A at Km 95.00 and at Km 118.00 in the State of Jammu & Kashmir on EPC Mode.

(v) Execution of Naigarhi Micro Irrigation Project (Part-I) in Madhya Pradesh

(vi) Execution of Naigarhi Micro Irrigation Project (Part-II) in Madhya Pradesh

(vii) Execution of Ram Nagar Micro Irrigation Project in Madhya Pradesh

(viii) Execution of Left Bank Micro Irrigation system under Mohanpura Project in Madhya Pradesh

(ix) Construction of Access Controlled Nagpur Super Communication Expressway (Pacakges - 1 to 16) in the State of Maharashtra

(x) Construction of Delhi-Meerut Expressway from Dasna to Meerut km 27.740 of NH-24 to km 51.975 of NH- 58

(xi) Construction of Concrete Face Rockfill Dam (CFRD), Surface & Tunnel Spillway, Intake Structure, 2 nos part Head Race Tunnel and Allied Structures of Pakal Dul Hydroelectric Project in Jammu & Kashmir

(xii) Construction of river diversion works, Dam, Intake, Desilting arrangement, and HRT from RD 00.000m to RD 2303.00m including Construction Adit-I (Contract Package- KC-1) of Kholangchhu Hydroelectric Project in Bhutan.

(xiii) Construction of Headrace Tunnel from RD 14091.07m to RD 15762.80 m including

Construction Adit-VI, Surge Shaft, Butterfly Valve Chamber, Pressure Shafts, Power House Complex and Tail Race Tunnel (Contract Package- KC-3) of Kholangchhu Hydroelectric Project in Bhutan.

(xiv) Construction of Civil Works comprising of part Head Race Tunnels, Adits, Surge shafts, Pressure shafts, Valve House, Underground Power House, MIV cavern, Transformer Cavern, Adits and Access tunnels, Tail Race Tunnels, TRT outlet structure and Pothead yard etc. of Pakal Dul H.E Project in Jammu & Kashmir

(xv) Design and Construction of 2 nos. circular shaped Head Race Tunnels of length 7700m each to be excavated by two new independent TBMs and Associated works for Pakal Dul Hydroelectric Project, Jammu & Kashmir.

7.1.3 The Company has been awarded/ or found lowest bidder for the following Works:

(i) Construction of New High Level Bridge in up-stream of existing Gora Bridge on river Narmada, Gujarat at a contract price of ₹ 142.20 crore

(ii) 4-laning of Biju Para – Kuru Section (from Km. 34.000 to Km. 55.000) of NH-75 (Package-II) in the State of Jharkhand on EPC mode at a Conteact Price of 144.10 crore.

(iii) Construction of Dam, Diversion Tunnel, Intake, Intake Tunnels, Head Race Tunnel (from RD 0.00 to RD 3100.35), Adit – 1 and Diversion Tunnel Gates (Contract Package C-1) of Arun-3 Hydroelectric Project in Nepal. JAL is the Lowest Bidder at quoted price of ₹ 1061 crore.

(iv) Execution of Harsud Micro Lift Irrigation Scheme in Madhya Pradesh. The Bid has been submitted by the Consortium, with JAL as lead member of Consortium. Consortium is the Lowest Bidder at quoted price of ₹ 104.43 crore.

7.1.4 Works in Progress

The Company is presently executing the works of the projects listed below and the status of works is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Work/Project under execution	Location of Work/ Project	Contract Price (Base Value) (₹ crores)	Nature of Work/ Project	Value of work completed (excluding escalation and extra items) as on 31.03.2017 (₹ crores)
	Works pertaining to :				
1.	Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project	Gujarat	653 (anticipated)	Power Generation (1200 MW)	637
2.	Baglihar –II HEP	Jammu & Kashmir	556 (Revised)	Power Generation (450 MW)	551
3.	Turnkey construction of Srisailam Left Bank Canal Tunnel Scheme including Head Regulator etc. of Alimineti Madhava Reddy Project	Telangana State	1,925	Irrigation Tunnels	1332
4.	Widening and face lifting of Varindavan Parikarma Marg and construction of Kesi Ghat Bridge on Varindavan Parikarma Marg	Uttar Pradesh	32	Road and Bridge Works	18
5.	Construction of Diversion Tunnel, Dam, Intake and Desilting Arrangement including Hydro-mechanical Works and Highway Tunnel (Contract Package C-1) of **Punatsanchhu – II Hydroelectric Project**	Bhutan	1,224	Power Generation (1020 MW)	946
6.	Construction of Head Race Tunnel (from Surge Shaft end), Surge Shaft, Butterfly Valve Chamber, Pressure Shafts, Power House and Tail Race Tunnel including Hydro-Mechanical Works (Contract Package C-3) of **Punatsanchhu – II Hydroelectric Project.**	Bhutan	856	Power Generation (1020 MW)	501
7.	Construction of Diversion Tunnel, Dam, Spillway & Coffer Dams, Intake Structure, Intake Tunnels, Branch HRT, Silt Flushing Tunnels, Vertical Shaft and 2 nos. Desilting Chambers (Contract Package-C-1) of **Mangdechhu Hydroelectric Project.**	Bhutan	597	Power Generation (720 MW)	471
8.	Construction of Surge Shaft, 2 nos. Pressure Shafts, Bifurcation Pressure Shafts, Cable cum Ventilation Tunnel, Underground Power House & Transformer Caverns including Bus Duct, Pothead Yard, TRT, Branch Tunnel & Outlet Portals for TRT (Contract Package- C-3) of **Mangdechhu Hydro-electric Project;** and	Bhutan	316	Power Generation (720 MW)	266
	Construction of part HRT and Adit-5		49		42

Sl. No.	Name of Work/Project under execution	Location of Work/ Project	Contract Price (Base Value) (₹ crores)	Nature of Work/ Project	Value of work completed (excluding escalation and extra items) as on 31.03.2017 (₹ crores)
9.	Development of Six Lane Eastern Peripheral Expressway (NH No. NE II) in the State of Uttar Pradesh – "Package III from Km 46.500 to Km 71.000" on EPC mode	Uttar Pradesh	747	Highway Project	158
10.	Execution of Civil, Hydro-Mechanical and Electro-mechanical Works on EPC basis, of 240 MW Kutehr Hydroelectric Project in Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	1761	Power Generation (240 MW)	–
11.	4-laning of Varanasi - Gorakhpur section of NH-29 from km 88.000 (Design chainage 84.160) to km 148.000 (Design chainage 149.540) [Package-III Birnon village to Amilla village] under NHDP Phase-IV in the state of Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	840	Highway Project	–
12.	4- laning of Varanasi Gorakhpur section of NH-29 from km 148.000 (Design chainage 149.540) to km 208.300 (Design chainage 215.160) [Package-IV Amilla Village to Gorakhpur] under NHDP Phase-IV on EPC mode in the State of Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	1,030	Highway Project	–
13.	Palamuru Rangareddy Lift Irrigation Scheme-PRLIS- (Package No.4)-Earth work Excavation & Construction of Twin Tunnel in between Anjanagiri Reservoir at Narlapur (V) and Veeranjaneya Reservoir at Yedula (V) from Km 8.325 to Km 23.325 in Mahabubnagar District (Work awarded to JAL - VARKS – NECL JV with JAL as Lead Partner)	Telangana State	1,646 (JAL's share - 51% of Contract Price)	Irrigation Tunnels	9 (JAL's share)
14.	New High Level Bridge in up-stream of existing Gora Bridge on river Narmada, Gujarat	Gujarat	142	Bridge	–
15.	Biju Para – Kuru Section (from Km. 34.000 to Km. 55.000) of NH-75 (Package-II) in the State of Jharkhand	Jharkhand	144	Highway Project	–

Projects being Executed by Jaiprakash – Gayatri Joint Venture

Sl. No.	Name of Work/Project under execution	Location of Work/ Project	Contract Price (Base Value) (₹ in crores)	Nature of Work/ Project	Value of work completed (including escalation and extra items) as on 31.03.2017 (₹ in crores)
1.	Polavaram Project Right Main Canal Package – 4	Andhra Pradesh	301	Irrigation Canal	317
2.	Veligonda Feeder and Teegaleru Canal Project-2	Andhra Pradesh	343 (Revised)	Irrigation Canal	270
3.	GNSS Main Canal from km. 119.000 to km 141.350 including Construction of CM & CD works	Andhra Pradesh	112	Irrigation Canal	–
Total			**12,467**	**3,630 MW**	**5,518**

The progress of on-going works is satisfactory.

7.2 CEMENT DIVISION

7.2.1 Operations

The production and sale of Cement/ Clinker during the year, as compared to the previous year, are as under:

	2016-17 (MT)	2015-16 (MT)
Cement Production (MT)	**8,475,700**	10,913,578
Clinker Production (MT)	**6,652,484**	8,514,099
Cement and Clinker Sale (MT)(including Self-Consumption)	**9,088,963**	11,916,358

As on 31st March 2017, the Cement manufacturing capacity of the Group as a whole, was **32.85 MTPA (including 5.20 MTPA under implementation).**

With a view to tide over the impact of economic slowdown, your Company entered into a definitive agreement with UltraTech Cement Limited (UTCL) on 31st March 2016 & a supplementary agreement on 4th July 2016 for sale of part of its cement business comprising of certain operating cement plants having aggregate capacity of 12.20 MTPA spread over the States of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttrakhand, and also of 5 MTPA in Andhra Pradesh owned by JCCL, its subsidiary, for a total enterprise value of ₹ **16,189 crore.** The definitive agreement also includes an additional amount of ₹ 460 crore payable by UTCL for 4 MTPA grinding unit owned by Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited (an Associate Company, which was a subsidiary of Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited till 17th February 2017) under implementation in Uttar Pradesh. This transaction with UTCL has been consummated on 29th June 2017 and the details are given in **para 2.0 (f)** above.

As on 31st March 2017, Zone-wise operating Capacity of Cement and Captive Power Plant in the Cement Division of the Company was as under:

Jaiprakash Associates Limited (as on 31st March 2017):

	OPERATING CEMENT CAPACITY	CAPACITY UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	TOTAL CAPACITY	CAPTIVE THERMAL POWER
	MTPA	MTPA	MTPA	MW
CENTRAL ZONE (Jaypee Rewa Plant, Jaypee Bela Plant, Jaypee Cement Blending Unit, Jaypee Ayodhya Grinding Operations, Jaypee Sidhi Cement Plant)	8.55	-	8.55	244
UP ZONE (Dalla Cement Factory, Chunar Cement Factory, Jaypee Sikandrabad Cement Grinding Unit, Jaypee Cement Industrial Complex)	4.00	-	4.00	244*
NORTH ZONE (Jaypee Himachal Cement Plant, Jaypee Bagheri Cement Grinding Unit, Jaypee Roorkee Cement Grinding Unit)	4.70	-	4.70	-
TOTAL	**17.25**	**-**	**17.25**	**488**

** Includes 120 MW at Churk under implementation.*

Note: as mentioned in para 2.0 (f) above, 12.20 MTPA have been transferred to UTCL on 29th June 2017 on a slump exchange basis.

Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited (as on 31st March 2017):

	OPERATING CEMENT CAPACITY	CAPACITY UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	TOTAL CAPACITY	CAPTIVE THERMAL POWER
	MTPA	MTPA	MTPA	MW
Jaypee Nigrie Cement Grinding Unit	2.00	-	2.00	-

Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited (as on 31st March 2017):

	OPERATING CEMENT CAPACITY	CAPACITY UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	TOTAL CAPACITY	CAPTIVE THERMAL POWER
	MTPA	MTPA	MTPA	MW
Bara Cement Grinding Unit	-	4.00	4.00	-

Note: as mentioned in para 2.0 (f) above, this unit of 4.0 MTPA, which is under implementation, would also be owned by UTCL.

Bhilai Jaypee Cement Limited (as on 31st March 2017):

	OPERATING CEMENT CAPACITY	CAPACITY UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	TOTAL CAPACITY	CAPTIVE THERMAL POWER
	MTPA	MTPA	MTPA	MW
Bhilai Jaypee Cement Limited	2.20	-	2.20	-

Note: as mentioned in para 2.0 (g) above, entire 74% Equity stake owned by JAL in BJCL will be transferred to Orient Cement Limited.

Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited (as on 31st March 2017)

	OPERATING CEMENT CAPACITY	CAPACITY UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	TOTAL CAPACITY	CAPTIVE THERMAL POWER
	MTPA	MTPA	MTPA	MW
SOUTH ZONE (Jaypee Balaji Cement Plant, Jaypee Shahabad Cement Project)	6.20	1.20*	7.40	120
GRAND TOTAL (JAL including JPVL, PPGCL, BJCL & JCCL)	**27.65**	**5.20***	**32.85**	**608**

** Includes 1.20 MTPA capacity at Jaypee Shahabad Cement Project (JCCL).*

Note: as mentioned in para 2.0 (f) above, 5.0 MTPA (Balaji plant) of JCCL has been transferred to UTCL on 29th June 2017 on a slump exchange basis.

After consummation of transaction with UTCL on 29th June 2017, zone-wise operating Capacity of Cement and Captive Power Plants in the Cement Division of the Group are as under:

Jaiprakash Associates Limited (at present)

	OPERATING CEMENT CAPACITY	CAPACITY UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	TOTAL CAPACITY	CAPTIVE THERMAL POWER
	MTPA	MTPA	MTPA	MW
CENTRAL ZONE (Jaypee Rewa Plant, Jaypee Cement Blending Unit)	2.55	-	2.55	62
UP ZONE (Chunar Cement Factory)	2.50	-	2.50	217*
TOTAL	5.05	-	5.05	279

** Includes 120 MW at Churk under implementation.*

Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited (at present):

PLANT	OPERATING CEMENT CAPACITY	CAPACITY UNDER IMPLEMEN-TATION	TOTAL CAPACITY	CAPTIVE THERMAL POWER
	MTPA	MTPA	MTPA	MW
Jaypee Nigrie Cement Grinding Unit	2.00	-	2.00	-

Bhilai Jaypee Cement Limited (at present):

PLANT	OPERATING CEMENT CAPACITY	CAPACITY UNDER IMPLEMEN-TATION	TOTAL CAPACITY	CAPTIVE THERMAL POWER
	MTPA	MTPA	MTPA	MW
Bhilai Jaypee Cement Limited	2.20	-	2.20	-

Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited (at present):

PLANT	OPERATING CEMENT CAPACITY	CAPACITY UNDER IMPLEMEN-TATION	TOTAL CAPACITY	CAPTIVE THERMAL POWER
	MTPA	MTPA	MTPA	MW
SOUTH ZONE (Jaypee Shahbad Cement Project)	1.20	1.20	2.40	60
GRAND TOTAL (JAL including JPVL, BJCL & JCCL)	10.45	1.20	11.65	339

Thus, after consummation of transaction with UTCL, the Group (including JPVL) at present has an installed capacity of 11.65 MTPA (including 1.2 MTPA under implementation by JCCL).

Further, as a strategic move, Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited (JPVL) and the Company (JAL) have entered into definitive agreements with Orient Cement Limited for sale of capacity of 2.00 MTPA of JPVL and entire 74% Equity stake owned by JAL in BJCL (having capacity of 2.20 MTPA) which is expected to be completed by 31st December 2017. Thereafter, the Group will have total capacity of 7.45 MTPA.

7.2.2. Operational Performance (JAL)

During the financial year 2016-17, Productivity Indices of the operating units of JAL were as under:

Sl No.	Indices	Lime stone Crushing	Raw meal Grinding	Clinker Production	Cement Grinding	Cement Despatch including clinker sale
	UNIT	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)
1	Jaypee Rewa Plant, Rewa (MP)	2,021,441	2,103,748	1,404,164	1,706,568	1,768,721
2	Jaypee Bela Plant, Bela (MP)	1,406,449	1,458,905	963,411	1,253,361	1,387,066
3	Jaypee Ayodhya Grinding Operations, Tanda (UP)				56,962	57,747
4	Jaypee Cement Blending Unit, Sadva Khurd (UP)*				47,964	48,110
5	Chunar Cement Grinding Unit, Chunar (UP)				2,081,463	2,084,255
6	Dalla Cement Factory, Dalla (UP)	2,669,572	2,775,091	1,844,819	397,370	762,647
7	Jaypee Sidhi Cement Plant, Baghwar (MP)	1,066,429	1,111,690	736,940	568,518	619,703
8	Jaypee Himachal Cement Plant - Baga	2,449,079	2,564,213	1,703,150	673,063	658,882
9	Jaypee Himachal Cement Plant - Bagheri				1,269,476	1,274,337
10	Jaypee Roorkee Grinding Unit				403,120	409,376
11	Jaypee Sikandrabad Grinding Unit				17,835	15,076
	TOTAL	**9,612,970**	**10,013,647**	**6,652,484**	**8,475,700**	**9,085,919**

**Production and Despatch figures for JCBU (Blending unit) are incremental.*

7.3 HOTELS DIVISION

The Company owns and operates **five luxury hotels in the Five Star category**, the finest Championship Golf Course, Integrated Sports Complex strategically located for discerning business and leisure travelers.

Jaypee Vasant Continental with 119 rooms and Jaypee Siddharth with 94 rooms in New Delhi. Jaypee Palace Hotel and Convention Centre is the largest property located at Agra with an inventory of 341 rooms with luxurious Presidential Suites and Jaypee Residency Manor with Valley View Tower at Mussoorie has 135 rooms. Jaypee Greens Golf & Spa Resort, Greater Noida is a prestigious & Luxury Resort with 170 state of art rooms overlooking the Championship 18 hole Greg Norman Golf Course.

In recognition of hospitality, Jaypee Greens Golf Course, Greater Noida was conferred as the “Best Tourism Friendly Golf Course” and Jaypee Vasant Continental as “Best Eco-Friendly Hotel” at National Tourism Awards 2014-15 by Ms. Sumitra Mahajan, Speaker, Lok Sabha and Shri Mahesh Sharma, Minister of State for Culture and Tourism, Goverment of India. Jaypee Greens Golf Course was conferred with the "Best Golf Course 2017" by India Golf Awards hosted by www.golfingindian.com. Jaypee Greens Golf & Spa Resort, Greater Noida was conferred the "Best Resort of the Year 2016-17" at the 9th Franchise India Estate Awards. Jaypee Vasant Continental was awarded the "Excellence in Environmental Sustainability" at SATTE 2017.

Ano-Tai at Jaypee Vasant Continental, New Delhi was awarded as the "Best Fine Dining Restaurant in New Delhi" by Luxury Travel Guide Restaurant & Bar Awards 2016.

Jaypee Greens Golf & Spa Resort hosted several prestigious conferences with delegates from India and abroad. Besides this, prestigious Luxury car making companies organized car launch events and conferences with renowned celebrities from India & World over.

Indian Green Building Council has conferred LEED certificate in **"Gold Category"** to the Jaypee Residency Manor, Mussoorie; **"Platinum Category"** to Jaypee Vasant Continental, New Delhi and **"Gold Catagory"** to Jaypee Palace Hotel & Convention Centre, Agra for energy & environmental design of the building. Jaypee Greens Golf Course facilitated prominent and prestigious golf events.

"Atlantis-The Club", an integrated sports complex located at Jaypee Greens offers world class facilities for International and National sporting events & tournaments with rooms & conference halls. Atlantis has emerged as Sports Academy Destination.

Yuvraj Singh Cricket for Excellence (YSCE), academy under the supervision of celebrity Shri Yuvraj Singh is conducting coaching for more than 100 students. Bhaichung Bhutia Football School (BBFS), the Soccer Academy is operating & conducting the coaching under the supervision of Shri Bhaichung Bhutia, former captain, Indian Soccer Team. Team Tennis India Pvt. Ltd. (TTIPL) is running the academy under the supervision of Aditya Sachdeva, former National Level Player, Coach Shri Yuki Bhambri, and Shri Rohit Rajpal, former Indian Davis Cup Player. "Atlantis-The Club", has emerged as the choice destination of Indian Film Industry for many film projects.

The Company's Hotels at New Delhi, Agra and Mussoorie have been accredited with ISO 9001 for Quality Management System (QMS), ISO 14001 for Environment Management System (EMS), ISO 22000 for Food Safety Management System (FSMS) and Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP).

A total of 8.89 million international visitors visited India in 2016 as against 8.03 millions in 2015 i.e. up by 10.7%. The number of E-Tourist Visas issued reached 1.08 million in 2016 accounting for approximately 12% of total arrivals. The foreign exchange earnings from tourism during 2016 were ₹ 1,55,650 crores with a growth of 15.1% according to data of Ministry of Tourism. Tourism is a major engine of economic growth and an important source of foreign exchange earnings in many countries including India. This revision mostly reflects a higher growth trajectory in India.

The business of the Hotel Division is poised for sustained growth due to overall optimism in the hotel industry as the pace of domestic demand showing sure signs of stability and growth. The outlook is bright and the Company is confident to achieve higher growth coupled with optimization of the resource utilization.

7.4 REAL ESTATE DIVISION

Jaypee Greens, Greater Noida

The Company's prestigious project - Jaypee Greens, Greater Noida spread across 452 acres is the maiden golf centric residential development. The project integrates Luxury villas and Apartments with an 18 Hole Greg Norman Signature golf course, 9 Hole chip & putt golf course, landscaped parks and lakes along with an integrated sports complex, 60 acre Nature Reserve Park, a 5 Star Spa Resort in collaboration with Six Senses Spa of Thailand.

Possession of over 1500 units across the entire township have been offered to home owners. Handover of units had commenced most recently in Moon Court apartments.

Jaypee Greens Wish Town Noida

Jaypee Greens Noida - being developed by the Jaypee Group is the bench mark project in the region of Noida. Spread over 1063 acres, it offers wide range of residential options ranging from independent homes to high-rise apartments and penthouses, along with host of other amenities such as a 18+9 hole Graham Cooke designed golf facility, the 500 bed super specialty Jaypee Hospital, educational facilities including Jaypee Public School and Jaypee Institute of Information Technology. The entire township is dotted with landscaped parks, recreational facilities, entertainment hubs and commercial centers.

Possession of over 5000 apartments in Pavilion Court & Heights, Kalypso Court, Imperial Court, Klassic and Kosmos have been offered. Possession in Kensington Park Apartments project will begin soon. In addition, approximately 2000 independent units have also been offered for possession across multiple projects in Wish Town Noida. Plot owners have commenced construction of their homes.

Jaypee Greens AMAN

Jaypee Greens Aman at Sector 151, Noida is located on the Noida-Greater Noida Expressway and offers 2 & 3 BHK apartments. Spread over 89 acres, the project also comprises of landscaped gardens, picturesque walkways, sports facilities, Social Club with a swimming pool & gymnasium, schools, crèches, kid's play area, and a shopping complex etc. Offer of possession has commenced in 5 towers and others will be offered subsequently.

Jaypee Greens Sports City

Jaypee Greens Sports City located on the Yamuna Expressway spread over 2,500 acres houses, India's first International Motor racing track, International standard cricket stadium, a long green boulevard and much more. The Sports City has hosted India's First F1 race in October, 2011 followed by two more races in October, 2012 and October, 2013.

The development of Sports City inter-alia comprises of various thematic districts offering residential, sports, commercial and institutional facilities. The commercial zone will offer well defined areas for elaborate financial and civic centers, along with residential districts which will have a vast range of products including villas, town homes, and residential plots and mid to high rise apartment blocks, to suit the requirements of all segments of population.

Possession close to 2000 residential plots in Country Home-I & II, Krowns, Greencrest Homes, and Yamuna Vihar have been offered.

Backed by a strong team of Architects, Engineers and Sales and Marketing professionals the Company is committed to deliver all of its projects progressively.

7.5 SPORTS DIVISION

The erstwhile Jaypee Sports International Limited **(JSIL)** was amalgamated with the Company on 16th October 2015 (w.e.f. the Appointed Date 1st April 2014) and, thereafter, is known as **Jaypee International Sports, a division of Jaiprakash Associates Limited.**

JSIL (incorporated on 20th October 2007) was allotted around 1100 Ha. of land for implementation of Special Development Zone (SDZ) with sports as a core activity by Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority (YEIDA). This area is inclusive of 100 Ha of land to be used for Abadi Development. The core activities are sports inter-alia Motor Race Track, suitable for Holding Formula One race and setting up a Cricket stadium of International Standard to accommodate above 1,00,000 spectators and others.

The Motor Race Track known as Buddh International Circuit (BIC) was completed well in time and JSIL successfully hosted three Indian Grand Prix held in October, 2011, October, 2012 & October, 2013. The success of the event was acknowledged by winning of many awards and accolades.

The Sports division is trying its best to generate revenue by placing Buddh International Circuit (BIC) as one stop destination for exhibitions, shooting of movies, concerts, product launches and other promotional entertainment activities.

To design the cricket stadium, M/s. ALA Architects were appointed and the first phase of construction is likely to be completed soon. Meanwhile friendly matches are being conducted from time to time to check the quality of the pitch. Some corporate T20 matches are also being played since October 2015. The same was found satisfactory.

Significant progress has been achieved in development of non-core area planned for group housing, plots, flats, etc. and other social infrastructure activities.

8.0 DIVERSIFICATION

A. DEVELOPMENT OF COAL BLOCKS IN MADHYA PRADESH

Three separate joint-venture companies were set-up for three Coal Blocks i.e.

– **Amelia (North)** (by Madhya Pradesh Jaypee Minerals Limited),

– **Dongri Tal-II** (by MP Jaypee Coal Limited), and

– **Mandla (South)** (by MP Jaypee Coal Fields Limited),

The coal blocks had been allocated to Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation Ltd. (MPSMCL), with an identical shareholding ratio of 51:49 between MPSMCL and JAL.

Coal mined from Amelia (North) and Dongri Tal-II Mines was meant for supply to the 2 x 660 MW Jaypee Super Critical Thermal Power Plant at Nigrie, (M.P.) set up by Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited (JPVL), a subsidiary of JAL [which has now become an Associate Company w.e.f. 18.02.2017].

Mandla (North) Coal Block was alloted to JAL for captive use of Coal for Cement Plants and CPPs.

After developing Amelia (North) Coal Block, the JVC namely Madhya Pradesh Jaypee Minerals Limited (MPJML) had started supply of Coal to Jaypee Nigrie Super Thermal Power Plant (JNSTPP). The remaining three Coal Blocks had also achieved substantial progress in developing the mines and obtaining clearances/ approvals.

On 24th September 2014, the Supreme Court of India through its judgment had cancelled 204 Coal Blocks allocated between 1993 and 2011. Amelia (North), Dongri Tal-II, Mandla (North) and Mandla (South) Coal Blocks were amongst the 204 Coal Blocks cancelled by the Supreme Court.

Ministry of Coal decided to reallocate all the cancelled coal blocks through e-auction/allocation. **Amelia (North) and Mandla (North)** coal blocks which were categorized as Schedule-II (Mines which are producing coal or about to produce) were put for e-auction in first phase wherein **JPVL and JAL** were declared successful bidder for these blocks respectively. Subsequently **JCCL** also won **Mandla (South) and Majra** coal mines in phase-III, the auction held for coal blocks under Schedule-III.

Status of each coal mine vested to JPVL, JAL and JCCL is given below:

Type of Mine	Name of Mine	Status
Open Cast	Amelia (North) of JPVL	The mining activities in Amelia (North) coal mine were started on 26.05.2015 after getting all the statutory permissions/ approvals transferred post auction to JPVL. JPVL achieved peak rated capacity of 2.8 MT both in the year 15-16 and 16-17 as per the approved mining plan.
Under Ground	Mandla (North) of JAL	Drivage of two inclines are in progress and 714 m and 716 m out of total length of 903 m of each incline have been completed. Consequent upon sale of a few End Use Plants to M/s UltraTech Cement Limited, Nominated Authority has been requested to include Churk Captive Power Plant in the list of End Use Plants in the vesting order issued for Mandla North Coal Mine.
Under Ground	Mandla (South) of JCCL	Consequent upon sale of all End Use Plants to M/s UltraTech Cement Limited, Nominated Authority has been requested to allocate this block to companies in need of coal for better and optimum utilization of national resources. The operations in the mine have been discontinued since 10.05.2016.
Open Cast and Under Ground	Majra of JCCL	Consequent upon sale of all End Use Plants to M/s UltraTech Cement Limited, Nominated Authority has been requested to allocate this block to companies in need of coal for better and optimum utilization of national resources. JCCL is following up the transfer of various permissions and approvals from the prior allottee of coal mine to JCCL.

B. REFUSE DERIVED FUEL (RDF) FROM MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (MSW) AT CHANDIGARH

The Plant is operating successfully taking daily garbage of the city of Chandigarh as per agreement. The plant is serving the twin purpose of keeping the city clean and to conserve the energy resources available in the form of producing fuel called Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF). RDF (in fluff form), the final product of the plant, is being disposed off commercially as a good substitute of conventional fuel in the industries and Power plants located around Chandigarh.

C. DIVERSIFICATION INITIATIVES

Company's other diversification initiatives include setting-up of pit-head based Thermal Power Station, Fertilizer business, Aviation project and Healthcare, which are **being implemented through different subsidiaries/associates** of the Company. Details of the initiatives implemented through subsidiaries/ associates are furnished under the heading 'Subsidiaries, Associates & Joint Ventures' below.

9.0 SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES & JOINT VENTURES

As on 31st March 2017, in terms of the provisions of Companies Act 2013, your Company had following **15 subsidiaries** which are engaged in different business activities:

1. Bhilai Jaypee Cement Limited
2. Gujarat Jaypee Cement & Infrastructure Limited
3. Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited
4. Jaypee Assam Cement Limited
5. Jaypee Infratech Limited
6. Jaypee Ganga Infrastructure Corporation Limited
7. Himalyan Expressway Limited
8. Jaypee Agra Vikas Limited
9. Jaypee Infrastructure Development Limited
10. Jaypee Cement Hockey (India) Limited
11. Jaypee Fertilizers & Industries Limited
12. Himalyaputra Aviation Limited
13. Jaypee Healthcare Limited
14. Jaiprakash Agri Intiatives Company Limited
15. Yamuna Expressway Tolling Limited

Subsidiaries became Associate companies w.e.f. 18th February 2017:

Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited (JPVL) allotted 305.80 crores equity shares to its various lenders on 18.02.2017 on implementation of Strategic Debt Restructuring Scheme (SDR) as per RBI circulars. Accordingly, JAL's shareholding came down from 60.69% to 29.74% in JPVL.

JPVL ceased to be a subsidiary of JAL w.e.f. 18.02.2017 and has become an Associate Company. The following six subsidiaries of JPVL also ceased to be subsidiaries of JAL w.e.f. 18.02.2017 and have become Associate Companies.

i. Jaypee Arunachal Power Limited.
ii. Jaypee Powergrid Limited.
iii. Sangam Power Generation Co. Limited.
iv. Prayagraj Power Generation Co. Limited.
v. Jaypee Meghalaya Power Limited.
vi. Bina Power Supply Limited.

Notes:

1. ***Jaypee Sports International Limited,*** *a wholly owned subsidiary of JAL, amalgamated with JAL, on 16.10.2015 pursuant to Order of Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad dated 14.09.2015 (the appointed dated being 01.04.2014).*
2. *The name of* ***Jaypee Cement Cricket (India) Limited*** *was changed to* ***Jaypee Infrastructure Development Limited*** *w.e.f. 21.02.2017 with the objects to deal in Real Estate business*
3. ***Yamuna Expressway Tolling Limited*** *(earlier known as Jaypee Mining Venture Pvt. Limited and then Yamuna Expressway Tolling Pvt. Limited) became subsidiary of JAL w.e.f. 25.03.2017. W.e.f. 20.04.2017, it has become wholly owned subsidiary of JAL.*

4. *The name of **Himachal Karcham Power Company Limited** was changed to **Bina Power Supply Limited** w.e.f. 28th September 2015.*

ASSOCIATES & JOINT VENTURES AS ON 31ST MARCH 2017

As on 31st March 2017, the Company (JAL) has following Associate Companies [as per Section 2(6) of Companies Act, 2013 i.e. in which it holds 20% or more of total share capital] and Joint Ventures:

- Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited,
- Madhya Pradesh Jaypee Minerals Limited,
- MP Jaypee Coal Limited,
- MP Jaypee Coal Fields Limited,
- Jaypee Uttar Bharat Vikas Pvt. Limited,
- Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Limited,
- RPJ Minerals Pvt. Limited, and
- Sonebhadra Minerals Pvt. Limited.

Note:

*Jaypee Uttar Bharat Vikas Pvt. Limited (JUBVPL) has become subsidiary of Jaypee Fertilizers & Industries Limited (JFIL) **w.e.f. 26th July 2017**. As Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Limited **(KFCL)** is a subsidiary of JUBVPL. Accordingly, w.e.f. 26th July 2017, KFCL has also become subsidiary of JFIL. Thus, both JUBVPL & KFCL have also become subsidiaries of the Company (JAL) w.e.f. 26th July 2017 as JFIL is a subsidiary of JAL. Further, **w.e.f. 27th July 2017,** JUBVPL has become the wholly owned subsidiary of JFIL & JAL.*

The status of the aforesaid Subsidiaries is given in **Annexure-1** and of the Associates & Joint Ventures in **Annexure-2.**

10.0 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The statement **(in prescribed form AOC-1)** as required under Section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of the **Subsidiaries and Associate companies** of the Company is annexed and forms an integral part of this Report.

The consolidated financial statements of the **Company & its Subsidiary companies alongwith Associate companies,** as mentioned in form **AOC-1,** for the year ended 31st March 2017, prepared in accordance with Accounting Standard (Ind AS-110) "Consolidated Financial Statements" prescribed by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, form part of the Annual Report and Financial Statements.

The Financial Statements of the subsidiary companies and the related detailed information (as per Section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013) will be made available to the shareholders of the Company and subsidiary companies seeking such information. The financial statements of the subsidiary companies will also be kept for inspection by any shareholders in Company's Head Office and also that of the subsidiaries. Further, the Company shall furnish a hardcopy of financial statements of subsidiary companies to any shareholder on demand.

The Company has also uploaded the Financial Statements of individual subsidiary companies on its website i.e. www.jalindia.com.

The Directors are of the opinion that the **subsidiaries and Joint Ventures/ Associate companies** of your Company have promising future, except which have been specifically mentioned in the status contained in **Annexure 1 & 2**.

11.0 OUTLOOK

Keeping in view the performance and future prospects of the Company's business, the expansion and diversifications being undertaken, the business of its subsidiaries and the Company's resolve to reduce the debt, your Company is committed to enhance the shareholders' value.

12.0 DIRECTORATE

12.1 Cessation of Directorships:

(i) As reported last year also, **Shri Sarat Kumar Jain**, a Director and Vice Chairman of the Company, resigned **w.e.f. 6th June 2016** on health grounds. The Board places on record its deepest appreciation for his valuable contribution during his tenure as Director/ Vice Chairman of the Company.

(ii) The nomination of **Shri Madhav P. Phadke** as nominee of IDBI, was withdrawn by IDBI **w.e.f. 27th November 2016**. The Board places on record its appreciation for his valuable contribution during his tenure as Director of the Company.

(iii) **Shri S.C. Bhargava**, an Independent Director, resigned **w.e.f. 22nd April 2017** due to his personal reasons. The Board places on record its appreciation for his valuable contribution during his tenure as Director of the Company.

(iv) **Shri Rahul Kumar,** Whole-time Director & CFO, resigned **w.e.f. 31st July 2017** due to his personal reasons. The Board places on record its appreciation for his valuable contribution during his tenure as Director & CFO of the Company.

12.2 Appointments of Directors:

(i) **Shri Subrat Kumar Mohapatra** was appointed as its nominee by IDBI Bank Limited on the Board of the Company **w.e.f. 28th November 2016,** not liable to retire by rotation. He replaced Shri Madhav P. Phadke.

(ii) **Shri Shailesh Verma** was appointed as its nominee by State Bank of India on the Board of the Company **w.e.f. 26th December 2016,** not liable to retire by rotation.

The composition of the Board is in compliance of the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 and the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015.

Proposal for re-appointment of Independent Directors

The tenure of following Independent Directors would be expiring in the month of September/ November, 2017 as per the details given below:

S. No.	Name of Independent Director	Tenure	
		From	to
1.	Shri B.K. Goswami	27.09.2014	26.09.2017
2.	Shri R.N. Bhardwaj	27.09.2014	26.09.2017
3.	Ms. Homai A. Daruwalla	27.09.2014	26.09.2017
4.	Shri K.N. Bhandari	27.09.2014	26.09.2017
5.	Shri S.C.K. Patne	27.09.2014	26.09.2017
6.	Shri C.P. Jain	27.09.2014	26.09.2017
7.	Shri K.P. Rau	27.09.2014	26.09.2017
8.	Shri T.R. Kakkar	12.11.2014	11.11.2017

The Board has accepted the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and has recommended the re-appointment of the above Independent Directors for the **second term of five consecutive years.** The proposals for their re-appointment have been included in the Notice of the Annual General Meeting for your approval.

Proposal for re-appointment of Shri Ranvijay Singh, Whole-time Director

Upon approval by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board has approved the re-appointment of Shri Ranvijay Singh as a Whole-time Director of the Company for a period of three years w.e.f. 14th December, 2017 subject to such approvals as may be required. The proposal for re-appointment and remuneration of Shri Ranvijay Singh has been included in the Notice of the Annual General Meeting for your approval.

12.3 Retirement by rotation:

Shri Ranvijay Singh and Shri Pankaj Gaur, Directors would retire by rotation at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting of the Company. The proposals for their re-appointment have been included in the Notice of the Annual General Meeting for your approval.

12.4 Wholetime Key Managerial Personnel:

The details about the Wholetime Key Managerial Personnel are given in the Corporate Governance Report enclosed herewith.

13.0 DEPOSITS

Your Company had a track record of being regular in repayment of deposits and payment of interest thereon. **As on 1st April 2014**, the Company had outstanding fixed deposits and interest payable thereon aggregating ₹ **2,722.53 Crores**, which were to be repaid over a period of three years from the date of their respective acceptance. However, under the new provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the outstanding deposits were required to be repaid by 31st March, 2015.

In view of changed provisions under the Companies Act, 2013, the Company decided to stop accepting fresh deposits/ renewing the existing deposits. Since the amount raised by the Company stood deployed in its business, it was not feasible to repay such a huge amount within the said period. Accordingly, the Company approached Hon'ble Company Law Board **(CLB)** for extension of time for repayment of outstanding Fixed Deposits. Seeing the satisfactory progress, Hon'ble CLB has from time to time extended the time for such repayment, finally till 30th June 2016.

National Company Law Tribunal **(NCLT)** was constituted w.e.f. 1st June, 2016 which has acquired the jurisdictional authority over the matter. Hon'ble NCLT vide its Order dated 30th May 2017 had further extended the time upto 30th June 2017 for repayment of outstanding deposits and interest thereon.

Throughout, the Company, has been compliant with the orders of the Hon'ble CLB / NCLT.

As on 31st March 2017, an aggregate amount of ₹ **1,279.62 Crores** was payable towards repayment of deposits and interest thereon. Thus, between the period from 1st April 2014 to 31st March 2017, the Company had settled/repaid FDs aggregating ₹ 1,442.91 Crores (including interest payable thereon).

Upon consummation of transaction of transfer of identified cement plants to Ultratech Cement Limited on 29th June 2017, as mentioned in para 2.0 (f) above, the Company has repaid remaining deposits and interest thereon. **As on 25.07.2017,** only ₹ 5.15 Crores was due to 257 deposit-holders, which pertain to cases under litigation and some transmission cases, which too shall be settled in due course of time.

14.0 AUDITORS AND AUDITORS' REPORT

14.1 STATUTORY AUDITORS:

M/s. M.P. Singh & Associates, Chartered Accountants, (Firm's Registration No.002183C), were appointed as Statutory Auditors of the Company for a term of three consecutive financial years i.e. for 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17 in 17th Annual General Meeting (AGM) held on 27th September 2014. They hold office from the conclusion of the 17th AGM held on 27th September 2014 till conclusion of the 20th AGM to be held in the year 2017.

The Board has recommended the appointment of **M/s. Rajendra K. Goel & Co.,** Chartered Accountants, (Firm's Registration No.001457N) as Statutory Auditors of the Company to hold office from the conclusion of the 20th AGM till the conclusion of the 25th AGM to be held in the year 2022, subject to ratification by the members at every AGM.

Necessary proposal for their appointment has been included in the Notice of the AGM for your approval.

14.2 SECRETARIAL AUDITORS:

CS Ashok Tyagi (FCS-2968; CP No. 7322), Practising Company Secretary, was appointed as Secretarial Auditors of the Company on 28th May 2016 by the Board of Directors, based on recommendations of the Audit Committee, as per Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013, for the financial year 2016-17. The Secretarial Audit Report for the financial year ended 31st March 2017 forms part of the Directors' Report.

Based on the recommendations of the Audit Committee, the Board has re-appointed **CS Ashok Tyagi** (FCS-2968; CP No. 7322), Practising Company Secretary, to conduct the Secretarial Audit for the financial year 2017-18 as per Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013.

14.3 COST AUDITORS:

For the financial year **2016-17, M/s. J.K. Kabra & Co.,** Cost Accountants, (Firm's Registration No. 2890) are carrying out the cost audit in respect of applicable businesses of the Company and their report will be filed with Central Government in due course.

For the financial year **2017-18,** the Board of Directors of the Company have re-appointed, based on recommendations of the Audit Committee, M/s. J.K. Kabra & Co., Cost Accountants, (Firm's Registration No. 2890), as Cost Auditors, for auditing the cost accounts in respect of applicable businesses of the Company.

Their remuneration is subject to ratification by shareholders for which a proposal is contained in the Notice of AGM.

15.0 REPORTS ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS AND BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY

15.1 Corporate Governance Report and Management Discussion & Analysis Report

Report on Corporate Governance and Management Discussion & Analysis Report, in terms of Regulation 34 and 53 read with Schedule V of **SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (LODR)** are annexed and form part of this Annual Report.

A certificate from the Auditors confirming compliance with the conditions of Corporate Governance is also annexed. The Company is complying with the Corporate Governance norms laid down in LODR.

15.2 Business Responsibility Report

In terms of Regulation 34 of LODR, a Business Responsibility Report (BRR), in the prescribed format, is annexed and forms part of this Annual Report describing the initiatives taken by the Company from an environmental, social and governance perspective, towards adoption of responsible business practices.

The BRR as well as the Company's Policy on Sustainable Development are accessible on the Company's website **www.jalindia.com**.

16.0 EMPLOYEE RELATIONS & PREVENTION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORK PLACE

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

Employee relations continued to be cordial throughout the year. Your Directors wish to place on record their sincere appreciation for the excellent spirit with which the entire team of the Company worked at all sites and all offices and achieved commendable progress.

CASES FILED PERTAINING TO SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORK PLACE

No case has been filed by any woman during the Calendar year 2016 & 2017 (till date) pertaining to sexual harassment of women at work place. The Company has formed an 'Internal Complaints Committee' pursuant to the provisions of 'The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013' for the purpose of prevention of sexual harassment of women at workplace. The said Committee gave its Report for the Calendar Year 2016 as well as Interim Report for the Calendar year 2017 (till date), which confirms that no case has been filed during the said periods.

17.0 Other Requirements of Companies Act, 2013

17.1 EXTRACT OF THE ANNUAL RETURN UNDER SECTION 92 (3)

The extract of the Annual Return as provided under Section 92(3) (in form MGT-9) is enclosed as **Annexure-3**.

17.2 THE NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

The total no. of meetings of the Board of Directors held during the Financial year 2016-17 is **6 (Six)**.

The Board Meetings were held on:

(i) 28th May 2016,
(ii) 4th July 2016,
(iii) 9th September 2016,
(iv) 6th October 2016,
(v) 10th December 2016 and
(vi) 10th February 2017.

17.3 Directors' Responsibility Statement

Based on internal financial controls, work performed by the internal, statutory, cost and secretarial auditors and external agencies, the reviews performed by the management and with the concurrence of the Audit Committee, pursuant to Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board states for the year ended 31st March, 2017, having:

a) Followed the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards with proper explanation relating to material departures.

b) Selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the profit and loss of the Company for that period.

c) Taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

d) Prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis.

e) Laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively; and

f) Devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate, operating effectively and the same are being strengthened on continuous basis from time to time.

17.4 STATEMENT ON DECLARATIONS GIVEN BY INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS UNDER SECTION 149 (6) & (7)

In Compliance with the provisions of Section 149(6) & 149 (7) the Companies Act, 2013 and LODR, the Company has received declarations from all the Independent Directors of the Company.

17.5 NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION POLICY UNDER SECTION 178(3).

The Company has a policy on Nomination and Remuneration as approved by Board and its details are given under Corporate Governance Report.

17.6 COMMENTS ON QUALIFICATION, RESERVATION OR ADVERSE REMARK OR DISCLAIMER MADE (IF ANY)

17.6.1BY THE STATUTORY AUDITORS

The observations of Statutory Auditors and Notes to the financial statements are self-explanatory.

Their observations / qualifications and reply of management is given **in Annexure-4.**

17.6.2BY THE COMPANY SECRETARY IN PRACTICE IN SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

The observations of Secretarial Auditors are self-explanatory. Their observations and reply of management is given **in Annexure-4**.

17.7 PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS UNDER SECTION 186

The Particulars of Loans, Guarantees or Investments are given are given in the notes to financial statements especially under **Note No. 14, 16 & 34** of the Financial Statements.

17.8 PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES REFERRED TO IN SECTION 188(1) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013.

The particulars as per the prescribed Format (AOC-2) are enclosed as **Annexure 5**.

All the related party transactions during the year were on an arm's length basis and in ordinary course of business.

17.9 STATE OF COMPANY AFFAIRS IS MENTIONED IN THE BEGINNING OF DIRECTORS' REPORT

The State of Company Affairs is given in para no. 1, 2, 7 & 8 above.

17.10 AMOUNT, IF ANY, WHICH COMPANY PROPOSES TO CARRY TO ANY RESERVES

NIL.

17.11 AMOUNT, IF ANY, WHICH COMPANY RECOMMENDS SHOULD BE PAID BY WAY OF DIVIDEND

NIL.

17.12 MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS, IF ANY, AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY WHICH HAVE OCCURRED BETWEEN THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR OF THE COMPANY TO WHICH THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS RELATE AND THE DATE OF THE REPORT

There are **no material changes and commitments**, affecting the financial position of the Company between 31st March, 2017 and the date of this report except the divestments reported above.

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

Particulars with respect to conservation of energy, technology absorption, foreign exchange earnings & outgo, pursuant to Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014 for the year ended 31st March, 2017 are annexed as **Annexure 6** and form an integral part of this Report.

17.14 STATEMENT INDICATING DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY FOR THE COMPANY INCLUDING IDENTIFICATION THEREIN OF ELEMENTS OF RISK, IF ANY, WHICH IN THE OPINION OF THE BOARD MAY THREATEN THE EXISTENCE OF THE COMPANY.

i) The Company has a Risk Management policy as approved by Board and its details are given in the Corporate Governance Report.

ii) In the opinion of the Board, there is no risk which may threaten the existence of the Company.

17.15 DETAILS ABOUT THE POLICY DEVELOPED AND IMPLEMENTED BY THE COMPANY ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY INITIATIVES TAKEN DURING THE YEAR

The details about the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy are given in Corporate Governance Report.

The said Policy of the Company is available on the following link: **[www.jalindia.com/attachment/CSRpolicy.pdf]**

The Initiatives taken by Company during the year are given in **Annexure - 7**.

17.16 STATEMENT INDICATING THE MANNER IN WHICH FORMAL ANNUAL EVALUATION HAS BEEN MADE BY THE BOARD OF ITS OWN PERFORMANCE AND THAT OF ITS COMMITTEES AND INDIVIDUAL DIRECTORS.

The Annual Evaluation of Board, its Committees and Directors is done as per the Criteria laid down by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC). The Board carried evaluation of its performance and also of Executive Directors of the Company.

The Board also carried out the evaluation of its committees. The Committees of Board and their composition is as under:

A) AUDIT COMMITTEE

1. Shri R.N. Bhardwaj, Chairman

2. Shri B.K. Goswami, Member
3. Shri S.C. Bhargava, Member (resigned w.e.f. 22nd April 2017)
4. Shri K.P. Rau, Member

B) STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE

1. Shri T.R. Kakkar, Chairman (w.e.f. 4th July 2016)
2. Shri S.K Sharma, Member
3. Shri Rahul Kumar, Member (resigned w.e.f. 31st July 2017)

(Note : Shri S.K. Jain was Chairman of this committee till 6th June 2016 i.e. the date when he resigned from the Board.)

C) NOMINATION & REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

1. Shri B.K. Goswami, Chairman
2. Shri T.R. Kakkar (w.e.f. 20th May 2017)
3. Ms. H.A. Daruwalla, Member.

(Note : Shri S.C. Bhargava, Member, resigned w.e.f. 22nd April 2017)

D) RESTRUCTURING COMMITTEE

1. Shri B. K. Goswami, Chairman
2. Shri C.P. Jain, Member
3. Ms. H.A. Daruwalla, Member
4. Shri Sunny Gaur, Member
5. Shri Rahul Kumar, Member (resigned w.e.f. 31st July 2017)

E) CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) COMMITTEE

1. Shri B.K. Goswami, Chairman
2. Shri T.R. Kakkar, Member
3. Shri Sunny Gaur, Member
4. Shri Pankaj Gaur, Member
5. Shri Rahul Kumar, Member (resigned w.e.f. 31st July 2017)

F) FINANCE COMMITTEE

1. Shri B. K. Goswami, Chairman
2. Shri Sunil Kumar Sharma, Member
3. Shri Rahul Kumar, Member (resigned w.e.f. 31st July 2017)

G) RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

1. Shri Manoj Gaur, Chairman,
2. Shri K.N. Bhandari, Member
3. Shri Pankaj Gaur, Member
4. Shri Rahul Kumar, Member (resigned w.e.f. 31st July 2017)

H) COMMITTEE FOR STATUTORY POLICIES

1. Shri Manoj Gaur, Chairman
2. Shri R.N. Bhardwaj, Member
3. Shri S.C. Bhargava, Member (resigned w.e.f. 22nd April 2017)
4. Shri Rahul Kumar, Member (resigned w.e.f. 31st July 2017)

I) FINANCIAL RESTRUCTURING COMMITTEE

1. Shri B. K. Goswami, Chairman
2. Shri Sunil Kumar Sharma, Member
3. Shri K.N. Bhandari, Member
4. Shri C.P. Jain, Member
5. Shri Rahul Kumar, Member (resigned w.e.f. 31st July 2017)

The Independent Directors also carried out evaluation of Board of Directors, Executive Chairman & other Directors in their meeting held **on 25th March 2017**.

More details are given in Corporate Governance Report.

17.17 THE DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS OR TRIBUNALS IMPACTING THE GOING CONCERN STATUS AND COMPANY'S OPERATIONS IN FUTURE

There is no significant order passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status, except as reported in Notes to Financial Statements / Directors' Report.

17.18 DETAILS IN RESPECT OF ADEQUACY OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS WITH REFERENCE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

The Company has laid down strong internal financial controls & checks which are effective and operational.

The Internal Audit of the Company for **FY 2016-17** has been carried out as under:

1. by M/s Ernst & Young LLP for Cement Division (Cement & Asbestos Sheets)
2. by M/s Dewan PN Chopra & Co., Chartered Accountants, for rest of the business of the Company (Engineering, Power, Real Estate, etc.).
3. by an In-house Internal Audit Department headed by Shri R.B. Singh, Chartered Accountant.
4. Internal Audit of some Regional Marketing Offices (RMOs) is being carried out by local firms of Chartered Accountants, engaged to assist the Internal Audit Department, as under:
   i. M/s Manish Goyal & Associates, Gwalior for RMOs at Hydrabad, Chennai, Bangalore, Allahabad & Lucknow.
   ii. M/s Lodha & Co., New Delhi for RMOs at Delhi, Chandigarh & Patna.
5. The Internal Audit of Hotel Division is carried out as under:
   i. M/s V.P. Jain & Associates for Jaypee Vasant Continental, New Delhi

ii. M/s Pankaj Oswal & Co. for Jaypee Siddharth, New Delhi and Jaypee Greens Golf & Spa Resort, Gr. Noida

iii M/s Subodh Taparia & Co. for Jaypee Palace, Agra and Jaypee Residency Manor, Mussoorie.

The Audit Committee regularly interacts with the Internal Auditors, the Statutory Auditors and senior executives of the Company responsible for financial management and other affairs. It studies the internal control systems and checks & balances for continuous updation and improvements therein.

The Audit Committee also regularly reviews & monitors the budgetary control system of the Company as well as system for cost control, financial controls, accounting controls, physical verification controls, etc.

The Audit Committee has regularly observed that proper internal financial controls are in place including with reference to financial statements.

Based on recommendations of the Audit Committee, the Board has appointed the above Internal Auditors for the first quarter of FY 2017-18 (i.e. 1st April 2017 to 30th June 2017). Similarly, M/s Ernst & Young LLP have been appointed as Internal Auditors for all units of the Company for the remaining 2nd, 3rd & 4th quarters of FY 2017-18 (i.e. 1st July 2017 to 31st March 2018).

17.19 DETAILS PERTAINING TO REMUNERATION AS PER RULE 5(1) OF THE COMPANIES (APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION OF MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL) RULES, 2014

The Details are enclosed as **Annexure - 8.**

17.20 DETAILS PERTAINING TO REMUNERATION AS PER RULE 5(2) & (3) OF THE COMPANIES (APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION OF MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL) RULES, 2014.

The Details are enclosed as **Annexure-9.**

18.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your Directors wish to place on record their appreciation for and gratitude to various Departments and Undertakings of the Central and State Governments, Industrial Development Bank of India, The Life Insurance Corporation of India, General Insurance Corporation of India and its Subsidiaries, IFCI Limited, ICICI Bank Limited, Axis Bank Limited, Export-Import Bank of India and Consortium of Banks and valued customers and the employees of the Company for their valuable support and co-operation.

Your Directors also wish to place on record their appreciation of the wholehearted and continued support extended by the Shareholders and Investors, as well as employees of the Company, which has always been a source of strength for the Company.

On behalf of the Board

MANOJ GAUR
Executive Chairman & CEO
DIN: 0008480

Place : New Delhi
Date : 5th August 2017.

Enclosed:

Annexure-1 :	Information about Subsidiaries of the Company
Annexure-2 :	Information about Associates & Joint Ventures of the Company
Annexure-3 :	Form No. MGT-9 (Extract of Annual Return)
Annexure-4 :	Comments of Auditors and Reply of management
Annexure-5 :	Form AOC-2 (Details of Contracts or Arrangements or Transactions)
Annexure-6 :	Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earnings & and Outgo
Annexure-7 :	Annual Report on CSR Activities
Annexure-8 :	Details of Remuneration as per Rule 5(1) of Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.
Annexure-9 :	Information as per Rule 5(2) & 5(3) of Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

Corporate Governance Report

Management Discussion and Analysis

Business Responsibility Report

ANNEXURE 1 OF THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

SUBSIDIARIES AS ON 31ST MARCH 2017

The status of the subsidiaries is as under:

CEMENT BUSINESS

1. BHILAI JAYPEE CEMENT LIMITED (BJCL)

BJCL is a joint venture between JAL & SAIL. The clinkerisation plant of BJCL is at Satna, M.P. and cement plant is at Bhilai, Jharkhand. The total capacity of the same is 2.20 MTPA.

Operations at both the plants of the Company had remained suspended during the period April 2016 to December 2016 due to the delay in furnishing Bank Guarantees to Indian Bureau of Mines for renewal of mining operations at ILQ, Satna. This resulted in huge production losses to BJCL.

The working of BJCL for the year resulted in an operating loss of ₹ 42.48 crore as against operating loss of ₹ 44.94 crore during the previous year. After taking into account the impact of interest of ₹ 18.92 crore and considering depreciation of ₹ 38.43 crore, BJCL has incurred loss of ₹ 99.83 crore before tax.

Further, as a strategic move, the Company (JAL) has entered into definitive agreement with Orient Cement Limited for sale of entire 74% Equity stake owned by JAL in BJCL (having capacity of 2.20 MTPA), which is expected to be completed by 31st December 2017.

The financial position of BJCL for the year 2016-17 is given as under:

(₹ in Crore)

		Year ended 31/03/2017	Year ended 31/03/2016
(A)	**PROFITABILITY**		
1	Gross Total Revenue	**84.13**	444.03
2	Total Expenses	**183.96**	560.30
3	Profit before Tax	**(99.83)**	(116.27)
4	Profit after Tax	**(99.83)**	(116.27)
5	**Total Comprehensive Income**	**(68.73)**	(80.54)
(B)	**ASSETS & LIABILITIES**		
1	Non Current Assets	**775.67**	776.79
2	Current Assets	**35.63**	66.47
3	**Total Assets (1+2)**	**811.30**	843.26
4	Equity Share Capital	**379.68**	379.68
5	Other Equity	**(282.30)**	(213.57)
6	Non Current Liabilities	**19.55**	35.35
7	Current Liabilities	**694.37**	641.80
8	**Total Equity & Liabilities (4+5+6+7)**	**811.30**	843.26

2. GUJARAT JAYPEE CEMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED (GJCIL)

GJCIL, a Joint Venture between Jaiprakash Associates Limited (JAL) and Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited (GMDC) was incorporated, inter-alia, to implement a 2.4 Million tonnes per annum capacity cement plant in District Kutch, Gujarat.

Out of approximately 484 hectares of land required for setting up the Project, 27 hectares are Private land and 457 hectares are Government land.

Major part of Private land (22 hectares) was purchased by the Company. However pending necessary approval from the Government of Gujarat, the Government land is yet to be acquired by the Company.

Both the Promoters viz. JAL and GMDC have given their consent for closing/winding up of the operations of the company. GMDC has been requested for the way forward for sale/ surrender of the private land purchased by the company and the matter is under examination with GMDC.

JAL is exploring the possibility of off-loading its equity stake in the company in favour of a third party after determining a fair value of shares.

The financial position of GJCIL for the year is given as under:

(₹ in Crore)

		Year ended 31/03/2017	Year ended 31/03/2016
(A)	**PROFITABILITY**		
1	Gross Total Revenue	**0.02**	0.02
2	Total Expenses	**0.02**	0.02
3	Profit before Tax	**-**	-
4	Profit after Tax	**-**	-
5	**Total Comprehensive Income**	**-**	-
(B)	**ASSETS & LIABILITIES**		
1	Non Current Assets	**0.10**	0.10
2	Current Assets	**0.34**	0.34
3	**Total Assets (1+2)**	**0.44**	0.44
4	Equity Share Capital	**0.73**	0.73
5	Other Equity	**(0.30)**	(0.30)
6	Non Current Liabilities	**-**	-
7	Current Liabilities	**0.01**	0.01
8	**Total Equity & Liabilities (4+5+6+7)**	**0.44**	0.44

3. JAYPEE CEMENT CORPORATION LIMITED (JCCL)

Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited (JCCL), a wholly owned subsidiary of your Company had a 5.0 MTPA capacity integrated cement plant along with captive power plant of 60 MW at Jaggaiahpet, District Krishna, Andhra Pradesh, till 28th June 2017.

JCCL also has a 1.20 MTPA cement grinding unit at Shahabad District Gulbarga, Karnataka alongwith a 60 MW captive power plant. Another 1.20 MTPA capacity at Jaypee Shahabad Cement Project is under implementation.

With a view to tide over the impact of economic slowdown, JCCL alongwith JAL had entered into a definitive agreement with UltraTech Cement Limited (UTCL) on 31st March 2016 for sale of 5.0 MTPA capacity integrated cement plant along with captive power at Jaggaiahpet, District Krishna, Andhra Pradesh. As mentioned in para 2.0 (f) of the Directors Report, the said transaction has been consummated on 29th June 2017 and 5.0 MTPA Balaji plant at Jaggaiahpet was transferred to UTCL on that date.

The financial position of JCCL for the year is given as under:

(₹ in Crore)

		Year ended 31/03/2017	Year ended 31/03/2016
(A)	**PROFITABILITY**		
1	Gross Total Revenue	**746.95**	1136.19
2	Total Expenses	**1227.43**	1377.38
3	Profit before Tax	**(480.48)**	(241.19)
4	Profit after Tax	**(480.48)**	(230.72)
5	**Total Comprehensive Income**	**(477.47)**	(231.48)
(B)	**ASSETS & LIABILITIES**		
1	Non Current Assets	**4,861.43**	4,968.67
2	Current Assets	**378.50**	808.73
3	**Total Assets (1+2)**	**5239.93**	5777.40
4	Equity Share Capital	**627.50**	627.50
5	Other Equity	**126.63**	604.09
6	Non Current Liabilities	**3071.48**	3061.01
7	Current Liabilities	**1414.32**	1484.80
8	**Total Equity & Liabilities (4+5+6+7)**	**5239.93**	5777.40

4. JAYPEE ASSAM CEMENT LIMITED (JACL)

Jaypee Assam Cement Limited (JACL) was incorporated, as a special purpose vehicle, initially as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Jaiprakash Associates Limited (JAL) for the purpose of setting up a 2 MTPA capacity Cement Plant in the North Cachar Hills Distt of Assam, in Joint Venture with Assam Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (AMDC).

It would be converted as a Joint Venture Company (JVC) between JAL and Assam Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (AMDC) as JV partners having a shareholding ratio of 82:18 between themselves, as per the Shareholders' Agreement. While JAL shall hold the shares for cash consideration, shares to AMDC shall be allotted in consideration of the exclusive mining rights of the mineral block identified for this Company. Under the SHA, the management and control of the JVC is vested in JAL.

750 bighas of land was allotted by Dima Hasao Autonomous Council (DHAC) on 30 years lease basis to Jaiprakash Associates Limited (JAL) for the project of the company. Necessary payment in this regard to DHAC was made by JAL as a promoter of the company. An agreement was also executed between DHAC and JAL.

Besides the payment of ₹ 3.77 crore for the above land, JAL had also paid ₹ 10 crore to DHAC in advance as the share of royalty on limestone for a period of one year as per the Agreement executed between JAL and DHAC.

The company had deployed necessary resources in right earnest for setting-up the 2 million tonnes per annum cement plant with a 35 MW captive power plant. For getting environment clearance for the proposed project, the company started expeditious collection of data and preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment/Environmental Management Plan Reports for submission to Government of India, Ministry of Environment & Forest.

The company was, however, compelled to suspend all project activities since January 2012 due to adverse security situation in the vicinity of the project, as reported last year. JACL is in regular touch with concerned authorities for resumption of project activities as and when the security situation is improved.

The financial position of JACL for the year is given as under:

(₹ in Crore)

		Year ended 31/03/2017	Year ended 31/03/2016
(A)	**PROFITABILITY**		
1	Gross Total Revenue	**-**	-
2	Total Expenses	**0.01**	0.01
3	Profit before Tax	**(0.01)**	(0.01)
4	Profit after Tax	**(0.01)**	(0.01)
5	**Total Comprehensive Income**	**(0.01)**	(0.01)
(B)	**ASSETS & LIABILITIES**		
1	Non Current Assets	**-**	-
2	Current Assets	**0.04**	0.05
3	**Total Assets (1+2)**	**0.04**	0.05
4	Equity Share Capital	**0.06**	0.06
5	Other Equity	**(1.04)**	(1.03)
6	Non Current Liabilities	**1.01**	1.01
7	Current Liabilities	**0.01**	0.01
8	**Total Equity & Liabilities (4+5+6+7)**	**0.04**	0.05

EXPRESSWAYS AND RELATED BUSINESS

5. JAYPEE INFRATECH LIMITED (JIL)

Jaypee Infratech Limited (JIL) has developed Yamuna Expressway project which inter-alia includes 165 km six lane access controlled expressway from Noida to Agra with provision for expansion to eight lane with service roads and associated structures. Yamuna Expressway was opened for public on 9th August 2012 and commenced toll collection w.e.f. 16th August 2012.

The Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) for the year ended 31st March 2017 was 24,094 PCUs as compared to 20,995 PCUs for the previous year ended 31st March 2016, higher by 15.00%.

The revenue from Toll Collection for the year ended 31st March 2017 aggregated ₹ 292.72 crores as compared to ₹ 232.96 crores for the previous year ended 31st March 2016, higher by 25.00%.

The Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) and Toll revenue has registered a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 25% and 32% respectively, since commencement of the commercial operation on 16th August 2012.

JIL is also developing five Townships over 25 million square meters of land for commercial, amusement, industrial, institutional & residential purposes etc. across five different locations along the Yamuna Expressway- one in Noida, two locations in District Gautam Budh Nagar (part of NCR) and one location in each of District Aligarh & District Agra, Uttar Pradesh.

JIL has commenced development of its Land Parcel-1 at Noida, Land Parcel-3 at Mirzapur, U.P. and Land Parcel-5 at Agra.

The financial position of JIL for the year is given as under:

(₹ in Crore)

		Year ended 31/03/2017	Year ended 31/03/2016
(A)	**PROFITABILITY**		
1	Gross Total Revenue	**965.87**	2808.54
2	Total Expenses	**2208.35**	3263.49
3	Profit before Tax	**(1242.48)**	(454.95)
4	Profit after Tax	**(876.39)**	(357.00)

5	**Total Comprehensive Income**	**(876.69)**	(357.31)
(B)	**ASSETS & LIABILITIES**		
1	Non Current Assets	**11247.66**	10738.42
2	Current Assets	**6953.36**	7561.45
3	**Total Assets (1+2)**	**18201.02**	18299.87
4	Equity Share Capital	**1388.93**	1388.93
5	Other Equity	**3954.00**	4618.69
6	Non Current Liabilities	**7402.67**	8502.92
7	Current Liabilities	**5455.42**	3789.33
8	**Total Equity & Liabilities (4+5+6+7)**	**18201.02**	18299.87

6. JAYPEE GANGA INFRASTRUCTURE CORPORATION LIMITED (JGICL)

Jaypee Ganga Infrastructure Corporation Limited (JGICL) was incorporated as a wholly owned subsidiary of Jaiprakash Associates Limited for implementation of the 1047 Km long 8-lane Access-Controlled 'Ganga Expressway Project' connecting Greater Noida with Ghazipur-Balia along the left bank of river Ganga on Design, Build, Finance and Operate (DBFO) basis together with the development of 12,281 hectares of land parcels at eight different locations in Uttar Pradesh in terms of the Concession Agreement executed between Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority (UPEIDA) and JGICL on March 23, 2008.

Preparatory work for the Project was started. Consequent upon the Order of Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad dated 29.05.2009 quashing the environment clearance issued by State Environment Impact Assessment Authority and pursuant to Supplementary Agreement dated 30th November, 2011, UPEIDA had released Bank Guarantee subject to the stipulation that after the environmental clearance is obtained from the Competent Authority, the Company shall resubmit the Bank Guarantees within such time as may be fixed by UPEIDA.

In view of uncertainty & inordinate delay in granting environmental clearance by the appropriate authorities, it was decided to rescind the concession agreement dated 23.03.2008 by mutual consent and settlement agreement had been forwarded by UPEIDA to the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh for approval. Out of settled amount of ₹ 25.96 crore, JGICL has received ₹ 22.50 crore.

The financial position of JGICL for the year is given as under:

(₹ in Crore)

		Year ended 31/03/2017	Year ended 31/03/2016
(A)	**PROFITABILITY**		
1	Gross Total Revenue	**-**	-
2	Total Expenses	**568.91**	-
3	Profit before Tax	**(568.91)**	-
4	Profit after Tax	**(568.91)**	-
5	**Total Comprehensive Income**	**(568.91)**	-
(B)	**ASSETS & LIABILITIES**		
1	Non Current Assets	**10.10**	568.50
2	Current Assets	**3.33**	0.01
3	**Total Assets (1+2)**	**13.43**	568.51
4	Equity Share Capital	**271.35**	271.35
5	Other Equity	**(408.10)**	160.81
6	Non Current Liabilities	**148.77**	132.83
7	Current Liabilities	**1.41**	3.52
8	**Total Equity & Liabilities (4+5+6+7)**	**13.43**	568.51

7. HIMALYAN EXPRESSWAY LIMITED (HEL)

HEL was incorporated as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for implementing the Zirakpur-Parwanoo Expressway project in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. The Expressway connecting the three states became operational and the toll collection started from 6th April, 2012. Being the first in the country with Radio Frequency Identification Device (RFID) technology based electronic toll collection system, the Expressway has provided a seamless travel to long journey road users while saving cost and time.

The highlights of the Company's performance during the year under report, are as under:

- The revenue from Toll Collection for the year ended 31st March, 2017 was ₹ 40.04 crores, as compared to ₹ 37.49 crores for the previous year ended 31st March, 2016, higher by approx. 20%.
- The Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) for the year ended 31st March, 2017 was 49000 PCUs, as compared to 46,997 PCUs for the previous year ended 31st March, 2016, higher by approx. 6%.
- The Average Annual Daily Toll Revenue (AADR) for the year ended 31st March, 2017 was ₹ 11.71 Lacs, as compared to ₹ 10.25 Lacs for the previous year ended 31st March, 2016, higher by approx. 22%.

During the fifth year of commercial operations, the Company has shown an improved performance over the previous years.

The financial position of HEL for the year is given as under:

			(₹ in Crore)
		Year ended 31/03/2017	Year ended 31/03/2016
(A)	**PROFITABILITY**		
1	Gross Total Revenue	**46.94**	44.42
2	Total Expenses	**68.59**	65.16
3	Profit before Tax	**(21.65)**	(20.74)
4	Profit after Tax	**(21.65)**	(20.75)
5	**Total Comprehensive Income**	**(21.65)**	(20.76)
(B)	**ASSETS & LIABILITIES**		
1	Non Current Assets	**671.98**	687.72
2	Current Assets	**2.86**	3.38
3	**Total Assets (1+2)**	**674.84**	691.10
4	Equity Share Capital	**118.09**	118.09
5	Other Equity	**64.09**	85.74
6	Non Current Liabilities	**390.20**	405.59
7	Current Liabilities	**102.46**	81.68
8	**Total Equity & Liabilities (4+5+6+7)**	**674.84**	691.10

8. JAYPEE AGRA VIKAS LIMITED (JAVL)

Jaypee Agra Vikas Limited (JAVL) was incorporated on 16th November 2009 as a Special Purpose Vehicle for implementing project for development of Inner Ring Road for Agra and other infrastructure facilities, under integrated Urban Rejuvenation Plan on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer basis. The Company signed a Concession Agreement on 4th February 2010 with Agra Development Authority (ADA) for the implementation of the Agra Inner Ring Road Project.

The project could not be implemented as ADA was not able to fulfill its obligations in respect of 'Conditions Precedent'. Pursuant to Settlement Agreement dated 29.10.2014, the concession agreement dated 04.02.2010 has been rescinded by mutual consent and the company (JAVL) has received part refund of the advances made to ADA for acquisition of land and balance of ₹ 14.63 crore is yet to be refunded to JAVL.

The financial position of JAVL for the year is given as under:

(₹ in Crore)

		Year ended 31/03/2017	Year ended 31/03/2016
(A)	PROFITABILITY		
1	Gross Total Revenue	0.01	-
2	Total Expenses	7.02	24.90
3	Profit before Tax	(7.01)	(24.90)
4	Profit after Tax	(7.01)	(24.90)
5	Total Comprehensive Income	(7.01)	(24.90)
(B)	ASSETS & LIABILITIES		
1	Non Current Assets	14.80	0.18
2	Current Assets	251.45	259.88
3	Total Assets (1+2)	266.25	260.06
4	Equity Share Capital	273.80	273.80
5	Other Equity	(184.38)	(177.38)
6	Non Current Liabilities	151.74	144.95
7	Current Liabilities	25.09	18.69
8	Total Equity & Liabilities (4+5+6+7)	266.25	260.06

SPORTS AND RELATED BUSINESS

9. JAYPEE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT LIMITED [JIDL] [Formerly known as Jaypee Cement Cricket (India) Limited (JCCIL)]

Jaypee Cement Cricket (India) Limited (JCCIL) was incorporated on 20th October, 2012, as a wholly owned subsidiary of the erstwhile Jaypee Sports International Limited (JSIL) and now of JAL (as JSIL got merged into JAL effective from 16.10.2015, the appointed date being 01.04.2014) to undertake the business of Cricket Sport. It obtained the certificate of commencement of business on 23rd October, 2012.

The name of JCCIL has been changed to Jaypee Infrastructure Development Limited (JIDL) as per new Certificate of Incorporation, pursuant to change of name, dated 21st February 2017 issued by Registrar of Companies, Kanpur.

The Objects Clause of the Company has also been altered to undertake business of Development of Infrastructure, etc.

The financial position of JIDL for the year is given as under:

(₹ in Crore)

		Year ended 31/03/2017	Year ended 31/03/2016
(A)	PROFITABILITY		
1	Gross Total Revenue	-	-
2	Total Expenses	0.01	-
3	Profit before Tax	(0.01)	-
4	Profit after Tax	(0.01)	-
5	Total Comprehensive Income	(0.01)	-
(B)	ASSETS & LIABILITIES		
1	Non Current Assets	-	-
2	Current Assets	0.04	0.04
3	Total Assets (1+2)	0.04	0.04
4	Equity Share Capital	0.05	0.05
5	Other Equity	(0.53)	(0.52)
6	Non Current Liabilities	-	-
7	Current Liabilities	0.52	0.51
8	Total Equity & Liabilities (4+5+6+7)	0.04	0.04

10. JAYPEE CEMENT HOCKEY (INDIA) LIMITED (JCHIL)

JCHIL was incorporated on 5th November 2012, as a wholly owned subsidiary of Jaypee Sports International Limited (JSIL) and now of JAL (due to merger of JSIL into JAL on 16.10.2015, the appointed date being 01.04.2014) to undertake the business of Hockey Sport. It obtained the certificate of commencement of business on 12th November 2012.

JCHIL entered into the Franchisee Agreement with Hockey India League (HIL) for the Team "Jaypee Punjab Warriors". Jaypee Punjab Warriors was the champion in HIL 2016 and runners up in HIL 2014 & 2015 editions.

The financial position of JCHIL for the year is given as under:

(₹ in Crore)

		Year ended 31/03/2017	Year ended 31/03/2016
(A)	PROFITABILITY		
1	Gross Total Revenue	8.64	10.18
2	Total Expenses	13.58	15.57
3	Profit before Tax	(4.94)	(5.39)
4	Profit after Tax	(4.94)	(5.39)
5	Total Comprehensive Income	(4.94)	(5.39)
(B)	ASSETS & LIABILITIES		
1	Non Current Assets	-	-
2	Current Assets	7.18	10.42
3	Total Assets (1+2)	7.18	10.42
4	Equity Share Capital	1.00	1.00
5	Other Equity	(28.83)	(23.89)
6	Non Current Liabilities	3.16	-
7	Current Liabilities	31.85	33.31
8	Total Equity & Liabilities (4+5+6+7)	7.18	10.42

FERTILIZER AND RELATED BUSINESS

11. JAYPEE FERTILIZERS & INDUSTRIES LIMITED (JFIL)

JFIL was incorporated on 03.06.2010 to carry on the business directly or by making investment in other companies having similar objects including that of manufacturers, fabricators, processors, producers, importers, exporters, buyers, sellers etc. of all kinds of fertilizers and chemicals. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of Jaiprakash Associates Limited and undertook the business of fertilizers and chemicals. The Company had participated as a strategic investor in the 'Rehabilitation Scheme' (Scheme) of fertilizer undertaking of Duncans Industries Ltd. (DIL) which was approved by the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) in January, 2012.

Pursuant to the Scheme, the said fertilizer undertaking which is famous for 'Chand Chhap' Urea stood vested in Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Limited (KFCL), in which JFIL has been making investments directly and through Jaypee Uttar Bharat Vikas Private Limited (JUBVPL), a Joint Venture, which held 99.71% (approx.) equity shares of KFCL as on 31.03.2017.

The commercial operations at the plant commenced w.e.f. 01.06.2014. All the 03 Urea and Ammonia streams, 04 bagging lines in bagging plant, 02 boilers having capacity of 70 TPH, 01 boiler with the capacity of 35 TPH, AFBC boiler, Hydrolyser stripper unit for treating nitrogenous effluent and ETP are operating satisfactorily.

During the year, Urea production of KFCL was 7.22 lakh MT.

The financial position of JFIL for the year is given as under:

(₹ in Crore)

		Year ended 31/03/2017	Year ended 31/03/2016
(A)	**PROFITABILITY**		
1	Gross Total Revenue	**0.41**	5.12
2	Total Expenses	**13.32**	26.83
3	Profit before Tax	**(12.91)**	(21.71)
4	Profit after Tax	**(14.23)**	(10.09)
5	**Total Comprehensive Income**	**(14.18)**	(10.09)
(B)	**ASSETS & LIABILITIES**		
1	Non Current Assets	**794.51**	794.45
2	Current Assets	**11.80**	24.58
3	**Total Assets (1+2)**	**806.31**	819.03
4	Equity Share Capital	**496.50**	387.30
5	Other Equity	**299.19**	313.37
6	Non Current Liabilities	**0.10**	0.47
7	Current Liabilities	**10.52**	117.89
8	**Total Equity & Liabilities (4+5+6+7)**	**806.31**	819.03

AVIATION BUSINESS

12. HIMALYAPUTRA AVIATION LIMITED (HAL)

HAL was incorporated as a wholly-owned subsidiary of your Company, to undertake the civil aviation business. HAL has obtained initial NOC from Ministry of Aviation to operate Non-Scheduled Air Transport Services. HAL has applied for the renewal of the Non-Scheduled Operators Permit (NSOP) from the Ministry of Aviation to operate Non-Scheduled Air Transport Services.

The financial position of HAL for the year is given as under:

(₹ in Crore)

		Year ended 31/03/2017	**Year ended 31/03/2016**
(A)	**PROFITABILITY**		
1	Gross Total Revenue	**25.16**	**5.91**
2	Total Expenses	**24.94**	**21.56**
3	Profit before Tax	**0.22**	**(15.65)**
4	Profit after Tax	**0.22**	**(15.65)**
5	**Total Comprehensive Income**	**0.22**	**(15.63)**
(B)	**ASSETS & LIABILITIES**		
1	Non Current Assets	**92.65**	**32.81**
2	Current Assets	**22.71**	**4.12**
3	Total Assets (1+2)	**115.36**	**36.93**
4	Equity Share Capital	**10.00**	**10.00**
5	Other Equity	**(53.21)**	**(53.45)**
6	Non Current Liabilities	**142.96**	**7.50**
7	Current Liabilities	**15.61**	**72.87**
8	**Total Equity & Liabilities (4+5+6+7)**	**115.36**	**36.93**

HEALTHCARE BUSINESS

13. JAYPEE HEALTHCARE LIMITED (JHCL)

Jaypee Healthcare Limited (JHCL) was incorporated on 30th October 2012 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Jaypee Infratech Limited (JIL) for the establishment of "Jaypee Hospital" with the vision of promoting world-class healthcare amongst the masses by providing quality and affordable medical care with commitment. "Jaypee Hospital", the flagship hospital of Jaypee Group, is located at Wish Town, Sector - 128, NOIDA, U.P. It has been built across a sprawling 25 acre campus comprising of 504 Beds and was made operational in first phase from 1st April, 2014 with various facilities like OPD, Radiology, Lab, and Executive Health Check up.

Jaypee Hospital increased its footfall by conducting 12 OPDs every month at various locations in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi, NCR region. During the year under review, around 142 health talks and camps were conducted where more than 20,000 people attended. General Healthcare services and counseling on basic Healthcare & Hygiene was provided to them. During the year under review, the Hospital conducted 60 Continuing Medical Education (CME) programmes and 176 doctors engagement workshops.

The Hospital did considerably well and focused on International business and to ramp up the International business the Company opened Information Centre at Gurgaon, Haryana and Lajpat Nagar & Saket, New Delhi, during the year. The company intends to continue its focus on spreading awareness amongst general public by setting up information centres and conducting OPD's at various locations in India as well as abroad to expand its footprint in the Domestic as well as International markets.

During the year under review approximately 175 Transplant Surgeries were performed at Jaypee Hospital, Noida which include 110 Kidney Transplant and 65 Liver Transplant cases. The hospital, in a short span, is emerging as a renowned Transplant Institute. The Key specialties that contributed more than 10% revenue in the current financial year are Cardiac, Orthopedics, Renal Sciences & Internal Medicine. During the Financial Year 2016-17, the annual revenue grew by 124% compared to previous financial year.

The financial position of JHCL for the year is given as under:

(₹ in Crore)

		Year ended 31/03/2017	Year ended 31/03/2016
(A)	**PROFITABILITY**		
1	Gross Total Revenue	**198.20**	88.34
2	Total Expenses	**310.96**	146.85
3	Profit before Tax	**(112.74)**	(58.51)
4	Profit after Tax	**(112.74)**	(58.51)
5	**Total Comprehensive Income**	**(112.72)**	(58.60)
(B)	**ASSETS & LIABILITIES**		
1	Non Current Assets	**806.22**	788.84
2	Current Assets	**70.22**	59.66
3	**Total Assets (1+2)**	**876.44**	848.50
4	Equity Share Capital	**427.50**	427.50
5	Other Equity	**(177.32)**	(64.60)
6	Non Current Liabilities	**480.34**	367.92
7	Current Liabilities	**145.92**	117.68
8	**Total Equity & Liabilities (4+5+6+7)**	**876.44**	848.50

AGRI BUSINESS

14. JAIPRAKASH AGRI INITIATIVES COMPANY LIMITED (JAICO)

Jaiprakash Agri Initiatives Company Limited (JAICO), was acquired by Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company on 25th March 2013 to diversify into agri business.

JAICO had set up soya and mustard processing plant at Rewa, Madhya Pradesh. Jaypee Oilseeds Processing Complex has facilities to handle all types of products and by-products from Soya and Mustard. However, the production activities of Soya/ Mustard oil has been stopped and the plant is under preventive maintenance.

The financial position of JAICO for the year is given as under:

(₹ in Crore)

		Year ended 31/03/2017	Year ended 31/03/2016
(A)	**PROFITABILITY**		
1	Gross Total Revenue	**0.18**	0.37
2	Total Expenses	**16.74**	18.33
3	Profit before Tax	**(16.56)**	(17.96)
4	Profit after Tax	**(16.56)**	(17.96)
5	**Total Comprehensive Income**	**(16.56)**	(17.96)
(B)	**ASSETS & LIABILITIES**		
1	Non Current Assets	**93.96**	103.08
2	Current Assets	**4.10**	3.78
3	**Total Assets (1+2)**	**98.06**	106.86
4	Equity Share Capital	**55.10**	55.10
5	Other Equity	**(63.29)**	(46.73)
6	Non Current Liabilities	**72.62**	58.90
7	Current Liabilities	**33.63**	39.59
8	**Total Equity & Liabilities (4+5+6+7)**	**98.06**	106.86

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS

15. YAMUNA EXPRESSWAY TOLLING LIMITED (YETL)

(Formerly known as Jaypee Mining Venture Private Limited)

Jaypee Mining Ventures Private Limited (JMVPL) was incorporated on 31st March 2010. Name of JMVPL was changed to Yamuna Expressway Tolling Private Limited (YETPL) on 25th March 2017. Name of YETPL, consequent upon conversion to a public company, was changed to Yamuna Expressway Tolling Limited (YETL) on 5th April 2017.

The company became a subsidiary of JAL w.e.f. 25th March 2017 and wholly owned subsidiary of JAL w.e.f. 20th April 2017.

The Objects Clause of the company has also been altered to undertake business of Development of Infrastructure & Real Estate and operating & maintaining expressways including toll collection.

The financial position of YETL for the year is given as under:

(₹ in Crore)

		Year ended 31/03/2017	Year ended 31/03/2016
(A)	**PROFITABILITY**		
1	Gross Total Revenue	**-**	-
2	Total Expenses	**0.30**	-
3	Profit before Tax	**0.30**	-
4	Profit after Tax	**(0.30)**	-
5	**Total Comprehensive Income**	**(0.30)**	-
(B)	**ASSETS & LIABILITIES**		
1	Non Current Assets	**600.00**	-
2	Current Assets	**0.04**	-
3	**Total Assets (1+2)**	**600.04**	0.00
4	Equity Share Capital	**0.05**	0.01
5	Other Equity	**(0.31)**	(0.01)
6	Non Current Liabilities	**588.00**	-
7	Current Liabilities	**12.30**	-
8	**Total Equity & Liabilities (4+5+6+7)**	**600.04**	0.00

Manoj Gaur
Executive Chairman & CEO
DIN - 00008480

ASSOCIATES & JOINT VENTURES AS ON 31ST MARCH 2017

As on 31st March 2017, the Company (JAL) has following Associate Companies and Joint Ventures viz. Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited, Madhya Pradesh Jaypee Minerals Limited, MP Jaypee Coal Limited, MP Jaypee Coal Fields Limited, RPJ Minerals Pvt. Limited, Sonebhadra Minerals Pvt. Limited, Jaypee Uttar Bharat Vikas Pvt. Limited and Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Limited.

Their status has been discussed below:

1. JAIPRAKASH POWER VENTURES LIMITED (JPVL)

W.e.f. 18.02.2017, it became an Associate Company in place of a subsidiary). JAL holds 29.74% of its total share capital.

The subsidiaries of JPVL are as under:

S. No.	Subsidiaries of JPVL
1	Jaypee Powergrid Ltd. 74% subsidiary of JPVL w.e.f. 30.01.2007, 26% is held by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited.
2	Jaypee Arunachal Power Ltd. 100% Subsidiary of JPVL w.e.f. 23.04.2008.
3	Sangam Power Generation Company Ltd. 100% Subsidiary of JPVL w.e.f. 23.07.2009
4	Prayagraj Power Generation Company Ltd. 89.47% subsidiary of JPVL w.e.f. 23.07.2009. Balance 10.53% is held by JAL.
5	Jaypee Meghalaya Power Ltd. 100% Subsidiary of JPVL w.e.f. 26.08.2010.
6	Bina Power Supply Ltd. 99% Subsidiary of JPVL w.e.f. 14.03.2014.

JPVL's PLANTS AND OPERATIONS

JPVL has power generation capacity of 2,220 MW comprising of one Hydro Power Plant and two Thermal Power Plants, namely:

i) 400 MW Jaypee Vishnuprayag Hydro Power Plant in Uttarakhand;

ii) 500 MW – Phase I (of 1200 MW) Jaypee Bina Thermal Power Plant in Madhya Pradesh; and

iii) 1320 MW Jaypee Nigrie Supercritical Thermal Power Plant in Nigrie, Distt. Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh.

Further, JPVL also has Amelia (North) Coal Mine in Distt. Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh which was allotted in e-auction. Entire coal produced by the said coal mine is being utilized for power generation at 1320 MW Jaypee Nigrie Supercritical Thermal Power Plant.

Besides the above, JPVL also has a cement grinding facility 'Jaypee Nigrie Cement Grinding Unit' at Nigrie (M.P.) with a capacity of 2 MTPA, which commenced its operations w.e.f. 3rd June, 2015.

The Plant availability, Plant load factor and net saleable energy generation of the Hydro Power Plant & Thermal Power Plants for the Financial Year 2016-17 were as under:

Plant	Plant Availability (%)	Plant Load Factor (%)	Net Saleable Energy Generation (M U)
Jaypee Vishnuprayag Hydro Power Plant (400 MW)	99.02	58.28	1770.20
Jaypee Bina Thermal Power Plant [500 MW - Phase I (of 1200 MW)]	87.75	18.56	741.31
Jaypee Nigrie Supercritical Thermal Power Plant (1320 MW)	88.11	62.85	6833.18

The saleable energy generation for the year has been 9,344.69 MUs as compared to 10,978.98 MUs during previous year i.e. lower by 1,634.29 MUs as the Company's Baspa-II and Karcham Wangtoo HEP have been transferred to Himachal Baspa Power Corporation Limited (HBPCL) w.e.f 01.09.2015 as per Scheme of Arrangement sanctioned by Honb'le High Court of Himachal Pradesh and further JSW Energy Limited has acquired the holding of JPVL in HBPCL. The saleable energy generation for the year when compared to previous year, if Baspa-II and Karcham Wangtoo HEP generation was not there in the previous year, could have been 7252.23 MUs. As such, on comparable basis, the generation this year was higher by 2092.46 MUs. The performance of various projects/ plants in operation is given as under:-

400 MW Jaypee Vishnuprayag Hydro Power Plant of JPVL

The performance of Vishnuprayag Hydro Power Plant during the Financial Year 2016-17 has been very good. Actual energy generated during the year was more than the Design Energy. The total generation of energy during the Financial Year 2016-17 was 2042.01 MUs and net saleable energy was 1770.20 MUs as against generation of 1048.29 MUs, during the previous year. The generation last year was lower, as the plant was not in operations from 25th June, 2015 to 10th September, 2015 due to floods in river Alakhnanda and further shut down of plant from 20th February, 2016 to 11th March, 2016 as per instructions of UPPCL for maintenance of transmission towers / lines. However, the sales had been billed for deemed generations (designed energy) of 603 MUs as per terms of PPA.

500 MW Phase I (of 1200 MW) Jaypee Bina Thermal Power Plant of JPVL

The energy generation of Bina Thermal Power Plant (2X250 MW) was 741.31 MUs during the year 2016-17 as compared to 1,208.78 MUs during the previous year. Thus the generation was lower by 467.47 MUs due to shut down of Unit 1 and Unit 2 as per the back down instructions from SLDC, from time to time because of lower demand of power in the State.

The Plant supplies 70% of the installed capacity on long-term basis to Govt. of Madhya Pradesh/Madhya Pradesh Power Management Company Ltd. (MPPMCL), in terms of the Power Purchase Agreements executed with them and balance of installed capacity is to be sold as merchant power.

1320 MW Jaypee Nigrie Supercritical Thermal Power Plant (JNSTPP) of JPVL

Both units of 660 MW each of JNSTPP are under Commercial Operations. The energy generation of the Plant was 6,833.18 MUs during the year 2016-17 as compared to 4,995.16 MUs in the previous year, which was higher by 1,838.02 MUs due to increase in merchant power sales.

Since JPVL has acquired coal mine at Amelia (North) through e-auction conducted by Government of India for meeting part of the coal requirement of JNSTPP and the Coal mine allocation condition requires that 85% of Amelia Coal shall be used for sales by PPA(s) to DISCOMS, JPVL targeted to achieve a PLF of about 75% during the Financial Year. However, the JPVL could achieve a PLF of 62.85% only. The Plant has long term PPAs for 37.5% (Including 7.5% on variable cost) with MPPMCL. Energy was also sold on merchant power basis through bilateral arrangements and through Indian Energy Exchange & Power Exchange of India Limited. The Company had participated in a Bid of UPPCL for supply of 450 MW and emerged L1. However, UPPCL has since decided to annul the aforesaid bid process.

Amelia (North) Coal Mine Block of JPVL

The Coal production from the mine started on 26th May 2015. Peak rated capacity of the plant is 2.8 MTPA. The coal production during the financial year 2016-17 was 27,99,887 Tonne as against the capacity of 28,00,000 TPA.

Jaypee Nigrie Cement Grinding Unit at Nigrie

2 MTPA Jaypee Nigrie Cement Grinding Unit at Nigrie, Distt. Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh, started commercial operations w.e.f. 3rd June, 2015. An expenditure of ₹ 300 crore (approx.) had been incurred till 31st March, 2017. The plant recorded cement production of 2,422 MT with a total revenue of ₹ 13.48 crore. The sales during 2016-17 were lower due to non-availability of clinker. JPVL has signed an agreement with Orient Cement Limited (OCL) for sale of this Grinding Unit as a going concern on 31st May, 2017

The financial position of JPVL for the year is given as under:

(₹ in Crore)

		Year ended 31/03/2017	Year ended 31/03/2016
(A)	**PROFITABILITY**		
1	Gross Total Revenue	**2,915.72**	4056.30
2	Total Expenses	**4139.89**	4482.46
3	Exceptional/Extra-ordinary items	**0.00**	47.40
4	Profit before Tax	**(1,224.17)**	(473.56)
5	Profit after Tax	**(760.61)**	(231.80)
6	**Total Comprehensive Income**	**(760.18)**	(231.00)
(B)	ASSETS & LIABILITIES		
1	Non Current Assets	**23,142.71**	22,879.90
2	Current Assets	**1,072.29**	1,174.34
3	**Total Assets (1+2)**	**24,215.00**	24,054.24
4	Equity Share Capital	**5,996.00**	2,938.00
5	Other Equity	**3,896.81**	4,677.00
6	Non Current Liabilities	**9,590.65**	11,853.09
7	Current Liabilities	**4,731.54**	4,586.15
8	**Total Equity & Liabilities (4+5+6+7)**	**24,215.00**	24,054.24

2. PRAYAGRAJ POWER GENERATION COMPANY LIMITED (PPGCL)

Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited, acquired by JPVL from Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited through competitive bidding process, is implementing 1980 MW (3x660 MW) Thermal Power Project (with permission to add two additional generation units of 660MW each) in Tehsil Bara of district Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.

Unit-I, Unit-II and Unit III of the project were commissioned on 29th February, 2016, 10th September, 2016 and 26th May, 2017, respectively and the Project is now fully commissioned on 26th May, 2017.

Power Purchase Agreement has been executed with U.P. Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL) for 25 years for sale of Power to the extent of 90%, balance 10% to be sold on merchant basis and Fuel Supply Agreement has been entered into between PPGCL & Northern Coalfields Limited, for Coal linkages for Phase-I of 1980 MW.

The Project Cost was further revised from ₹ 14,596 crore to ₹ 15,537 crore due to reasons beyond Company's control. Thus, the Project Cost of ₹ 15,537 crore is being met through Equity of ₹ 4,543.50 crore and the balance of ₹ 10,993.50 crore through debt.

For the two Units commissioned during the year under review, the Plant Availability Factor (PAF) and Plant Load Factor (PLF) was 60.74% and 53.58% respectively. The gross generation and net saleable energy during the financial year 2016-17 was 4410.48 MUs and 4064.23 MUs respectively.

An expenditure of approx. ₹ 14,650 crore had been incurred on the implementation of the project upto March, 2017.

The operations of PPGCL had been unsatisfactory due to unavailability of coal, paucity of working capital funds / limited resource of PPGCL. As such the Company has not been able to operate all the three Units; thus resulting in losses. Therefore, PPGCL has not been able to pay interest regularly from February, 2017 onwards to lenders. Lenders evaluated the option for restructuring of debt (flexible structuring / SDR / S4A in JLF meeting held on 26th May, 2017) and agreed to invoke RBI's "Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A)" dated 13th June, 2016 as amended from time to time.

The financial position of PPGCL for the year is given as under:

(₹ in Crore)

		Year ended 31/03/2017	Year ended 31/03/2016
(A)	**PROFITABILITY**		
1	Gross Total Revenue	**1763.50**	95.52
2	Total Expenses	**2309.56**	141.15
3	Exceptional/Extra-ordinary items	**-**	-
4	Profit before Tax	**(546.06)**	(45.63)
5	Profit after Tax	**(546.06)**	(45.63)
6	**Total Comprehensive Income**	**(546.06)**	(45.56)
(B)	**ASSETS & LIABILITIES**		
1	Non Current Assets	**15151.16**	14063.92
2	Current Assets	**899.11**	452.57
3	**Total Assets (1+2)**	**16050.27**	14516.49
4	Equity Share Capital	**2609.19**	2573.19
5	Other Equity	**(203.03)**	336.27
6	Non Current Liabilities	**11774.59**	10870.06
7	Current Liabilities	**1869.52**	736.97
8	**Total Equity & Liabilities (4+5+6+7)**	**16050.27**	14516.49

3. JAYPEE MEGHALAYA POWER LIMITED (JMPL)

Jaypee Meghalaya Power Limited was incorporated by JPVL as its wholly owned subsidiary to implement 270 MW Umngot H.E.P. in the Umngot River Basin of Meghalaya and 450 MW Kynshi-II Hydro-Electric Power Projects in the Kynshi River Basin on BOOT (Build, Own, Operate and Transfer) basis. JPVL alongwith its associates will ultimately hold 74% of the equity of JMPL and the balance 26% will be held by the Government of Meghalaya.

The field work of Survey & Investigation and EIA studies have already been completed. The revised proposal for Kynshi-II HEP with involvement of lesser forest area has been submitted to State Government and Ministry of Environment and Forest (MOEF). Based on the observation of the MOEF, Uranium Corporation of India has issued 'No Objection Certificate' with respect to uranium deposit in the vicinity of the Project. Accordingly revised proposal for issuance of Term of Reference for EIA studies was submitted. The control levels i.e. Full Reservoir Level & Tail Water Level for Kynshi-II Project has been approved by State Government. Approval of Central Electricity Authority has been accorded in respect of water availability potential of Power Generation.

With respect to the 270 MW Umngot H.E.P, the State Government has advised that the project will not be operationalized as per MoA till further orders. The matter is being examined by the State Government.

An aggregate amount of approx. ₹ 8.50 crore has been spent on the above said two projects upto March, 2017.

The financial position of JMPL for the year is given as under:

(₹ in Crore)

		Year ended 31/03/2017	Year ended 31/03/2016
(A)	**PROFITABILITY**		
1	Gross Total Revenue	**-**	-
2	Total Expenses	**0.04**	0.05
3	Exceptional/Extra-ordinary items	**-**	-
4	Profit before Tax	**(0.04)**	(0.05)
5	Profit after Tax	**(0.04)**	(0.05)
6	**Total Comprehensive Income**	**(0.04)**	(0.05)
(B)	**ASSETS & LIABILITIES**		
1	Non Current Assets	**8.88**	8.91
2	Current Assets	**0.14**	0.14
3	**Total Assets (1+2)**	**9.02**	9.05
4	Equity Share Capital	**8.38**	8.38
5	Other Equity	**(0.11)**	(0.07)
6	Non Current Liabilities	**-**	-
7	Current Liabilities	**0.75**	0.74
8	**Total Equity & Liabilities (4+5+6+7)**	**9.02**	9.05

4. BINA POWER SUPPLY LIMITED (BPSL)

Himachal Karcham Power Company Limited was incorporated on 14th March, 2014. The name of the company was subsequently changed from Himachal Karcham Power Company Limited to Bina Power Supply Limited w.e.f. 28th September, 2015.

BPSL is under discussions/exploring various options for going ahead with the Scheme of Arrangement between JPVL, Bina Power Supply Limited, their Shareholders and Creditors in respect of Bina Power Project. Meanwhile, the long stop date in respect of Securities Purchase Agreement between JPVL and JSW Energy Limited has been extended upto 31st December, 2017.

The financial position of BPSL for the year is given as under:

(₹ in Crore)

		Year ended 31/03/2017	Year ended 31/03/2016
(A)	**PROFITABILITY**		
1	Gross Total Revenue	**-**	-
2	Total Expenses	**-**	-
3	Exceptional/Extra-ordinary items	**-**	-
4	Profit before Tax	**-**	-
5	Profit after Tax	**-**	-
6	**Total Comprehensive Income**	**-**	-
(B)	ASSETS & LIABILITIES		
1	Non Current Assets	**-**	-
2	Current Assets	**0.03**	0.04
3	**Total Assets (1+2)**	**0.03**	0.04

(₹ in Crore)

		Year ended 31/03/2017	Year ended 31/03/2016
4	Equity Share Capital	**0.05**	0.05
5	Other Equity	**(0.02)**	(0.01)
6	Non Current Liabilities	**-**	-
7	Current Liabilities	**-**	-
8	**Total Equity & Liabilities (4+5+6+7)**	**0.03**	0.04

5. **JAYPEE POWERGRID LIMITED (JPL)**

JPL is a Joint Venture Company with Power Grid Corporation of India Limited and has set up Transmission System comprising of 400 kV Quad Bundle Conductor Double Circuit Line from Karcham Wangtoo HEP Pothead yard at Wangtoo to Abdullapur (223.80 KM), which has been in commercial operation w.e.f. 1st April, 2012 and LILO of Baspa-Nathpa-Jhakri Transmission Line (4 KM) that has been in commercial operation w.e.f. 1st June, 2011. The total capital expenditure on the project has been ₹ 1,006.92 crore as on 31.03.2017. The System is operating satisfactorily with cumulative availability of transmission system for F.Y. 2016-17 at 99.96%. Revenue of ₹ 175.02 crore was earned from the system during F.Y. 2016-17. Two interim dividends @ 6.5% and 4% were declared & paid during F.Y. 2016-17 and final dividend @ 2.5% has been paid.

The financial position of JPL for the year is given as under:

(₹ in Crore)

		Year ended 31/03/2017	Year ended 31/03/2016
(A)	**PROFITABILITY**		
1	Gross Total Revenue	**175.02**	173.81
2	Total Expenses	**114.40**	123.65
3	Exceptional/Extra-ordinary items	**-**	-
4	Profit before Tax	**60.62**	50.16
5	Profit after Tax	**49.87**	50.18
6	**Total Comprehensive Income**	**49.87**	50.18
(B)	**ASSETS & LIABILITIES**		
1	Non Current Assets	**844.39**	884.43
2	Current Assets	**43.87**	66.48
3	**Total Assets (1+2)**	**888.26**	950.92
4	Equity Share Capital	**300.00**	300.00
5	Other Equity	**62.08**	73.60
6	Non Current Liabilities	**457.29**	505.97
7	Current Liabilities	**68.89**	71.35
8	**Total Equity & Liabilities (4+5+6+7)**	**888.26**	950.92

6. **JAYPEE ARUNACHAL POWER LIMITED (JAPL)**

Jaypee Arunachal Power Limited (JAPL) was incorporated by JPVL as a wholly owned subsidiary of JPVL, to set up 2700 MW Lower Siang and 500 MW Hirong H.E. Projects in the State of Arunachal Pradesh. JPVL alongwith its Associates will ultimately hold 89% of the Equity of JAPL and the balance 11% will be held by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh.

For the 2700 MW Lower Siang Hydro Electric Project, CEA approval was obtained in February, 2010 and the concurrence has been extended by CEA up to February 2019. The process of land acquisition, extension of validity of Terms of Reference for EIA/ EMP reports are being pursued with State Government. Based on the recommendations of State Government, Regional unit of MOEF, GOI is processing the forest clearance. More field surveys have been carried out.

For 500 MW Hirong Hydro Electric Project, CEA has issued concurrence for the DPR. JAPL has requested CEA for extension of Validity of TEC. In view of the Cumulative Impact studies of Siang Basin, the same is under consideration. Public hearing had been conducted and the final EIA & EMP report has been submitted. MoEF has asked for additional studies. The impact of Cumulative Impact studies of Siang Basin has been studied and submitted. Based on the recommendations of State Government, Regional unit of MoEF, GOI is processing the forest clearance.

An amount of ₹ 228.29 crore has been incurred in respect of the aforesaid projects upto 31st March, 2017.

The financial position of JAPL for the year is given as under:

(₹ in Crore)

		Year ended 31/03/2017	Year ended 31/03/2016
(A)	**PROFITABILITY**		
1	Gross Total Revenue	**0.03**	0.05
2	Total Expenses	**20.66**	1.92
3	Exceptional/Extra-ordinary items	**-**	-
4	Profit before Tax	**(2.03)**	(1.87)
5	Profit after Tax	**(2.03)**	(1.87)
6	Total Comprehensive Income	**(2.03)**	(1.87)
(B)	**ASSETS & LIABILITIES**		
1	Non Current Assets	**226.61**	226.98
2	Current Assets	**0.40**	0.40
3	Total Assets (1+2)	**227.01**	227.38
4	Equity Share Capital	**200.00**	200.00
5	Other Equity	**10.05**	12.05
6	Non Current Liabilities	**15.19**	13.56
7	Current Liabilities	**1.77**	1.77
8	**Total Equity & Liabilities (4+5+6+7)**	**227.01**	227.38

7. **SANGAM POWER GENERATION COMPANY LIMITED (SPGCL)**

Sangam Power Generation Company Limited was acquired by JPVL from Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL) through competitive bidding process, for the implementation of 1320 MW (2 x 660 MW) Thermal Power Project (with permission to add one additional unit at 660 MW) in

Tehsil Karchana of District Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh. All major statutory approvals for Phase-1 are in place and Coal linkage for 4.68 MTPA by Northern Coalfield Limited has been issued for Phase-1 of the Project.

SPGCL executed Deed of Conveyance with Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL) but the District Administration could not hand over physical possession of land to SPGCL due to local villagers' agitation. As such, no physical activity could be started on the ground. SPGCL has written to UPPCL and all procurers that the Power Purchase Agreement is rendered void and cannot be enforced. As such, it was, inter-alia, requested that SPGCL's claims be settled amicably for closing the agreement(s). UPPCL had requested SPGCL to submit supporting documents regarding claim, which have been furnished to UPPCL and are under their review.

A Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Managing Director, Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited for amicably closing the PPA. Draft of Share Purchase Agreement, as prepared by Company's Legal Counsel, has been sent to U.P. Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL)/ Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (UPRVUNL) for approval. The response from U.P. Government is awaited.

An amount of ₹ 546.58 crore has been spent on the Project up to 31st March, 2017.

The financial position of SPGCL for the year is given as under:

(₹ in Crore)

		Year ended 31/03/2017	Year ended 31/03/2016
(A)	**PROFITABILITY**		
1	Gross Total Revenue	**0.46**	0.37
2	Total Expenses	**1.38**	1.36
3	Exceptional/Extra-ordinary items	**-**	-
4	Profit before Tax	**(0.92)**	(0.99)
5	Profit after Tax	**(0.92)**	(0.99)
6	**Total Comprehensive Income**	**(0.92)**	(0.99)
(B)	**ASSETS & LIABILITIES**		
1	Non Current Assets	**541.30**	541.40
2	Current Assets	**8.71**	9.56
3	**Total Assets (1+2)**	**550.01**	550.96
4	Equity Share Capital	**551.98**	551.98
5	Other Equity	**(1.98)**	(1.06)
6	Non Current Liabilities	**-**	-
7	Current Liabilities	**0.01**	0.04
8	**Total Equity & Liabilities (4+5+6+7)**	**550.01**	550.96

8. MADHYA PRADESH JAYPEE MINERALS LIMITED (MPJML)

Incorporated on 29th September 2006, MPJML is a JV Associate of JAL. The JV Partner of this company is Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation Limited (MPSMCL). 49% of its share capital is held by JAL and 51% by **MPSMCL.** Its status has been broadly discussed at para no. 7.0 (B) of the Directors Report.

The members are aware that **Amelia (North) Coal Mine** was allotted to Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation Limited (MPSMCL) by Ministry of Coal in the year 2005. MPSMCL decided to develop the Coal Mine through JV route and selected Jaiprakash Associates Ltd. as JV partner through competitive bidding. MPJML was incorporated for production and supply of coal to Jaiprakash Power Venture Ltd, for its 2 X 660 MW Nigrie Thermal Power Plant.

The company after obtaining necessary approvals and permissions from statutory authorities including permission to open the mine started production in December 2013 with coal production of 4600 tonne in the year 2013-14. The production in Amelia (North) coal block was enhanced synchronizing the same with commissioning of Unit I (I X 660MW) of Nigrie Thermal Power Plant in the month of September 2014.

As reported last year, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India through its judgment dated 24th September, 2014 cancelled 204 Coal Mines allocated between 1993 and 2011. Amelia (North) Coal Mine was amongst 204 Coal Mines cancelled by Supreme Court of India. The Court however allowed 42 operational Mines including Amelia (North) Coal Mine to continue coal production till 31st March, 2015 by paying additional levy of ₹ 295 per tonne on the coal produced since commencement of production. Accordingly, the company continued to produce coal till 31st March 2015 to meet the requirement of Nigrie Super Thermal Power Plant, touching coal production of 1.5 million tonne in the year 2014-15 in line with the calendar plan of approved Mining plan.

Subsequent to cancellation of the Coal Block by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India during FY 2014-15, the said coal block was allocated to new allottee (JPVL) by the Ministry of Coal, Government of India.

In terms of The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act 2015, the new successful allottee would have to pay to the prior allottee, a fixed amount for the value of Land and Mine Infrastructure, cost of preparation of geological report borne by the prior allottee, cost of obtaining all statutory licenses, permits, permissions, approvals, clearances or consents relevant to mining operations borne by the prior allottee and the transaction expenses.

The Ministry of Coal (MOC) has admitted an amount of ₹ 136.58 crores (including transaction expenses of ₹ 16.85 Lacs) to MPJML, as a compensation for land and mine infrastructure which is still unpaid.

In terms of Order No. 104/9/2015/NA (Vesting Order) dated 23rd March, 2015 from the Nominated Authority, Ministry of Coal, Government of India, the company had surrendered the fixed assets mentioned in the said Order and has, accordingly, written off the balance amount of these fixed assets amounting to ₹ 141.11 crore (₹ 102.42 crores during FY 2015 and ₹ 38.69 crore during FY 2016).

After cancellation of Amelia (North) Coal Mine, the company (MPJML) is left with no business operation to do. Therefore, Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation Ltd. (MPSMCL), the holding Company is seeking advice for initiating action for winding up of MPJMCL.

The financial position of MPJML for the year is given as under:

(₹ in Crore)

		Year ended 31/03/2017	Year ended 31/03/2016
(A)	PROFITABILITY		
1	Gross Total Revenue	**37.19**	0.82
2	Total Expenses	**39.27**	57.97
3	Exceptional/Extra-ordinary items	**-**	-
4	Profit before Tax	**(2.08)**	(57.15)
5	Profit after Tax	**(2.08)**	(57.15)
(B)	LIABILITIES & ASSETS		
1	Equity Share Capital	**61.22**	61.22
2	Reserves & Surplus	**(149.25)**	(147.17)
3	Non Current Liabilities	**112.41**	259.69
4	Current Liabilities	**2.40**	23.88
5	Total Equity & Liabilities (1+2+3+4)	**26.79**	197.63
6	Non Current Assets	**2.74**	2.58
7	Current Assets	**24.05**	195.05
8	Total Assets (6+7)	**26.79**	197.63

Note : The financials of this company are based on Accounting Standards (AS) as IND AS were not applicable.

9. MP JAYPEE COAL LIMITED (MPJPCL)

Incorporated on 14th May 2009, MPJPCL is a JV Associate of JAL. The JV Partner of this company is Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation Limited (MPSMCL). 49% of its share capital is held by JAL and 51% by **MPSMCL.** Its status has been broadly discussed at para no. 7.0 (B) of the Directors Report.

The members are aware that **Dongri Tal-II Coal Mine** was allocated to Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation Limited (MPSMCL) by Ministry of Coal in the year 2008. MPSMCL decided to develop the Coal Mine through JV route and selected Jaiprakash Associates Limited as JV partner through competitive bidding. Your Company was incorporated as a special purpose vehicle for producing and supplying coal from Dongri Tal II to Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited, for its 2 X 660 MW Nigrie Super Thermal Power Plant.

The company had made substantial progress in obtaining approvals and permissions from statutory authorities and had developed the Coal Mine and was about to start production of Coal. In the meantime, on 24th September 2014, the Supreme Court of India through its judgment cancelled 204 Coal Mines allocated between 1993 and 2011. Dongri Tal-II Mine was amongst 204 Coal Mines cancelled by the Supreme Court of India.

As reported last year, subsequent to cancellation of Coal Blocks, the Ministry of Coal through the Nominated Authority had started the process for electronic auction of Coal Mines. However, Dongri Tal-II is yet to be allocated to a new party. The new allottee will pay to the Company, a fixed amount for the value of land and Mine Infrastructure etc. In view of this, till the auction of Coal Block and its reallocation to a new party and receipt of compensation amount, the company (MPJPCL) needs to continue its operations for protection of its rights, maintenance of infrastructure, etc.

The financial position of MPJPCL for the year is given as under:

(₹ in Crore)

		Year ended 31/03/2017	Year ended 31/03/2016
(A)	PROFITABILITY		
1	Gross Total Revenue	**-**	-
2	Total Expenses	**28.86**	0.02
3	Exceptional/Extra-ordinary items	**-**	-
4	Profit before Tax	**(28.86)**	(0.02)
5	Profit after Tax	**(28.86)**	(0.02)
(B)	LIABILITIES & ASSETS		
1	Equity Share Capital	**10.00**	10.00
2	Reserves & Surplus	**(34.96)**	(6.10)
3	Non Current Liabilities	**-**	-
4	Current Liabilities	**108.16**	104.67
5	**Total Equity & Liabilities (1+2+3+4)**	**83.20**	108.57
6	Non Current Assets	**82.84**	105.98
7	Current Assets	**0.36**	2.59
8	**Total Assets (6+7)**	**83.20**	108.57

Note : The financials of this company are based on Accounting Standards (AS) as IND AS were not applicable.

10. MP JAYPEE COAL FIELDS LIMITED (MPJPCFL)

Incorporated on 4th January 2010, MPJPCFL is a JV Associate of JAL. The JV Partner of this company is Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation Limited (MPSMCL). 49% of its share capital is held by JAL and 51% by **MPSMCL**. Its status has been broadly discussed at para no. 7.0 (B) of the Directors Report.

The Members are aware that **Mandla (South) Coal Mine** was allotted to Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation Limited (MPSMCL) by the Ministry of Coal in the year 2007. MPSMCL decided to develop the Coal Mine through the JV route and MPJPCFL was incorporated for mining and sale of coal produced from Mandla (South) Coal Mine.

While the mining activities including the process of obtaining necessary approvals and permissions were in progress, the Supreme Court of India vide its judgement dated 24th September 2014, cancelled 204 Coal Blocks allocated between 1993 and 2011. Mandla (South) Coal Mine was amongst the Mines cancelled by the Supreme Court.

Subsequent to the Supreme Court judgment, the Ministry of Coal through the process of e-auctioning had allocated Mandla (South) Coal Block to Jaypee Cement Corporation Ltd. **(JCCL)**, a wholly-owned subsidiary of JAL in March 2015.

MPJPCFL had incurred an expenditure of approx. ₹ 26.90 crore on the Mandla (South) Coal Mine. The company accordingly preferred a claim with the Nominated Authority, Ministry of Coal as per procedure. As against the claim of ₹ 26.90 crore, the Ministry has submitted an amount of ₹ 22.91 crore as compensation for the expenditure incurred by the company on creating 'Mining Infrastructure'.

The financial position of MPJPCFL for the year is given as under:

(₹ in Crore)

		Year ended 31/03/2017	Year ended 31/03/2016
(A)	**PROFITABILITY**		
1	Gross Total Revenue	**0.02**	0.03
2	Total Expenses	**0.01**	0.01
3	Exceptional/Extra-ordinary items	**-**	-
4	Profit before Tax	**0.01**	0.02
5	Profit after Tax	**0.01**	0.01
(B)	**LIABILITIES & ASSETS**		
1	Equity Share Capital	**10.00**	10.00
2	Reserves & Surplus	**(9.64)**	(9.65)
3	Non Current Liabilities	**-**	-
4	Current Liabilities	**0.03**	22.76
5	**Total Equity & Liabilities (1+2+3+4)**	**0.39**	23.11
6	Non Current Assets	**-**	-
7	Current Assets	**0.39**	23.11
8	Total Assets (6+7)	**0.39**	23.11

Note : The financials of this company are based on Accounting Standards (AS) as IND AS were not applicable.

11. RPJ MINERALS PRIVATE LIMITED (RPJM)

RPJM did not undertake any operational activity during the year 2016-17 pertaining to its business of mining of minerals, etc. JAL holds 43.83% of its total share capital.

The financial position of RPJM for the year is given as under:

(₹ in Crore)

		Year ended 31/03/2017	Year ended 31/03/2016
(A)	**PROFITABILITY**		
1	Gross Total Revenue	**0.14**	0.08
2	Total Expenses	**0.40**	0.04
3	Exceptional/Extra-ordinary items	**-**	-
4	Profit before Tax	**(0.26)**	0.04
5	Profit after Tax	**(0.30)**	0.02
6	**Total Comprehensive Income**	**(0.30)**	0.02
(B)	**ASSETS & LIABILITIES**		
1	Non Current Assets	**14.44**	14.49
2	Current Assets	**3.29**	4.32
3	Total Assets (1+2)	**17.73**	18.81
4	Equity Share Capital	**1.68**	1.68
5	Other Equity	**(1.39)**	(1.09)
6	Non Current Liabilities	**-**	-
7	Current Liabilities	**17.44**	18.22
8	**Total Equity & Liabilities (4+5+6+7)**	**17.73**	18.81

12. SONEBHADRA MINERALS PRIVATE LIMITED (SMPL).

SMPL did not undertake any operational activity during the year 2016-17 pertaining to its business of mining of minerals, etc. JAL holds 48.76% of its total share capital.

The financial position of SMPL for the year is given as under:

(₹ in Crore)

		Year ended 31/03/2017	Year ended 31/03/2016
(A)	PROFITABILITY		
1	Gross Total Revenue	**-**	-
2	Total Expenses	**0.01**	0.01
3	Exceptional/Extra-ordinary items	**-**	-
4	Profit before Tax	**(0.01)**	(0.01)
5	Profit after Tax	**(0.01)**	(0.01)
6	**Total Comprehensive Income**	**(0.01)**	(0.01)
(B)	**ASSETS & LIABILITIES**		
1	Non Current Assets	**0.26**	0.27
2	Current Assets	**0.01**	0.01
3	Total Assets (1+2)	**0.27**	0.28
4	Equity Share Capital	**0.48**	0.48
5	Other Equity	**(0.47)**	(0.46)
6	Non Current Liabilities	**-**	-
7	Current Liabilities	**0.26**	0.26
8	**Total Equity & Liabilities (4+5+6+7)**	**0.27**	0.28

13. JAYPEE UTTAR BHARAT VIKAS PVT. LIMITED (JUBVPL)

Incorporated on 31st May 2010, JUBVPL is a JV Associate of Jaypee Fertilizers & Industries Limited (JFIL), a wholly owned subsidiary of JAL. The JV Partner of this company is Duncans Industries Ltd. **(DIL)**. 50% of its share capital is held by JFIL and 50% held by ISG Traders Limited (DIL's Associate). Its status has been discussed alongwith the subsidiary company, Jaypee Fertilizers & Industries Limited (JFIL).

The financial position of JUBVPL for the year is given as under:

(₹ in Crore)

		Year ended 31/03/2017	Year ended 31/03/2016
(A)	PROFITABILITY		
1	Gross Total Revenue	-	-
2	Total Expenses	0.02	0.02
3	Exceptional/Extra-ordinary items	-	-
4	Profit before Tax	(0.02)	(0.02)
5	Profit after Tax	(0.02)	(0.02)
6	Total Comprehensive Income	(0.02)	(0.02)

(B)	ASSETS & LIABILITIES		
1	Non Current Assets	400.00	400.00
2	Current Assets	-	-
3	Total Assets (1+2)	400.00	400.00
4	Equity Share Capital	20.00	20.00
5	Other Equity	379.96	379.98
6	Non Current Liabilities	-	-
7	Current Liabilities	0.04	0.02
8	Total Equity & Liabilities (4+5+6+7)	400.00	400.00

Note:

JUBVPL has become a subsidiary of JFIL ***w.e.f. 26th July 2017****. As JFIL is a subsidiary of JAL, thus, JUBVPL has also become subsidiary of JAL* ***w.e.f. 26th July 2017****. Further, w.e.f. 27th July 2017, JUBVPL has become the wholly-owned subsidiary of JFIL & JAL.*

14. KANPUR FERTILIZERS & CEMENT LIMITED (KFCL)

Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Limited (KFCL) was incorporated on 31st May 2010. KFCL is a subsidiary of Jaypee Uttar Bharat Vikas Pvt. Limited (JUBVPL) which is a JV of JFIL. 58.25% of its share capital is held by JUBVPL and 34.35% is held by JFIL (total 92.60%).

KFCL is operating a fertilizer undertaking which is famous for 'Chand Chhap' Urea. During the year under Report, Urea production of the Company was 7.22 lakh MT i.e. capacity utilization. Energy consumption has come down to 7.05 GCal per ton of urea during the year as compared to 7.20 GCal per ton of urea in the previous year. The Plant showed an improved performance in all other parameters also over the previous year. Its status has been discussed alongwith the subsidiary company, Jaypee Fertilizers & Industries Limited (JFIL) also.

The financial position of KFCL for the year is given as under:

(₹ in Crore)

		Year ended 31/03/2017	Year ended 31/03/2016
(A)	PROFITABILITY		
1	Gross Total Revenue	2188.31	2420.58
2	Total Expenses	2152.70	2405.99
3	Exceptional/Extra-ordinary items	-	-
4	Profit before Tax	35.61	14.59
5	Profit after Tax	24.48	(3.55)
6	Total Comprehensive Income	24.81	(3.48)
(B)	ASSETS & LIABILITIES		
1	Non Current Assets	1043.90	1101.21
2	Current Assets	1073.79	1426.29
3	Total Assets (1+2)	2117.69	2527.50
4	Equity Share Capital	200.58	200.58
5	Other Equity	592.15	567.34
6	Non Current Liabilities	256.47	344.54
7	Current Liabilities	1068.49	1415.04
8	Total Equity & Liabilities (4+5+6+7)	2117.69	2527.50

Note:

KFCL is a subsidiary of JUBVPL which became a subsidiary of JFIL w.e.f. 26th July 2017. Accordingly, w.e.f. 26th July 2017, KFCL has also become subsidiary of JFIL. Further, as JFIL is a subsidiary of JAL, KFCL has also become subsidiary of JAL w.e.f. 26th July 2017.

Manoj Gaur
Executive Chairman & CEO
DIN - 00008480

ANNEXURE 3 TO DIRECTORS' REPORT

FORM No. MGT-9
EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

As on the financial year ended on 31.03.2017

[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	:-	L14106UP1995PLC019017
ii) Registration Date	:-	15.11.1995
iii) Name of the Company	:-	Jaiprakash Associates Limited (JAL)
iv) Category/Sub-Category of the Company	:-	Public Limited Company
v) Address of the Registered Office and Contact Details	:-	Sector-128, Noida-201 304 (U.P) Ph- 91-120-4963100
vi) Whether Listed Company	:-	Yes
vii) Name, Address and Contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent,	:-	M/s Alankit Assignments Limited 2E/21, Jhandewalan Extn. New Delhi-110055 Tel- 011-42541234/23541234 E-mail- info@alankit.com

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

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

S. No.	Name and Description of main products/services	NIC Code of the Product/service	% to total turnover of the Company
1	Engineering & Construction	414243	21.72
2	Manufacture of Cement	23 (239)	64.08

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

S. No	Name and Address of the Company	CIN	Holding / Subsidiary/ Associate	% of shares held	Applicable Section
	Subsidiary Companies (including their subsidiaries)				
1	**Jaypee Infratech Ltd (JIL)** Sector – 128, Noida – 201304 District – Gautam Budh Nagar	L45203UP2007PLC033119	Subsidiary	71.64	2 (87)
2	**Himalyan Expressway Ltd** Kalka Sadan, Kalka Shimla Road, P.O Pinjore, Kalka – 134102	U45400HR2007PLC036891	Subsidiary	100	2 (87)
3	**Jaypee Ganga Infrastructure Corporation Ltd** Sector – 128, Noida – 201304 District – Gautam Budh Nagar	U93000UP2008PLC034861	Subsidiary	100	2 (87)
4	**Jaypee Agra Vikas Ltd** Sector – 128, Noida – 201304 District – Gautam Budh Nagar	U70200UP2009PLC038670	Subsidiary	100	2 (87)
5	**Yamuna Expressway Tolling Limited [Formerly Known as Jaypee Mining Venture Pvt. Ltd.]** Sector – 128, Noida – 201304 District – Gautam Budh Nagar	U70100UP2010PLC040063	Subsidiary	100	2(87)

S. No	Name and Address of the Company	CIN	Holding / Subsidiary/ Associate	% of shares held	Applicable Section
6	**Jaypee Cement Corporation Ltd (JCCL)** Sector – 128, Noida – 201304 District – Gautam Budh Nagar	U74999UP1996PLC045701	Subsidiary	100	2 (87)
7	**Jaypee Fertilizers & Industries Ltd (JFIL)** Sector – 128, Noida – 201304 District – Gautam Budh Nagar	U24233UP2010PLC040882	Subsidiary	100	2 (87)
8	**Himalyaputra Aviation Ltd** JA Annexe, 54, Basant Lok, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi - 110057	U62200DL2011PLC222727	Subsidiary	100	2 (87)
9	**Jaypee Assam Cement Ltd** Sector – 128, Noida – 201304 District – Gautam Budh Nagar	U26960UP2011PLC046390	Subsidiary	100	2 (87)
10	**Jaypee Healthcare Ltd** Sector – 128, Noida – 201304 District – Gautam Budh Nagar	U85191UP2012PLC053358	Subsidiary	100 (Held by JIL)	2 (87)
11	**Jaypee Infrastructure Development Limited [Formerly known as Jaypee Cement Cricket (India) Ltd]** Sector – 128, Noida – 201304 District – Gautam Budh Nagar	U70100UP2012PLC053203	Subsidiary	100	2 (87)
12	**Jaypee Cement Hockey (India) Ltd** Sector – 128, Noida – 201304 District – Gautam Budh Nagar	U92412UP2012PLC053464	Subsidiary	100	2 (87)
13	**Jaiprakash Agri Initiatives Company Ltd.** Sector – 128, Noida – 201304 District – Gautam Budh Nagar	U01122UP2008PLC069980	Subsidiary	100 (Held by JCCL)	2 (87)
14	**Bhilai Jaypee Cement Ltd** Bhilai Jaypee Grinding Plant Bhilai Steel Plant Premises, Slag Road, Bhilai, District - Durg Chattisgarh – 490001. (SAIL=Steel Authority of India Limited)	U26940CT2007PLC020250	Subsidiary	74 (26 Held by SAIL)	2 (87)
15	**Gujarat Jaypee Cement & Infrastructure Ltd.** Sumeru, Final Plot No. 123, Behind Andaz Party Plot, Opp. J.B Farms, Shital Motors Lane, Makarba Cross Road, Ahmedabad – 380058. (GMDC=Gujarat Mining Development Corporation Limited)	U26943GJ2007PLC051360	Subsidiary	74 (26 Held by GMDC)	2 (87)

NOTES:

1. *Yamuna Expressway Tolling Limited (YETL) [Formerly known as Jaypee Mining Venture Limited; w.e.f. 24.03.2017, its name was changed to Yamuna Expressway Tolling Private Limited; it became subsidiary of JAL w.e.f. 25.03.2017 (pursuant to allotment of shares by YETPL to JAL); w.e.f. 05.04.2017, its name was changed to Yamuna Expressway Tolling Limited. It became wholly owned subsidiary of JAL w.e.f. 20.04.2017.*
2. *Name of Jaypee Cement Cricket (India) Limited was changed to Jaypee Infrastructure Development Limited w.e.f. 21.02.2017.*
3. *Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited (JPVL) issued equity shares to its various lenders on 18.02.2017 as a result of SDR and since then JAL holds 29.74% (earlier 60.69%) in JPVL. Accordingly JPVL along with its 6 subsidiaries namely Jaypee Powergrid Limited, Jaypee Arunachal Power Limited, Sangam Power Generation Company Limited, Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited, Jaypee Meghalya Power Limited and Bina Power Supply Limited ceased to be subsidiaries of JAL w.e.f.18.02.2017.*
4. *Jaypee Sports International Limited (JSIL), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company was amalgamated into JAL (the Company) on 16.10.2015 (the appointed date being 01.04.2014).*
5. *Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited (HBPCL) is no more a subsidiary of JPVL (and hence of JAL) w.e.f. 08.09.2015, due to sale of its entire stake in HBPCL by JPVL.*

S. No	Name and Address of the Company	CIN	Holding / Subsidiary/ Associate	% of shares held	Applicable Section
	ASSOCIATE COMPANIES#				
1	**Jaiprakash Power Ventures Ltd (JPVL)*** Complex of Jaypee Nigrie Super Thermal Power Plant Nigrie, Tehsil Sarai, District Singrauli – 486 669 (MP)	L40101MP1994PLC042920	Associate	29.74*	2 (6)
2	**MP Jaypee Coal Ltd** Jaypee Nagar, Rewa – 486450 District – Rewa. (MPSMCL = Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation Limited)	U10200MP2009SGC021909	Associate	49 (51 held by MPSMCL)	2 (6)
3	**Madhya Pradesh Jaypee Minerals Ltd** Jaypee Nagar, Rewa – 486450 District - Rewa	U01010MP2006SGC018423	Associate	49 (51 held by MPSMCL)	2 (6)
4	**MP Jaypee Coal Fields Ltd** Jaypee Nagar, Rewa – 486450 District - Rewa	U10100MP2010SGC022879	Associate	49 (51 held by MPSMCL)	2 (6)
5	**Sonebhadra Minerals Private Ltd** 17/134, Chaturvedi Bhawan, Chopan Road, Obra – 231219 Dist. Sonebhadra, U.P.	U15543UP2002PTC026621	Associate	48.76	2 (6)
6	**RPJ Minerals Private Ltd** Jaypee Sharda Bhawan, Aurkandi, Near Ma Sharda Temple, Maihar–485771, M.P.	U14104MP2001PTC014705	Associate	43.83	2 (6)

*Note: * JPVL became associate company of JAL w.e.f. 18.02.2017.*

 # The Associates Companies are as per definition u/s 2(6) of Companies Act, 2013 & Rule no. 2(r) of the Companies (Specifications of Definitions Details) Rules, 2014.

IV) SHAREHOLDING PATTERN (EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL BREAKUP AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EQUITY)

i) Category-wise Shareholding

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year i.e 01.04.2016.				No. of Shares held at the end of the year i.e. 31.03.2017				% change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of total shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of total shares	
A) Promoters									
1) Indian									
a) Individual/ HUF	6,77,32,292		6,77,32,292	2.79	6,77,32,292	-	6,67,12,907	2.74	0.00
b) Central Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
c) State Government(s)	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
d) Bodies Corporation	70,08,83,910	-	70,08,83,910	28.81	70,08,83,910	-	70,08,83,910	28.81	0.00
e) Banks/FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
f) Any other (specify) - Trusts - Wherein Company is Beneficiary*	18,93,16,882	-	18,93,16,882	7.78	18,93,16,882	-	18,93,16,882	7.78	0.00
Sub-total (A) (1):-	**95,79,33,084**	**-**	**95,79,60,584**	**39.38**	**95,79,33,084**	**-**	**95,69,13,699**	**39.34**	**0.00**
2) Foreign									
a) NRIs - Individuals	21,760	-	21760	0.00	21,760	-	21,760	0.00	0.00
b) Other-Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
c) Bodies Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
d) Banks/FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
e) Any other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Sub-total (A) (2):-	**21,760**	**-**	**21760**	**0.00**	**21,760**	**-**	**21,760**	**0**	**0.00**

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year i.e 01.04.2016.				No. of Shares held at the end of the year i.e. 31.03.2017				% change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of total shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of total shares	
Total Shareholding of Promoter (A) = (A) (1) + (A) (2)	**95,79,82,344**	**-**	**95,79,82,344**	**39.38**	**95,79,54,844**	**-**	**95,79,54,844**	**39.38**	**0.00**
B) Public Shareholding									
1. Institutions									
a) Mutual Funds	5,85,92,029	1,43,601	5,87,35,630	2.41	2,22,46,477	1,43,601	2,23,90,078	0.92	-1.49
b) Banks/FI	54,06,843	2,57,568	56,64,411	0.23	78,84,066	2,57,568	81,41,634	0.33	0.10
c) Central Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
d) State Government (s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
e) Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
f) Insurance Companies	11,20,33,655	6,750	11,20,40,405	4.61	11,20,33,655	6,750	11,20,40,405	4.61	0.00
g) FIIs/FPIs	75,40,67,582	4,00,535	75,44,68,117	31.02	51,46,30,710	1,30,535	51,47,61,245	21.16	-9.85
h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
I) Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Sub-total(B)(1):-	**93,01,00,109**	**8,08,454**	**93,09,08,563**	**38.27**	**65,67,94,908**	**5,38,454**	**65,73,33,362**	**27.02**	**-11.25**
		-							
2. Non-Institutions		-							
a) Bodies Corporation	10,31,74,599	14,13,018	10,45,87,617	4.30	14,53,49,193	13,77,539	14,67,26,732	6.03	1.73
i) Indian	10,02,42,152	9,13,018	10,11,55,170	4.16	14,24,16,746	8,77,539	14,32,94,285	5.89	1.73
ii) Overseas	29,32,447	5,00,000	34,32,447	0.14	29,32,447	5,00,000	34,32,447	0.14	0.00
b) Individuals		-							
i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto ₹ 2 Lakh	33,69,35,629	2,46,84,647	36,16,20,276	14.87	49,97,10,596	2,41,80,114	52,38,90,710	21.54	6.67
ii) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of ₹ 2 Lakh	4,20,41,493	2,54,437	4,22,95,930	1.74	6,88,63,155	1,12,500	6,89,75,655	2.84	1.10
NBFCs Registered with RBI	-	-	-	0.00	67,54,964	-	67,54,964	0.28	0.28
Employee Trust	-	-	-	0.00	25,28,489	-	25,28,489	0.10	0.10
c) Others (specify)									
i) Non Resident Indians	1,46,95,033	17,02,539	1,63,97,572	0.67	3,10,31,951	16,66,524	3,26,98,475	1.34	0.67
ii) Trusts	93,28,821	-	93,28,821	0.38	93,75,206	-	93,75,206	0.39	0.00
iii) Corporate Body (Foreign Body)	44,83,243	1,76,250	46,59,493	0.19	16,93,672	1,76,249	18,69,921	0.08	-0.19
iv) Clearing Members & in transit	46,62,083	14,276	46,76,359	0.19	79,39,362	150	79,39,512	0.33	0.13
v) Hindu Undivided Family	-	-	-	0.00	1,64,03,730	-	1,64,03,730	0.67	0.67
vi) Directors & their Relatives	-	-	-	0.00	5,000	375	5,375	0.00	0.00
Sub-total(B)(2):-	**51,53,20,901**	**2,82,45,167**	**54,35,66,068**	**22.35**	**78,96,55,318**	**2,75,13,451**	**81,71,68,769**	**33.59**	**1.29**
Total public shareholding (B) = (B)(1)+(B)(2)	**1,44,54,21,010**	**2,90,53,621**	**1,47,44,74,631**	**60.62**	**1,44,64,50,226**	**2,80,51,905**	**1,47,45,02,131**	**60.62**	**0.00**
C) Shares held by Custodian for GDRs **ADRs**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Grand Total (A+B+C)	**2,40,34,03,354**	**2,90,53,621**	**2,43,24,56,975**	**100.00**	**2,40,44,05,070**	**2,80,51,905**	**2,43,24,56,975**	**100.00**	**0.00**

* The entire shareholding of 189,316,882 Equity Shares held by the Four Trusts, of which the Company is the sole beneficiary, is also pledged for securing the loan obtained by the Company

* From 01.12.2015 shareholding pattern is prepared as per the provisions of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), 2015

ii) Shareholding of Promoters

Sl.No	Shareholders's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year i.e.1.04.2016			Shareholding at the end of the year i.e. 31.03.2017			% change in shareholding during the year (of their respective shareholding)
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company	% of Shares pledged/ encumbered to total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company	% of Shares pledged / encumbered to total shares	
1	Smt. Adarsh Bala Jain	2,000	0.00	-	2,000	0.00	-	-
2	Smt. Adarsh Bala Jain	6,05,550	0.02	-	6,05,550	0.02	-	-
3	Smt. Anjali Jain	15,13,150	0.06	-	15,13,150	0.06	-	-
4	Smt. Anuja Jain	39,25,150	0.16	-	39,25,150	0.16	-	-
5	Smt. Archana Sharma	1,51,237	0.01	-	1,51,237	0.01	-	-
6	Shri B. K. Jain	6,500	0.00	-	6,500	0.00	-	-
7	Smt. Bhavna Kumar	1,54,000	0.01	-	1,54,000	0.01	-	-
8	Shri Bijay Kumar Jain	25,12,500	0.10	-	5,12,500	0.02	-	(79.60)
9	Smt. Chandra Kala Gaur	1,11,287	0.00	-	1,11,287	0.00	-	-
10	Shri Datta Ram Gopal Kadkade	41,91,247	0.17	-	41,91,247	0.17	-	-
11	Shri Gyan Prakash Gaur	36,046	0.00	-	36,046	0.00	-	-
12	Shri Gyan Prakash Gaur	5,587	0.00	-	5,587	0.00	-	-
13	Shri I N Dubey (Deceased)	6,75,375	0.03	-	6,75,375	0.03	-	-
14	Shri Jaiprakash Gaur	38,924	0.00	-	38,924	0.00	-	-
15	Smt. Jyoti Kamat Kadkade	6,562	0.00	-	6,562	0.00	-	-
16	Shri K P Sharma (Deceased)	4,35,375	0.02	-	4,35,375	0.02	-	-
17	Smt. Kumud Jain	53,22,894	0.22	-	53,22,894	0.22	-	-
18	Smt. Manju Sharma	9,750	0.00	-	9,750	0.00	-	-
19	Shri Manoj Gaur	1,75,900	0.01	-	1,75,900	0.01	-	-
20	Shri Mayank Sharma	1,150	0.00	-	1,150	0.00	-	-
21	Shri Nanak Chand Sharma	1,26,127	0.01	-	1,26,127	0.01	-	-
22	Smt. Nandita Gaur	69,461	0.00	-	69,461	0.00	-	-
23	Shri Naveen Kumar Singh	30,88,435	0.13	-	30,88,435	0.13	-	-
24	Smt. Nirmala Sharma	5,620	0.00	-	5,620	0.00	-	-
25	Smt. Nirupma Saklani	25,02,500	0.10	-	25,02,500	0.10	-	-
26	Shri P K Jain	40,83,795	0.17	-	40,83,795	0.17	-	-
27	Shri P K Jain	52,287	0.00	-	52,287	0.00	-	-
28	Shri Pankaj Gaur	1,56,750	0.01	-	1,56,750	0.01	-	-
29	Shri Prabodh V Vora	22,60,875	0.09	-	22,30,000	0.09	-	(1.37)
30	Shri Pravin Kumar Singh	31,90,470	0.13		31,90,470	0.13	-	-
31	Shri Puneet Kumar Jain Karta Puneet Kumar Jain(HUF)	5,092	0.00	-	5,092	0.00	-	-
32	Shri Rahul Kumar	1,50,750	0.01	-	1,50,750	0.01	-	-
33	Shri Raj Kumar Singh	50,43,241	0.21	-	50,43,241	0.21	-	-
34	Shri Rajender Singh (Deceased)	300	0.00	-	300	0.00	-	-
35	Shri Rakesh Sharma	1,312	0.00	-	1,312	0.00	-	-
36	Shri Rakesh Sharma	250	0.00	-	250	0.00	-	-
37	Shri Ran Vijay Singh	30,43,015	0.13	-	30,43,015	0.13	-	-
38	Smt. Rashi Dixit	67,275	0.00	-	67,275	0.00	-	-
39	Smt. Rekha Dixit	59,461	0.00	-	59,461	0.00	-	-
40	Shri Rishabh Jain	3,75,000	0.02	-	3,75,000	0.02	-	-
41	Smt. Rita Dixit	1,55,711	0.01	-	1,55,711	0.01	-	-
42	Shri Sameer Gaur	2,000	0.00	-	2,000	0.00	-	-
43	Smt. Sanjana Jain	3,62,970	0.01	-	3,62,970	0.01	-	-

Sl.No	Shareholders's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year i.e.1.04.2016			Shareholding at the end of the year i.e. 31.03.2017			% change in shareholding during the year (of their respective shareholding)
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company	% of Shares pledged/ encumbered to total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company	% of Shares pledged / encumbered to total shares	
44	Shri Sarat Kumar Jain	20,48,016	0.08		20,48,016	0.08	-	-
45	Shri Satyendra Prakash Joshi	5,69,251	0.02	-	5,69,251	0.02	-	-
46	Smt. Shail Jain	1,43,440	0.01	0.01	1,43,440	0.01	0.01	-
47	Shri Shashi Kumar	3,15,000	0.01	-	3,15,000	0.01	-	-
48	Shri Shiva Dixit	1,24,632	0.01	-	1,24,632	0.01	-	-
49	Shri Shravan Jain	9,900	0.00	-	14,900	0.00	-	50.51
50	Shri Shravan Jain	24,000	0.00	-	24,000	0.00	0.00	-
51	Smt. Shyam Kumari Singh	33,840	0.00	-	33,840	0.00	-	-
52	Smt. Sonia Gupta	1,07,437	0.00	-	1,07,437	0.00	-	-
53	Smt. Sucharita Jain	125	0.00	-	10,00,125	0.04	-	8,00,000
54	Shri Sunil Dattaram Kadkade	1,94,250	0.01	-	1,94,250	0.01	-	-
55	Shri Sunil Joshi	21,39,000	0.09	-	21,39,000	0.09	-	-
56	Shri Sunil Kumar Sharma	1	0.00	-	1	0.00	-	-
57	Shri Sunil Kumar Sharma	1,500	0.00	-	1,500	0.00	-	-
58	Smt. Sunita Joshi	16,500	0.00	-	16,500	0.00	-	-
59	Smt. Sunita Joshi	25,12,500	0.10	-	25,12,500	0.10	-	-
60	Shri Sunny Gaur	2,38,045	0.01	-	2,38,045	0.01	-	-
61	Shri Suren Jain	23,28,215	0.10	-	23,28,215	0.10	-	-
62	Shri Suresh Kumar	33,000	0.00	-	33,000	0.00	-	-
63	Smt. Urvashi Gaur	77,506	0.00	-	77,506	0.00	-	-
64	Smt. Urvashi Gaur	93,000	0.00	-	93,000	0.00	-	-
65	Shri Vijay Gaur	20,625	0.00	-	20,625	0.00	-	-
66	Shri Vijay Gaur	8,65,912	0.04	-	8,65,912	0.04	-	-
67	Smt. Vinita Gaur	69,461	0.00	-	75,951	0.00	-	9.34
68	Shri Vinod Sharma	1,56,662	0.01	-	1,56,662	0.01	-	-
69	Shri Viren Jain	20,21,581	0.08	-	20,21,581	0.08	-	-
70	Smt. Vishali Jain	40,31,687	0.17	-	40,31,687	0.17	-	-
71	Shri Arjun Singh	16,24,775	0.07	-	16,24,775	0.07	-	-
72	Smt. Jaya Singh	16,24,775	0.07	-	16,24,775	0.07	-	-
73	Smt. Varsha Singh	16,24,775	0.07	-	16,24,775	0.07	-	-
74	Essjay Enterprises Pvt Ltd	29,01,832	0.12	0.03	29,01,832	0.12	0.03	-
75	Akasva Associates Pvt. Ltd.	23,97,927	0.10	-	23,97,927	0.10	-	-
76	Jai Prakash Exports Pvt Ltd	34,31,127	0.14	-	34,31,127	0.14	-	-
77	Jaypee Infra Ventures (A Private Company With Unlimited Liability)	68,83,06,042	28.30	-	68,83,06,042	28.30	-	-
78	Luckystrike Financiers Private Limited	37,03,500	0.15	-	37,03,500	0.15	-	-
79	Peartree Enterprises Pvt Ltd	795	0.00	-	795	0.00	-	-
80	Srmb Dairy Farmings Pvt Ltd	1,42,687	0.01	-	1,42,687	0.01	-	-
81	*Sunil Kumar Sharma Trustee JHL Trust	4,50,74,914	1.85	-	4,50,74,914	1.85	1.85	-
82	*Rekha Dixit Trustee JCL Trust	4,96,57,605	2.04	-	4,96,57,605	2.04	2.04	-
83	*Sunny Gaur Trustee GACL Trust	2,67,35,736	1.10	-	2,67,35,736	1.10	1.10	-
84	*Sameer Gaur Trustee JEL Trust	6,78,48,627	2.79	-	6,78,48,627	2.79	2.79	-
85	Chittaranjan Jain	21,760	0.00	-	0	0.00	-	(100.00)
	Total	**95,79,54,844**	**39.38**	**0.51**	**95,69,13,699**	**39.34**	**7.82**	**(0.109)**

iii) Change In Promoters' Shareholding (please specify,if there is no change)

Sl. No.	Name of the Shareholder	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company
1	**Shri Bijay Kumar Jain**				
	At the beginning of the year	25,12,500	0.10	25,12,500	0.10
	Sale of shares as on 19.08.2016	(20,00,000)	(0.08)	5,12,500	0.02
	At the end of the year			5,12,500	0.02
2	**Shri Prabodh V Vora**				
	At the beginning of the year	22,60,875	0.09	22,60,875	0.09
	Sale of shares as on 03.03.2017	(10,875)	(0.00)	22,50,000	0.09
	Sale of shares as on 31.03.2017	(20,000)	(0.00)	22,30,000	0.09
	At the end of the year			22,30,000	0.09
3	**Shri Shravan Jain**				
	At the beginning of the year	9,900	0.00	9,900	0.00
	Purchase of shares as on 10.06.2016	5,000	0.00	14,900	0.00
	At the end of the year			14,900	0.00
4	**Smt. Sucharita Jain**				
	At the beginning of the year	125	0.00	125	0.00
	Purchase of shares as on 19.08.2016	10,00,000	0.04	10,00,125	0.04
	At the end of the year			10,00,125	0.04
5	**Smt. Vinita Gaur**				
	At the beginning of the year	69,461	0.00	69,461	0.00
	Purchase of shares as on 21.09.2016	6,490	0.00	75,951	0.00
	At the end of the year			75,951	0.00
6	**Shri Chittaranjan Jain**				
	At the beginning of the year	21,760	0.00	21,760	0.00
	Sale of shares as on 23.12.2016	(21,760)	(0.00)	-	-
	At the end of the year			-	-

* There is no change in the shareholding of other promoters

iv) Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders (other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRsand ADRs

Sl. No.	Top 10 Shareholders*	Shareholding at the beginning of the year i.e. 01.04.2016		Cumulative Shareholding during the year i.e. 31.03.2017	
		No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company
1	ORBIS SICAV - Asia Ex-Japan Equity Fund	9,94,15,377	4.09	9,94,15,377	4.09
2	Life Insurance Corporation	3,64,96,514	1.50	3,64,96,514	1.50
3	ORBIS Global Equity Fund Limited	3,53,89,474	1.45	3,53,89,474	1.45
4	Sachin Bansal	-	-	3,00,00,000	1.23
5	LIC of India Market Plus 1 - Growth Fund	2,32,82,124	0.96	2,32,82,124	0.96
6	LIC of India Money Plus - Growth Fund	2,15,35,344	0.89	2,15,35,344	0.89
7	EMERGING MARKETS CORE EQUITY PORTFOLIO (THE PORTFOLIO) OF DFA INVESTMENT DIMENSIONS GROUP INC. (DFAIDG)	2,19,53,841	0.90	2,00,89,439	0.83
8	PIMCO EQUITY SERIES PIMCO RAE FUNDAMENTAL EMERGING MARKETS FUND	32,44,634	0.13	1,92,55,786	0.79
9	VANGUARD EMERGING MARKETS STOCK INDEX FUND ASERIES OF VANGUARD INTERNATIONAL EQUITY INDEX FUND	1,89,64,999	0.78	1,89,64,999	0.78
10	SOCIETE GENERALE	95,06,474	0.39	1,77,02,474	0.73
	Total	**26,97,88,781**	**11.09**	**32,21,31,531**	**13.24**

v) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

1 **Name of the Director - Shri Manoj Gaur**

Designation - Executive Chairman and CEO

Sl.No.	Particulars	Shareholding at the beginning of the year i.e 01.04.2016		Cumulative Shareholding during the year i.e 31.03.2017	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company
1	At the beginning of the year	1,75,900	0.01	1,75,900	0.01
2	Date wise Increase / Decrease in shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment/ transfer/ bonus/ sweat equity etc):	-	-	-	-
3	At the end of the year	1,75,900	0.01	1,75,900	0.01

2 **Name of the Director - Shri Sunil Kumar Sharma**

Designation - Executive Vice Chairman

Sl.No.	Particulars	Shareholding at the beginning of the year i.e 01.04.2016		Cumulative Shareholding during the year i.e 31.03.2017	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company
1	At the beginning of the year	1,501	0.00	1,501	0.00
2	Date wise Increase / Decrease in shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment/ transfer/ bonus/ sweat equity etc):	-	-	-	-
3	At the end of the year	1,501	0.00	1,501	0.00

3 **Name of the Director - Shri Sunny Gaur**

Designation - Managing Director (Cement)

Sl.No.	Particulars	Shareholding at the beginning of the year i.e 01.04.2016		Cumulative Shareholding during the year i.e 31.03.2017	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company
1	At the beginning of the year	2,38,045	0.01	2,38,045	0.01
2	Date wise Increase / Decrease in shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment/ transfer/ bonus/ sweat equity etc):	-	-	-	-
3	At the end of the year	2,38,045	0.01	2,38,045	0.01

4 **Name of the Director - Shri Pankaj Gaur**

Designation - Jt. Managing Director (Construction)

Sl.No.	Particulars	Shareholding at the beginning of the year i.e 01.04.2016		Cumulative Shareholding during the year i.e 31.03.2017	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company
1	At the beginning of the year	1,56,750	0.01	1,56,750	0.01
2	Date wise Increase / Decrease in shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment/ transfer/ bonus/ sweat equity etc):	-	-	-	-
3	At the end of the year	1,56,750	0.01	1,56,750	0.01

5 **Name of the Director - Shri Ranvijay Singh**

Designation - Whole-time Director

Sl.No.	Particulars	Shareholding at the beginning of the year i.e. 01.04.2016		Cumulative Shareholding during the year i.e. 31.03.2017	
		No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company
1	At the beginning of the year	30,43,015	0.14	30,43,015	0.14
2	Date wise Increase / Decrease in shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment/ transfer/ bonus/ sweat equity etc):	-	-	-	-
3	At the end of the year	30,43,015	0.14	30,43,015	0.14

6 **Name of the Director - Shri Rahul Kumar**

Designation - Whole-time Director & CFO

Sl.No.	Particulars	Shareholding at the beginning of the year i.e. 01.04.2016		Cumulative Shareholding during the year i.e. 31.03.2017	
		No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company
1	At the beginning of the year	1,50,750	0.01	1,50,750	0.01
2	Date wise Increase / Decrease in shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment/ transfer/ bonus/ sweat equity etc):	-	-	-	-
3	At the end of the year	1,50,750	0.01	1,50,750	0.01

7 **Name of the Director - Shri B.K Goswami**

Designation - Independent Director

Sl.No.	Particulars	Shareholding at the beginning of the year i.e. 01.04.2016		Cumulative Shareholding during the year i.e. 31.03.2017	
		No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company
1	At the beginning of the year	5,000	0.00	5,000	0.00
2	Date wise Increase / Decrease in shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment/ transfer/ bonus/ sweat equity etc):	-	-	-	-
3	At the end of the year	5,000	0.00	5,000	0.00

8 **Name of the Director - Shri C.P Jain**

Designation - Independent Director

Sl.No.	Particulars	Shareholding at the beginning of the year i.e. 01.04.2016		Cumulative Shareholding during the year i.e. 31.03.2017	
		No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company
1	At the beginning of the year	375	0.00	375	0.00
2	Date wise Increase / Decrease in shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment/ transfer/ bonus/ sweat equity etc):	-	-	-	-
3	At the end of the year	375	0.00	375	0.00

9 **Name of the Director - Shri K.N Bhandari**

Designation - Independent Director

Sl.No.	Particulars	Shareholding at the beginning of the year i.e. 01.04.2016		Cumulative Shareholding during the year i.e. 31.03.2017	
		No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company
1	At the beginning of the year	5,000	0.00	5,000	0.00
2	Date wise Increase / Decrease in shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment/ transfer/ bonus/ sweat equity etc):	-	-	-	-
3	At the end of the year	5,000	0.00	5,000	0.00

10 **Name of the Director - Shri Shailesh Verma***

Designation - Nominee Director of SBI

Sl.No.	Particulars	Shareholding at the beginning of the year i.e. 01.04.2016		Cumulative Shareholding during the year i.e. 31.03.2017	
		No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company
1	At the beginning of the year	0*	0.00	500	0.00
2	Date wise Increase / Decrease in shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment/ transfer/ bonus/ sweat equity etc):	-	-	-	-
3	At the end of the year	0	0.00	500	0.00
	* Appointed w.e.f. 26.12.2016				

11 to 18	**Names of the Director and Designation (holding Nil shares)**				
	a) Shri S.C. Rathi (Nominee Director of LIC)				
	b) Shri Subrat Kumar Mohapatra (Nominee Director of IDBI)				
	c) Shri R.N. Bhardwaj (Independent Director)				
	d) Shri S.C.K Patne (Independent Director)				
	e) Shri T.R Kakkar (Independent Director)				
	f) Shri K.P. Rau (Independent Director)				
	g) Ms. Homai A. Daruwalla (Independent Director)				
	h) Shri S C Bhargava (Independent Director) [resigned w.e.f. 22.04.2017]				
Sl.No.	**Particulars**	**Shareholding at the beginning of the year i.e. 01.04.2016**		**Cumulative Shareholding during the year i.e. 31.03.2017**	
		No. of Shares	**% of total shares of the Company**	**No. of Shares**	**% of total shares of the Company**
1	At the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
2	Date wise Increase / Decrease in shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment/ transfer/ bonus/ sweat equity etc):	-	-	-	-
3	At the end of the year	-	-	-	-

19	**Name of the Key Managerial Personnel - Shri Mohinder Paul Kharbnda** (Resigned w.e.f. 31.05.2017)				
	Designation - Sr. GM (Secretarial) & Company Secretary				
Sl.No.	**Particulars**	**Shareholding at the beginning of the year i.e. 01.04.2016**		**Cumulative Shareholding during the year i.e. 31.03.2017**	
		No. of Shares	**% of total shares of the Company**	**No. of Shares**	**% of total shares of the Company**
1	At the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
2	Date wise Increase / Decrease in shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment/ transfer/ bonus/ sweat equity etc):	-	-	-	-
3	At the end of the year	-	-	-	-

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

(In ₹ Lakhs)

S. No.		Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
A)	**Indebtedness as at 01.04.2016**				
	i) Principal Amount	25,28,911	3,14,932	1,08,066	29,51,930
	ii) Interest due but not paid	82,526	20,378	13,863	1,16,767
	iii) Interest accrued but not due	20,586	999	5,741	27,326
	Total (i+ii+iii)	**26,32,053**	**3,36,309**	**1,27,670**	**30,96,032**
B)	**Change in Indebtedness during the financial year 2016-17**				
	Addition	19,577	37,579	0	57,156
	Reduction			991	991
	Net Change	**19,577**	**37,579**	**(991)**	**56,165**
C)	**Indebtedness as at 31.03.2017**				
	i) Principal Amount	23,35,147	3,30,855	1,06,909	27,72,911
	ii) Interest due but not paid	2,89,147	42,053	19,770	3,50,970
	iii) Interest accrued but not due	27,336	980	0	28,316
	Total (i+ii+iii)	**26,51,630**	**3,73,888**	**1,26,679**	**31,52,197**

Notes:

i) Principal amount of Loans includes unpaid debentures.

ii) Deposits includes Unpaid/Unclaimed matured deposits.

VI) REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

A) Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager

(in ₹)

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD/WTD/Manager						Total Amount
	S/Shri	Manoj Gaur	Sunil K. Sharma	Sunny Gaur	Pankaj Gaur	Ranvijay Singh	Rahul Kumar	
		Executive Chairman & CEO	Executive Vice-Chairman	Managing Director (Cement)	Jt. Managing Director (Construction)	Whole-time Director	Whole-time Director & CFO	
1	Gross Salary							
	a) Salary as per provisions contained in Section 17(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961	5,04,95,500	3,23,77,000	2,16,71,100	1,91,09,705	1,67,37,300	1,51,46,413	15,55,37,018
	b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income Tax Act, 1961	20,23,870	29,84,849	17,23,500	13,80,752	15,45,803	7,45,833	1,04,04,607
	c) Profits in lieu of salary under Section 17(3) of Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Stock Option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Sweat Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Commission - as % of profit - others (specify...)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Others, please specify		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total (A)	5,25,19,370	3,53,61,849	2,33,94,600	2,04,90,457	1,82,83,103	1,58,92,246	16,59,41,625
	Ceiling as per the Act							40,79,90,000

Note: Gross Salary includes Provident Fund also.

B) Remuneration to other Directors:

(in ₹)

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Director													Total Amount
	S/Shri	R.N. Bhardwaj	B.K. Goswami	Ms. Homai A. Daruwalla	K.N. Bhandari	S.C. Bhargava	C.P. Jain	K.P. Rau	S.C.K. Patne	T.R. Kakkar	Shailesh Verma	SC Rathi	S.K. Jain	M.V Phadke	
		Inde-pendent Director	Inde-pendent Director	Inde-pendent Director	Inde-pendent Director	Inde-pendent Director	Inde-pendent Director	Inde-pendent Director	Inde-pendent Director	Inde-pendent Director	Non-Executive Director	Non-Executive Director (LIC Nominee)	Non-Executive Director	Non-Executive Director (IDBI Nominee)	
1	**Independent Directors**														
	Fee for attending Board/ committee meetings	5,20,000	9,20,000	3,60,000	2,80,000	5,20,000	3,60,000	5,20,000	2,40,000	5,60,000	40,000	2,40,000	-	-	45,60,000
	Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others, please specify	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total (1)	**5,20,000**	**9,20,000**	**3,60,000**	**2,80,000**	**5,20,000**	**3,60,000**	**5,20,000**	**2,40,000**	**5,60,000**	**40,000**	**2,40,000**	**-**	**-**	**45,60,000**
2	**Other Non-Executive Directors**														
	Fee for attending Board committee meetings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-
	Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others, please specify	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total (2)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**					**-**
	Total (B) = (1+2)	**5,20,000**	**9,20,000**	**3,60,000**	**2,80,000**	**5,20,000**	**3,60,000**	**5,20,000**	**2,40,000**	**5,60,000**	**40,000**	**2,40,000**	**-**	**-**	**45,60,000**
	Total Managerial Remuneration (A+B)														**17,05,01,625**
	Ceiling as per the Act														**41,93,90,000**

C) Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel other than MD/Manager/WTD:

Sl.No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel			
		CEO (Sh Manoj Gaur-Executive Chairman)*	Company Secretary (Sh Mohinder Kharbanda)	CFO (Sh Rahul Kumar - Whole-time Director)*	Total
1	Gross Salary				
	a) Salary as per provisions contained in Section 17(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961		29,76,897		29,76,897
	b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income Tax Act, 1961		81,800		81,800
	c) Profits in lieu of salary under Section 17(3) of Income Tax Act, 1961		-		-
2	Stock Option		-		-
3	Sweat Equity		-		-
4	Commission - as % of profit - others (specify…)		-		-
5	Others, please specify		-		-
	Total	*	**30,58,697**	*	**30,58,697**

* Remuneration of CEO and CFO are given in PART - A.

VII) PENALTIES/ PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES NIL

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)
A) Company = Nil					
Penalty					
Punishment					
Compounding					
B) Directors= Nil					
Penalty					
Punishment					
Compounding					
B) Others Officers in Default = Nil					
Penalty					
Punishment					
Compounding					

Manoj Gaur
Executive Chairman & CEO
DIN - 00008480

ANNEXURE-4 OF THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

COMMENTS ON QUALIFICATION, RESERVATION OR ADVERSE REMARK OR DISCLAIMER MADE (IF ANY)

(I) BY THE STATUTORY AUDITORS

The observation of Statutory Auditors and Notes to the Financial Statements are self-explanatory. Their observations/qualifications and reply of management is given below.

1.0 ON STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.1 The qualifications of Statutory Auditors in para (i)(c) of Annexure B of their Report on the Stand-alone Financial Statements pertain to not holding the title deeds of some lands in the name of the Company.

The transfer of title deeds in the name of Company, whose aggregate value is ₹ 1.56 crores only, is in process which would take some time.

1.2 The qualifications of Statutory Auditors in para (v) of Annexure B of their Report on the Stand-alone Financial Statements pertain to delays in repayment of matured fixed deposits which had matured for repayment on or before the balance sheet date and were outstanding as at 31st March 2017.

The shareholders are aware that due to impact on the infra-structure companies of the slowdown in the economy, including recession in real estate sector and due to heavy interest cost and depreciation, the profitability and cash flows of the Company have been under stress. The delay in re-payment of fixed deposits was due to the cash flow mismatch and for which the management has been taking steps on a proactive basis including the divestment initiatives, as reported to Members from time to time.

The Company has been paying the amounts due to the Deposit holders as per the orders of Hon'ble Company Law Board/ Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal from time to time. Pursuant to consummation of the transaction of transfer of identified cement plants to UltraTech Cement Limited, on 29th June 2017, the Company has repaid almost all the deposits alongwith accrued interest. As on 25.07.2017, only ₹ 5.15 crores was due to 257 deposit-holders, which pertain to cases under litigation and some transmission cases, which too shall be settled in due course of time.

1.3 The qualifications of Statutory Auditors in **para (vii)(a) & (viii) of Annexure B** of their Report on the Stand-alone Financial Statements pertain to delays in

(i) non-payment of some statutory dues;

(ii) repayment of principal amount of loans/ borrowings/ debentures and interest thereon.

As mentioned above, the shareholders are aware that due to the slowdown in the economy, including recession in real estate sector and coupled with heavy interest cost, the profitability and cash flows of the Company have been under stress. The delay in payment of these dues was due to the cash flow mismatch being faced by the Company and for which the management has been taking pro-active steps including the divestment initiatives and Realignment of Debt etc. as reported to the Members from time to time.

After consummation of transaction with UltraTech Cement Limited, the said dues have been / are being paid. A Scheme of Realignment of Debt has also been negotiated & settled with domestic lenders which would facilitate timely payments against the debt obligations of the Company in future.

1.4 The observation of Statutory Auditors in para (vii)(b) of Annexure B of their Report on the Stand-alone Financial Statements pertain to non-deposition of some statutory dues on account of disputes pending in specified forum.

These are ongoing cases and the dues shall be deposited on final settlement of each case, as per the order of the specified forum.

2.0 ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The observations of Statutory Auditors under the heading 'Other Matters' of their Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements pertain to:

2.1 In respect of Gujarat Jaypee Cement & Infrastructure Limited (GJCIL) (a joint venture subsidiary), the Board of Directors of GJCIL have decided to terminate the Share Holders Agreement between the joint venturers, viz. the Company (JAL) and GMDC and to initiate winding up of GJCIL, once approval for termination from the Board of GMDC was received. Thus the going concern assumption is vitiated; and value of land has been stated at historical cost as net realizable value was not ascertainable.

In respect of GJCIL, termination of the Shareholders Agreement and the winding up of GJCIL would have no significant impact on the carrying value; and the observation of Auditors are self explanatory.

2.2 In respect of Jaypee Assam Cement Limited (JACL) (a subsidiary),its Financial Statements indicate that the accumulated losses of JACL as at 31st March 2017 are more than its issued and paid up share capital and thus eroding the net worth of JACL to negative and in view of uncertainties related to future outcome, JACL's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its Holding Company viz. JAL's commitment to provide continued financial support. However, the financial statements of JACL have been prepared on going concern basis for the reason stated above.

In respect of JACL, JAL has consolidated results of JACL as a going concern. Project undertaken by JACL has been suspended due to adverse security situation. The Holding Company, JAL, would give necessary support to JACL at appropriate time. Hence, JACL still continues to be a going concern.

2.3 In respect of following companies (subsidiaries), Company Secretary as required by Section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, has not been appointed or there was no Company Secretary as at 31st March 2017:

a) Jaypee Fertilizers & Industries Limited (JFIL)

b) Jaiprakash Agri Initiatives Company Limited (JAICO)

In respect of JFIL & JAICO, efforts are being made by these subsidiaries to appoint a Company Secretary. The said companies are lying dormant without any source of income. However, they are looking for suitable candidate to be appointed as Company Secretary for compliance of the requirements of Companies Act, 2013. These subsidiaries are continuing in their said efforts and are expected to appoint the suitable candidate soon.

It is further reported that none of the above observations of Auditors in their Standalone/ Consolidated Audit Report would result into any impact on the figures of the Standalone/ Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company.

(II) BY THE COMPANY SECRETARY IN PRACTICE IN SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

The observations of Secretarial Auditors are self-explanatory. Their observations and reply of management is given below:

3.1 National Company Law Tribunal, Allahabad Bench has by its order dated June 17, 2016 extending the time upto March 31, 2017 for repayment of outstanding deposits and interest thereon. In furtherance to the above order National Company Law Tribunal vide its order dated May 3, 2017 has further extended the time for repayment of outstanding deposits and interest thereon upto May 30, 2017.

The observation is expression of a fact only. As the Company could not repay the fixed deposits in time due to reasons mentioned above, the Company had been paying the amounts due to Deposit holders as per the orders of Hon'ble Company Law Board/ Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal from time to time.

Pursuant to consummation of transaction of transfer of identified cement plants to UltraTech Cement Limited, on 29th June 2017, the Company has repaid almost all the deposits along with accrued interest thereon. As on 25.07.2017, only ₹ 5.15 Crores is due to 257 deposit-holders, which pertain to some cases under litigation and some transmission cases, which too shall be settled in due course of time.

3.2 National Company Law Tribunal, Allahabad Bench has by its order dated March 9, 2017 sanctioned the Scheme of Arrangement between the Company, Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited and UltraTech Cement Ltd., but the Company has not so far filed the order with Registrar of Companies, UP & Uttarakhand within the prescribed time limit (for which Company has already filed an application before the National Company Law Tribunal, Allahabad Bench, which is pending for its disposal and necessary order) pending approval of the State Governments for transfer of related mining leases covered under the Scheme

Vide its Order dated 30.05.2017, NCLT had permitted time upto 29.06.2017 to file the said Order dated 09.03.2017 with Registrar of Companies, UP & Uttarakhand. The Company has filed the prescribed form INC-28 with the Registrar of Companies on 29.06.2017 alongwith the copy of order of NCLT sanctioning the Scheme.

3.3 The Company has been compliant in repayment of its principal and interest dues to Banks/ Financial Institutions, save and except, that there have been some delays/nonpayment of principal and interest in respect of financial assistances secured from certain Banks/ Financial Institutions, interest on FCCBs and some delays/nonpayment of some of statutory dues owing to stress on Company's profitability and cash flows. The Company is taking steps for clearance of outstanding overdues. Regarding US$ 150,000,000 5.75% Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (due September, 2017), as per the management's explanation, the Company is in discussions with the bondholders and has issued a notice of bondholders' meeting for restructuring of the bonds for cashless change of existing FCCBs with issuance of two series of Bonds – Series A Bond comprising of Convertible Bonds, Series B Bond comprising of Amortising Bonds, bondholders' meeting for approval of Resolution for restructuring of bonds, is scheduled to be held on June 15, 2017.

The observation is the same as reported by the Statutory Auditors above. Please see the reply of the management related to the Stand-alone Financial Statements.

In the Meeting of the Bondholders, held on 15th June 2017 at Singapore, the Bondholders have passed an Extra-ordinary Resolution, with overwhelming majority, approving the proposal to exchange outstanding Bonds (along with unpaid interest up to 31.03.2017) with the US$ 38.64 million 5.75% Convertible Bonds Due 2021 (Series A Bonds) and the US$ 81.696 million 4.76% Amortising Bonds Due 2020 (Series B Bonds). The Company has already filed application with RBI and expects its approval soon. The Company has also sought approval of the Members through postal ballot and the same is scheduled to be obtained on 8th September 2017.

3.4 There are various legal proceedings against or by the Company, which are pending in various Courts/ Tribunals including before Competition Commission of India / COMPAT / NCDRC which, as per the management's explanation, are being handled adequately and, wherever directed by the Court/ Tribunal, the sums representing penalties and other amounts pending adjudication have been deposited.

The observation is expression of a fact only and is self-explanatory. The management is handling the cases with due care and expects the cases to be decided favourably.

3.5 The Company's application is pending with Central Government for approval of remuneration of Shri Manoj Gaur, Executive Chairman & CEO and Shri Rahul Kumar, Whole-time Director & CFO, the said remuneration having been approved by the Nomination & Remuneration Committee, Board and Shareholders.

The observation is expression of a fact only and is self-explanatory. The management is following up for the same with due care and expects thesame to be decided in favour of the Company.

Manoj Gaur
Executive Chairman & CEO
DIN - 00008480

ANNEXURE-5 OF THE DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Form - AOC 2

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)
Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arms length transactions under third proviso thereto

A) Details of Contracts or Arrangements or Transactions not at Arm's Length Basis - NIL

S. No.	Particulars	Details
a)	Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	-
b)	Nature of Contracts/Arrangements/Transactions	-
c)	Duration of the Contracts / Arrangements/ Transactions	-
d)	Salient terms of the Contracts or Arrangements or Transactions including the value, if any	-
e)	Justification for entering into such Contracts or Arrangements or Transactions	-
f)	Date(s) of approval by the Board	-
g)	Amount paid as advances, if any:	-
h)	Date on which the special resolution was passed in General Meeting as required under first proviso to Section 188	-

B) Details of Material Contracts or Arrangement or Transactions at Arm's Length Basis - Nil

S. No.	Particulars	Details
a)	Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	-
b)	Nature of Contracts/Arrangements/Transactions	-
c)	Duration of the Contracts / Arrangements / Transactions	-
d)	Salient terms of the Contracts or Arrangements or Transactions including the value, if any:	-
e)	Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any:	-
f)	Amount paid as advances, if any:	-

Manoj Gaur
Executive Chairman & CEO
DIN - 00008480

ANNEXURE 6 OF THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

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

(I) CONSERVATION OF ENERGY

The Company is engaged in the business of Integrated Engineering Construction and operates at the locations of its clients and uses electric energy for implementation of various projects undertaken by it.

Besides, the Company is also engaged in the business of manufacture and marketing of Cement and owns five star hotels at New Delhi, Mussoorie and Agra and a Golf Course with associated recreational and residential facilities at Greater Noida as part of its Real Estate Business.

The Company ensures that all possible measures are taken to conserve energy including identification of potential areas of saving energy, installation of energy efficient equipment such as capacitor control panels to improve power factor and use of energy efficient lamps and compact florescent lamps, wherever possible.

The energy conservation measures undertaken by the Company ensure savings in energy costs and thereby improving operational efficiency. There are no specific additional investments or proposed investments for reduction of consumption of energy since the primary investments decisions are always taken such that energy is spent to the minimum level. In particular, the Company has taken following measures for conservation of energy:

IN CEMENT DIVISION

1.0 STEPS TAKEN

Jaypee Rewa Plant

i) Unit-I Raw mill fan has been replaced by high efficiency fan which has resulted in power saving of 175 kW i.e. 12.60 Lac units per annum. This has reduced the Specific Power Consumption by 0.93 kWh / MT of clinker.

ii) New 30kVAr LT Capacitors have been connected additionally to improve power factor which has reduced line loss by 8496 kWh per annum in Cement mill & Packing Plant area.

iii) To stop idle running of neutralizing pit spray water pump, a pressure switch has been installed in discharge header so that the pump automatically stops after attaining maximum pressure of 7.5 kg/cm2 (which indicates no water usage) which has resulted in power saving of 200 kWh per day.

iv) Wireless system in place of CCRD in Coal stacker, Coal Reclamer and LS Reclaimer of U-1 has been installed which resulted in power saving of 10kW.

v) 02 no's of MV VFDs (Siemens Make) have been installed for boiler feed pumps in CPP# 3. CPP. Aux. power consumption has reduced from 4.7% of generation to 2.0%. Saving of 10000 kWh per day.

Jaypee Bela Plant

i) Replacement of Conventional Tubelight with LED Rods in Offices, resulted in saving of 52,560 kWh and ₹ 3.15 lacs per annum.

ii) Pre-heater both string cyclone KS-6 and CS-6 provided with Dip tube. Both string out let temperature reduced by 15 to 20 °C. Resulted in reduction of Specific Heat Consumption by 11 Kcal/Kg of Clinker and saving of ₹ 260 lacs per annum.

Jaypee Ayodhya Grinding Operations

i) Stopping Bag Filter fan (591FN-9) & Compressed air. (Saving – 11 KW). Annual saving – 5048 KWH

ii) Installation of short belt and diverter to stop the long belt of Packer (Saving – 4.0 KW). Annual Saving – 1836 KWH

iii) Installation of geared motor in place of drum motor in 652LM-1 (Saving – 0.67 KW). Annual Saving – 307 KWH

Jaypee Sidhi Cement Plant

i) 04 out of 08 rotary feeders to be removed from sun-1 cooler ESP.

ii) Coal mill-2 fine coal transport blower RPM to be restricted at 70%.

iii) While taking lime stone from Sun1 circuit to Sun2 circuit, running of 312 BC2 should be reduced by connecting 312BC3 belt directly to hopper no. 2 of Sun2.

iv) 212BC-4 belt length to be reduced.

Jaypee Dalla Cement Factory

i) Optimization of Air flow in RP air chute for material conveying by stopping one of the two blower provided for areation.

ii) Extended the length of Classifier grid cone discharge pipe up to 300 mm to reduce Residue during Petcoke grinding and increase coal mill productivity to reduce Sp. Power.

iii) Reduction in system voltage from 6.6KV and above to 6.5KV.

Jaypee Chunar Cement Factory

i) Optimisation of Silo and Classifier bottom air used for Aeration.

ii) Fly Ash Feeding in auto mode and one common aeration blower used for two fly ash silo.

iii) CP5 air compressor motor pulley diameter decreased by 10%, Optimisation of air pressure from (6.5-7.5) to (5.5-6.3).

iv) Cement Mill modification in the B.D.C discharge Air slide & Fan 511 FN-1, Re-grading of Grinding Media of all cement mills, once in six months.

v) Optimization in running of cement mills auxiliary including Fans.

vi) Optimisation of equipment used for De-Watering system in cable cellar at TG building construct a drain line and 7.5 kw Pump spare.

Jaypee Himachal Cement Plant

i) Reduction in cement grinding power by improvement in grinding section, clinker granulometry & consuming more flyash, reduction in clikerization power and Specific heat consumption by controlling False air ingress into the system, reduction in Raw mill grinding power by reducing in put size of the lime stone, reduction in radiation losses in pyro section by improved thermal insulation, increased usage of Pet coke, plastic waste and RDF, regular energy monitoring and energy audits.

Jaypee Himachal Cement Grinding & Blending Unit

i) Removal of damper gate from 521FN4 fan operating with VFD. Removal of damper has improved inlet draft and power saving achieved upto 2 KW per day.

ii) Circuits of Silo Heaters modified as per the root blowers running status. The idle running of 12 heaters when plant not in operation was eliminated hence saving the power of approx 13 KW/heater.

2.0 STEPS TAKEN BY THE COMPANY FOR UTILIZING ALTERNATE SOURCES OF ENERGY.

Jaypee Rewa Plant

i) Regular use of pet coke in Kiln.

ii) RDF (Refuse-derived fuel) is being used in Kiln

iii) Tyre chips is being used in Kiln.

3.0 CAPITAL INVESTMENT ON ENERGY CONSERVATION EQUIPMENTS

i) Unit-I Raw mill fan has been replaced by high efficiency fan which has resulted in power saving of 175 kW i.e. 12.60 Lac units per annum. This has reduced the Specific Power Consumption by 0.93 kWh/MT of clinker. Capital invested ₹ 53.93 Lac.

ii) Wireless system in place of CCRD in Coal stacker, Coal Reclaimer and LS Reclaimer of U-1 has been installed which resulted in power saving of 10kW. Capital invested ₹ 2.2 Lac.

iii) 02 no's of MV VFDs (Siemens Make) have been installed for boiler feed pumps in CPP#3. CPP. Aux. power consumption has reduced from 4.7% of generation to 2.0%. Saving of 10000 kWh per day. Capital invested ₹ 150.0 Lac.

IN CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

Across its various construction sites, the Company has taken a plethora of energy conservation measures which have been proved to be effective in achieving the objective. The Company consistently explores the possibility of integrating new technological advancements made in the field of construction into its working to keep it at par with the best practices followed in the Industry

Energy conservation measures in Construction Division:

1.0 CONSERVATION IN ELECTRIC ENERGY

1. Necessary thrust is being given for more use of HPSV lamps for illumination of Plants & Townships. For minor lighting, conventional lighting systems (Tube lights/CFLs) are being replaced in phased manner by LED lights. Provision of timers in High Mast and street lights ensures better control of duration of lighting in tune with availability of natural light. All these measures are surefire ways to achieve energy conservation consistently.
2. At Bara Thermal Power Project, the sub-station building has been designed to house panels for Phase-I as well as for Phase-II and is totally air-conditioned. Since, at present only 400 KV switch yard is made functional, same has been isolated from the complex by putting wooden partitions to reduce the air-conditioning load and consequently the power consumption.
3. At Bara, Construction Power supply sub-station (33 KV) is equipped with 300 KVAR capacitor banks to improve power factor, and the resultant reduction in electricity consumption.
4. At Punatsangchhu-II and Mangdechhu hydroelectric projects, Automatic Power Factor Correction Panels are being used. Power factor is maintained around 0.97 and 0.96 respectively for these locations, reducing energy consumption.
5. At Punatsangchhu-II, the total electric load is being controlled by two load centres for ease of management of the contract demand at the load centre. As a result, the energy charges came down by about 12%.
6. At Mangdechhu, the water supply arrangement for Surge Shaft & Pressure Shaft Complex and for Aggregate Processing Plant at Dam is being made from natural stream through pipelines by gravity thereby avoiding lifting of water from river. This translates into noteworthy savings in energy.
7. At Bagihar, in 1100m Cross-Country Conveyor (spanning from Chakwa Main Aggregate Processing Plant to Aggregate Stock Pile at Dam site), 2x160 kW motors were replaced with single 200 kW motor, achieving about 38% energy saving.
8. At Punatsangchhu-II and Mangdechhu hydroelectric projects, Cement feeding to CIFA/Schwing Stetter batching plants is being done through belt conveyor in place of DPGC. This provision has reduced the electricity load by 40 kW approx.
9. At Durga Cement Works (Dachepally), use of Capacitor Banks in Sub-Station not only results in reduced power consumption through improvement of power factor but also render better protection to the equipments.
10. Optimum Capacity Utilization of plant & machinery run on electricity, especially high KW consuming ones.
11. As an energy conservation initiative, Centralised Hot Water Arrangement with Automatic Temperature Control has been implemented in residential colonies at Punatsangchhu-II and Mangdechhu.
12. Use of star rated appliances ensure energy efficiency and perceivable savings in energy costs.
13. Inculcated the habit amongst the staff & workers to switch off ACs, Coolers, Fans and lights during non-occupancy and avoidable periods.
14. Site Specific Energy Conservation measures adopted at **Shahabad** Project:-
    (a) Contract Demand of power is reduced from 10600 KVA to 1000 KVA for construction activity. Hence, on an average, ₹ 10.00 lac per month is saved. Contract demand was increased to 5000 KVA at the time of commissioning of Plant.
    (b) Lighting during construction activity was provided strictly as per requirement.
    (c) Capacitor banks have been installed for 11 KV substations to boost up P.F.
    (d) Energy Saving measures proposed to be taken in near future:
        (i) Fixed magnet to be installed on the 562 BC-3 belt to avoid the frequently divert feed towards reject side, which will result in reduced power consumption due to increased feed
        (ii) Presently 7 Nos 11KW blowers are installed in cement mill silo feeding system which, after study, can be reduced to 5.5 KW. As silo top after Elevator the 5.5 and 2.5 KW blower installed, resulting in reduced power consumption.
        (iii) In Fly ash system presently 9 kw blower installed which is slightly higher, which can be reduced to 3.5 kw.
15. Site Specific Energy Conservation measures adopted at **Srisailam** Project:-
    (a) At Srisailam, we have availed power supply from Southern Power Distribution Company of Telangana State (Erstwhile A.P); at one metering point at each of the locations at 33 KV and distributed same ourselves to various load centres, at that location; at 11 KV. This gives us the advantage of Diversity of loads between all load centres resulting in less recorded demand on the meter and consequent reduction in billing demand in excess of 80% of CMD.
    (b) We have made agreement with the distribution company for the 'optimum' Contracted Maximum Demand (CMD) in KVA at 60% of connected load in KW viz 5750 KVA at 33 KV

at Inlet for 9000 KW & 6950 KVA at 33 KV at Outlet for 11000 KW.

(c) The above CMD, was availed in 3 to 5 phases at each location in relation with increasing loads to minimize monthly minimum demand charge, which is chargeable for 80% of CMD, irrespective of monthly power consumption.

(d) We have installed 2 MVAR 11 KVAR Capacitor Banks at each of the two 6.3 + 1.5 MVA 33/11 KV substations, one at Inlet & other at Outlet. The cost of each bank is around ₹ 4.00 lacs, against which, we have saved minimum 48 – 60 lac KVAH units of 12 crores consumed by us till March, 2015 at ₹ 10 to 12 per unit, if compared to PF of 0.95 which is stipulated by Discom.

(e) It is to be noted that consumer using 100 KW Load at unity P.F. consumes 100 KWH/Hr & draws 100 KVAH units from lines, doing full justice to himself. However, the other consumer having same 100 KWH load at 0.5 PF, say, consumes 100 KWH/Hr for which he draws 200 KVAH units from lines & pays Discom for 200 KVAH units, wasting 100 KVAH units in magnetization of field, which is apparent power. Capacitor Load draws capacitive current from lines, neutralizing the inductive current of Motors bringing current vector in phase with voltage vector to the extent of PF.

(f) Once the PF is taken care-of, the other measures like controlling lighting consumption by having automatic switching off devices or by going in for energy saving lamps etc. form a small part, which also we have considered by using HPSV Tower lights for area lighting & CFL lamps/Tube lights for internal lighting, to avail 60 – 80 Lumens/Watt against 10 – 15 Lumens/ Watt of incandescent; at of course higher initial and replacement cost.

(g) We have also deployed for camp/office, MCB distribution board in place of Switch Fuse distribution by which, we save 6% watt loss due to concealed contacts in MCBs.

(h) For all cutter Head Motors of 12 nos x 315 KW; Conveyor stations 5 nos x 300 KW x 2 and Ventilation Fan stations 3 nos x 350 x 2, Variable Frequency Drives of Mitsubishi, Vacon are deployed, providing 'SOFT START' and drawl of only active current from lines, saving apparent power consumption upto 10%.

Also, the chilled water pumps which feed cold water to TBM round the clock, VFDs are used for 3 nos. stations x 55KW x 2.

Also, all the 5T, 12.5T, 25T, 35T, 80T Cranes used in PSP & TBM pit are VFD driven ensuring jerk free movements in all directions ensuring safety & saving in consumption.

(i) As regard standby power supply in case of grid failure, we have made the centralized DG station at each location (Inlet & Outlet) installing at each of them 6 nos x 1000 KVA, 415 volts acoustic DG sets, stepping up each of them to 11 KV by having 6 x 1000 KVA 415/11000 volts step up Transformers with all required switchgear for their parallel operating & synchronizing 6 MVA DG supply with grid supply at 11 KV, availing advantage of diversity of loads on various load centres as only required no. of sets are run & synchronized for the varying loads.

2.0 CONSERVATION IN FUEL (HIGH SPEED DIESEL) CONSUMPTION (AT DCW)

1. Training was imparted by specialists from Indian Oil Corporation to all the operators of heavy earth moving machinery and material handling equipment for adopting the best operating techniques while using them.
2. By tuning up of machines run on High Speed Diesel through intensive maintenance and upkeep to maintain them in good 'health' giving priority to those which are comparatively ageing.
3. By minimizing idle running of equipment in general and heavy duty cranes/high hp equipment, trucks etc in particular, and by maintaining optimum tyre pressure, timely change of filters, tuning up etc.
4. By close monitoring of average fuel consumption of all equipment and striving to match it with the best norms.
5. By optimum Capacity Loading of Heavy Earth Moving Equipments during transportation.

IN REAL ESTATE DIVISION

Your Company is one of the leading players in development of infrastructure and integrated townships in the country, which has consistently embraced modern, sustainable and innovative technologies available in the field of civil engineering and construction in its quest to deliver best in class products and services to its discerning customers. With an innovative mindset, the Company has been exploring every available avenue to achieve maximum energy saving & optimization possible.

As in everyday life, in Industry also, even small changes lead to significant difference in overall energy consumption. The Company has adopted this very approach in its working, by introducing energy efficient plant & equipment, attaining optimal usage, and adoption of smart technology/ innovative products etc. Reducing the quantum of energy that we use is of utmost importance as it not only results in cost savings but also in corresponding reduction in the consumption of non-renewable natural resources which are depleting very fast. Keeping this in mind, the Company has been taking well planned actions for reduction of fuel consumption through up-gradation, modernization and preventive maintenance of its plant & equipment, machinery, vehicles, tools etc.

Technical innovation and the ability to absorb latest in technology are keys to grow, sustain and to improve competitiveness of businesses. The Company endeavours to keep a 'Technology Watch' on the ground breaking innovations - particularly in construction technology to keep abreast with the latest happenings around the world.

Energy Conservation Measures in Real Estate Division

1. Rationalization of no. of Bollard & Pole Lights

By increasing the distance between adjacent lighting fixtures and providing energy efficient lights with better optics in street lights, bollard, spike and footpath lights, we have achieved appropriate lux level. This has resulted in confirmed savings of ₹ 1.5

crores in capital investment and subsequent recurring energy conservation.

2. Basement Ventilation

Reduction in ACPH (Air Changes per Hour) of Axial flow fans & Jet fans in emergency mode from 30 ACPH to 18 ACPH and static pressure reduction from 25mm to 20mm has resulted in corresponding reduction of motor sizes & their capacity as well as in deletion of fresh air fans (wherever required) in basement of buildings, culminating in substantial energy savings.

3. Air Conditioning

Adopted VRV System of air conditioning to optimize the individual outdoor & indoor units and also substituted the Ductable splits in the rooms with High Wall Split units, wherever applicable, achieving significant energy savings due to reduction of equipment capacity and removal of ducts. Energy efficient star rated split air conditioners are being installed in the flats, wherever applicable, thus saving energy & reducing overall load on the system.

4. Lift Speed Optimization

Optimized the Lift speed, numbers & carrying capacity, within the permissible parameters of handling capacity & average waiting period resulting in substantial energy saving when operationalized.

5. Rationalization of Electrical Points

Reduced the number of Electrical Points provided in Residential Towers by maintaining minimum permissible lux level in flats which will cut down electricity consumption by approx. 15-20% varying from project to project.

6. Master Plan Services

Being an integrated township, the central DG stations have been put up at two places instead of providing individual DGs for each cluster. This resulted in saving of space in providing diesel tanks at individual cluster level. The DGs will be synchronized through PLC system thus running at optimum load as per the requirement.

7. Panels (Additional Capacitor Bank & STATCON)

Using Additional Capacitor bank & Statcon has improved Power factor from 0.95 to 0.99 thereby reducing energy consumption and bringing in substantial and recurring savings of energy in times to come.

8. Block Work

The shift from Conventional Bricks to FAB/HCB/CLC Blocks which provides better Thermal insulation is expected to considerably reduce running of Air Conditioners and consequent energy conservation.

9. Lights in Basement & Common Areas

The basements of all the residential towers have been provided/ proposed with T5/T8 energy efficient tube light fixtures and the common areas with CFL/LED lights instead of conventional lamps, paving the way for consistent energy saving throughout the year.

10. VFD Driven Motors

The VFD system has been provided on the heavy power consuming motors so as to regulate energy consumption as per load requirement. This will provide substantial power saving in case of air conditioning, ventilation system & heavy duty fire pumps.

11. Solar Water Heating & Lights

Solar hot water system has been provided for Kitchens in case of all units of various towers. Solar lights have been provided for the common areas such as service centers, road lighting, parks, switching stations, grid stations, STPs etc. for energy conservation efficacy.

12. Road Lighting System

The road lighting system has been provided with the dual dial preset timers to achieve energy saving during the night at preset timing thus resulting in everyday energy saving.

13. Occupancy Sensors and Blind Axial Vanes

Office and institutional buildings are provided with Occupancy Sensors and Blind Axial Vanes for automatic switching off/on of lights & fans as per occupancy in the areas to avoid energy consumption when not occupied.

(II) TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION

For efficient execution of contracts awarded to the Company, it imports various items of equipments in order to ensure use of contemporary technology.

The Company has, inter-alia, taken the following steps towards technology absorption, adoption and innovation:

IN CEMENT DIVISION

1.0 EFFORTS MADE TOWARDS TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION.

Jaypee Rewa Plant

i) Unit-1 Raw Mill/Kiln ESP has been converted into Bag House to reduce emission level below specified norms as statutory compliance. After bag house conversion stack emission recorded <25 mg/Nm3.

ii) Proxy switches were provided in Long travel, Cross travel and hoist of the EOT cranes of Old Gunny Bag Godown (2 Nos) & New Gunny bag Godown (1 No) to safeguard over travel by modifying the circuit.

iii) Schenck - make Clinker Panweigher installed in Unit-2 for online weighment of clinker produced from kiln.

iv) 02 no's of MV VFDs – Siemens Make installed for boiler feed pumps in Shiva-3.

v) The conventional light fittings, mercury vapour lamps etc have been replaced by LED lights.

Jaypee Bela Plant

i) For monitoring of cement bags loaded into wagons through respective wagon loading machines, all 8 No's wagon loading machine has been equipped with Bag counters and it has been also connected with central control room of Railway siding to generate online reports.

ii) To facilitate feeding of dry flyash in Cement Mills an online Electric heater of capacity 30 KW has been installed in line of blowers of K11BL1 & BL2, so that moist flyash can be dried upto 110°C by automatically switching on the heaters at 100°C and switching off at 110°C using RTD.

Jaypee Sidhi Cement Plant

i) Cooling Tower Fan to be interlock with Cooling Tower Water Temperature.

ii) Raw mill-1 separator gear box cooling water booster pump to be interlock with the gear box temperature.

iii) Sun-II LS Hopper 332 BC2 belt conveyor to be directly connected with hopper no. 01.

iv) Coal mill -1 fan motor to be replaced with 500kw motor available with us.

v) Lime Stone Stacker Boom Belt Idler Frame Orientation to be changed for smooth running while Boom is up.

vi) Fine Coal Bin (Sun-II) De dusting to be studies for operated with one bag filter only.

vii) 04 out of 08 rotary feeders to be removed from sun-II cooler ESP.

viii) Coal Mill-1 exhaust Fan damper to be removed.

Jaypee Dalla Cement Factory

i) Installation of Air Blaster at Calciner to avoid Jamming and loss of production during use of increased % of Petcoke.

ii) Use of Refratherm bricks in preburning zone to Reduce kiln shell radiation & Sp. Heat of clinker.

iii) Installation of VFD's for Fans, Pumps & Blowers for energy conservation.

Jaypee Ayodhya Grinding Operations

Installation of geared motor in place of drum motor in 652LM-1.

Jaypee Himachal Cement Plant

i) Installation of VFD drives for Crusher bag house fans, installation of Delta- Star switches for energy conservation on various drives, installation of auto drain system in compressed air reservoirs, usage of waste heat from cooler to dry wet Fly ash. replacement of conventional lights with LED.

ii) Replacement of GRR with MVFD in cooler ESP Fan, VFD for Bag house fans and Pre heater fans, VFD drives for Bag dust collectors, study of WHRS and procurement of latest equipment for monitoring of energy consumption.

Jaypee Himachal Cement Grinding & Blending Unit

i) Installation of VFD drive (removed from a fan operating in full RPM) for 75 KW water pump to operate on reduce flow during main plant stoppage and packing plant operation. Power Saving of 20 KW.

ii) Automatic operation of cooling tower fan through temperature sensor to maintain required water temperature. Power Saving of 18 KW.

Jaypee Roorkee Cement Grinding Unit

i) Stopping of Cooling Tower Fan in winter season and during night hours.

ii) Optimization of Material Handling Equipments to run at maximum capacity.

2.0 BENEFITS DERIVED.

Jaypee Rewa Plant

i) Conversion of Unit-2 Raw Mill/Kiln ESP to Bag House to reduce emission level in view of statutory requirement of stack emission <30 mg/Nm3.

ii) Installation of Solar power of 750 kW in first phase under RPO.

iii) Provision for clinker wagon loading from unit-1 clinker silo is to be made. An additional belt conveyor of length30 meters will be installed which can feed the clinker to wagon loading steel silo feeding belt 514-BC2.

iv) Medium Voltage V/F Drive is to be installed for 1200KW motor of Coal Mill Fan. A saving of 5.28 lac units (KWH) per year will be achieved.

v) To increase petcoke usage upto 60% in Unit-1 & Unit-2, an arrangement for fine petcoke extraction from Kiln fine coal bin and feeding it to Pre-calciner screw pump (FK Pump) is to be made to facilitate petcoke use in pre-calciner.

vi) Medium voltage variable frequency drives will also to be provided for Shiva-1 CPP boiler feed pumps to reduce auxiliary power consumption.

Jaypee Sidhi Cement Plant

i) Raw Mill-2 dam ring height reduced by 30 mm (From 210mm to 180mm). Which result power reduction of 0.75KWH/T Mat.

ii) Blower 392 FN5 (7.5 KWh) to be stopped because 392 FN7 (KWh) is sufficient for silo top air slides.

3.0 IN CASE OF IMPORTED TECHNOLOGY (IMPORTED DURING THE LAST 3 YEARS RECKONED FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR) –

a) The details of technology imported - **NIL**

b) The year of import- **NIL**

c) Whether the technology been fully absorbed- **NIL**

d) If not fully absorbed areas where absorption has not taken place and the reasons thereof - **NIL**

4.0 EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT:

Research and Development work in respect of new engineering techniques for achieving higher efficiencies is **a continuous process** in the Company.

IN CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

-TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND THE BENEFITS

Recognizing the opportunities for innovation, the Company has adopted several steps to create a climate for continuous adoption of technological advancements for consistent improvement in safety, quality, speed, aesthetics and costs. Seamless integration of advanced technology into the working has been a priority area for the Company to stay competitive and cost effective.

The efforts made towards technology absorption and the benefits derived are as under:

1. At Bara, energy efficient motors have been selected in coal handling, ash handling, water system with VVFD system (Variable Voltage & Frequency Drive). Cranes have been selected with VVFD system.
2. At Dachepally (DCW), equipments operating with variable loads are fitted with VVVF (Variable Voltage Variable Frequency) devices to ensure optimum power consumption. This is being done in phased manner giving first priority to equipment with high power consumption.
3. At Punatsangchhu-II and Mangdechhu, VVVFDs are provided for the operation of Ventilation Fans. This has yielded an energy saving of 72,13,738 KW and a corresponding saving of ₹ 186.11 lacs for Punatsanchhu-II and 39,55,070 KWH and a corresponding saving of ₹ 116.67 lacs for Mangdechhu.
4. At Baglihar, Programmable Logic Controller (PLC) was installed at Centralized Diesel Generator Station at Chanderkote to synchronize the operation of all diesel generators for better response time.
5. With passage of time, due to near exhaustion of ideal/convenient sites, only difficult sites with worse rock mass conditions are available for putting up Hydropower Plants for generation of electricity. For supporting of poor geological conditions encountered during excavation of large caverns of Power House and Transformer Hall in Baglihar HE project, updated practice propagated by Dr. Nick Burton was used. In this method, rock bolt coupled with Steel Fibre Reinforced Shotcrete was adopted. To meet the revised requirements, the design mix of shotcrete was finalized at site which generally is not done. For this purpose, test beams with various proposed mixes were prepared at site and tested for energy absorption in strain controlled machine at IIT Delhi and SERC Chennai.
6. Very poor rock-mass conditions encountered at Baglihar Site were very difficult to be handled with present day technology available. Different support measures were explored and finally in order to expedite the excavation of large caverns 30m long High capacity rockbolts (around 100 Ton) were introduced.

   Technology to be adopted: Further the Company proposes the Use of Solar Lights for street lighting of Plants and Townships which is under active consideration, though this is already under use sporadically in some areas where the Company is working; use of storm water discharge for flushing purposes in the Township, thereby considerably reducing use of treated water for flushing; and use of precast technology for faster construction.

IN REAL ESTATE DIVISION

- TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION MEASURES

1. FTTH over Cables

   Adopted FTTH (Fibre-To-The-Home) technology for data transmission through Single Optical fiber cable for TV, data & telephony entailing much less running cost and better user experience over conventional data cables with conventional technology.

2. **Rising Mains over conventional cabling**

   Using Rising Mains over conventional cabling for transmission of electricity from Electrical Substation to residential towers, making maintenance-free technology available for more reliability and reduced Amperes rating in top floors. This has opened up another avenue for significant energy & cost saving.

3. **Grass Crete paver over Concrete pavers**

   Usage of Grass Crete pavers over Concrete pavers in Landscaping & Fire Tender Areas promotes conversion of Carbon dioxide (Green House Gas) into Oxygen and has an "Air Conditioning Effect". It also contributes in cooling the atmosphere & reducing "Urban Island Effect". Grass Crete pavers are even 100% recyclable & have the ability to clean pollutants by bioremediations, reduce soil erosion & soil migration.

4. **Pranav Shuttering/Mivan Shuttering over Conventional Shuttering**

   Using Pranav & Mivan Shuttering over conventional shuttering, resulting in improved slab cycle, better surface quality & finish.

5. **Block work**

   Usage of Block-work improves strength of structure thus reducing consumption of a resource (Steel) by 0.2-0.3 kg/sq.ft.

6. **Zero Discharge**

   Zero Discharge Policy is being followed. Sewer is treated in STPs and treated water is used for flushing & horticulture.

(III) FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

The activities related to exports are as under:

1. Export of cement
2. Export income from hospitality business
3. Export income from real estate business

The Company is making continuous effort to explore and develop the existing as well as new export markets for its products. However, there is no specific export plan for the same.

The Foreign Exchange earned in terms of actual inflows during the year is ₹ 63530 Lakhs (previous year ₹ 78243 Lakhs). The Foreign Exchange outgo in terms of actual outflows during the year is ₹ 33097 Lakhs (previous year ₹ 53448 Lakhs) which excludes ₹ 99359 Lakhs (previous year ₹ 24616 Lakhs) towards repayment of loan.

Manoj Gaur
Executive Chairman & CEO
DIN - 00008480

ANNEXURE-7 OF DIRECTORS' REPORT

ANNUAL REPORT ON CSR ACTIVITIES

1. **A brief outline of the Company's CSR policy, including overview of projects or programs proposed to be undertaken and a reference to the web-link to the CSR policy and projects or programs.**

   In accordance with the requirements of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Corporate Social responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, the CSR committee has framed a policy on Corporate Social Responsibility and the same was adopted by the Board.

   BRIEF FEATURES OF CSR POLICY

   a) The Company would spend not less than 2% of the average Net Profits of the Company, calculated in accordance with Section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013, made during the three immediately preceding financial years;

   b) CSR activities shall be undertaken by the Company, as projects/programs of activities (either new or ongoing) as prescribed under Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 excluding the activities undertaken in pursuance of its normal course of business by the Company;

   c) The Company will give preference to conduct CSR activities in the National Capital Region, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and such other State(s) in India wherein the Company/ Jaypee Group has/will have its operations ; and

   d) The Board may decide to undertake the Activities either by itself or through a registered trust or a registered society or a company established by the Company, or its subsidiary or associate company under Section 8 of the Act or otherwise.

   Overview of Projects

   The Company strongly believes in the concept of a better quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come, whilst achieving a stable economic development. Our vision is a world in which we contribute to provide basic requirements of people such as education, health care, sanitation etc. in an environmentally, socially and economically sustainable way.

   Projects

   a. Education

   b. Healthcare

   c. Sanitation

   d. Any activity suggested by CSR Committee from time to time.

   Weblink–www.jalindia.com/attachment/Corporatesocialresponsibilitypolicy.pdf.

2. **The Composition of the CSR Committee.**

   i. Shri B.K. Goswami, Chairman (Independent Director)

   ii. Shri T.R Kakkar (Independent Director)

   iii. Shri Sunny Gaur

   iv. Shri Pankaj Gaur

   Note: Shri Rahul Kumar ceased to be member of the Committee consequent upon his resignation from the Board w.e.f. 31st July, 2017.

3. **Average net profit of the Company for last 3 financial years: Negative (it is a Loss)**

4. **Prescribed CSR expenditure (two percent of the amount as in item 3 above) = NIL (However, the Company has spent ₹ 2.12 crore)**

5. **Details of CSR spent during the financial year**

   a. Total amount to be spent for the financial year – **NIL**

   b. Amount unspent, if any – Not Applicable

   c. Manner in which the amount spent during the financial year is detailed below: **The Company has spent ₹ 2.12 crore (against NIL requirement) as follows:**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
S. No	**CSR project or activity**	**Sector in which the project is covered**	**Projects or programs (1) Local area or other (2) Specify the state and district where projects or programs was undertaken**	**Amount outlay (budget) project or programs wise amount in ₹**	**Amount spent on the projects or programs Sub heads: 1.Direct expenditure on projects or programs 2.Overheads**	**Cumulative expenditure upto the reporting period (on Project/ Activity) (Amt. in ₹)**	**Amount spent: Direct/ through implementing agency --Through Imple-menting Agency as under:**
1	Promoting Education	Education	Jay Jyoti Girls School Kevadia Colony Distt Bharuch (A Unit Of JSS), which imparts Free Education to the children	30,00,000	School running expenses	29,00,000	JSS
2	Promoting Education	Education	Jay Jyoti School, Distt. Rewa, which imparts Education to the children	60,00,000	Meeting expenses for education	54,00,000	JSS
3.	Promoting Education	Education	Sardar Patel Uchchatar Madhyamik Vidyalaya, Distt. Rewa, which imparts Education to the children	1,00,00,000	Meeting expenses for education	88,00,000	JSS
4.	Promoting Education	Education	Jaypee Polytechnic & Training Centre, Distt. Rewa, which imparts Education to the children	50,00,000	Meeting expenses for education	41,00,000	JSS
			TOTAL			2,12,00,000	

Implementing agency – JSS i.e. Jaiprakash Sewa Sansthan:

JSS is a not-for-profit trust established by the Jaypee Group and its motto is "Growth with the human face" with the objective of social-economic development, reducing the pain and distress in society.

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

   Not Applicable

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

   The CSR Committee of the Company confirms that the implementation and monitoring of CSR policy, is in compliance with CSR objectives and policy of the Company.

MANOJ GAUR
Executive Chairman and CEO
DIN:00008480

B.K. GOSWAMI
Chairman of CSR Committee
DIN:00003782

Place : New Delhi
Date : 5th August 2017

ANNEXURE 8 TO DIRECTORS' REPORT

DETAILS OF REMUNERATION AS PER RULE 5(1) OF THE COMPANIES (APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION OF MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL) RULES, 2014

i) The ratio of the remuneration of each director to the median remuneration of the employees of the company for the financial year.

Name of Director / Company Secretary	Ratio of remuneration of Director to the median remuneration to employees	
	FY 2016-17	FY 2015-16
DIRECTORS		
Shri Manoj Gaur	213.59:1	214.55:1
Shri Sunil Kumar Sharma	143.81:1	136.45:1
Shri Sunny Gaur	95.14:1	78.44:1
Shri Pankaj Gaur	83.33:1	69.60:1
Shri Ranvijay Singh	74.35:1	64.72:1
Shri Rahul Kumar	64.63:1	54.48:1
Shri Shiva Dixit*	N.A.	18.25:1
COMPANY SECRETARY		
Shri M.P. Kharbanda	12.44:1	12.07:1

Note: ** Shri Shiva Dixit, appointed as Whole-time Director w.e.f. 27th May 2014, resigned w.e.f. 20th July 2015 (closing hours).*

ii) The percentage increase in remuneration of each director, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary or Manager, if any, in the financial year.

Name of Director / Company Secretary	Remuneration (₹ in Lacs)		% Increase/ Decrease during FY 2016-17
	FY 2016-17	FY 2015-16	
DIRECTORS			
Shri Manoj Gaur (EC & CEO)	525.19	530.70	(-) 1.04%
Shri Sunil Kumar Sharma	353.62	337.51	4.77%
Shri Sunny Gaur	233.95	194.02	20.58%
Shri Pankaj Gaur	204.90	172.17	19.01%
Shri Ranvijay Singh	182.83	160.08	14.21%
Shri Rahul Kumar (Director & CFO)	158.92	134.76	17.93%
Shri Shiva Dixit*	N.A.	45.14	N.A.
COMPANY SECRETARY			
Shri M.P. Kharbanda	30.59	29.86	2.44%
TOTAL	1690.00	1604.25	5.35%

Note: ** Shri Shiva Dixit, appointed as Whole-time Director w.e.f. 27th May 2014, resigned w.e.f. 20th July 2015 (closing hours).*

iii) The percentage increase in the median remuneration of employees in the financial year:

The percentage increase in the median remuneration of employees in the financial year (in 2016-17 over 2015-16) = (-) 0.59%

Median Remuneration 2016-17 (including WTDs) = ₹ **2,45,892**

Median Remuneration 2015-16 (including WTDs) = ₹ **2,47,354**

iv) **The number of permanent employees on the rolls of company :**

14,405 employees (previous year 16,997 employees)

v) **Average percentile increase already made in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel in the last financial year and its comparison with the percentile increase in the managerial remuneration and justification thereof and point out if there are any exceptional circumstances for increase in the managerial remuneration:**

Increase	Percentage increase in Remuneration
Average Remuneration of all employees (other than key Managerial Personnel)	(-) 12.22%
Remuneration of all Whole-time Directors & Key Managerial Personnel(s)	5.35%

Increase in remuneration of Individual WTDs/KMPs is given in point no. (ii) above. The remuneration of WTDs/KMPs is as per the industry norms and they have contributed their best in the present market scenario. Their remuneration is commensurate with their qualifications, experience and levels of responsibility.

vi) Affirmation that the remuneration is as per the remuneration policy of the company:

It is affirmed that the remuneration paid to Wholetime Directors (WTDs), Key Managerial Personnel (KMPs) & senior management is as per the Remuneration Policy duly approved by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee & Board of Directors of the Company.

Manoj Gaur
Executive Chairman & CEO
DIN: 00008480

ANNEXURE 9 OF THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

Information in pursuance to Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Rule 5 (2) and 5 (3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules.

Name of Employees, Designation, Remuneration received (₹), Nature of employment, Qualification, Experience (in years), Date of commencement of Employment, Age, Previous Employment, Percentage of Equity shares held in the Company:

A. Employed throughout the year and in receipt of remuneration aggregating ₹ 1.02 Crore or more per annum

S. No	Name of Employees S/Shri	Designation	Remuneration received (₹)	Nature of employment	Qualification	Experience (in years)	Date of commencement of Employment	Age	Previous Employment	Percentage of Equity shares held in the Company
1	Manoj Gaur	Executive Chairman & CEO	52,519,370	Contractual (as approved by share-holders)	B.E. (Civil Hons.)	32	November 1,1985	53	Jaiprakash Industries Limited	0.01
2	Sunil Kumar Sharma	Executive Vice-Chairman	35,361,849	-do-	B.Sc.	39	January 1,1986	57	Jaiprakash Industries Limited	0.00
3	Sunny Gaur	Managing Director (Cement)	23,394,600	-do-	Graduate	26	February 1, 1992	48	Jaiprakash Industries Limited	0.01
4	Pankaj Gaur	Joint Managing Director (Construction)	20,490,457	-do-	B.E (Instrumentation)	24	March 12, 2004	46	Jaiprakash Industries Limited	0.01
5	Ranvijay Singh	Whole-time Director	18,283,103	-do-	B.E. (Civil)	29	December 14, 2007	51	Gujarat Anjan Cement Limited	0.14
6	Naveen Kumar Singh	Executive President	16,479,132	-do-	B.Com	19	September 1, 1997	42	Jaypee Cement Limited	0.13
7	Ajay Sharma	Executive President	15,995,541	-do-	LLB, MBM (HR)	38	April 26 1986	61	J.K. Synthetics Limited	0.00
8	Rahul Kumar	Whole-time Director & C.F.O	15,892,246	-do-	F.C.A	24	November 1, 2006	49	Jaiprakash Enterprises Limited	0.01
9	Ram Bahadur Singh	C.F.O. (Cement)	14,643,634	-do-	F.C.A	44	July 15,1993	67	THDC Limited	0.00
10	Harish K. Vaid	Sr. President (Corporate Affairs)	13,495,053	Permanent (as per service rules)	B.Com., D.C.P, LL.B, F.C.S	44	January 1,1986	63	Jaiprakash Industries Limited	0.00
11	Amit Sharma	Executive President	11,010,841	-do-	B.E.(Instrumentation) & M.B.A	26	April 1, 2011	48	MP Jaypee Minerals Limited	0.00
12	Ashok Kumar Sharma	Executive President	10,828,750	-do-	M.Sc	43	April 1, 1995	63	Jaypee Technical Consultants Private Limited	0.00

B. Employed for part of the year and in receipt of remuneration aggregating ₹ 8.50 Lakh p.m. or more

1	Vijay Kumar Jain	Chief Technology Officer (Cement)	9,321,517	-do-	B. E. (Mechanical)	46	June 02, 1999	66	Prism Cement Ltd.	0.00
2	Virender Singh Bajaj	President (Co-ordination)	5,192,057	-do-	B.Sc, Engineering (Chemical)	29	October 1, 2011	65	Rajasthan Beverages Limited	0.00

Notes:

1. Gross remuneration includes Salary, House Rent and other perks like Medical Reimbursement, Leave Travel Assistance, Furnishing Allowance, Company's contribution towards Provident Fund etc. but excludes provision for Gratuity & Leave Encashment.
2. Shri Manoj Gaur, Executive Chairman is brother of Shri Sunny Gaur, Managing Director (Cement). Shri Naveen Kumar Singh is brother of Shri Ranvijay Singh, Wholetime Director.
3. Executive Chairman, Executive Vice-Chairman and Whole-time Directors hold their respective offices for a period of three years or five years from the date of their appointment/ re-appointment as approved by the shareholders.
4. The nature of employment of employees is regular/permanent and is governed as per service rules of the Company. They perform such managerial duties in their respective area of expertise as assigned from time to time.
5. The other terms & conditions of each of the above persons are as per the contract/ letter of appointment / resolution and rules of the Company.

MANOJ GAUR
Executive Chairman and CEO
DIN:00008480

Form No. MR - 3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

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

To,
The Members,
Jaiprakash Associates Limited,
{CIN: L14106UP1995PLC019017}
SECTOR 128, NOIDA – 201304.

I have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliances for the year ended on March 31, 2017 of the applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practice by **Jaiprakash Associates Limited** (hereinafter called 'the Company'). The Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Management's Responsibility for Secretarial Compliances

The Company's Management is responsible for preparation and maintenance of secretarial records and for devising proper systems to ensure compliances with the provisions of all applicable laws and regulations.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the secretarial records, standards and procedures followed by the Company with respect to secretarial compliances.

I believe that audit evidence and information obtained from the Company's management is adequate and appropriate for me to provide a basis for my opinion.

Opinion

Based on my verification of the Company's books, papers, minutes book, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers and authorized representatives during the conduct of Secretarial Audit for the year ended on March 31, 2017, I hereby report that in my opinion, the Company has, during the audit period 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 subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

I have examined the books, papers, minutes book, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on March 31, 2017 according to the provisions of:

(i) The Companies Act, 1956 / the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made under that Act;

(ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder; **Not applicable to the Company for the year under review;**

(iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder; **Not applicable to the Company for the year under review;**

(iv) The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) and the rules and regulations made there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings; **(to the extent applicable);**

(v) The following regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):

(a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011 - **(to the extent applicable);**

(b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 **to the extent applicable;**

(c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009 - **(to the extent applicable);**

(d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009 **- Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period;**

(e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 1998 - **Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period;**

(f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993, regarding the Companies Act, 2013 and dealing with client; **Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period;**

(g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employee Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) Guidelines, 1999 and The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014 - **Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period;**

(h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008 - **to the extent applicable.**

(vi) The Income Tax Act and Rules, 1962;

(vii) The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company;

(viii) Competition Act, 2002;

(ix) Employee Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952;

(x) Service Tax Rules, 1994;

(xi) The Factories Act, 1948.

I further report that, having regard to the compliance system prevailing in the Company and on examination of relevant documents and records in pursuance thereof, the

Company has complied with other Acts and Regulations which are specifically applicable on the operation of the businesses of the Company.

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

(i) The Secretarial Standards issued by the **Institute of Company Secretaries of India** as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs;

(ii) SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (LODR).

Based on my examination and verification of records produced to me and according to the information and explanations given to me by the Company, in my opinion, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 as well as Companies Act, 2013, wherever applicable (the Act) and Rules made thereunder and Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company with regard to:

(a) Maintenance of statutory registers and documents and making necessary entries therein;

(b) Common Seal, Registered Office and publication of name of the Company;

(c) Filing of the requisite forms, returns, documents and resolutions with the Registrar of Companies, Regional Director, Company Law Board (CLB)/ National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Central Government and such other authorities within the time prescribed or within the extended time with additional fee as prescribed under the Act and Rules made thereunder, subject to the observations given herein below;

(d) Service of Documents by the Company to its Members, Auditors, Directors, Stock Exchanges and the concerned Registrar of Companies;

(e) Convening and holding of the meetings of the Board, Audit Committee, Nomination & Remuneration Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, Risk Management Committee, Finance Committee, Restructuring Committee, and Stakeholder Relationship Committee;

(f) Convening and holding of the 19th Annual General Meeting of the Company on September 28, 2016;

(g) Minutes of the proceedings of General Meeting, Board Meetings and Board Committees Meetings were properly recorded in loose leaf form, which are being bound in a book form at regular intervals;

(h) Disclosure of interests and concerns in contracts and arrangements, shareholdings and directorships in other companies and interest in other entities by the Directors;

(i) Appointment, re-appointment and retirement of Directors including the Managing Director and Executive Directors and payment of remuneration to them;

(j) Disclosure requirements in respect of their eligibility for appointment, declaration of their independence, compliance with the code of conduct for Directors and Senior Management Personnel as per the applicable Clauses and Regulations of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, respectively;

(k) Establishing a policy on Related Party Transactions and hosting the same on the website of the Company;

(l) Appointment and Remuneration of Statutory Auditors and Cost Auditors;

(m) Board's Report for the financial year under review;

(n) Transfer of amounts as required under the Act to the Investor Education and Protection Fund;

(o) Approval of members, Board and its committees, Government Authorities, National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) wherever required;

(p) Borrowing and registration, modification and satisfaction of charges, wherever applicable;

(q) There are adequate systems and processes in the Company that commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with all applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines;

(r) Form of Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss and disclosures are made as per the Schedule III to the Act issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA);

(s) Appointment of Internal Auditors and Secretarial Auditor;

(t) Appointment of Key Managerial Personnel as per Section 203 the Act;

(u) The appointment of Nominee Directors as per Section 161 of the Act.

During the period under review, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines etc., mentioned above subject to the observations as under:

Observations (as per Annexure B):

I further report that:

(1) 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 and SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015;

(2) Adequate notice is given to all directors to convene the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance or with shorter notice with due compliance, 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. Meetings of the Board of Directors held on July 4, 2016 and October 6, 2016 were convened with shorter notice in which emergent business and other business were conducted in the presence of several independent directors who attended the meetings;

(3) All the decisions at the Board Meetings and Committees of Board Meetings have been carried out unanimously as recorded in the Minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors or Committees of the Board, as the case may be;

(4) The Directors have disclosed their interest and concerns in contracts and arrangements, shareholdings and directorships in other companies and interests in other entities as and when required and their disclosures have been noted and recorded by the Board.

I further report that during the Audit Period, the following events took place having a major bearing on the Company's affairs relating to the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards, etc.:

1) National Company Law Tribunal, Allahabad Bench has by its order dated June 17, 2016 extending the time upto March 31, 2017 for repayment of outstanding deposits and interest thereon. In furtherance to the above order National Company Law Tribunal vide its order dated May 3, 2017 has further extended the time for repayment of outstanding deposits and interest thereon upto May 30, 2017.

2) National Company Law Tribunal, Allahabad Bench has by its order dated March 9, 2017 sanctioned the Scheme of Arrangement between the Company, Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited and Ultratech Cement Ltd., but the Company has not so far filed the order with Registrar of Companies, UP & Uttarakhand within the prescribed time limit (for which Company has already filed an application before the National Company Law Tribunal, Allahabad Bench, which is pending for its disposal and necessary order) pending approval of the State Governments for transfer of related mining leases covered under the Scheme.

CS ASHOK TYAGI

Place: New Delhi FCS 2968

Date: May 29, 2017 PCS 7322

Note: This Report is 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

The Members,
Jaiprakash Associates Limited,
{CIN: L14106UP1995PLC019017}
SECTOR 128, NOIDA - 201304.

1. Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the Company. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on my audit.

2. I have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of secretarial records. The verification was done on the random test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. I believe that the processes and practices I have followed, provide a reasonable basis for my opinion.

3. I have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company.

4. Where ever required, I have obtained the Management representation about the compliances of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.

5. The compliances of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards are the responsibility of management. My examination was limited to the verification of procedures on the random 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.

CS ASHOK TYAGI

Place: New Delhi FCS 2968

Date: May 29, 2017 PCS 7322

Annexure B

Observations:

1. The Company has been compliant in repayment of its principal and interest dues to Banks/ Financial Institutions, save and except, that there have been some delays/nonpayment of principal and interest in respect of financial assistances secured from certain Banks/ Financial Institutions, interest on FCCBs and some delays/nonpayment of some of statutory dues owing to stress on Company's profitability and cash flows. The Company is taking steps for clearance of outstanding overdues. Regarding US$ 150,000,000 5.75% Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (due September, 2017), as per the management's explanation, the Company is in discussions with the bondholders and has issued a notice of bondholders' meeting for restructuring of the bonds for cashless change of existing FCCBs with issuance of two series of Bonds – Series A Bond comprising of Convertible Bonds, Series B Bond comprising of Amortizing Bonds, bondholders' meeting for approval of Resolution for restructuring of bonds, is scheduled to be held on June 15, 2017.

2. There are various legal proceedings against or by the Company, which are pending in various Courts/Tribunals including before Competition Commission of India/COMPAT/NCDRC which, as per the management's explanation, are being handled adequately and, wherever directed by the Court/ Tribunal, the sums representing penalties and other amounts pending adjudication have been deposited.

3. The Company's application is pending with Central Government for approval of remuneration of Shri Manoj Gaur, Executive Chairman & CEO and Shri Rahul Kumar, Whole-time Director & CFO, the said terms of payment of remuneration having been already approved by the Nomination & Remuneration Committee, Board and Shareholders.

CS ASHOK TYAGI

FCS 2968

PCS 7322

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

In the fast changing business scenario, good Corporate Governance helps in achieving long term Corporate Goals of enhancing Stakeholders' value. Corporate Governance focuses on commitment to values adhering to ethical business practices. This includes corporate structures, culture, policies and the manner in which the corporate entity deals with various stakeholders, with transparency being the key word. Accordingly, timely, adequate and accurate disclosure of information on the performance and ownership forms the cornerstone of Corporate Governance.

1. COMPANY'S PHILOSOPHY ON CODE OF GOVERNANCE

Any Corporate strategy needs to be dynamic, vibrant, responsive to the changing economic scenario and flexible enough to absorb environmental and fiscal fluctuations. It must harness the inherent strengths of available human resources and materials have the capacity to learn from success or failure and more importantly, ensure growth with human face. This has always been the guiding philosophy in the Company and will continue to be so in future.

The historic structural reforms initiated by the Government in early 90s have irrevocably transformed the Indian business environment landscape. Deregulation and decontrol, dismantling of trade barriers, partial convertibility and encouragement of foreign investment pose challenges to the industry but simultaneously have opened up new avenues for growth.

The current scenario is both vibrant and optimistic. The Company has accepted the challenges. Its strengths viz. involvement in the construction of river valley projects, engagement in the business of cement – an essential input for infrastructure sector which is on sharp focus today, its large net worth and its wealth of dedicated human resources are channelized to great advantage in entering new ventures in the core sector, thus paving the way for sustained growth and through it enhance the stakeholders' value continually.

The Company's philosophy on Corporate Governance aims at attaining the highest level of transparency, accountability towards its stakeholders, including shareholders, employees, the Government and lenders and to maximize returns to shareholders through creation of wealth on sustainable basis.

Pursuant to Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 **(LODR)**. The Company is in full compliance with the requirements of LODR.

2. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The constitution of the Board aims at ensuring Directors commitment to participate in the affairs of the Company with understanding and competence to deal with current and emerging business issues.

The Whole-time Directors were appointed for a period of 5 years and from the year 2015 onwards for 3 years. The Independent Directors were appointed for period of 3 years and now are being reappointed for a period of 5 years, to ensure Board effectiveness.

Individuals with diverse skill, knowledge, experience, age & gender are invited to join the Board of the Company.

As per Regulation 17 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (LODR), in case the Chairman of the Board is an Executive Chairman, at least half of the Board should comprise of Independent Directors. Our Board, which is headed by Executive Chairman, has 18 Directors as on March 31, 2017 out of which 9 are Independent Directors and, thus, is in compliance of Regulation 17 of the LODR.

Details regarding the category of Directors, attendance of Directors at Board Meetings and the last Annual General Meeting (AGM), number of other Directorships and Committee positions held by them in Companies are given below:

(As on 31.03.2017)

Name & Designation of the Directors	Last Annual General Meeting (held on 28.09.16) Attended	No. of Board Meetings attended against 6 meetings held during the financial year	No. of other Director-Ships (note i)	Committee Positions held (including in JAL) (Note-ii)	
				Chairman	Member
Executive					
Shri Manoj Gaur, Executive Chairman & CEO	Yes	6	7	0	0
Shri Sunil Kumar Sharma, Executive Vice-Chairman	Yes	6	9	1	1
Shri Sunny Gaur, Mg. Director (Cement)	No	1	9	1	1
Shri Pankaj Gaur, Jt. Mg. Director (Construction)	Yes	3	7	1	0

Name & Designation of the Directors	Last Annual General Meeting (held on 28.09.16) Attended	No. of Board Meetings attended against 6 meetings held during the financial year	No. of other Director-Ships (note i)	Committee Positions held (including in JAL) (Note-ii)	
				Chairman	Member
Shri Ranvijay Singh Whole-time Director	Yes	5	1	0	0
Shri Rahul Kumar Whole-time Director & CFO (Ref note: vii)	Yes	6	7	1	1
Non-Executive, Independent					
Shri R.N. Bhardwaj	Yes	6	6	3	6
Shri B.K. Goswami	Yes	6	7	3	3
Ms. Homai A. Daruwalla	Yes	6	7	4	5
Shri K.N. Bhandari	Yes	5	9	4	5
Shri S.C. Bhargava (Ref note: vi)	Yes	6	8	1	10
Shri C.P. Jain	Yes	6	8	2	7
Shri K.P. Rau	Yes	6	1	0	1
Shri S.C.K Patne	Yes	6	5	3	2
Shri T.R. Kakkar	Yes	5	2	1	2
Nominee Directors (Non-Independent)					
Shri S.C. Rathi (LIC)	Yes	6	0	0	0
Shri Shailesh Verma (SBI) (Ref Note: v)	NA	1	0	0	0
Shri Subrat Kumar Mohapatra (IDBI) (Ref Note : iv)	NA	0	0	0	0

Notes:

i) For the purpose of number of Directorship of individual Directors, other Directorships of only Indian Public Limited Companies has been considered. None of the Director exceeds the prescribed limit of total 20 Companies out of which maximum 10 are Public Companies.

ii) Committee positions of only two Committees, namely Audit Committee and Stakeholders' Relationship Committee in Public Limited Companies have been considered (pursuant to Regulation 26 of the LODR).

iii) Shri S.K. Jain, Director resigned w.e.f. 6th June, 2016 on health grounds.

iv) Shri S.K. Mohapatra (IDBI Nominee) was appointed w.e.f. 28th November, 2016, in place of Shri Madhav Vasant Phadke who resigned w.e.f 27th November, 2016.

v) Shri Shailesh Verma (SBI Nominee) was appointed w.e.f. 26th December, 2016.

vi) Shri S C Bhargava, Independent Director resigned w.e.f. 22nd April, 2017 due to personal reasons.

vii) Shri Rahul Kumar, Whole-time Director & CFO resigned w.e.f. 31st July, 2017 due to personal reasons.

Number of shares and convertible instruments held by Directors as on March 31, 2017 are tabulated below:

Non-Executive

S. No.	Name of Directors	No. of Equity Shares held	No. of convertible instruments held
1.	Shri R. N. Bhardwaj	**NIL**	**NIL**
2.	Shri B.K. Goswami	**5,000**	**NIL**
3.	Ms. Homai A. Daruwalla	**NIL**	**NIL**
4.	Shri K.N Bhandari	**5000**	**NIL**
5.	Shri C.P Jain	**375**	**NIL**
6.	Shri K.P Rau	**NIL**	**NIL**
7.	Shri S.C.K Patne	**NIL**	**NIL**
8.	Shri T.R Kakkar	**NIL**	**NIL**
9.	Shri S.C Rathi (LIC Nominee)	**NIL**	**NIL**
10.	Shri Shailesh Verma (SBI Nominee)	**500**	**NIL**
11.	Shri Subrat Kumar Mohapatra (IDBI Nominee)	**NIL**	**NIL**
12.	Shri S. C. Bhargava	**NIL**	**NIL**

Executive

S. No.	Name of Directors	No. of Equity Shares held	No. of convertible instruments held
1.	Shri Manoj Gaur	**1,75,900**	**NIL**
2.	Shri Sunil Kumar Sharma	**1,501**	**NIL**
3.	Shri Sunny Gaur	**2,38,045**	**NIL**
4.	Shri Pankaj Gaur	**1,56,750**	**NIL**
5.	Shri Ranvijay Singh	**30,43,015**	**NIL**
6.	Shri Rahul Kumar	**1,50,750**	**NIL**

vi) Independent Directors and their tenure are as under:

S. No.	Name of Independent Director	Tenure	
		From	to
1.	Shri B.K. Goswami	27.09.2014	26.09.2017*
2.	Shri R. N. Bhardwaj	27.09.2014	26.09.2017*
3.	Ms. Homai A. Daruwalla	27.09.2014	26.09.2017*
4.	Shri K.N Bhandari	27.09.2014	26.09.2017*
5.	Shri S.C.K Patne	27.09.2014	26.09.2017*
6.	Shri C.P Jain	27.09.2014	26.09.2017*
7.	Shri K.P Rau	27.09.2014	26.09.2017*
8.	Shri T.R Kakkar	12.11.2014	11.11.2017*

*Proposal for their re-appointment for a second term of 5 consecutive years forms part of AGM Notice.

NUMBER OF BOARD MEETINGS HELD AND DATES THEREOF:

During the financial year 2016-17, **6 meetings** of the Board of Directors were held as against the requirement of four meetings. The details of the Board Meeting held are given below:

Date of Board Meeting	Board Strength	No. of Directors Present
28th May, 2016	18	15
4th July, 2016	17	13
9th September, 2016	17	14
6th October, 2016	17	14
10th December, 2016	17	14
10th February, 2017	18	16

The maximum time gap between two meetings was not more than one hundred and twenty days, as prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 and LODR.

INFORMATION PLACED BEFORE THE BOARD

Information placed before the Board of Directors covers the items specified in LODR and such other items which are necessary to facilitate meaningful and focused deliberations on issues concerning the Company and taking decision in an informed and efficient manner. The Directors on the Board have complete access to all information of the Company, as and when necessary.

3. CODE OF CONDUCT

The Board of Directors have laid down a Code of Conduct for all the Board Members and Senior Management personnel of the Company. The Code of Conduct has also been posted on the Company's webLink:www.jalindia.com/attachment/codeof conduct.pdf.

All Board Members and Senior Management personnel have, on March 31, 2017, affirmed compliance with the Code of Conduct. A declaration to this effect, duly signed by the CEO, is annexed and forms part of this report.

4. AUDIT COMMITTEE

As a measure of good Corporate Governance and to provide assistance to the Board of Directors in fulfilling the Board's responsibilities, the Board has an Audit Committee, which as on 31st March 2017, comprises of Independent Directors namely Shri R.N. Bhardwaj, Shri B.K. Goswami, Shri S.C. Bhargava (since resigned w.e.f. 22nd April, 2017) and Shri K.P. Rau.

The Audit Committee is constituted in line with the provisions of LODR read with Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Broad terms of reference of the Audit Committee, inter alia, are:

- Recommend to the Board for appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of auditors of the company;
- Review and monitor the auditor's independence and performance, and effectiveness of audit process;
- Examination of the financial statement and the auditors' report thereon;
- Approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the Company with related parties.
- According Omnibus approval relating to Related Party transactions.
- Scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments;
- Valuation of undertakings or assets of the company, where ever it is necessary;
- Evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems;
- Monitoring the end use of funds raised through public offers and related matters;
- Reviewing, with the management, the statement of uses/ application of funds raised through an issue (public issue, right issue, preferential issue etc), the statement of funds utilized for purposes other than those stated in the offer document/ prospectus/ notice and the report submitted by the monitoring agency monitoring the utilization of proceeds of a public or rights issue, and making appropriate recommendations to the Board to take up steps in this matter;
- Reviewing, with the management, performance of statutory and internal auditors, adequacy of the internal control systems;
- Reviewing the adequacy of internal audit function, if any, including the structure of the internal audit department, staffing and seniority of the official heading the department, reporting structure coverage and frequency of internal audit;
- Discussion with internal auditors of any significant findings and follow up there on;
- Reviewing the findings of any internal investigations by the internal auditors into matters where there is suspected fraud or irregularity or a failure of internal control systems of a material nature and reporting the matter to the board;
- Discussion with statutory auditors before the audit commences, about the nature and scope of audit as well as post-audit discussion to ascertain any area of concern;
- To look into the reasons for substantial defaults in the payment to the depositors, debenture holders, shareholders (in case of non-payment of declared dividends) and creditors;
- Establish a Vigil Mechanism for Directors and employees to report genuine concerns in such manner as may be prescribed;
- To review the functioning of the Whistle Blower mechanism;
- 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;

- Approval of payment to statutory auditors for any other services rendered by the statutory auditors;
- Approval for appointment of C.F.O. of the Company;
- Reviewing, with the management, the annual financial statements and auditor's report thereon before submission to the board for approval, with particular reference to.
    - i. 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 of section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013.
    - ii. Changes, if any, in accounting policies and practices and reasons for the same.
    - iii. Major accounting entries involving estimates based on the exercise of judgment by management
    - iv. Significant adjustments made in the financial statements arising out of audit findings
    - v. Compliance with listing and other legal requirements relating to financial statements
    - vi. Disclosure of any related party transactions
    - vii. Qualifications in the draft audit report
- Reviewing, with the management, the quarterly financial statements before submission to the board for approval;
- Review the financial statements; inter alia, the investments made by the unlisted subsidiary company.
- The Audit Committee shall mandatorily review the following:
    - i. Management Discussion and Analysis of financial condition and results of operations;
    - ii. Statement of significant related Party transactions (as defined by the Audit Committee), submitted by management;
    - iii. Management Letters/ letters of internal control weaknesses issued by the statutory auditors;
    - iv. Internal Audit Report relating to internal control weaknesses and
    - v. The appointment, removal and terms of remuneration of the Chief Internal Auditor.
- Such other matters as may from time to time be required under any statutory, contractual or other regulatory requirement.
- The Audit Committee shall have authority to investigate into any matter listed above and for this purpose shall have power to obtain professional advice from external sources and have full access to information contained in the records of the company.

Meeting Details of Audit Committee

Six meetings of the Audit Committee were held during the financial year 2016-17 on May 28, 2016, July 04, 2016, September 09, 2016, October 06, 2016, December 10, 2016 and February 10, 2017.

The Composition and attendance at Audit Committee meetings held during the year under report are as under:

Name of Members	Total Meetings held during the tenure of the Member	Meetings attended
Shri R. N. Bhardwaj, Chairman	6	6
Shri B. K. Goswami	6	6
Shri S.C. Bhargava*	6	6
Shri K.P. Rau	6	6

*Shri S.C. Bhargava ceased to be member of the Committee consequent upon his resignation as Director on the Board w.e.f. 22nd April, 2017

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Nomination and Remuneration Committee as on 31st March, 2017 comprised of Non-executive and Independent Directors namely Shri B.K. Goswami as Chairman and Shri S.C. Bhargava (since resigned w.e.f. 22.04.2017) & Ms. Homai A. Daruwalla as members of the Committee. In place of Shri S C Bhargava, Shri Tilak Raj Kakkar, Independent Director has been appointed as one of the member of the Committee w.e.f. 20th May, 2017. The Committee's constitution and terms of reference are in compliance with provisions of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 and LODR.

The Broad terms of reference of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee are:

- Recommend to the Board, the set up and composition of the board and its committees including the "formulation of the criteria for determining qualification, positive attributes and independence of a Director". The committee will consider periodically reviewing the composition of the Board with the objective of achieving an optimum balance of size, skills, independence, knowledge, age, gender and experience.
- To formulate the criteria for evaluation of Independent Directors and the Board.
- To devise a policy on Board diversity.
- To identify persons who are qualified to become Directors and who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down and to recommend to Board their appointment and/ or removal.
- To carry out evaluation of every directors performance and support the board and Independent Directors in evaluation of the performance of the Board, its committees and individual directors. This shall include "formulation of criteria for evaluation of Independent Directors and the Board."
- Recommend to the Board the remuneration policy for Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and other employees ensuring the following:

(i) The level and composition of remuneration is reasonable and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate the desired persons;

(ii) Relationship of remuneration to performance is clear and meets appropriate performance benchmarks; and

(iii) Remuneration to Directors, Key managerial Personnel and Senior management involves a balance between fixed and incentive pay reflecting short and long – term performance objectives appropriate to the working of the Company and its goals.

- Oversee familiarisation programmes for directors.
- Performing such functions as is mandated by the board from time to time and/ or is enforced by any statutory notification, amendment or modification, as may be applicable.

  The Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee or in his absence any member of the Committee authorized by him shall attend all general meetings of the Company to answer shareholders' queries.

  A meeting of Nomination and Remuneration Committee was held in May, 2017 for evaluation of every director's performance in which all the members were present.

Criteria for evaluation of Directors' performance

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 alongwith the provisions of the LODR, Nomination and Remuneration Committee considers various aspects including engagement, strategic planning, consensus building and understanding of national/ international events while evaluating the performance of the Independent Directors and so far as evaluation of the performance of Non-Independent and Non-Executive Directors are concerned, engagement, strategic planning, team spirit and consensus building, effective leadership, domain knowledge and understanding of national/ international events were considered as parameters of performance.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee considered management qualities, team work abilities, results/ achievement, domain knowledge, understanding and awareness, leadership qualities, motivation/ commitment/ diligence, integrity/ethic/values as also receptivity performance as performance indicators for Executive Directors.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee while evaluating the potential candidates, considers a variety of personal attributes, including experience, intellect, foresight, judgement and transparency.

Broadly, the following criteria are reckoned for selection of Independent Directors based on:

(i) Independence from Management.

(ii) No substantial shareholding.

(iii) Other significant relationship which may cause a conflict of interest.

(iv) Capability of taking fair decisions without being influenced.

(v) Independent Directors are expected to balance the decision making process of the Board by constructively challenging the Company's strategy and exercise due diligence

(vi) Independent Directors should possess the requisite business and industry expertise in the domain the Company operates in.

(vii) Independent Directors should be competent enough to work effectively like a team member as well as leader with the other Directors of the Board and committees.

(viii) Independent Directors should contribute constructively in the Board's deliberations.

Declaration from Independent Directors:

Every Independent Director, at the first meeting of the Board in which he participates as a Director and thereafter at the first meeting of the Board in every financial year, gives a declaration that he meets the criteria of Independence as provided under law.

The Company has received declarations from all the Independent Directors that they meet the criteria of Independence as laid down under Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI (Listing Obligation & Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2015.

The Nomination and Remuneration Policy

The Nomination and Remuneration Policy for the members of the Board of Directors of the Company takes into consideration their role and responsibilities. The salient features of the policy are highlighted below:

a) Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall formulate the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a Director;

b) Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall identify persons who are qualified to become Director and persons who may be appointed in Key Managerial and Senior Management positions;

c) While selecting Independent Directors, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall identify persons of integrity who possess relevant expertise and experience required for the position;

d) Non- Executive / Independent Director may receive remuneration by way of sitting fees for attending meetings of Board or Committee thereof, an amount as may be approved by the Board of Directors within the limits prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder, provided that the amount of such fees shall not exceed ₹ one lac per meeting of the Board or Committee or such amount as may be prescribed by the Central Government from time to time. The sitting fees for Independent Directors and Woman Directors shall not be less than the sitting fee payable to other directors;

e) An Independent Director shall not be entitled to any stock option of the Company;

f) Other employees of the Company shall be paid remuneration as per the Company's HR policies. The breakup of the pay scale and quantum of perquisites including employer's contribution to PF, pension scheme, medical expenses, etc. shall be as per the Company's HR policy.

The Company shall reimburse actual expenditure incurred by the Directors in the performance of their duties as per the rules and policies of the Company.

Remuneration of other Employees shall be reviewed/ decided on an annual basis or earlier if deemed necessary, based on performance appraisal of individual employees taking into account several factors such as job profile, qualifications, seniority, experience, commitment including time commitment, performance and their roles and duties in the organization.

g) The age, term of appointment and retirement of Executive Chairman/ Managing Director/ Whole-time Director shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 read with Rules made thereunder;

h) Executive Chairman/ Managing Director/Whole-time Director and Key Managerial Personnel shall be paid the remuneration within the overall limit to the extent prescribed/applicable under the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder as recommended by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee subject to the approval of the Board;

i) The Company shall provide suitable training to 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, etc.

Details of Remuneration paid to all the Directors

a) Executive Directors (Managing & Whole-time Directors)

Details of remuneration paid for the year ended March 31, 2017 to Executive Directors are as under:

(Amount in ₹)

S. No.	Name	Designation	Tenure upto	Salary	Benefits	Total
1.	Shri Manoj Gaur	Executive Chairman & CEO	31.03.2019	50,495,500	2,023,870	52,519,370
2.	Shri Sunil Kumar Sharma	Executive Vice-Chairman	17.03.2019	32,377,000	2,984,849	35,361,849
3.	Shri Sunny Gaur	Managing Director-Cement	30.12.2019	21,671,100	1,723,500	23,394,600
4.	Shri Pankaj Gaur	Jt. Managing Director-Construction	30.06.2019	19,109,705	1,380,752	20,490,457
5.	Shri Ranvijay Singh	Whole-time Director	13.12.2017	16,737,300	1,545,803	18,283,103
6.	Shri Rahul Kumar	Whole –time Director & CFO	30.10.2018	15,146,413	745,413	15,892,246
	Total			155,537,018	10,404,607	165,941,625

Notes:

1. Benefits include House Rent Allowance and other perquisites.
2. Shri Manoj Gaur and Shri Sunny Gaur are brothers.

b) Non-executive Directors

The Company paid remuneration by way of sitting fees to the Non-executive Directors for attending Board and Committee meetings @ ₹ 40,000/- per meeting.

Details of sitting fees paid to Non-executive Directors during the financial year 2016-17 are as under:

S. No.	Name of the Directors	Designation	Total sitting fee paid (₹)
1.	Shri Shailesh Verma	Nominee Director (SBI)	40,000
2.	Shri S.K Mohapatra	Nominee Director (IDBI)	-
3.	Shri S.C Rathi	Nominee Director (LIC)	2,40,000
4.	Shri R.N. Bhardwaj	Director	5,20,000
5.	Shri B.K. Goswami	Director	9,20,000
6.	Shri S.C. Bhargava	Director	5,20,000
7.	Ms. H.A. Daruwalla	Director	3,60,000
8.	Shri K.N Bhandari	Director	2,80,000
9.	Shri C.P Jain	Director	3,60,000
10.	Shri K.P Rau	Director	5,20,000
11.	Shri S.C.K Patne	Director	2,40,000
12.	Shri T.R Kakkar	Director	5,60,000
	Total		**45,60,000**

Notes:

i. The sitting fee was paid directly to Shri S.C. Rathi, LIC Nominee and Shri Shailesh Verma, SBI Nominee.

ii. As per the Income Tax Act, 1961, Income Tax at Source was deducted from the Sitting Fees paid to Non- Executive Directors.

6. STAKEHOLDERS' RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE

The Stakeholders' Relationship Committee is empowered to perform the functions of the Board relating to handling of stakeholders' queries and grievances such as non-receipt of dividend, interest, notices and annual reports.

The Committee, inter-alia, considers transfer and transmission of shares, rematerialisation of shares, transposition of names, consolidation of shares, issue of duplicate share certificates etc. and to look into the redressal of Stakeholders' complaints. The Committee's terms of reference are in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, Rules made thereunder and Regulation 20 of LODR with the Stock Exchanges.

The Stakeholders Relationship Committee as on **31st March, 2017** comprised of Shri T.R. Kakkar as Chairman, Shri Sunil Kumar Sharma and Shri Rahul Kumar as members.

Meeting Details of Stakeholders' Relationship Committee

12 meetings of the Committee were held in Financial Year 2016-17 on April 2, 2016, May 2, 2016, June 2, 2016, July 1, 2016, August 1, 2016, September

1, 2016, September 28, 2016, November 2, 2016, December 1, 2016, January 2, 2017, February 2, 2017 and March 2, 2017.

The details of meetings attended by committee members are as under:

Name of Members	Total Meetings held during the tenure of the Member	Meetings attended
Shri Sarat Kumar Jain*	3	0
Shri Tilak Raj Kakkar*	8	8
Shri Sunil Kumar Sharma	12	12
Shri Rahul Kumar **	12	12

*Shri Sarat Kumar Jain cease to be Chairman of the Committee w.e.f. 6th June, 2016. After the resignation of Shri Sarat Kumar Jain, Shri Tilak Raj Kakkar has been appointed as Chairman of Committee w.e.f. 4th July, 2016

**Shri Rahul Kumar has ceased to be member w.e.f. 31st July, 2017 consequent upon his resignation from the Board.

Name, designation and address of Compliance Officer

Shri Mohinder Paul Kharbanda, Senior General Manager (Sectl.) & Company Secretary till **31st May, 2017**.

Address: Sector -128, NOIDA – 201304, U.P.

Shri M.M.Sibbal, Jt President & Company Secretary has been appointed as Compliance Officer w.e.f. **1st June, 2017**.

Address: Sector -128, NOIDA – 201304, U.P.

Status of Complaints

During the Financial Year 2016-17, the status of the complaints received and resolved by the Company from the shareholders were as under:

Complaints Pending as on 01.04.2016	NIL
Complaints Received during the year	173
Complaints Resolved during the year	173
Complaints Pending as on 31.03.2017	NIL

The Chairperson of the Committee (or any member authorised by him) shall attend all general meetings of the Company to answer shareholders queries, if any.

7. RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Board of the Company has formed a risk management committee to frame, implement and monitor the risk management plan for the Company. The committee is responsible for reviewing the risk management plan and ensuring its effectiveness. The audit committee has additional oversight in the area of financial risks and controls. Major risks identified by the businesses and functions are systematically addressed through mitigating actions on a continuing basis.

Risk Management Policy

The Company has developed and implemented a Risk Management Policy which inter-alia:

a) defines framework for identification, assessment, monitoring, mitigation and reporting of risks; and

b) ensures that all the current and future material risk exposures are identified, assessed, quantified, appropriately mitigated, minimized, managed and critical risks which impact the achievement of Company's objective or threatens its existence are periodically reviewed.

Composition of Risk Management Committee

Risk Management Committee as on 31st March, 2017 comprised of Shri Manoj Gaur as Chairman, Shri K.N Bhandari, Shri Pankaj Gaur and Shri Rahul Kumar as members

During the year, only one meeting of the Risk Management Committee was held on 25th March, 2017.

The composition and details of meeting held and attended by the members of the Risk Management Committee are:

S. No.	Name	Category	Total Meetings held during the tenure of the Member	Meetings attended
1	Shri Manoj Gaur, (Chairman of the Committee)	Executive Director	1	1
2	Shri K.N Bhandari	Independent Director	1	1
3	Shri Pankaj Gaur	Executive Director	1	0
4	Shri Rahul Kumar *	Executive Director	1	0

*Shri Rahul Kumar has ceased to be member w.e.f. 31st July, 2017 consequent upon his resignation from the Board.

Terms of reference of the Risk Management Committee

The terms of reference of the Risk Management Committee, inter alia, includes the following:

- To carry out risk assessment from time to time especially with regard to foreign exchange variation, threat to fixed assets of the company, threat to current assets of the company, threat to investments of the company; any risks pertaining to Directors or employees of the company, any risks pertaining to goodwill & image of the company.
- To suggest risk minimization procedures from time to time and implement the same.
- To frame & update risk management plan & policy from time to time.
- To implement and monitor risk management plan & policy from time to time.
- To keep the Board apprised of major developments in this regard.

8. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) COMMITTEE

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has constituted Corporate Social Responsibility Committee to oversee the expenditure of the Company on CSR Activities and proper implementation of the Company's CSR policy.

During the Financial Year 2016-17, one meeting of CSR Committee was held on 28th May, 2016.

The composition and details of meeting held and attended by the members of the Committee are as under:

S. No.	Name	Category	Total Meetings held during the tenure of the Member	Meetings attended
1	Shri B.K. Goswami, Chairman	Independent Director	1	1
2.	Shri. T.R Kakkar	Independent Director	1	1
2	Shri Sunny Gaur	Executive Director	1	1
3	Shri Pankaj Gaur	Executive Director	1	1
4	Shri Rahul Kumar *	Executive Director	1	1

*Shri Rahul Kumar has ceased to be member w.e.f. 31st July, 2017 consequent upon his resignation from the Board.

Terms of reference of the CSR Committee

The Broad terms of reference of the CSR Committee, inter alia, includes the following:

- To formulate and recommend to the Board, a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken by the company as specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.
- To recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the CSR activities and
- To monitor the CSR Policy of the Company from time to time.

9. BOARD EVALUATION

FORMAL ANNUAL EVALUATION BY THE BOARD OF ITS OWN PERFORMANCE, PERFORMANCE OF ITS COMMITTEES AND INDIVIDUAL DIRECTORS

1. Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board carried out the evaluation of the Board of Directors and their performance, in their meeting held **on 29th May 2017**, on the basis of the provisions contained in the Nomination and Remuneration Policy of the Company as well as the criteria formulated for evaluating the performance of Independent Directors, Non-Independent & Non-Executive Directors and Executive Directors.

2. As per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and provisions of the LODR, Independent Directors had a meeting on **25th March 2017** without the presence of Non-Independent Directors and Member of the Management in which they reviewed :

   a) the performance of the Non-Independent Directors and the Board as a whole;

   b) the performance of the Chairperson of the Company taking into account views of the Executive Directors and Non-Executive Directors; and

   c) the quality, quantity and timeliness of flow of information between the Company's Management and the Board.

3. The Board subsequently evaluated the performance of Board as a whole, performance of the Committees and also the performance of Independent Non-Executive Directors on the following parameters:

   (i) The size and composition (Executive, Non-Executive, Independent Directors) and their background in terms of knowledge, diversity of skills and experience of the Board is appropriate;

   (ii) The Board conducts itself in such a manner that it is seen to be sensitive to the interest of all stakeholders and it has adequate mechanism to communicate with them;

   (iii) The Board is active in addressing matters of strategic concerns in its review of the Board Agenda with the executive management;

   (iv) The Board makes well informed high quality decisions on the basis of full information and clear insight into Company's business;

   (v) The Board meets frequently enough and for sufficient duration to enhance its effectiveness;

   (vi) The Board's meeting time is appropriately allocated between management presentation and Board discussion;

   (vii) The Board has clearly defined the mandates of its various Committees and effectively oversees their functioning;

   (viii) The Board is effective in developing a corporate governance structure that allows and encourages the Board to fulfill its responsibilities;

   (ix) The Board regularly follows up on its decision to ensure that action is taken on all its decisions; and

   (x) The Board gives effective advice and assistance for achieving the Company's mission and vision.

Information placed before Board:

As per the requirements of regulation 17(7) of SEBI (Listing Obligation & Disclosure Requirement) 2015, following minimum information, to the extent applicable and relevant/material, is placed before Board of Directors by the Company:

A. Annual operating plans and budgets and any updates.

B. Capital budgets and any updates.

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

D. Minutes of meetings of audit committee and other committees of the board of directors.

E. The information on recruitment and remuneration of senior officers just below the level of board of directors, including appointment or removal of Chief Financial Officer and the Company Secretary.

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

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

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

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

J. Details of any joint venture or collaboration agreement.

K. Transactions that involve substantial payment towards goodwill, brand equity, or intellectual property.

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

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

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

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

Evaluation of performance of Committees

The Board also evaluated the performance of the Committees and found their performance and their functioning within the mandate of the Board besides meeting the expectations of the Board.

Evaluation of performance of Independent Directors

The performance of Independent Directors was reviewed by the Board on the basis of various parameters/criteria like identifying their effective participation in the Board Meetings, their knowledge about the Company's vision and performance, quality and value of their contribution at the Board Meetings, effective contribution towards the development of strategy and risk management.

10. FAMILARISATION PROGRAMME FOR INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

The Independent Directors are on the Board of the Company for quite sometime and are well versed with their role, rights and responsibilities in the Company, the nature of industry in which the Company operates, business model of the Company and systems are in place.

The Independent Directors are familarised from time to time with various facets of the Company's business through site visits, presentations and inter-actions with various senior executives of the Company. They are also familarised with their role, rights and responsibilities in the Company through their appointment letter and in the Board Meetings from time to time.

11. WEB-LINK OF THE COMPANY'S CODES AND POLICIES

The Company has hosted on Company's website the following Codes and Policies and the web links have been mentioned hereunder for the convenience of all stakeholders:-

S. No.	Name of the Policy	Web-link
1	Code of Conduct of Directors and Senior Management	www.jalindia.com/attachment/codeofconduct.pdf
2	Code of Practices and Procedures for Fair Disclosure of Unpublished Price Sensitive Information	www.jalindia.com/attachment/CodeforFairDisclosurePolicy.pdf
3	Vigil Mechanism cum Whistle-Blower Policy	www.jalindia.com/attachment/Vigil-Mechanism-cum-Whistle-Blower-Policy.pdf
4	Material Subsidiary Companies Policy	http://www.jalindia.com/attachment/PolicyonMaterialSubsidiaries.pdf
5	Related Party Transactions Policy	http://www.jalindia.com/attachment/PolicyonRelatedPartyTransactions.pdf
6	Familiarization programme for Independent Directors	http://www.jalindia.com/attachment/FamilarisationProgrammeforIndependentDirectors.pdf
7	Corporate Social Responsibility Policy	http://www.jalindia.com/attachment/CorporateSocialResponsibilityPolicy.pdf
8	Sustainable Development Policy	http://www.jalindia.com/attachment/Sustainable%20Development%20Policy.pdf
9	Archival Policy	http://www.jalindia.com/attachment/Archival-Policy.pdf
10	Policy for Determination of Materiality of Event	http://www.jalindia.com/attachment/Policy-for-Determination-of-Materiality-of-Event.pdf
11	Policy for Preservation of Documents	http://www.jalindia.com/attachment/Policy-for-Preservation-of-Documents.pdf
12	Dividend Distribution Policy	http://www.jalindia.com/attachment/Dividend Distribution Policy.pdf

DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION POLICY

Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) vide Notification No. SEBI /LAD-NRO/GN/2016-17/008 dated 8th June, 2016 has inserted Regulations 43A in respect of formulation of Dividend Distribution Policy for top 500 listed entities based on market capitalization. In according with the said Regulations, the Company has formulated the following Dividend Distribution Policy (which is hosted on the Company's website and its web link is given above.

I. PREAMBLE

SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("Regulations") as amended vide Notification dated 8th July, 2016, introduced a new Regulation 43A, which require that the top 500 listed companies (by market capitalization) shall formulate a Dividend Distribution Policy, which shall be disclosed in the annual report and on the corporate website of the Company.

Accordingly, the Board of Directors ("Board") of Jaiprakash Associates Limited ("Company") has adopted this Dividend Distribution Policy to comply with these requirements. This Policy is applicable only to Equity Shares of the Company and is subject to review if and when the Company issues different classes of shares.

II. DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION PHILOSOPHY

The Company continues to be committed to value creation for all its stakeholders. The vision of the Company is on sustainable returns, through an appropriate capital strategy for both medium term and longer term value creation. Accordingly, the Board would continue to adopt a progressive and dynamic dividend policy, based on the immediate as well as long term needs of the business simultaneously meeting the expectations of the shareholders.

III. DIVIDEND

The declaration and payment of dividend by the Company is governed by the applicable provisions of Companies Act, 2013, the Articles of Association of the Company and Secretarial Standards for dividend as and when applicable. The Board may declare interim dividend(s) and authorize its payment. The Board may recommend the payment of final dividend for approval of the same by the Shareholders at the AGM. Dividends are generally declared as a percentage of the face value of the Equity Shares. The dividend recommended by the Board and approval by the Shareholders in AGM is distributed and paid to shareholders in proportion to the amount paid-up on shares as on the Record Date so fixed. Dividend includes Interim Dividend.

IV. CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH SHAREHOLDERS CAN EXPECT DIVIDEND

The Board will assess the Company's financial requirements, including present and future growth opportunities, attendant factors, expectations of the Shareholders and declare dividend in any financial year. The dividend for any financial year shall normally be paid out of the Company profits for that year. This will be arrived at after providing for depreciation in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 as amended from time to time. If circumstances require, the Board may also declare dividend out of accumulated profits of any previous financial year(s) in accordance with provisions of the Act and Regulations, as applicable.

V. INTERIM AND FINAL DIVIDEND

The Board may declare one or more Interim Dividends during the year. Additionally, the Board may recommend Final Dividend for the approval of the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting. The Board may recommend special dividend as and when it deems fit.

VI. FINANCIAL PARAMETERS AND OTHER INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FACTORS

The following financial parameters and other internal and external factors would be considered for declaration of Dividend:

a) Distributable surplus available as per the Companies Act, 2013 as amended from time to time and Regulations.

b) The Company's liquidity position and future cash flow needs.

c) Track record of dividends distributed by the Company.

d) Payout ratios of comparable companies.

e) Prevailing Taxation Policy or any amendments expected thereof, with respect to dividend distribution.

f) Capital expenditure requirements considering the expansion and acquisition opportunities.

g) Cost and availability of alternative sources of financing.

h) Stipulations/ Covenants of loan agreements.

i) Macroeconomic and business conditions in general.

j) Any other relevant factors that the Board may deem fit to consider before declaring dividend.

VII. UTILISATION OF RETAINED EARNINGS

Subject to applicable regulations, the Company's retained earnings shall be applied for:

a) Funding growth needs including working capital, capital expenditure, repayment of debt, etc.

b) Buyback of shares subject to applicable limits.

c) Payment of dividend in future years.

d) Issue of Bonus shares.

e) Any other permissible purpose.

VIII. AMENDMENT/MODIFICATION OF THE POLICY

The Board reserves its right to amend or modify this policy from time to time and/or in line with changes in the Companies Act, 2013, the rules made thereunder, SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015.

12. SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

The Company had 1**5 subsidiaries as on 31st March, 2017.**

During the year, after the allotment of 305,80,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each on **18th February 2017**, by Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited (JPVL) to its lenders as a result of Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) as per RBI circulars, the said lenders now hold 51% of the post-issue expanded Equity Share Capital of JPVL and JPVL has ceased to be a subsidiary of Jaiprakash Associates Limited (JAL). Consequently 6 subsidiaries of JPVL, namely Jaypee Powergrid Limited, Jaypee Arunachal Power Limited, Sangam Power Generation Company Limited, Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited, Jaypee Meghalaya Power Limited, Bina Power Supply Company Limited also ceased to be subsidiaries of JAL.

The minutes of the Board Meetings of the subsidiary companies and statement of significant transactions and arrangements entered into by the subsidiaries are also placed at the Board Meetings of the Company.

13. DISCLOSURE UNDER THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT THE WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

The Company has in place an Anti Sexual Harassment Policy in line with the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) has been set up to redress complaints received regarding sexual harassment. All women employees (permanent, contractual, temporary, trainees) are covered under this policy.

It is reported that no complaint was received by the Company during the year under report.

14. CEO/CFO CERTIFICATION

In terms of the requirements of LODR, the Executive Chairman & CEO and the CFO have submitted necessary certificate to the Board of Directors stating the particulars specified under the said Regulation pertaining to the financial statements of the Company. This certificate has been reviewed by the Audit Committee and taken on record by the Board of Directors at their respective meetings held on 29th May 2017.

For every quarterly financial results also, the CEO & CFO submit necessary certificate to the Board/Audit Committee, which are taken on record.

15. GENERAL BODY MEETINGS

Location, Date and time for last three Annual General Meetings are mentioned below:

Year	Venue	Date	Time
2014	Jaypee Public School, Sector – 128, Noida – 201304, U.P.	27.09.2014	10.30 A.M
2015	Jaypee Public School, Sector – 128, Noida – 201304, U.P.	24.12.2015 (after obtaining approval from ROC for extension)	11.00 A.M
2016	Jaypee Public School, Sector – 128, Noida – 201304, U.P.	28.09.2016	11.00 A.M.

16. DETAILS OF SPECIAL RESOLUTION(S) PASSED IN PREVIOUS THREE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS

Special Resolution passed in the previous three Annual General Meetings of the Company held in 2014, 2015 & 2016.

A. Year 2014

1. Borrowings Power of the Board

Resolution under Section 180(1)(c) and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder, in supersession of all the earlier Resolutions passed in this regard under the Companies Act, 1956 (earlier in force) the total amount upto which the money may be borrowed by the Company, at any one time shall not exceed, in the aggregate, the sum of ₹ 40,000 Crores (Rupees Forty Thousand Crore only) including foreign currency in equivalent rupees.

2. Creation of Charge

Resolution under Section 180(1)(a) and all other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder authorizing Board for Creation of Charge/ Mortgage on the Moveable and/or Immoveable Properties of the Company, both present and future in favour of Lenders.

3. Private Placement of Non-convertible Debentures/debt securities

Resolution under Section 42, 71 and all other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act,2013 for making offer(s) and invitation(s) to subscribe to Secured/ Unsecured/ Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) including but not limited to subordinated Debentures, bond, and/or other debt securities, etc., on a private placement basis, upto an aggregate amount of ₹ 5,000 Crores (Rupees Five Thousand Crores) only, in one or more tranches/ series/currencies, within the overall borrowing limits of the Company.

4. Alteration of Articles of Association of the Company

Resolution under Section 14 and all other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Rules made thereunder for Alteration of Articles of Association of the Company.

B. Year 2015

1. Re-appointment of Shri Rahul Kumar, Whole-time Director & CFO

Shri Rahul Kumar was re-appointed as Whole-time Director & CFO of the Company w.e.f. October 31, 2015 for a period of 3 years as per the provisions of Section 196, 197, 198 and 203 read with Schedule V and other applicable provisions, if any of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

2. Re-appointment of Shri Manoj Gaur, Executive Chairman & CEO

Shri Manoj Gaur was re-appointed as Executive Chairman & CEO of the Company w.e.f April 1, 2016 for a period of 3 years as per the provisions of Section 196, 197, 198 and 203 read with Schedule V and other applicable provisions, if any of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

3. Private Placement of Non-convertible Debentures/debt securities

Resolution under Section 23, 42, 71 and all other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act,2013 for making offer(s) and invitation(s) to subscribe to Secured/ Unsecured/ Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) including but not limited to subordinated Debentures, bond, and/or other debt securities, etc., on a private placement basis, upto an aggregate amount of ₹ 5,000 Crores (Rupees Five Thousand Crores) only, in one or more tranches/ series/currencies, within the overall borrowing limits of the Company

4. Creation of Charge

Resolution under Section 180(1)(a) and all other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder authorizing Board for Creation of Charge/ Mortgage on the Moveable and/or Immoveable Properties of the Company, both present and future in favour of Lenders.

C. 2016

5. Approval of option to Covert Loans, Debentures or other Borrowing/Debt of the Company into Equity Shares/ Securities of the Company.

Enabling Resolution for Approval of option to Convert Loans, Debentures or other Borrowing / Debt of the Company into Equity Shares/ Securities of the Company.

17. DETAILS OF RESOLUTIONS PASSED THROUGH POSTAL BALLOT, THE PERSONS WHO CONDUCTED THE POSTAL BALLOT EXERCISE AND DETAILS OF THE VOTING PATTERN

During the Financial Year ended March 31, 2017, the Company did not seek any approval from its Shareholders for passing any Resolution through the process of Postal Ballot in accordance with the provisions of Section 110 of the Companies Act, 2013 (including any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force), read with Rule 22 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014.

18. DISCLOSURES

a. There were no materially significant related party transactions i.e. transactions of the Company of material nature with its related parties. The related party transactions are duly disclosed in the Notes to the Accounts.

b. There was no case of non-compliance by the Company, penalties, strictures imposed on the Company by Stock Exchanges or SEBI or any Statutory Authority, on any matter related to capital markets, during the last three years.

c. No treatment different from the Accounting Standards, prescribed by the Institute of Chartered Accountant of India, has been followed in the preparation of Financial Statements, as mentioned in notes to the Financial Statements.

d. The Company has adopted a Whistle Blower/ Vigil Mechanism Policy. The Company allowed access of any personnel to approach the Management or the Audit Committee on any issue.

e. The Company has complied with the mandatory requirements of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations, 2015.

19. RECONCILIATION OF SHARE CAPITAL AUDIT

Practicing Company Secretary carried out quarterly Reconciliation of Share Capital to reconcile the total admitted capital with National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) and Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL) and the total issued and listed capital.

The audit confirmed that the total issued / paid-up capital was in agreement with the aggregate of the total number of shares in physical form and the total number of dematerialized shares held with NSDL and CDSL.

The Company had in Financial Year 2012-13, transferred 58,49,025 Equity Shares pertaining to 6,974 shareholders, which were issued pursuant to the public and other issues, but were lying unclaimed, in a newly opened demat suspense account. Before transferring the shares in said demat account, three reminders were sent to the shareholders at their last known addresses.

Information regarding transfer of shares from this demat suspense account during the last years is given below:

Financial Year	Aggregate number of shareholders and the outstanding shares lying in the unclaimed suspense account at the beginning of the year*	Number of shareholders who approached for transfer of shares from the unclaimed suspense account during the year	Number of shareholders to whom shares were transferred from the unclaimed suspense account during the year	Aggregate number of shareholders and the outstanding shares lying in the unclaimed suspense account at the end of year
2012-13	6,974 shareholders and 5,849,025 shares	24 (26,554 shares)	24 (26,554 shares)	6,950 shareholders and 58,22,471 shares
2013-14	6,950 shareholders and 58,22,471 shares	30 (68,764 shares)	30 (68,764 shares)	6,920 shareholders and 57,53,707 shares
2014-15	6920 shareholders and 57,53,707 shares	36 (43,577 shares)	36 (43,577 shares)	6,884 shareholders and 57,10,130 shares
2015-16	6,884 shareholders and 57,10,130 shares	14 (12,036 Shares)	14 (12,036 Shares)	6870 shareholders and 56,98,094 shares
2016-17	6870 Shareholders and 5698094 Shares	6 (4,837 Shares)	6 (4,837 Shares)	6864 Shareholders and 5693257 Shares

*unclaimed shares being 58,49,025 shares were credited to Demat suspense account on 18.07.2012

The voting rights on shares lying in the unclaimed suspense account shall remain frozen till the rightful owner claims the shares.

20. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

The quarterly/Annual results of the company were published in leading Newspapers which include Financial Express and Janasatta. The same were sent to Stock Exchanges and were also displayed on the website of the Company, www.jalindia.com.

Further, the results were also uploaded on NEAPS (NSE) and BSE Listing Centre (BSE).

21. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS REPORT

The Management Discussion and Analysis Report forms part of the Annual Report.

22. COMPLIANCE OFFICER & KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

Shri M.P. Kharbanda, Sr. General Manager (Sectl.) & Company Secretary was the Compliance Officer **till 31st May 2017**, having the following particulars:

Address : Sector – 128, Noida – 201304, U.P.

e-mail : mohinder.kharbanda@jalindia.co.in

Phone : 91-120- 4963100

Fax : 91-120- 4972160

w.e.f. **1st June 2017**, Shri M.M. Sibbal, Jt. President & Company Secretary is the Compliance Officer, having the following particulars:

Address : Sector – 128, Noida – 201304, U.P.

e-mail : mm.sibbal@jalindia.co.in

Phone : 91-120- 4963100

Fax : 91-120- 4972160

The Company Secretary, CFO, CEO and all Whole-time Directors (WTDs) of the Company are Key Managerial Personnel, pursuant to Section 2(51) of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly the following are KMPs of the Company:

S. No.	Name of KMP
1.	Shri Manoj Gaur, Executive Chairman & CEO
2.	Shri Sunil Kumar Sharma, Executive Vice Chairman
3.	Shri Sunny Gaur, Managing Director (Cement)
4.	Shri Pankaj Gaur, Jt. Managing Director (Construction)
5.	Shri Ranvijay Singh, Whole-time Director
6.	Shri Rahul Kumar, Whole-time Director & CFO (resigned w.e.f. 31st July, 2017)
7.	Shri S.K Thakral, C.F.O. w.e.f. 5th August 2017
8.	Shri M.P Kharbanda, Company Secretary (resigned w.e.f. 31st May 2017)
9.	Shri M.M. Sibbal, Company Secretary (appointed w.e.f. 1st June 2017)

23. GENERAL SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

20th Annual General Meeting

The meeting shall be held as under:

Day : **Saturday**

Date : **23rd September, 2017**

Time : **11.00 A.M.**

Venue : **Jaypee Institute of Information Technology Sector - 128 Noida – 201 304 (U.P.)**

Designated Exclusive e-mail for investor services:

For Shareholder related queries : jal.investor@jalindia.co.in

For Fixed Deposits related queries : jalinvestor@jalindia.co.in

24. FINANCIAL CALENDAR

Details of announcement of Quarterly Financial Results during the year 2016-17 are as under:

Results	Announced on
For 1st Quarter ended 30-06-2016	09.09.2016 (un-audited)
For 2nd Quarter ended 30-09-2016	10.12.2016 (un-audited)
For 3rd Quarter ended 31-12-2016	10.02.2017 (un-audited)
For 4th Quarter & Annual Results for year ended 31-03-2017.	29.05.2017 (Audited)

25. DIVIDEND PAYMENT DATE

For the year 2016-17, no Interim or Final Dividend was declared/ proposed.

26. LISTING ON STOCK EXCHANGES AND STOCK CODES

The Equity Shares of the Company are currently listed on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) (Code: JPASSOCIAT) and BSE Limited (BSE) (Code: 532532). The Company had paid annual listing fees due to NSE and BSE for the year 2016-17 and also for the year 2017-18.

The FCCBs issued by the Company during the financial year 2012-13 (i.e. FCCB-IV) are listed on Singapore Stock Exchange.

Further, most of the Secured Redeemable Non Convertible Debentures issued by the Company, from time to time, on private placement basis, are listed on BSE Limited.

27. MARKET PRICE DATA AND ITS PERFORMANCE IN COMPARISON TO INDEX

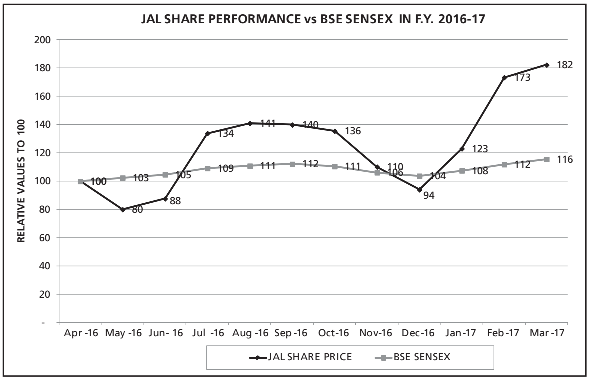
The high and low of the Share Price of the Company during each month in the last financial year at NSE and BSE were as under:

Month	Share Price at BSE		Share Price at NSE	
	High(₹)	Low(₹)	High(₹)	Low(₹)
April,16	8.99	7.30	9.00	7.30
May,16	7.55	5.49	7.55	5.45

Month	Share Price at BSE		Share Price at NSE	
	High(₹)	Low(₹)	High(₹)	Low(₹)
June,16	8.99	5.30	9.00	5.30
July,16	13.39	8.43	13.50	8.45
August,16	12.53	10.44	12.55	10.40
September,16	12.77	10.03	12.80	10.05
October,16	11.63	10.45	11.65	10.45
November,16	11.25	6.71	11.25	6.70
December,16	8.23	7.10	8.25	7.10
January,17	12.15	7.90	12.20	7.90
February,17	16.77	11.49	16.80	11.45
March,17	16.80	12.90	16.75	12.90

Performance of Share Price of the Company in comparison to BSE Sensex is as under:

JAL SHARE PERFORMANCE vs. BSE SENSEX IN F.Y. 2016-17



Note: *Average of high & low of BSE Sensex and average of High and Low of the Share Price of the Company's Share during each month in the Financial Year 2016-17 at BSE has been considered.*

28. REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT

The details of Registrar & Transfer Agent appointed by the Company are as under:

a) **M/s Alankit Assignments Limited**
2E/21, Jhandewalan Extn,
New Delhi 110 055.
Tel: +91-11-42541234/23541234
Fax: +91-11-23552001
E-mail: info@alankit.com
Website: www.alankit.com

b) **Name of the Debenture Trustee**

i) **IDBI Trusteeship Services Limited**
Asian Building, Ground Floor, 17,
R.Kamani Marg, Ballard Estate,
Mumbai – 400 001

ii) **Axis Trustee Services Limited**
Axis House, 2nd Floor - E,
Bombay Dyeing Mill Compound,
Panduranga Budhkar Marg, Worli,
Mumbai - 400 025.

29. SHARE TRANSFER SYSTEM

The Company's shares which are in compulsory dematerialised (demat) list are transferable through the depository system. Shares received in physical mode are processed by the Registrars and Transfer Agent, Alankit Assignments Limited and approved by the Stakeholders Relationship Committee of the Company.

The shares received for transfer are transferred expeditiously, provided the documents are complete and the relative shares are not under any dispute. The Share Certificates duly endorsed in favour of the Transferees are returned promptly to shareholders. Confirmations in respect of the requests for dematerialization of shares are expeditiously sent to the respective depositories i.e. NSDL and CDSL.

30. DISTRIBUTION OF SHAREHOLDING

The Distribution of Shareholding and Shareholding Pattern as on March 31, 2017, were as follows:

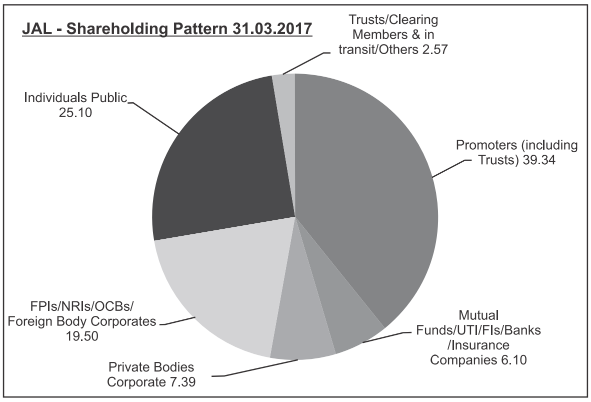
SHAREHOLDING BY SIZE

No. of Shares held	Shareholders		Shares	
	Number	As a percentage of Total	Number	As a percentage of Total
Upto 2500	547,663	93.29	204,841,037	8.42
2501 - 5,000	20,909	3.56	76,465,558	3.14
5,001 - 10,000	9,980	1.70	73,614,396	3.03
10,001 - 15,000	2,848	0.49	35,447,746	1.45
15,001 - 20,000	1,559	0.27	27,967,048	1.15
20,001 - 25,000	845	0.14	19,340,073	0.80
25,001 - 50,000	1,647	0.28	59,554,066	2.45
50,001 and above	1,601	0.27	1,935,227,051	79.56
TOTAL	**587,052**	**100**	**2,432,456,975**	**100**

SHAREHOLDING BY CATEGORY AS ON 31ST MARCH, 2017

Category of Shareholder	Percentage of holding
Promoters*	39.34
Mutual Funds/UTI/FIs/Banks/ Insurance Companies	6.10
Private Bodies Corporate	7.39
FPIs/NRIs/OCBs/Foreign Body Corporates	19.50
Individuals Public	25.10
Trusts/Clearing Members & in transit/ Others	2.57
Total	**100.00**

*Including 7.78% shares held by Trusts for which Company is the sole Beneficiary.



31. DEMATERIALISATION OF SHARES AND LIQUIDITY

The shares of the Company are in compulsory demat segment and are available for trading in the depository systems of both NSDL and CDSL. As on March 31, 2017, **98.86%** of the Share Capital of the Company had been dematerialized. The Company is compliant of SEBI's requirements relating to the shareholding of the Promoters being in demat form.

The shares of the Company form part of S&P BSE 500, Nifty 500 and NSE Future & Options. The shares of the Company are actively traded on both BSE and NSE.

32. TRANSFER OF UNPAID/ UNCLAIMED AMOUNTS AND SHARES TO INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND

Pursuant to Section 124 and Section 125 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with applicable Rules made thereunder as amended from time to time, the dividend amounts which remain unpaid/unclaimed for a period of seven years, are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) of the Central Government. After such transfer, members can claim their refund as per the provisions.

Further, the particulars of unpaid/ unclaimed dividend etc. till financial year 2016-17 are available on Company's website www.jalindia.com in compliance of the Investor Education and Protection Fund (Uploading of information regarding unpaid and unclaimed amounts lying with companies) Rules, 2012.

Dividend history & transfer of Unclaimed Dividend to Investor Education & Protection Fund (IEPF):

(1) By Jaiprakash Associates Limited:

S. No.	Financial Year	Interim/ Final	Date of Declara-tion	Rate of Divi-dend	Dividend Amount Excluding Tax (₹ Cr.)	Dividend Distribu-tion Tax (₹ Cr.)	Due Date of Transfer to IEPF unclaimed dividend
1.	2001-02	Interim	30.01.2002	7%	11.07	N.A.	02.03.2009 (transferred)
	--do--	Final	27.09.2002	5%	7.30	0.63	28.10.2009 (transferred)
2.	2002-03	Final	06.10.2003	15%	26.43	3.38	06.11.2010 (transferred)
3.	2003-04	Final	29.09.2004	15%	26.43	3.45	30.10.2011 (transferred)
4.	2004-05	Interim	30.04.2005	18%	31.71	4.44	31.05.2012 (transferred)
	--do--	Final	27.09.2005	6%	10.71	1.50	28.10.2012 (transferred)
5.	2005-06	Interim	03.03.2006	18%	34.06	4.77	03.04.2013 (transferred)
	--do--	Final	27.10.2006	9%	23.97	3.36	27.11.2013 (transferred)
6.	2006-07	Interim	11.01.2007	20%	43.73	6.13	11.02.2014 (transferred)
	--do--	Final	30.08.2007	16%	35.13	5.97	30.09.2014 (transferred)
7.	2007-08	1st Interim	14.07.2007	15%	32.88	5.58	14.08.2014 (transferred)
	--do--	2nd Interim	12.01.2008	15%	34.85	5.92	12.02.2015 (transferred)
	--do--	Final	27.08.2008	20%	46.95	Nil	27.09.2015 (Transferred)
8.	2008-09	1st Interim	21.10.2008	15%	35.51	Nil	21.11.2015 (transferred)
	--do--	2nd Interim	27.04.2009	15%	35.51	6.03	28.05.2016 (transferred)
	--do--	Final	29.09.2009	20%	56.08	5.56	30.10.2016 (transferred)
9.	2009-10	Interim	21.10.2009	27%	75.71	12.87	21.11.2016 (transferred)
	--do--	Final	21.09.2010	27%	114.82	19.07	22.10.2017
10.	2010-11	Interim	28.01.2011	20%	85.06	Nil	28.02.2018
11.	--do--	Final	27.09.2011	20%	85.06	4.43	28.10.2018
12.	2011-12	Final	27.09.2012	25%	106.32	7.88	28.10.2019
13.	2012-13	Final	29.07.2013	25%	110.95	18.00	30.08.2020
14.	2013-14 to 2016-17	-	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not Applicable

TRANSFER TO IEPF

During the Financial Year 2016-17, the Company has transferred following unclaimed Interim and final dividend amount as well as amount pertaining to fixed deposits to the Investor Education and Protection Fund of the Central Government in compliance of Section 125 of the Companies Act, 2013, on different dates:

S. No.	Pertaining to Financial Year	Amount transferred on Account of	Amount (in ₹)
1.	2008-09	2nd Interim Dividend	6,027,086.00
2.	2008-09	Final Dividend	7,634,627.00
3.	2009-10	1st Interim Dividend	10,121,666.00
4.	2008-09	Fixed Deposit Principal & Interest	17,31,83.00
5.	2009-10	Fixed Deposit Principal & Interest	26,50,260.00
	TOTAL		2,66,06,822.00

(2) Erstwhile Jaypee Hotels Ltd (since merged with JAL)

Dividend history & transfer of Unclaimed Dividend to Investor Education & Protection Fund (IEPF) of erstwhile Jaypee Hotels Ltd.(JHL) which got merged with Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.(JAL) consequent upon the sanction of the Scheme of Amalgamation of JHL alongwith three other group companies (Transferor Companies) with JAL (Transferee Company) by the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad on May 15, 2009, effective from May 27, 2009 is as under:

S. No.	Financial Year	Interim/ Final	Date of Declaration	Rate of Dividend	Dividend Amount Excluding Tax (₹ Cr.)	Dividend Distribution Tax (₹ Cr.)	Due Date of Transfer to IEPF unclaimed dividend
1.	2004-05	Interim (considered Final)	07.03.2005	10%	5.55	0.72	07.04.2012 (transferred)
2.	2005-06	Final	27.09.2006	18%	9.98	1.40	28.10.2013 (transferred)
3.	2006-07	Final	27.09.2007	18%	9.98	1.69	28.10.2014 (transferred)
4.	2007-08	Final	22.07.2008	18%	9.98	1.69	22.08.2015 (transferred)

In accordance with Section 124(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 (as amended from time to time), the Company has initiated necessary action for transfer of all shares in respect of which dividend was declared for the financial years 2008-09 (Final Dividend) and 2009-2010 (Ist Interim Dividend). Unclaimed/unpaid dividend for Financial Year 2009-10 (Final Dividend) which is due for transfer on or after 22nd October, 2017, if not claimed by any investor by the said date, will be transferred to IEPF along with corresponding equity shares which qualify for such transfer to IEPF Suspense Account pursuant to the said rules.

The Company has uploaded on its website the details of unpaid/ unclaimed amounts lying with the Company, the details of shares liable for transfer in the name of IEPF Authority.

33. OUTSTANDING GDRS/ADRS/ WARRANTS OR ANY CONVERTIBLE INSTRUMENTS, CONVERSION DATE AND LIKELY IMPACT ON EQUITY, FCCB(S) AND CONVERSION THEREOF

The Company has so far issued four series of Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds – one each during the Financial Years 2004-05, 2005-06, 2007-08 and 2012-13. The first, second and third series of FCCB's were fully redeemed on February 17, 2010, March 9, 2013 and September 12, 2012 respectively.

The details of four series of FCCBs issued by the Company, **as on March 31, 2017** are as under:

S. No.	PARTICULARS	FCCB-I (extinguished on 17.2.2010)	FCCB-II (extinguished on 09.03.2013)	FCCB-III (extinguished on 12.09.2012)	FCCB-IV
1.	Aggregate Value (Issue size)	USD 100 Million	Euro 165 Million	USD 400 Million	USD 150 Million
2.	Date of Issue	16.02.2005	09.03.2006	11.09.2007	07.09.2012
3.	Due on (Maturity Date)	17.02.2010 (fully redeemed)	09.03.2013 (fully redeemed)	12.09.2012 (fully redeemed)	08.09.2017
4.	Applicable Interest Rate (p.a.)	0.50%	0.50%	Nil	5.75%
5.	Interest payable every year on	16th Nov. and due date	16th Nov. and due date	N. A.	7th March and 7th Sept.
6.	Pre-agreed Conversion price per share :				
	(i) Latest Conversion Price per share of ₹ 2 each	₹ 31.5080	₹ 74.5031	₹ 165.1707	₹ 77.50
	(ii) Old Conversion Price before Bonus issue (till 18.12.09 - per share of ₹ 2 each)	₹ 47.2620	₹ 111.7546	₹ 247.7560	--
	(iii) Old Conversion Price before split (till Record Date i.e. 26.12.07 - per share of ₹ 10 each)	₹ 236.3100	₹ 558.7730	₹ 1,238.7800	--
7.	Pre-agreed Conversion Exchange Rate (fixed)	₹ 43.785 per USD	₹ 53.599 per Euro	₹ 40.350 per USD	₹ 55.670 per USD
8.	Redemption at maturity	131.959%	132.071%	147.701%	100.00%
9.	FCCBs Converted (till maturity date for FCCB – I, II and III) (till 31.03.2017 for FCCB-IV)	USD 99.950 Million	Euro 163.294 Million	USD 4.500 Million	USD 39.600 Million
	Percentage Converted	99.950%	98.966%	1.125%	26.400%
10.	Bought Back	--	--	USD 41.025 Million	--
	Percentage Bought Back	--	--	10.256%	--
11.	Redeemed	USD 0.050 Million	Euro 1.706 Million	USD 354.475 Million	--
	Percentage Redeemed	0.05%	1.034%	88.619%	--
12.	FCCBs Outstanding as on 31.03.2017	Nil	Nil	Nil	USD 110.400 Million
	Percentage Outstanding	Nil	Nil	Nil	73.600%
13.	No. of Shares (of ₹ 2 each) issued upon conversion till 31.03.2017	93,523,098	78,922,176	732,876	28,445,567
14.	No. of Shares (of ₹ 2 each) to be issued upon conversion of outstanding FCCBs, if opted by holders thereof	Nil	Nil	Nil	79,302,812

Notes:

a) FCCB-I and FCCB-III were redeemed on due dates.

b) FCCB–II amounting to Euro 1.706 million were redeemed as follows: Euro 0.255 millions were redeemed at a premium of 32.071% on due date and balance Euro 1.451 million redeemed through put option on April 9, 2011.

c) The interest on FCCB-IV due on 07.03.16, 07.09.16 & 07.03.17 of USD 3.174 million each aggregating USD 9.522 million remains unpaid. The Bondholders have approved, on 15.06.17, the proposal to exchange outstanding Bonds (along with unpaid interest up to 31.03.17) with the US$ 38.64 million 5.75% Convertible Bonds Due 2021 (Series A Bonds) and the US$ 81.696 million 4.76% Amortising Bonds Due 2020 (Series B Bonds), which is subject to approval of RBI & Shareholders.

34. PROJECT / PLANT LOCATIONS

The Company (either directly or through its subsidiary/JVs) is engaged in the business of Heavy Civil Engineering Construction, Expressways, Cement

Manufacturing, Generation of Power, Real Estate and Hospitality. The Business of construction of Hydro-Power Projects is operated from various sites of the Clients.

(A) Construction & Expressway

The operations of the Company are presently being carried out at the following main sites of its clients:

SECTOR	PROJECT NAME	STATE
Hydro Power	Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project	Gujarat
Hydro Power	Refurbishing and restoring the radial gates and its appurtenant parts for Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project	Gujarat
Hydro Power	Baglihar-II HEP	Jammu & Kashmir
Construction	Turnkey construction of Srisailam Left Bank Canal Tunnel Scheme including Head Regulator etc. of Alimineti Madhava Reddy Project	Telangana
Construction	Widening and Facelifting of Vrindavan Parikarma Marg and construction of Kesi Ghat Bridge on Vrindavan Parikarma Marg	Uttar Pradesh
Construction	Polavaram Project right main canal Package-4	Andhra Pradesh
Construction	Veligonda Feeder & Teegaleru Canal Project -2	Andhra Pradesh
Construction	Rajiv Sagar Left Irrigation Project (Dummuguden)	Andhra Pradesh
Construction	GNSS Main Canal Project	Andhra Pradesh
Construction	Diversion Tunnel, Dam, Intake and Desilting arrangement including hydro mechanical works & Highway Tunnel of Punatsanchhu-II HEP	Bhutan
Construction	Head race Tunnel, Surge Shaft, Butterfly Valve Chamber, Pressure Shafts, Power House and Tail Race Tunnel including Hydro Mechanical works of Punatsanchhu-II HEP	Bhutan
Construction	Diversion Tunnel, Dam, Spillway and Coffer Dams, intake structure etc. of Mangdechhu Hydroelectric Project.	Bhutan
Construction	Surge Shaft, Pressure Shafts, underground power house, pothead yard, etc of Mangdechhu Hydroelectric Project	Bhutan

(B) Cement

As on 31st March 2017, The Cement Plants and Cement Grinding Plants of the Company were located at various locations viz. Rewa, Bela and Sidhi in Madhya Pradesh, Tanda, Sadwa Khurd, Dala, Chunar and Sikanderadad in Uttar Pradesh; Roorkee in Uttarakhand; Baga and Bagheri in Himachal Pradesh.

After consummation of transaction with UltraTech Cement Limited (UTCL) on **29th June 2017**, most of the cement plants have been transferred to UTCL to reduce the debt of the Company and plants at Rewa, Chunar & Tanda are still with the Company. The details are mentioned in para no. 2(f) of the Directors Report.

(C) Hospitality

The Company's five 5 Star Hotels are located in Vasant Vihar & Rajendra Place, New Delhi, Agra, Uttar Pradesh, Mussoorie, Uttarakhand and Jaypee Greens Golf & Spa Resort, Greater Noida, besides a 18 holes Greg Norman Golf Course located at Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh.

(D) Real Estate

The real estate projects being developed by the Company are located in Noida and Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh.

(E) Sports

The core activities of Jaypee International Sports, a division of Jaiprakash Associates Limited, are sports inter-alia Motor Race Track, suitable for Holding Formula One race and setting up a Cricket stadium of International Standard to accommodate above 1,00,000 spectators and others.

It owns a Motor Race Track known as Buddh International Circuit (BIC). It hosted three Indian Grand Prix (called as Formula One race) held in October, 2011, October, 2012 & October, 2013, successfully. It is also a one stop destination for exhibitions, shooting of movies, concerts, product launches and other promotional entertainment activities.

(F) Power

The Company has captive thermal power capacity of 279 MW for its cement plants which includes 120 MW at Churk which is under implementation.

35. ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE

Registered & Corporate Office	:	Sector – 128, Noida – 201304, U. P.
Delhi Office	:	'JA House', 63, Basant Lok, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi 110057

Designated Exclusive e-mail for investor services:

For Shareholder related queries	:	jal.investor@jalindia.co.in/ td.joshi@jalindia.co.in
For Fixed Deposits related queries	:	jalinvestor@jalindia.co.in/ mahesh.jindal@jalindia.co.in

36. ELECTRONIC CLEARING SERVICE (ECS)

The Company avails ECS facility, when required, for distribution of Dividend in Metropolitan Cities in respect of those Shareholders who have opted for payment of Dividend through ECS.

37. INTERNAL AUDITORS

As per Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has appointed Internal Auditors. In order to ensure the compliance, independence and credibility of the internal audit process and based on the recommendations of the Audit Committee, the Board appointed the Internal Auditors as under:

A. For FY 16-17 and for 1st Quarter of FY 17-18 (i.e. 01.04.17 to 30.06.17):

1. M/s Ernst & Young LLP for Cement Division (Cement & Asbestos Sheets)
2. M/s Dewan PN Chopra & Co., Chartered Accountants, for rest of the business of the Company (Engineering, Power, Real Estate, etc.)
3. An In-house Internal Audit Department headed by Shri R.B. Singh, Chartered Accountant.
4. For some Regional Marketing Offices (RMOs) by:
   - i. M/s Manish Goyal & Associates, Chartered Accountants, Gwalior for RMOs at Hydrabad, Chennai, Bangalore, Allahabad & Lucknow
   - ii. M/s Lodha & Co., Chartered Accountants, New Delhi for RMOs at Delhi, Chandigarh & Patna.
5. Hotel Division by:
   - i. M/s V.P. Jain & Associates, Chartered Accountants, for Jaypee Vasant Continental, New Delhi
   - ii. M/s Pankaj Oswal & Co., Chartered Accountants, for Jaypee Siddharth, New Delhi and Jaypee Greens Golf & Spa Resort, Gr. Noida
   - iii. M/s Subodh Taparia & Co., Chartered Accountants, for Jaypee Palace, Agra and Jaypee Residency Manor, Mussoorie.

B. For 2nd, 3rd & 4th Quarters of FY 17-18 (i.e. 01.07.17 to 31.03.18):

M/s Ernst & Young LLP for all Divisions & units of the Company.

The Audit Committee regularly interacts with Internal Auditors.

38. SECRETARIAL AUDITOR

CS Ashok Tyagi, practising company secretary, was appointed by the Board to carry out the Secretarial Audit for the Financial Year 2016-17. His report forms part of the Annual Report.

As per Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013, CS Ashok Tyagi, Practising Company Secretary, has been re-appointed, based on the recommendations of Audit Committee, to conduct the Secretarial Audit for the financial year 2017-18.

39. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

(a) Training of Board Members

As regards training of Board members, the Directors on the Board are seasoned professionals having wide range of expertise in diverse fields. They keep themselves abreast with the latest developments in the field of Management, Technology and Business Environment through various symposiums, seminars, etc. The Company regularly disseminate the information to the Directors on various subjects including issues of the Company and its subsidiaries, from time to time. Training of the Board Members in the Company is a Continuous process.

(b) Shareholder's Rights

The Company uploads its Quarterly, Half – Yearly and Annual Results, shareholding information, statutory communication with stock exchanges, press releases and presentations on its web site – **www.jalindia.com** which is accessible to all. The Results are also reported to Stock Exchanges and published in National Newspapers in English and Hindi newspapers having wide circulation.

(c) Audit Qualifications

The Company believes and maintains its Accounts in a transparent manner and aims to receive unqualified report from the Auditors on the financial statements of the Company. The observations of Auditors have been duly replied to in the Directors Report.

MANOJ GAUR
Executive Chairman & CEO
Jaiprakash Associates Limited
DIN:00008480

Place : New Delhi
Date : 5th August 2017.

DECLARATION BY THE EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN & CEO UNDER REGULATION 34(3) OF THE LODR

I hereby confirm that all Board Members and Senior Management Personnel have affirmed compliance with the Code of Conduct framed for Directors and Senior Management, as approved by the Board, for the financial year ended on March 31, 2017 as well as disclosures about no conflict of personal interest with Company's interest, under Regulation 26(3) & 26(5) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

MANOJ GAUR
Executive Chairman & CEO
Jaiprakash Associates Limited
DIN:00008480

Place : New Delhi
Date : 29th May, 2017

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATE

To

The Members of Jaiprakash Associates Limited

We have examined the compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance by Jaiprakash Associates Limited for the year ended on 31st March, 2017, as stipulated in regulation 34(3) and 53(f) read with Schedule V of the SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ["the Regulations"].

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

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

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

For M.P.SINGH & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.002183C

(CA Ravinder Nagpal)
Partner
M.No. 081594

Place: New Delhi
Date: 29th May 2017.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

Forming part of the Report of Directors for the year ended March 31, 2017

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

GLOBAL ECONOMY

As per the 'Global Economic Prospects', published by 'THE WORLD BANK' in June 2017, Global activity is firming broadly as expected. Manufacturing and trade are picking up, confidence is improving, and international financing conditions remain benign. A recovery in industrial activity has coincided with a pickup in global trade, after two years of marked weakness. Global growth is projected to strengthen to 2.7 percent in 2017 and 2.9 percent in 2018-19.

In emerging market and developing economies **(EMDEs),** growth is predicted to recover to 4.1 percent in 2017 and reach an average of 4.6 percent in 2018-19, as obstacles to growth in commodity exporters diminish, while activity in commodity importers continues to be robust.

Activity in **advanced economies** is expected to gain momentum in 2017, supported by an upturn in the United States, as previously anticipated. In the Euro Area and Japan, growth forecasts have been upgraded, reflecting strengthening domestic demand and exports. Investment across advanced economies has firmed, while private consumption growth has moderated. Advanced economy growth is expected to accelerate to 1.9 percent in 2017, before moderating gradually in 2018-19.

Risks to the global outlook remain tilted to the downside. These include increased trade protectionism, elevated economic policy uncertainty, the possibility of financial market disruptions, and, over the longer term, weaker potential growth. A policy priority for EMDEs is to rebuild monetary and fiscal space that could be drawn on were such risks to materialize. Over the longer term, structural policies that support investment and trade are critical to boost productivity and potential growth.

The forecast for growth in commodity importers remains stable, at an average of 5.7 percent in 2017-19. In low-income countries, growth is rebounding, as rising metals prices lift production in metals exporters and infrastructure investment continues in non-resource-intensive economies. However, some low-income countries are still struggling with declining oil production, conflict, drought, and security and political challenges.

Growth in major advanced economies has strengthened, and their short-term outlook has improved, despite elevated policy uncertainty. A modest recovery should continue, with output gaps narrowing and inflation gradually converging toward central bank targets. U.S. monetary policy normalization is expected to proceed at a measured pace. China's policy-guided gradual transition to slower but more sustainable growth continues as expected.

In 2017, growth is expected to pick up in the United States and Japan, and to remain broadly stable in the Euro Area. In United States, private consumption moderated in early 2017, despite strong consumer Confidence; private investment strengthened, whereas capital expenditures in the energy sector showed signs of bottoming out; Economic slack is diminishing, but unused capacity remains above pre-crisis levels. In Euro Area, unemployment fell rapidly throughout 2016, but remains slightly above structural levels. Actual and expected inflation increased somewhat since the start of the year. Investment is recovering, but remains on a lower trajectory than in previous upturns. Russia is emerging from recession, with a diminishing contraction of consumer demand amid increasing price and currency stability, and a positive contribution from exports.

Global goods trade growth has rebounded since mid-2016, supported by a recovery in manufacturing activity, and remained strong in the first quarter of 2017. The improvement coincided with the bottoming out of global investment, which is relatively trade-intensive. **Services trade** continued to play a stabilizing role, outperforming goods trade during a period of marked weakness in the first half of 2016. The number of newly adopted protectionist measures has generally been in line with past years. Global trade growth is expected to rebound to 4 percent in 2017.

After averaging $53 per barrel (bbl) during the first quarter of 2017, **oil prices** dropped below $50/bbl in early May. Global oil consumption is expected to grow at a moderate 1.4 percent in 2017-18 despite global growth gathering momentum. Oil prices are expected to average $53/bbl in 2017. Large stocks are expected to unwind during the second half of the year. This will support an increase in oil prices to $56/bbl on average in 2018. **Metals prices**, which are largely influenced by fluctuations in demand from China, are projected to rise 16 percent in 2017. **Agricultural prices** are expected to remain stable, with global stocks of the three key grains (wheat, rice & maize) at 15-year highs.

Growth in **commodity importers** remains generally robust. In East Asia and Pacific and in South Asia, solid domestic demand, strong infrastructure spending, FDI-led investment into highly competitive manufacturing sectors and services, and rising global demand are benefiting many countries (e.g. Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, the Philippines, Vietnam).

In **East Asia and Pacific**, regional growth is projected to inch down from 6.2 percent in 2017 to 6.1 percent on average in 2018-19. In **Europe and Central Asia**, regional activity has picked up since the end of 2016, and the 2017 growth forecast of 2.5 percent is in line with January projections; Growth in the region is expected to edge up to an average of 2.8 percent in 2018-19. In **Latin America and the Caribbean**, regional output contracted 1.4 percent in 2016; Growth is expected to be 0.8 percent in 2017 and projected to increase to 2.1 percent in 2018. In **Middle East and North Africa,** regional growth is projected to decline from 3.2 percent in 2016 to 2.1 percent in 2017; regional growth is forecast to pick up gradually, reaching 3.1 percent by 2019. Growth in **Sub-Saharan Africa** is projected to recover to 2.6 percent in 2017 from the sharp deceleration to 1.3 percent in 2016, and to strengthen somewhat in 2018.

Growth in **South Asia** remains strong, with regional output projected to grow by 6.8 percent in 2017 and an average of 7.2 percent in 2018-19. Excluding India, growth is projected to average 5.8 percent in 2017-2019, with some cross-country variation.

In **India** (the region's largest economy), regional output expanded by an estimated 6.7 percent in 2016, despite temporary disruptions associated with the November withdrawal and replacement of large-denomination currency notes. In India, activity was underpinned by favorable monsoon rains that supported agriculture and rural consumption, an increase in infrastructure spending, and robust government consumption. India's growth is forecast to increase to 7.2 percent in FY2017 (April 1, 2017 - March 31, 2018) and accelerate to 7.7 percent by the end of the forecast horizon—slightly below previous projections. Domestic demand is expected to remain strong, supported by ongoing policy reforms, especially the introduction of the nationwide Goods and Services Tax (GST). Significant gains by the ruling party in state elections should support the government's economic reform agenda, which aims at unlocking supply constraints, and creating a business environment that is more conducive to private investment.

There is a **need for a multi-pronged agenda** to pair trade liberalization with improved human capital development and institutional reforms to ensure that the gains from increased trade contribute effectively to poverty reduction and the promotion of shared prosperity.

REAL GDP GROWTH OF COUNTRIES (estimated by World Bank)

Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
			Estimates	Projections	Projections	Projections
United States	2.4	2.6	1.6	2.1	2.2	1.9
Euro Area	1.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5
Japan	0.3	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.6
United Kingdom	3.1	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5
China	**7.3**	**6.9**	**6.7**	**6.5**	**6.3**	**6.3**
Russia	0.7	-2.8	-0.2	1.3	1.4	1.4
Brazil	0.5	-3.8	-3.6	0.3	1.8	2.1
India	**7.2**	**7.9**	**6.8**	**7.2**	**7.5**	**7.7**
Pakistan	4.0	4.0	4.7	5.2	5.5	5.8
Bangladesh	6.1	6.6	7.1	6.8	6.4	6.7

Source: World Bank (Global Economic Prospects, June 2017)

As per the **'World Economic Situation and Prospects 2017'** published by **'UNITED NATIONS', in January 2017. The global economy remains trapped in a prolonged episode of slow growth.** In 2016, the world economy expanded by just 2.2 per cent, the slowest rate of growth since the Great Recession of 2009. Underpinning the sluggish global economy are the feeble pace of global investment, dwindling world trade growth, flagging productivity growth and high levels of debt. Low commodity prices have exacerbated these factors in many commodity-exporting countries since mid-2014, while conflict and geopolitical tensions continue to weigh on economic prospects in several regions.

World gross product is forecast to expand by **2.7 per cent in 2017 and 2.9 per cent in 2018,** with this modest recovery more an indication of economic stabilization than a signal of a robust and sustained revival of global demand. The slight increase in gross domestic product (GDP) growth projected for developed economies in 2017 is largely driven by the end of the destocking cycle in the United States of America and additional policy support in Japan.

Economies in transition are expected to expand by 1.4 per cent in 2017, following two consecutive years of decline, as the region has largely absorbed the sharp terms-of-trade shock that several countries suffered in 2014-2015. Commodity exporters in developing countries are also expected to see some uptick in growth, as commodity prices stabilize and inflationary pressures driven by sharp exchange rate depreciations ease. **East and South Asia will continue to grow more rapidly** than other regions, benefiting from robust domestic demand and space for more accommodative macroeconomic policy. The outlook remains subject to significant uncertainties and downside risks.

Given the close linkages between demand, investment, trade and productivity, the extended episode of weak global growth may prove self-perpetuating in the absence of concerted policy efforts to revive investment and foster a recovery in productivity. This would impede progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly the goals of eradicating extreme poverty and creating decent work for all.

Weak investment is at the foundation of the slowdown in global growth. Investment growth has slowed significantly in many of the major developed and developing economies, as well as in many economies in transition. Protracted weak global demand has reduced incentives for firms to invest, while economic and political uncertainties have also weighed on investment.

The extended period of weak investment is a driving factor behind the slowdown in productivity growth. Labour productivity growth has slowed markedly in most developed economies, and in many large developing and transition countries. Investment in new capital can affect factors such as the rate of innovation, labour force skills and the quality of infrastructure. These in turn drive the technological change and efficiency gains underpinning labour productivity growth in the medium term.

Aggregate growth in the least developed countries (LDCs) remains well below the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target of "at least 7 per cent GDP growth". Aggregate growth in the LDCs will remain well below the SDG target in the near term, but is expected to rise modestly from an estimated 4.5 per cent in 2016 to 5.2 per cent and 5.5 per cent in 2017 and 2018, respectively.

Sustained improvements in carbon emissions mitigation will require concerted efforts to improve energy efficiency and promote renewable energy. The level of global carbon emissions has stalled for two consecutive years. This positive development reflects the declining energy intensity of economic activities, a rising share of renewables in the overall energy structure, and slower economic growth in major emitters.

International trade and finance - World trade at a standstill. Dwindling world trade growth is both a contributing factor and a symptom of the global economic slowdown. World trade volumes expanded by just 1.2 per cent in 2016, the third-lowest rate in the past 30 years. Cyclical factors — such as the composition of global demand and heightened uncertainty — continue to restrain global trade growth, while the impact of a number of structural shifts that favoured the rapid expansion of global trade in the 1990s and 2000s have started to wane, coupled with slower progress in trade liberalisation.

World trade is projected to expand by 2.7 per cent in 2017 and 3.3 per cent in 2018.

Closing the investment gap to achieve the SDGs by 2030 requires the mobilization of significant financial resources. The prolonged slowdown in global economic growth makes generating the long-term investment necessary for achieving the SDGs particularly challenging. International finance is a critical complement to domestic revenue mobilization, which has grown steadily in developing countries over the last 15 years, but has yet to close investment financing gaps. However, international capital inflows remain volatile, and net flows to developing countries are estimated to remain negative at least through 2017, underscoring the challenges of financing long-term sustainable development.

Aligning institutional investment with sustainable development requires a change in the incentive structure. Aligning investment with the SDGs, including building sustainable and resilient infrastructure, requires policies and regulatory frameworks that incentivize changes in investment patterns. Current FDI patterns are not fully aligned with sustainable development, and the bulk of recent flows have been directed towards cross-border mergers and acquisitions, which may have limited impact on jobs and development.

Uncertainties and risks- The materialization of several key downside risks could prolong the period of weak global growth. Global economic prospects remain subject to significant uncertainties and risks that are weighted on the downside, with the potential to obstruct the modest acceleration in growth that is currently forecast for 2017-2018. Some of these risks stem from monetary policy actions in major developed economies. The impact of introducing untested monetary policy instruments — such as the negative interest rate policies in Japan and Europe — remains unclear. There is a risk that such measures could lead to a deterioration of bank balance sheets, causing credit conditions to tighten, with the potential to destabilize fragile and undercapitalized banks.

The timing of interest rate rises in the United States is another area of uncertainty.

Policy uncertainty in the United States and Europe has widened the confidence bounds around global economic forecasts. There are also considerable uncertainties in the international policy environment. For example, uncertainties remain high with respect to the forthcoming changes by the new Administration of the United States to important policies in international trade, immigration, and climate change. The decision by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to leave the European Union, or “Brexit”, and its potential implications for the free movement of goods and workers in Europe, also poses considerable regional uncertainty. All of these uncertainties have the potential to undermine any projected recovery in business investment, impede international trade growth and even derail the already weak global growth.

Policy challenges and the way forward- A more balanced policy mix is needed, moving beyond excessive reliance on monetary policy. Many economies continue to place excessive dependence on monetary policy to support their objectives. In order to restore the global economy to a healthy growth trajectory over the medium-term, as well as tackle issues in the social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, a more balanced policy approach is needed. In addition to a more effective use of fiscal policy, balanced achievement of the SDGs requires moving beyond demand management, to ensure that macroeconomic policy measures are fully integrated with structural reforms and policies that target, for example, poverty, inequality and climate change.

Enhancing international policy coordination under the new 2030 Agenda. International coordination is needed to ensure consistency and complementarities among trade policy, investment policy and other public policies and to better align the multilateral trading system with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, ensuring inclusive growth and decent work for all.

Deeper international cooperation is also needed in many other areas, such as expediting clean technology transfer, supporting climate finance, expanding international public finance and ODA, strengthening international tax cooperation and tackling illicit financial flows, providing a global financial safety net and coordinating policy to address the challenges posed by large movements of refugees and migrants.

The forecast of United Nations for 2017 & 2018 is as under:

GROWTH OF WORLD OUTPUT, 2014–2018 (Annual percentage change)

	2014	2015	2016 Estimated	2017 Forecast	2018 Forecast
World	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.9
United States of America	2.4	2.6	1.5	1.9	2.0
Japan	-0.1	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.9
European Union	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8
Russian Federation	0.7	-3.7	-0.8	1.0	1.5
Africa	3.8	3.1	1.7	3.2	3.8
Brazil	0.1	-3.9	-3.2	0.6	1.6
East and South Asia	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9
China	**7.3**	**6.9**	**6.6**	**6.5**	**6.5**
India (Fiscal year basis)	**7.3**	**7.3**	**7.6**	**7.7**	**7.6**

Source: UN/DESA (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs)

INDIAN ECONOMY

According to ‘ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK’, as per its publication **“Asian Development Outlook, 2017’** of April 2017, Developing Asia continued to perform well even as recovery in the major industrial economies remained weak. The region is forecast to expand by 5.7% in 2017 and 2018, nearly the 5.8% growth achieved in 2016, as moderation in the People’s Republic of China is balanced by a healthy pickup in most other economies in the region.

Decades of rapid growth transformed developing Asia from a low-income region to middle income. Sustaining growth to power the transition into high income will depend on much greater improvement to productivity. Innovation, human capital, and infrastructure are the three pillars of productivity growth. Supportive institutions and policies, underpinned by macroeconomic stability, can strengthen all three pillars. Asia’s dynamic track record suggests that the journey to high income, while challenging, is achievable.

Continued expansion helps developing Asia deliver more than 60% of global growth. Gross domestic product (GDP) for the region as a whole is expected to grow by 5.7% in 2017 and 2018, a tick down from the 2016 outcome of 5.8% as the controlled moderation of growth in the People's Republic of China (PRC) is balanced by expected healthy growth elsewhere. Excluding the high-income newly industrialized economies— the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Taipei, China, and Hong Kong, China—regional growth is expected to reach 6.3% in 2017 and 6.2% in 2018.

India's expansion will bounce back from a temporary liquidity squeeze. The decision to demonetize high-denomination banknotes in November 2016 quelled cash-intensive economic activity, but the impact is expected to be short lived. Government deregulation and reform of taxes on goods and services, among other areas, should improve confidence and thus business investment and growth prospects. Growth is expected to edge up to 7.4% in 2017 and 7.6% in 2018.

Growth in Southeast Asia is forecast to accelerate further. After rising 0.1 percentage points to 4.7% in 2016, growth will continue to improve to 4.8% in 2017 and 5.0% in 2018, with nearly all Southeast Asian economies showing an upward trend.

Following is the forecast for 2017 & 2018 of few Asian countries:

Forecast for 2017 & 2018 of few Asian countries:

	Growth rate of GDP				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
China (PRC)	**7.3**	**6.9**	**6.7**	**6.5**	**6.2**
Korea	3.3	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.7
Afghanistan	1.3	0.8	2.0	2.5	3.0
Bangladesh	6.1	6.6	7.1	6.9	6.9
Bhutan	4.0	6.1	6.4	8.2	9.9
India	**7.2**	**7.9**	**7.1**	**7.4**	**7.6**
Maldives	6.0	2.8	3.4	3.8	4.1
Nepal	5.7	2.3	0.8	5.6	5.4
Pakistan	4.1	4.0	4.7	5.2	5.5
Sri Lanka	5.0	4.8	4.4	5.0	5.0

Source: Asian Development Outlook 2017 (figures of 2017 & 2018 are forecast)

Asia's near-term outlook is solid. Growth in the PRC will continue to moderate but do so manageably as long as financial flows remain stable.

India's economy continued to recover strongly. Its high dependence on oil imports meant it benefited from a large improvement in its terms of trade. Further, effective policy actions over the past year brought a new bankruptcy code, formalized an inflation-targeting framework, enacted constitutional changes to allow the implementation of a goods and services tax, and gradually lifted fuel subsidies. For the past 4 years or so, the economy has experienced a gradual cyclical recovery and is estimated to have grown by 7.1% in 2016. Favorable agricultural output aided by well-timed monsoon rains also supported growth. Stronger consumer demand even under gradual fiscal consolidation helped boost consumer sentiment.

The economy is expected to fully recover from demonetization in 2017, to grow at a projected 7.4%. Over the medium term, structural policies already implemented should help maintain long-term GDP growth well above 7.0%.

Investment was sluggish in much of 2016 as private investment was weighed down by low capacity utilization and slow progress in deleveraging. Demonetization may have temporarily stalled investment plans in some sectors. Nonetheless, net foreign direct investment inflows in FY 2016 rose by about 15%, reflecting steps to augment investment by simplifying guidelines and allowing foreign direct investment in sectors such as real estate, airport and air transport services, and e-commerce. Better business conditions going forward should improve investment prospects in general.

India's current account deficit has declined sharply in recent years with lower commodity prices, in particular for oil and gold, which together accounted for 27.3% of imports in 2016. External vulnerabilities are in check, while international reserves provide an adequate buffer, standing at $360 billion in late December 2016 and providing 8 months of import cover.

The Economic Survey 2016-17, published by the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, Economic Division, **in January, 2017,** stated that against the backdrop of robust macro-economic stability, the year was marked by two major domestic policy developments, the passage of the Constitutional amendment, paving the way for implementing the transformational Goods and Services Tax (GST), and the action to demonetise the two highest denomination notes.

The GST will create a common Indian market, improve tax compliance and governance, and boost investment and growth; it is also a bold new experiment in the governance of India's cooperative federalism. Demonetisation has had short-term costs but holds the potential for long-term benefits.

In addition, the government:

- Overhauled the bankruptcy laws so that the "exit" problem that pervades the Indian economy can be addressed effectively and expeditiously;
- Codified the institutional arrangements on monetary policy with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), to consolidate the gains from macroeconomic stability by ensuring that inflation control will be less susceptible to the whims of individuals and the caprice of governments; and
- Solidified the legal basis for Aadhaar, to realise the long-term gains from the JAM trifecta (Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile), as quantified in last year's Survey.

The government enacted a package of measures to assist the clothing sector that by virtue of being export-oriented and labour intensive could provide a boost to employment, especially female employment.

The National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) successfully finalized the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) platform. Further FDI reform measures were implemented, allowing India to become one of the world's largest recipients of foreign direct investment.

Real GDP growth in the first half of the year was 7.2 percent (on the weaker side of the 7.0-7.75 per cent projection in the Economic Survey 2015-16) and somewhat lower than the 7.6 percent rate recorded in the second half of 2015-16.

The major highlights of the sectoral growth outcome of the first half of 2016-17 were: (i) moderation in industrial and nongovernment service sectors; (ii) the modest pick-up in agricultural growth on the back of improved monsoon; and (iii) strong growth in public administration and defence services— dampeners on and catalysts to growth almost balancing each other and producing a real Gross Value Addition (GVA) growth (7.2 per cent), quite similar to the one (7.1 per cent) in second half of 2015-16.

The second distinctive feature has been the reversal of WPI inflation, from a trough of (-)5.1 percent in August 2015 to 3.4 percent at end-December 2016, on the back of rising international oil prices.

The current account deficit has declined to reach about 0.3 percent of GDP in the first half of FY 2017. Foreign exchange reserves are at comfortable levels, having have risen from around US$ 350 billion at end-January 2016 to US$ 360 billion at end-December 2016 and are well above standard norms for reserve adequacy. In part, surging net FDI inflows, which grew from 1.7 percent of GDP in FY 2016 to 3.2 percent of GDP in the second quarter of FY 2017, helped the balance-of-payments. The trade deficit declined by 23.5 per cent in April-December 2016 over corresponding period of previous year.

Over the medium run, the implementation of the GST, follow-up to demonetisation, and enacting other structural reforms should take the economy towards its potential real GDP growth of 8 percent to 10 percent.

Since no clear progress is yet visible in tackling the twin balance sheet problem, private investment is unlikely to recover significantly from the levels of FY 2017. Some of this weakness could be offset through higher public investment, but that would depend on the stance of fiscal policy next year, which has to balance the short-term requirements of an economy recovering from demonetisation against the medium-term necessity of adhering to fiscal discipline—and the need to be seen as doing so. Putting these factors together, we expect real GDP growth to be in the 6.75 to 7.50 percent range in FY 2018. Even under this forecast, India would remain the fastest growing major economy in the world.

"The Monetary Policy Report" published by Reserve Bank of India in April 2017, states that with the effects of demonetisation turning out to be short-lived and modest relative to some doomsday expectations, the outlook for 2017-18 has been brightened considerably by a number of factors. First, with the accelerated pace of remonetisation, discretionary consumer spending held back by demonetisation is expected to have picked up from Q4:2016-17 and will gather momentum over several quarters ahead. The recovery will also likely be aided by the reduction in banks' lending rates due to large inflows of current and savings accounts (CASA) deposits, although the fuller transmission impact might be impeded by stressed balance sheets of banks and the tepid demand for bank credit.

Second, various proposals in the Union Budget 2017-18 are expected to be growth stimulating: stepping up of capital expenditure; boosting the rural economy and affordable housing; the planned roll-out of the GST; and steps to attract higher foreign direct investment (FDI) through initiatives like abolishing the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB).

Third, global trade and output are expected to expand at a stronger pace in 2017 and 2018 than in recent years, easing the external demand constraint on domestic growth prospects. However, the recent increase in the global commodity prices, if sustained, could have a negative impact on our net commodity importing domestic economy.

Sentiment in the corporate sector improved during January-March 2017, according to the Reserve Bank's industrial outlook survey. The improvement was led by optimism on future production, order books, exports, employment, financial situation, selling prices and profit margin.

As per the Third Bi-monthly Monetary Policy Statement, 2017-18 Resolution of the Monetary Policy Committee of Reserve Bank of India, of 2nd August 2017, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) decided to reduce the policy repo rate under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) by 25 basis oints from 6.25 per cent to 6.0 per cent with immediate effect. Consequently, the reverse repo rate under the LAF stands adjusted to 5.75 per cent, and the marginal standing facility (MSF) rate and the Bank Rate to 6.25 per cent.

The decision of the MPC is consistent with a neutral stance of monetary policy in consonance with the objective of achieving the medium-term target for consumer price index (CPI) inflation of 4 per cent within a band of +/- 2 per cent, while supporting growth.

As assessed by the MPC, impulses of growth have spread across the global economy albeit still lacking the strength of a self-sustaining recovery.

On the domestic front, a normal and well-distributed south-west monsoon for the second consecutive year has brightened the prospects of agricultural and allied activities and rural demand.

Industrial performance has weakened in April-May 2017. This mainly reflected a broad-based loss of speed in manufacturing.

The weakness in the **capex cycle** was also evident in the number of new investment announcements falling to a 12-year low in Q1, the lack of traction in the implementation of stalled projects, deceleration in the output of infrastructure goods, and the ongoing deleveraging in the corporate sector.

On the positive side, natural gas recorded an uptick in production after a prolonged decline and steel output remained strong.

Surplus liquidity conditions persisted in the system, exacerbated by front-loading of budgetary spending by the Government.

Net foreign direct investment doubled in April-May 2017 over its level a year ago, flowing mainly into manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade and business services. Foreign portfolio investors made net purchases of US$ 15.2 billion in domestic debt and equity markets so far (up to July 31), remaining bullish on the outlook for the Indian economy. The level of foreign exchange reserves was US$ 392.9 billion as on July 28, 2017.

At the same time, upsides to the baseline projections emanate from the rising probability of another good kharif harvest, the boost to rural demand from the higher budgetary allocation to housing in rural areas, the significant step-up in the budgetary allocation for roads and bridges, and the growth-enhancing effects of the GST, viz., the shifting of trade from unorganised to organised segments; the reduction of tax cascades; cost, efficiency and competitiveness gains; and synergies in domestic supply chains.

In turn, these virtuous forces may spur investment. External demand conditions are gradually improving and should support the domestic economy, although global political risks remain significant. Keeping in view these factors, the projection of real GVA growth for 2017-18 has been retained at the June 2017 projection of 7.3 per cent, with risks evenly balanced.

On the **state of the economy**, the MPC is of the view that there is an urgent need to reinvigorate private investment, remove infrastructure bottlenecks and provide a major thrust to the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana for housing needs of all. This hinges on speedier clearance of projects by the States. On their part, the Government and the Reserve Bank are working in close coordination to resolve large stressed corporate borrowers and recapitalise public sector banks within the fiscal deficit target. These efforts should help restart credit flows to the productive sectors as demand revives.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS & YOUR COMPANY'S PERCEPTION ABOUT FUTURE GROWTH:

The recent developments in the Indian Economy pertaining to industrial development are reasonably encouraging. Though the Global Economy still remains sluggish, it is expected to improve gradually in near future. In India, the Government at centre is quite stable and is providing positive sentiments all-around. The expected growth of Indian Industry as per Government data is reasonably encouraging. The industry looks towards a strong growth path in the years ahead.

In the given environment of India being fairly poised towards growth, your Company stands in a strong position to grow rapidly due to its presence basically in the infrastructure sector, which is the backbone of country's overall growth & development.

The economy is gradually gaining momentum and your Company will join this race with equal vigour and positivity. Your Company is making every effort to increase its business and profitability while reducing costs to the extent possible. The Company has made considerable efforts in reducing its debt substantially (details of which are given in the Directors Report) and consequently, reduce the interest burden on its profitability. Your management expects reasonable growth & increase in shareholders' value in the years ahead.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS

The Company's business (directly or through subsidiary companies) can broadly be classified in the following sectors:

1. Engineering & Construction
2. Manufacture & Marketing of Cement (including through subsidiaries)
3. Energy (Power & Transmission) (through its Associate Companies which were its subsidiaries till 17th February 2017)
4. Expressways (through subsidiaries)
5. Real Estate (including through subsidiaries)
6. Hospitality and
7. Sports.

INDUSTRY STRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENTS RELATING TO COMPANY'S LINES OF BUSINESS

1. ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION

As per 'India Brand Equity Foundation' (a Trust established by the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India), the Indian Engineering sector has witnessed a remarkable growth over the last few years driven by increased investments in infrastructure and industrial production. The engineering sector, being closely associated with the manufacturing and infrastructure sectors, is of strategic importance to India's economy. **Infrastructure sector is a key driver for the Indian economy.** The sector is highly responsible for propelling India's overall development and enjoys intense focus from Government for initiating policies that would ensure time-bound creation of world class infrastructure in the country.

Mr Nitin Gadkari, Minister of Road Transport and Highways, and Shipping, has announced the government's target of ₹ 25 trillion (US$ 376.53 billion) investment in infrastructure over a period of three years, which will include ₹ 8 trillion (US$ 120.49 billion) for developing 27 industrial clusters and an additional ₹ 5 trillion (US$ 75.30 billion) for road, railway and port connectivity projects. Infrastructure sector includes power, bridges, dams, roads and urban infrastructure development. In 2016, India jumped 19 places in World Bank's Logistics Performance Index (LPI) 2016, to rank 35th amongst 160 countries.

India needs ₹ 31 trillion (US$ 454.83 billion) to be spent on infrastructure development over the next five years, with 70 per cent of funds needed for power, roads and urban infrastructure segments.

The Indian power sector itself has an investment potential of US$ 250 billion in the next 4-5 years, providing immense opportunities in power generation, distribution, transmission and equipment, according to Mr Piyush Goyal, Union Minister of Coal, Power and Renewable Energy.

India's core sector growth rose 3.4 per cent in January 2017, on the back of robust natural gas and steel output, which recorded a year-on-year growth of 11.9 per cent and 11.4 per cent respectively, according to data from the Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

The Indian construction equipment industry is reviving after a gap of four years and is expected to grow to US$ 5 billion by FY2019-20 from current size of US$ 2.8 billion. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) received in Construction Development sector (townships, housing, built up infrastructure and construction development projects) from April 2000 to December 2016 stood at US$ 24.3 billion, according to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP).

India is witnessing significant interest from international investors in the infrastructure space. Many Spanish companies are keen on collaborating with India on infrastructure, high speed trains, renewable energy and developing smart cities.

Amongst others, Sovereign wealth funds and global pension funds plan to invest up to US$ 50 billion in Indian infrastructure sector over the next five years. France has announced a commitment of 2 billion (French Franc) (equivalent to US$ 2.17 billion) to convert Chandigarh, Nagpur and Puducherry into smart cities. The Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) of Malaysia has proposed to invest US$ 30 billion in urban development and housing projects in India, such as a mini-smart city adjacent to New Delhi Railway Station, a green city project at Garhmukhteshwar in Uttar Pradesh and the Ganga cleaning projects.

The Road Transport & Highways Ministry has invested around ₹ 3.17 trillion (US$ 47.7 billion), while the Shipping Ministry has invested around ₹ 80,000 crores (US$ 12.0 billion) in the past two and a half years for building world class highways and shipping infrastructure in the country.

A total of 6,604 km out of the 15,000 km of target set for national highways in 2016-17 has been constructed by the end of February 2017, according to the Minister of State for Road, Transport & Highways, Government of India.

The Government of India is taking every possible initiative to boost the infrastructure sector. Some of the steps taken in the recent past are as under:

- In the Union Budget 2017-18, the Government of India has taken the following measures for the development of infrastructure.
  - o Increased total infrastructure outlay and defence capital expenditure by 10 per cent and 20.6 per cent to ₹ 3,96,135 crore (US$ 59.18 billion) and ₹ 86,488 crore (US$ 13.1 billion) respectively, over FY17 revised estimate.
  - o Railway expenditure allocation has increased by 8 per cent to ₹ 1,31,000 crore (US$ 19.58 billion) for laying down 3,500 km of railway lines in 2017-18.
  - o Affordable housing has been given infrastructure status.
  - o Lock-in period for long-term capital gains on land and buildings has been reduced from three to two years.
- The Government of India has sought Parliament's approval for an additional expenditure of ₹ 59,978.29 crore (US$ 8.96 billion) for supporting the government's rural jobs scheme, building rural infrastructure, urban development and farm insurance.
- The Government of Karnataka aims to invest ₹ 1 trillion (US$ 15.1 billion) to develop irrigation projects across the state.
- The Government of India plans to build 8,000 km of pavements and lay more cycle tracks in 106 cities in the next 5 years with an investment of ₹ 80,000 crore (US$ 11.94 billion), in order to reduce carbon footprint in urban areas and promote activities like walking and cycling.
- The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) expects investment in India's power transmission sector to reach ₹ 2.6 lakh crore (US$ 38.85 billion) during the 13th plan (2017-22), and to enhance the transmission capacity of the inter-regional links by 45,700 megawatt (MW).
- The monetisation of 75 publicly funded highway projects of value ₹ 35,600 crore (US$ 5.32 billion) via toll-operate-transfer (TOT) mode will fetch adequate funds to finance road construction of 2,700 km length of roads.
- The Indian Railways plans to set up a US$ 5 billion Railways of India Development Fund (RIDF), which will serve as an institutional mechanism for the Railways to arrange funds from the market to finance various infrastructure projects.
- The Ministry Of Urban Development has approved investment of ₹ 2,863 crore (US$ 433 million) in six states under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme, for improving basic urban infrastructure over FY 2017-20.
- Airports Authority of India (AAI) plans to increase its capital expenditure for 2017-18 by 25 per cent to ₹ 2,500 crore (US$ 0.37 billion), primarily to expand capacity at 12 airports to accommodate increase air traffic, as per the Chairman of AAI.
- The Government of India and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) have signed US$ 375 million in loans and grants for developing 800 kilometer (km) Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor, which is the first phase of a planned 2,500 km East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC).
- The Government of India has unveiled plans to invest US$ 137 billion in its rail network over the next five years, heralding Prime Minister's aggressive approach to building infrastructure needed to unlock faster economic growth.
- The Government of India has earmarked ₹ 50,000 crore (US$ 7.34 billion) to develop 100 smart cities across the country.
- The Government of India has announced highway projects worth US$ 93 billion, which include government flagship National Highways Building Project (NHDP) with total investment of US$ 45 billion over next three years.

Indian port sector is poised to mark great progress in the years to come. It is forecasted that by the end of 2017 port traffic will amount to 943.06 MT for India's major ports and 815.20 MT for its minor ports.

Along with that, Indian aviation market is expected to become the third largest across the globe by 2020, according to industry estimates. The sector is projected to handle 336 million domestic and 85 million international passengers with projected investment to the tune of US$ 120 billion.

CHALLENGES AND OUTLOOK

The outlook appears bright, as your Company is looking forward to participation in the tenders for a number of large hydro-electric projects. The Company also expects a healthy order books of construction contracts.

However, in the current macroeconomic environment, to achieve this objective, there is need to address sector-specific issues over the medium to long-term horizon in India.

While your Company is an acknowledged leader in the field of multipurpose river valley and hydro-power projects and has in-house capability for undertaking challenging assignments anywhere in the world on EPC (Engineering, Procurement and Construction) contract basis, it is facing increasing competition from new entrants in the packaged contract sector for the past few years, which is expected to increase due to possible reduction of opportunities in the immediate future, till the economy moves to a fast growth rate.

2. CEMENT

As per 'India Brand Equity Foundation', India is the second largest producer of cement in the world. No wonder, India's cement industry is a vital part of its economy, providing employment to more than a million people, directly or indirectly. Ever since it was deregulated in 1982, the Indian cement industry has attracted huge investments, both from Indian as well as foreign investors.

India has a lot of potential for development in the infrastructure and construction sector and the cement sector is expected to largely benefit from it. Some of the recent major government initiatives such as development of smart cities are expected to provide a major boost to the sector.

Expecting such developments in the country and aided by suitable government foreign policies, several foreign players such as Lafarge-Holcim, Heidelberg Cement, and Vicat have invested in the country in the recent past. A significant factor which aids the growth of this sector is the ready availability of the raw materials for making cement, such as limestone and coal.

Cement demand in India is expected to increase due to government's push for large infrastructure projects, leading to 45 million tonnes (MT) of cement needed in the next three to four years.

India's cement demand is expected to reach 550-600 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA) by 2025. The housing sector is the biggest demand driver of cement, accounting for about 67 per cent of the total consumption in India. The other major consumers of cement include infrastructure at 13 per cent, commercial construction at 11 per cent and industrial construction at 9 per cent.

To meet the rise in demand, cement companies are expected to add 56 MT capacity over the next three years. The cement capacity in India may register a growth of eight per cent by next year end to 395 MT from the current level of 366 MT. It may increase further to 421 MT by the end of 2017. The country's per capita consumption stands at around 190 kg.

The Indian cement industry is dominated by a few companies. The top 20 cement companies account for almost 70 per cent of the total cement production of the country. A total of 188 large cement plants together account for 97 per cent of the total installed capacity in the country, with 365 small plants account for the rest.

On the back of growing demand, due to increased construction and infrastructural activities, the cement sector in India has seen many investments and developments in recent times.

According to data released by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), cement and gypsum products attracted Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) worth US$ 3.117 billion between April 2000 and September 2016.

It is expected that it shall gradually improve in the medium term in line with recovery in infrastructure, investment cycle and overall economy. Pick-up in infrastructure projects and overall investment cycle as well as improved pricing power are likely to remain the key triggers for the sector over the near-term.

Future Outlook in Cement

The outlook of cement is bright considering the following factors:

a. **Housing:** The Housing segment accounts for a major portion of the total domestic demand for cement in India; Real estate market is expected to grow in future at a consistent pace. Growing urbanisation, an increasing number of households and higher employment are primarily driving the demand for housing. Initiatives by the government are expected to provide an impetus to construction activity in rural and semi-urban areas through large infrastructure and housing development projects respectively.

b. **Infrastructure:** The government is strongly focused on infrastructure development to boost economic growth. It plans to increase investment in infrastructure projects such as dedicated freight corridors as well as new and upgraded airports and ports are expected to further drive construction activity. The government intends to expand the capacity of the railways and the facilities for handling and storage to ease the transportation of cement and reduce transportation costs.

c. **Commercial:** The demand for Commercial Real Estate segments, comprising retail space, office space and hotels, as well as civic facilities including hospitals, multiplexes and schools, has been rising due to the growth in economy. The demand for office space in India is being driven by the increasing number of multinational companies and the growth of the services sector Strong growth in tourism, including both business and leisure travel, has boosted the construction of hotels in the country.

Your management is of the view that as the economic growth is expected to be stable, the cement demand is expected to sustain an average growth in demand. The key drivers of this demand shall be the continued expansion in infrastructure, real estate and industrial sectors.

3. POWER

As per 'India Brand Equity Foundation', Power is one of the most critical components of infrastructure, crucial for the economic growth and welfare of nations. The existence and development of adequate infrastructure is essential for sustained growth of the Indian economy.

India's power sector is one of the most diversified in the world. Sources of power generation range from conventional sources such as coal, lignite, natural gas, oil, hydro and nuclear power to viable non-conventional sources such as wind, solar, and agricultural & domestic waste. Electricity demand in the country has increased rapidly and is expected to rise further in the years to come.

In order to meet the increasing demand for electricity in the country, massive addition to the installed generating capacity is required.

India ranks third among 40 countries in EY's Renewable Energy Country Attractiveness Index, on back of strong focus by the government on promoting renewable energy and implementation of projects in a time bound manner.

Market Size

Indian power sector is undergoing a significant change that has redefined the industry outlook. Sustained economic growth continues to drive electricity demand in India. The Government of India's focus on attaining 'Power for all' has accelerated capacity addition in the country. At the same time, the competitive intensity is increasing at both the market and supply sides (fuel, logistics, finances, and manpower).

Total installed capacity of power stations in India stood at 315,426.32 Megawatt (MW) as of February 28, 2017.

The Ministry of Power has set a target of 1,229.4 billion units (BU) of electricity to be generated in the financial year 2017-18, which is 50 BU's higher than the target for 2016-17. The annual growth rate in renewable energy generation has been estimated to be 27 per cent and 18 per cent for conventional energy.

The Government has added 8.5 GW of conventional generation capacity during the April 2016-January 2017 period. Under the 12th Five Year Plan, the Government has added 93.5 GW of power generation capacity, thereby surpassing its target of 88.5 GW during the period.

Investment Scenario

Around 293 global and domestic companies have committed to generate 266 GW of solar, wind, mini-hydel and biomass-based power in India over the next 5–10 years. The initiative would entail an investment of about US$ 310–350 billion. Between April 2000 and December 2016, the industry attracted US$ 11.4 billion in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

Government Initiatives

The Government of India has identified power sector as a key sector of focus so as to promote sustained industrial growth. Some major initiatives by the Government of India to boost the Indian power sector are:

- The Government of India plans to introduce a scheme to encourage setting up of biomass plants across the country, which will generate electricity and also help dispose of agricultural waste in a carbon-neutral manner to help tackle growing pollution.
- The Government of India plans to set up a US$ 400 million fund, sourced from The World Bank, which would be used to protect renewable energy producers from payment delays by power distribution firms, while at the same time protecting the distribution firms from the shrinking market for conventional grid-connected power, caused by wider adoption of roof-top solar power generation.
- The Ministry of Power plans to set up two funds of US$ 1 billion each, which would give investment support for stressed power assets and renewable energy projects in the country.
- The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), which provides 30 per cent subsidy to most solar powered items such as solar lamps and solar heating systems, has further extended its subsidy scheme to solar-powered refrigeration units with a view to boost the use of solar-powered cold storages.
- The Ministry of Shipping plans to install 160.64 MW of solar and wind based power systems at all the major ports across the country by 2017, thereby promoting the use of renewable energy sources and giving a fillip to government's Green Port Initiative.
- The Government of India plans to start as many as 10,000 solar, wind and biomass power projects in next five years, with an average capacity of 50 kilowatt per project, thereby adding 500 megawatt to the total installed capacity.
- Mr Piyush Goyal, Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Power, Coal and New & Renewable Energy outlined Government of India's goal to provide electricity to every home in India by 2020, while also focussing on ensuring the cost of power is affordable to everyone.
- The Government of India announced a massive renewable power production target of 175,000 MW by 2022; this comprises generation of 100,000 MW from solar power, 60,000 MW from wind energy, 10,000 MW from biomass, and 5,000 MW from small hydro power projects.

The Road Ahead

The Indian power sector has an investment potential of ₹ 15 trillion (US$ 225 billion) in the next 4–5 years, thereby providing immense opportunities in power generation, distribution, transmission, and equipment, according to Union Minister, Mr Piyush Goyal.

The Government's immediate goal is to generate two trillion units (kilowatt hours) of energy by 2019. This means doubling the current production capacity to provide 24x7 electricity for residential, industrial, commercial and agriculture use.

Conclusion

Considering the huge potential in the Energy sector, your Company through its associate companies is making every effort to make the breakthrough.

4. ROADS/ EXPRESSWAYS

As per 'India Brand Equity Foundation', India has the second largest road network across the world at 4.7 million km. This road network transports more than 60 per cent of all goods in the country and 85 per cent of India's total passenger traffic. Road transportation has gradually increased over the years with the improvement in connectivity between cities, towns and villages in the country.

The Indian roads carry almost 90 per cent of the country's passenger traffic and around 65 per cent of its freight. In India sales of automobiles and movement of freight by roads is growing at a rapid rate. Cognizant of the need to create an adequate road network to cater to the increased traffic and movement of goods, Government of

India has set earmarked 20 per cent of the investment of US$ 1 trillion reserved for infrastructure during the 12th Five-Year Plan (2012–17) to develop the country's roads.

Market size

The value of roads and bridges infrastructure in India is projected to grow at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 17.4 per cent over FY12–17. The country's roads and bridges infrastructure, which was valued at US$ 6.9 billion in 2009, is expected to touch US$ 19.2 billion by 2017.

The construction of highways had reached an all-time high of 6,029 km during FY 2015-16, and the increased pace of construction is expected to continue for the coming years.

Under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), 133-km roads per day in 2016-17 were constructed as against a 2011-14 average of 73-km per day.

Key Investments/Developments

The Union Minister of State for Road, Transport and Shipping has stated that the Government aims to boost corporate investment in roads and shipping sector, along with introducing business-friendly strategies that will balance profitability with effective project execution.

Some of the key investments and developments in the Indian roads sector are as follows:

- Abertis Infraestructuras SA, a Spanish infrastructure firm, has agreed to buy two toll road assets in operation in South India from Macquarie Group for ₹ 1,000 crore (US$ 150 million) to scale up its presence in India.
- Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC) has provided a financial assistance of ₹ 13 crore (US$ 1.94 million) and collaborated with National Green Highways Mission (NGHM) under National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for plantations work on NH7 in Nagpur region under their 'Adopt a Green Highways' Program.
- Mr Nitin Gadkari, Minister of Road Transport and Highways, and Shipping, has announced the government's target of ₹ 25 trillion (US$ 372.8 billion) investment in infrastructure over a period of three years, which will include ₹ 8 trillion (US$ 119.3 billion) for developing 27 industrial clusters and an additional ₹ 5 trillion (US$ 74.56 billion) for road, railway and port connectivity projects.
- NHAI plans to invest around US$ 250 billion in 240 road projects spanning 50,000 kms over the next five to six years, as per Mr Raghav Chandra, Chairman of NHAI.
- The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has undertaken development of about 7,000 km of national highways under Bharatmala Pariyojana at an estimated cost of ₹ 80,000 crore (US$ 11.93 billion) in consultation with state governments. NHAI has invited bids for preparing Detailed Project Reports (DP₹ for road development along the borders and coast lines under the Bharat Mala project.
- The Union government approved the construction of around 1,000 km of expressways on a design-build-finance-operate-transfer (DBFOT) mode. The approved corridors are Delhi-Chandigarh (249 km), Bengaluru-Chennai (334 km), Delhi-Jaipur (261 km) and Vadodara-Mumbai (400 km).

Government Initiatives

A total of 6,604 km out of the 15,000 km of target set for national highways in 2016-17 has been constructed by the end of February 2017, according to the Minister of State for Road, Transport & Highways, Government of India.

In the Union Budget 2017-18, the Government of India has allotted ₹ 64,000 crore (US$ 9.55 billion) to NHAI for roads and highways and ₹ 27000 crore (US$ 4.03 billion) for PMGSY.

Some of the recent developments are as follows

- The Road Transport & Highways Ministry has invested around ₹ 3.17 trillion (US$ 47.55 billion), while the Shipping Ministry has invested around ₹ 80,000 crore (US$ 12.0 billion) in the past two and a half years for building world class highways and shipping infrastructure in the country.
- The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has authorised the NHAI to monetise 75 publicly funded highway projects of value ₹ 35,600 crore (US$ 5.34 billion) via toll-operate-transfer (TOT) mode which will fetch adequate funds to finance road construction of 2,700 km length of roads.
- The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and NHAI plan to take up 82 highway development projects under the Bharatmala project, which would help in improving connectivity to both major as well as minor ports in the country.
- The Government of India plans to invest ₹ 3 trillion (US$ 44.73 billion) for developing 35,000 km of roads across the country, of which 21,000 km will be economic corridors and 14,000 km will be feeder routes, which is expected to improve freight movement, ease traffic bottlenecks and improve inter-city connectivity in the country.
- A panel set by Government of India has cleared 16 highway projects worth ₹ 7,456 crore (US$ 1.11 billion) for bidding in 11 states, totalling a length of 622 kilometer (km), including the construction of new roads, widening and expansion of existing highways, and rehabilitation and upgrade of some projects.
- The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways plans to set up Land Acquisition (LA) cells across the country, which will work towards resolving issues related to land acquisition and ensure speedy compensation disbursal by the state governments.
- The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways plans to build five more greenfield expressways across the country, which are expected to reduce travel time and propel economic growth.
- India and Japan are planning to enter into a partnership and launch an infrastructure finance company which will provide soft loans for Indian road projects with a credit target of ₹ 2 lakh crore (US$ 30 billion).
- The Indian government plans to set up a finance corporation with an amount of ₹ 1 trillion (US$ 15 billion), in collaboration with Japanese investors, to fund projects in the roads segment.

Road Ahead

The Government, through a series of initiatives, is working on policies to attract significant investor interest. The Indian government plans to develop a total of 66,117 km of roads under different programmes such as National Highways Development Project (NHDP), Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in North East (SARDP-NE) and Left Wing Extremism (LWE). The government has identified development of 2,000 km of coastal roads to improve the connectivity between ports and remote villages.

Your Company having a vast experience & resources and depending upon the proactive actions of the Government, would expand its business further in Roads & Expressways appropriately, directly or through its subsidiaries.

5. REAL ESTATE

As per 'India Brand Equity Foundation', the real estate sector is one of the most globally recognised sectors. In India, real estate is the second largest employer after agriculture and is slated to grow at 30 per cent over the next decade. The real estate sector comprises four sub sectors - housing, retail, hospitality, and commercial. The growth of this sector is well complemented by the growth of the corporate environment and the demand for office space as well as urban and semi-urban accommodations. The construction industry ranks third among the 14 major sectors in terms of direct, indirect and induced effects in all sectors of the economy.

It is also expected that this sector will incur more non-resident Indian (NRI) investments in both the short term and the long term. Bengaluru is expected to be the most favoured property investment destination for NRIs, followed by Ahmedabad, Pune, Chennai, Goa, Delhi and Dehradun.

The Indian real estate market is expected to touch US$ 180 billion by 2020. The housing sector alone contributes 5-6 per cent to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

In the period FY2008-2020, the market size of this sector is expected to increase at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 11.2 per cent. Retail, hospitality and commercial real estate are also growing significantly, providing the much-needed infrastructure for India's growing needs.

The private equity investments in real estate increased 26 per cent to a nine-year high of nearly ₹ 40,000 crore (US$ 6.01 billion) in 2016.

Sectors such as IT and ITeS, retail, consulting and e-commerce have registered high demand for office space in recent times. The office space absorption in 2016 across the top eight cities amounted to 34 million square feet (msf) with Bengaluru recording the highest net absorption during the year. Information Technology and Business Process Management sector led the total leasing table with 52 per cent of total space uptake in 2016. Mumbai is the best city in India for commercial real estate investment, with returns of 12-19 per cent likely in the next five years, followed by Bengaluru and Delhi-National Capital Region (NCR).

The Indian real estate sector has witnessed high growth in recent times with the rise in demand for office as well as residential spaces. According to data released by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), the construction development sector in India has received Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflows to the tune of US$ 24.28 billion in the period April 2000-December 2016.

The Government of India along with the governments of the respective states has taken several initiatives to encourage the development in the sector. The Smart City Project, where there is a plan to build 100 smart cities, is a prime opportunity for the real estate companies.

Future Outlook in Real Estate

Your Company is a prominent real estate developer in the NCR region with large land bank and offering in various segments from Luxury to mid income, developing integrated cities, Golf centric homes etc. is all set to gain from the rapidly growing real estate market. With rapid urbanization and improving connectivity in the region, your company is poised for rapid growth.

6. HOSPITALITY

As per 'India Brand Equity Foundation', the Indian tourism and hospitality industry has emerged as one of the key drivers of growth among the services sector in India. Tourism in India has significant potential considering the rich cultural and historical heritage, variety in ecology, terrains and places of natural beauty spread across the country. Tourism is also a potentially large employment generator besides being a significant source of foreign exchange for the country.

The industry is expected to generate 13.45 million jobs across sub-segments such as Restaurants (10.49 million jobs), Hotels (2.3 million jobs) and Travel Agents/Tour Operators (0.66 million). The Ministry of Tourism plans to help the industry meet the increasing demand of skilled and trained manpower by providing hospitality education to students as well as certifying and upgrading skills of existing service providers.

India has moved up 13 positions to 52nd rank from 65th in Tourism & Travel competitive index.

India's rising middle class and increasing disposable incomes has continued to support the growth of domestic and outbound tourism.

Domestic Tourist Visits (DTVs) to the States/Union Territories (UTs) grew by 15.5 per cent year on year to 1.65 billion (provisional) during 2016 with the top 10 States/UTs contributing about 84.2 per cent to the total number of DTVs, as per Ministry of Tourism.

As per Ministry of Tourism, foreign tourists' arrival (FTAs) on e-tourist visa increased 56.6 per cent year-on-year in December 2016. In 2016, foreign tourist arrivals on e-visas more than doubled to 10,79,696 from 4,45,300 in 2015, partly because the e-visa facility was extended to 161 countries from 113 previously.

India is expected to move up five spots to be ranked among the top five business travel market globally by 2030, as business travel spending in the country is expected to treble until 2030 from US$ 30 billion in 2015.

International hotel chains will likely increase their expansion and investment plans in India, and are expected to account for 50 per cent share in the Indian hospitality industry by 2022, from the current 44 per cent.

The tourism and hospitality sector is among the top 10 sectors in India to attract the highest Foreign Direct

Investment (FDI). During the period April 2000-December 2016, the hotel and tourism sector attracted around US$ 9.93 billion of FDI, according to the data released by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP).

With the rise in the number of global tourists and realising India's potential, many companies have invested in the tourism and hospitality sector.

India's travel and tourism industry has huge growth potential. The tourism industry is also looking forward to the expansion of E-visa scheme which is expected to double the tourist inflow to India. India is projected to be the fastest growing nation in the wellness tourism sector in the next five years, clocking over 20 per cent gains annually through 2017, according to a study conducted by SRI International.

7. SPORTS

In the recent past, India has hosted many international events. Since the time, Delhi hosted the Commonwealth Games, there is more awareness in Indian public about sports. Sports retailing has also boosted the manufacturing industry in countries like India and China which are global manufacturing hubs for sports products.

The sports market is one of the most complex and diverse markets in which the government, federations and private sector are inter-twined and all of them play an important role.

With privatisation and commercialisation of sports, the private sector is playing a key role in promotion, training and marketing of sports. They now own sports clubs and teams. Sports retailers, brands and manufacturers are working closely with government and federations, for equipment/goods procurement, event sponsorship, etc. and are contributing to development of sports infrastructure.

The growing interest of youngsters and even elderly people in India towards sports is an encouraging force to invest in this sector. The three F-1 races organized in India also proved good interest of people of India in non-conventional sports activities.

Most of the population of India being in lower brackets of age groups, the future of sports will always be lucrative and bright in India.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE VIS-A-VIS OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

The key indicators of the financial performance of the Company for the year 2016-17 were as under:

S. No.	ITEM	FY 2016-17	FY 2015-16
		(₹ Cr.)	(₹ Cr.)
1	Total Revenue	6,756.68	9,306.53
2	Total Expenses excluding Finance Cost & Depreciation	6,676.31	8,320.07
3	Finance Costs	3,567.28	3,757.24
4	Depreciation	878.20	913.71
5	Total Expenses (2+3+4)	11,121.79	12,991.02
6	**Profit before Exceptional items & Tax (1-5)**	(-) 4,365.11	(-) 3,684.49
7	Exceptional Items	(-) 480.34	(-) 304.98
8	**Profit Before Tax (6-7)**	(-) 4,845.45	(-) 3,989.47
9	Tax Expense	(-) 483.88	(-) 1,168.86
10	**Net Profit After Tax**	(-) 4,361.57	(-) 2,820.61
11	Items that will not be/ will be reclassified to profit or loss	(-) 3.62	(-) 1.82
12	**Total Comprehensive Income**	(-) 4,365.19	(-) 2,822.43
13	Basic EPS (per share of ₹ 2/) (in ₹)	(-) 17.93	(-) 11.60
14	Diluted EPS (per share of ₹ 2/-) (in ₹)	(-) 17.10	(-) 10.99

SEGMENT–WISE PERFORMANCE & REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

The segment-wise performance is as under:

SEGMENT REVENUE		**FY 2016-17 ₹ Cr.**	**FY 2015-16 ₹ Cr.**
a	Cement	4,406.13	5,580.53
b	Construction	1,449.10	2,201.73
c	Hotels/ Hospitality	238.86	237.57
d	Sports Events	9.24	10.55
e	Real Estate	261.72	822.66
f	Power	183.05	258.86
g	Others	111.80	128.92
h	Unallocated	7.45	7.97
Total		6,667.35	9,248.79
Less : Inter-segment Revenue		51.51	78.33
Total Sales/ income from operations		6,615.84	9,170.46
Add : Other Income		140.84	136.07
Total Revenues		6,756.68	9,306.53

SEGMENT RESULTS (PROFIT BEFORE TAX)		**FY 2016-17 ₹ Cr.**	**FY 2015-16 ₹ Cr.**
a	Cement	(189.11)	(30.52)
b	Construction	(194.52)	31.19
c	Hotels/ Hospitality	5.64	5.71
d	Sports Events	(134.52)	(190.21)
e	Real Estate	(329.00)	218.07
f	Power	1.58	32.46
g	Investments	38.25	54.58
h	Others	(28.39)	(16.08)
i	Unallocated	-	-
Total		(830.07)	105.20
Less : Finance Costs		3,567.28	3,757.24
Less: Other Un-allocable Expenditure net off Un-allocable Income		(32.24)	32.45
Add : Exceptional items		(480.34)	(304.98)
Profit before Tax		(4,845.45)	(3,989.47)

JAYPEE IN ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION

This year also, the Engineering & Construction Division of the Company continued to perform have been well. The Company has been qualified for new Projects and some new works have been awarded, as reported in the Directors' Report.

While the Company is facing the pressures of Indian economy as well as global conditions coupled with liquidity crunch and weak demands, the Company also remains confident about India's strong fundamentals as well as Company's own strength, expertise and experience in the infra-structure sector, which is the backbone of India's growth potential.

As a multi-disciplinary infrastructure player, Jaiprakash Associates Ltd. (JAL) is geared up to participate in the infrastructure development of the country. Its leadership as an EPC player, a Cement producer, a Power Producer, an Expressway developer, a premium Township developer and a niche in Hospitality business is well established. With rapid capacity expansion across most of its business domains, it shall reap rich dividends from the forthcoming infrastructure boom and create substantial value for all its stakeholders.

JAYPEE IN CEMENT

Your Company, along with its subsidiaries, is the third largest cement producer in the country with 32.85 MTPA (Million Tonne Per Annum) operative capacity, **as on 31st March 2017.**

This includes the following also

(i) 2.20 MTPA through joint venture with SAIL (i.e. **BJCL**);

(ii) 7.40 MTPA (including 1.20 MTPA under implantation) through a wholly owned subsidiary, Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited **(JCCL)**;

(iii) 2.00 MTPA through an Associate Company (which was subsidiary till 17th February 2017) viz. Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited **(JPVL);** and

(iv) 4.00 MTPA (under implementation) through an Associate Company (which was subsidiary till 17th February 2017) viz. Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited (**PPGCL,** a subsidiary of Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited).

As a measure to tide over the impact of economic slowdown, your Company had entered into a definitive agreement with UltraTech Cement Limited (UTCL) on 31st March 2016 and a Supplementary Agreement on 4th July 2016 for sale of part of its cement business comprising of certain operating cement plants having aggregate capacity of 12.20 MTPA spread over the States of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttrakhand and also of 5 MTPA in Andhra Pradesh owned by JCCL, its wholly-owned subsidiary, for a total enterprise value of ₹ **16,189 crore.** The definitive agreement also includes an additional amount of ₹ 470 crore payable by UTCL for 4 MTPA grinding unit under implementation in Uttar Pradesh, owned by Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited.

This transaction with UTCL has **consummated on 29th June 2017** and the details are given in **para 2.0 (f)** of the Directors Report.

After consummation of transaction with UTCL, the Group (including JPVL) at present has an installed capacity of 11.65 MTPA (including 1.2 MTPA under implementation by JCCL), the details of which are given in para 7.2 of the Directors Report.

Further, as a strategic move, Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited (JPVL) and the Company (JAL) have entered into definitive agreements with Orient Cement Limited for sale of capacity of 2.00 MTPA of JPVL and entire 74% Equity stake owned by JAL in BJCL (having capacity of 2.20 MTPA) which is expected to be completed by 31st December 2017. Thereafter, the Group will have total capacity of 7.45 MTPA.

JAYPEE IN POWER/ENERGY

Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited (JPVL) (an Associate Company which was subsidiary till 17th February 2017) is Hydro Power producer having a plant capacity of 400 MW and also a Thermal Power producer having a plant capacity of 1,820 MW. In addition, 3,920 MW of Hydro-Power Projects are in various stages of development.

JPVL currently has one operative hydro power plant and two operative thermal power plants, namely:

(a) 400 MW Jaypee Vishnuprayag hydro power plant in Uttarakhand;

(b) 500 MW Jaypee Bina thermal power plant in Village Sirchopi, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) 1320 MW Jaypee Nigrie super thermal power plant (STPP) in Nigrie, Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh.

JPVL also has various subsidiaries and joint ventures through which it implements various hydro power projects and thermal power projects.

Prayagraj Power Generation Corporation limited (PPGCL, a subsidiary of JPVL) has fully commissioned 1980 MW (three units of 660 MW each) thermal power project at Bara, Uttar Pradesh.

JPVL is operating through Jaypee Powergrid Limited (a subsidiary of JPVL) a 214 km transmission line for power evacuation from the Karcham Wangtoo hydro-electric plant in Himachal Pradesh to Abdullapur, Haryana.

JPVL is also currently developing hydro power projects with an aggregate capacity of 3,920 MW comprising 3200 MW of Jaypee Arunachal Power Limited (JAPL) and 720 MW of Jaypee Meghalaya Power Limited (JMPL).

JAYPEE IN ROADS/EXPRESSWAYS

Jaypee Infratech Limited (JIL), a subsidiary of JAL had successfully executed the Yamuna Expressway project, in August, 2012, a 165 kilometres access controlled 6 lane super expressway along the Yamuna river connecting Noida and Agra on Build – Own – Transfer basis. The project envisages ribbon development along the expressway at 5 locations aggregating 25 million square meters of land for residential/ industrial/ institutional purposes and has triggered multi-dimensional, socio-economic development in Western U.P. besides strengthening the Group's presence in real estate segment in this decade.

Himalyan Expressway Limited (HEL), a subsidiary of JAL, had successfully implemented Zirakpur-Parwanoo Expressway Project in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh in April, 2012. The project consists of 17.39 Km of widening of existing two-lane carriageway to four-lane and 10.14 Km of new four-lane bypass.

Work on 1047 Km long 8-lane Access-Controlled Ganga Expressway Project connecting Greater Noida with Ghazipur-Ballia along the left bank of river Ganga has been held in abeyance due to non-availability of Environmental Clearance. Uttar Pradesh Expressways

Industrial Development Authority (UPEIDA) & Jaypee Ganga Infrastructure Corporation Limited (JGICL) in September, 2014 have decided to close the Concession Agreement. With the closure of Agreement between UPEIDA & JGICL, the contract between JGICL & JAL shall also cease to exist.

JAYPEE IN REAL ESTATE

Jaypee Greens, the real estate division of the Jaypee Group has been creating lifestyle experiences from building premium golf-centric residences to integrated townships since its inception in the year 2000.

The group has received a good response for all its products in the last few years. Amidst economic challenges and a dismal real estate environment, the group has followed a well balanced strategic approach and has continued to deliver units in various projects across its different townships in the year 2016-17. Construction work is expected to continue at a progressive pace, and the pace of delivery is expected to increase in the next financial year.

The Group's primary focus will remain on the development of the self sustained townships along the Yamuna Expressway with a wide range of planned product mix to suit all strata of the populace.

JAYPEE IN HOSPITALITY

The Hotels Division of the Company has Five luxury hotels in the five star category, finest Championship Golf Course, Integrated Sports Complex and strategically located to service the needs of discerning business and leisure travellers. In New Delhi, the Division has two hotels - Jaypee Siddharth with 94 rooms and Jaypee Vasant Continental with 119 rooms. The largest property of the Company Jaypee Palace Hotel and Convention Centre is located at Agra with an inventory of 341 rooms and Jaypee Residency Manor with Valley View Tower at Mussoorie has 135 rooms.

Jaypee Greens Golf & Spa Resort, a prestigious presentation by Jaypee Hotels in the luxury segment, offers 170 state of art rooms and world renowned "Six Senses Spa" overlooking the Championship 18 hole Greg Norman Golf Course at Jaypee Greens, Greater Noida, U.P. It has emerged as a preferred choice of upmarket business travellers. The Company has India's first Greg Norman Signature Golf Course at Jaypee Greens, Greater Noida. It is the finest 18 hole Championship Golf Course. In the close proximity to the Golf Course is Atlantis-The Club, an integrated sports complex that offers World Class sporting events & tournament facilities, rooms & conference facilities.

Mrs. Manju Sharma, Managing Director of Jaypee Hotels Limited, which is doing operation & maintenance of hotels of your Company (JAL), has been conferred with the award by U.P. Hotels & Restaurant Association as "Dynamic Women Entrepreneur" to recognize her noteworthy & sustained growth in hotels. She is a finance and technology genius at the helm of developing the hospitality business and contributed to make Jaypee Hotels & Resorts a resilient group with agility to maximize business opportunities through consistent measures. The business of hotels is being promoted by consolidating inventory, targeting the growing wedding market in India and creating milestones with regards to service standards as well as other offerings across the portfolio.

JAYPEE IN SPORTS

The erstwhile Jaypee Sports International Limited (JSIL), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, was merged into your Company on 16th October 2015 (w.e.f. the Appointed Date of 1st April 2014) and is now known as Jaypee International Sports, a division of Jaiprakash Associates Limited.

The core activities of this division (earlier JSIL) are sports inter-alia Motor Race Track, suitable for Holding Formula One race and setting up a Cricket stadium of International Standard to accommodate above 1,00,000 spectators and others.

It owns a Motor Race Track known as Buddh International Circuit (BIC). It hosted three Indian Grand Prix (called as Formula One race) held in October, 2011, October, 2012 & October, 2013, successfully. The success of the event was acknowledged by winning of many awards and accolades.

It is also a one stop destination for exhibitions, shooting of movies, concerts, product launches and other promotional entertainment activities.

M/s. ALA Architects were appointed to design the cricket stadium and the construction is likely to be completed soon. Meanwhile friendly matches are being conducted from time to time to check the quality of the pitch. Some corporate T20 matches are also being played since October 2015. The same have been found more satisfactory than expected.

OUTLOOK

The Company has an **established growth record as a leading infrastructure Company** with decisive competitive advantages. We believe that the **next decade in India belongs to infrastructure sector.** While even the smallest constituents of infrastructure sector will immensely benefit from it, Jaiprakash Associates Limited shall not only benefit from the ensuing growth phase of Infrastructure but actually lead the Infrastructure development of India. Its future outlook appears bright for the following reasons:

(i) It is "Rightly Placed" in the core infrastructure sectors of cement, power, roads, and realty.

(ii) It has "Right Blend" i.e. diverse business mix leading to de-risked business model.

(iii) It is "Right Scaled" as it has leadership positions in almost all of its business domains and is scaling up its capacities across all of them. Ready and rolling capacities will help it maximise from the growing demand; and

(iv) It has the "Right Span" from northern to southern India, western to eastern through central India within its reach.

It is based on the above facts that the Company's outlook appears very positive and given the favourable conditions, the Company should grow at a rate higher than the economy and most of the industry sub-verticals it operates in.

OPPORTUNITIES & THREATS

1. Engineering & Construction Industry:

In view of more and more competition in the construction industry, the opportunities for securing cash contracts. PSUs dealing with development of power projects have also shown increasing inclination towards EPC contracts, since this mode not only results in speedy implementation of the projects, but it also reduces the Owners headaches in certain key areas such as coordination amongst various disciplines, project design and engineering, etc. The Company is now a leader in the field of EPC Contracting. The Company has performed in consortium with large foreign based companies and can thus easily get a JV/Consortium partner, where necessary. Companies with proven track record and established credentials have an edge over others for securing large contracts on EPC, BOOT and BOO basis and the Company enjoys this status. Though increased competition from the new entrants in the field sometimes appears a threat to the business prospects of large established companies, yet the established companies need not have any fear in this regard. Timely completion of projects shall remain the most important requirements of major and high value projects, which shall keep the scale tilted in favour of the established players.

The Company has emerged as a "Significant Infrastructure Company" with diversification in Real Estate, Expressways and Hospitality business. Already on a higher trajectory in growth curve, the Company is poised to seize every opportunity to expand the existing line of business or enter into new related line of businesses. The Company is well equipped to handle threats of competition and challenges which might emanate from the Company's ongoing execution of Projects on Mountainous Regions and in difficult terrains.

2. Cement:

Cement consumption and demand in India has been growing during the last few years. To face the competition optimally, the Company keeps taking steps to improve economy in operations on continuous basis. The pan India presence of the Company for manufacturing and marketing of Cement gives the Company inherent locational advantages and economies of scale.

3. Energy:

The necessity for addition of power generation capacity of the country and the various incentives provided by the Government of India for private sector participation in development of power will be key to the development of Power projects on Build, Own, Operate (BOO) basis.

4. Hospitality:

Tourism in India has significant potential considering the rich cultural and historical heritage, variety in ecology, terrains and places of natural beauty spread across the country. Tourism is also a potentially large employment generator besides being a significant source of foreign exchange for the country. India is also gradually becoming a destination of choice for medical tourism, with the availability of high quality healthcare.

The Hotel Market in India over the past fifteen (15) years has gone through a full economic cycle of strong growth following severe down turn during 2004-2008. From 2009 onward to end of 2014, hotel market witnessed decline in both Hotel Occupancy & Average Daily Rate (ADR) despite demand growing @ 7.8% in the same period. The sign of recovery was visible from 2015 onwards due to demand growing at a robust pace and slow supply additions. During 2016, demand grew by 8.5% and supply by 3.4% and ADR increased by 2.6% and RevPAR (Revenue Per Available Room) grew by 7.6%.

5. General:

The Indian Economy is expected to grow at more than 7% p.a. in the medium term. The growth is envisaged to be driven by investments in infrastructure including Roads, Ports, Power Sector etc. Besides, housing sector in the urban and semi-urban areas is poised for growth.

Increasing economic activity and population is expected to increase both, per capita and aggregate, cement and power consumption, besides housing & hospitality needs. These factors are expected to positively impact the prospects of demand for Company's products.

The Company has emerged as a significant Infrastructure Company with diversification in Real Estate, Expressways and Hospitality business. The Company is poised to seize every opportunity to expand the existing line of business or enter into new related line of businesses. The Company is well equipped to handle threats of competition and challenges which might emanate from Cement Industry or the Company's ongoing execution of Projects on Mountainous Regions and at difficult terrains.

RISKS & CONCERNS

With the fairly diversified nature of Jaypee's business, the risks and concerns vary from one business to other. With Company's span of businesses falling under core infrastructure domain, the continuing infrastructure development phase of India provides considerable cushion. The divisions cross leverage strengths to each other and help mitigate major risks at Company level.

1. Cement Division:

Cement industry being highly energy intensive, any possible rise in energy cost might affect Company's business adversely. The setting up of the captive power units in addition to the proactive steps towards reducing power consumption helps the Company counter this threat effectively. It has commissioned captive thermal power plants. The cement industry is cyclical in nature and also witnesses seasonal reduction in consumption during monsoon season. The Company carefully evaluates the regional mismatches and deploys capacities to minimise from the cyclical risks.

2. The Engineering & Construction Division:

Hydro-Power Projects are invariably located in mountainous regions and have to face the direct challenges from nature, such as fury of flood, rock fall triggered by snowfall/ rains and unexpected geological surprises.

The Company has to work in the river bed for dams, water conductor systems including tunnels, underground power houses and other components which pose a serious challenge because so much depends upon the quality of rock/geology encountered during construction. These risk areas and concerns will definitely draw upon the in-depth experience and expertise of established player in the field, like JAL, but the end product (generated power) will more than compensate for the hazards/risks involved. In an expanding economy each one of the fields of business of the company is bound to experience prosperity.

The Company provides the Performance Guarantee which depends on the Terms and Conditions as stipulated by the Clients and is up to 5% of the contract price and is in line with the general practice prevailing in the country for awards of contracts.

The high value BOOT/BOO projects also require project financing at a very high scale. The Company is confident of coming out of this problem with flying colours.

3. **Hospitality:**

The increased interplay between the formal hotel sector and informal hospitality establishments continued, with hotel disruptors becoming increasingly real and relevant competitors to the branded hotel sector, particularly in the budget segment. The hotel F & B Segment has also been impacted by the surge in independent outlets and hotels are under tremendous pressure to re-invent and possibly even scale down their F & B operations.

To address the above trends, hotels have stepped up online promotional efforts, loyalty programs and overall marketing efforts. Key areas required critical attention to improve infrastructure and connectivity, the high taxes on the sector, tourist safety etc.

<u>Conversion of challenges into opportunities :</u>

In today's rapidly evolving market place environment, it is necessary to understand the key trends, challenges and opportunities that affect the business and influence strategy. The Hotels & other related travel segments need to keep an eye on shifts in global economy, game changing innovations, geo-political turmoil, natural disasters and rising consumer demand which are catalyst in reshaping the travel landscape. The Hotels have an opportunity to conceptualise their presents as platforms for the growth.

The year 2017 calls for a shift in thinking to make customer experience paramount. The customers expect authenticity & personalization in their travel experiences. Personalization can go a long way to meet customer needs and frequently changing preferences. It is necessary to re-imagine technology strategy and differentiate offerings to provide unmatched travel experience to meet the customer expectations. Hotels need to continue to re-invent themselves and respond to the rapidly changing environment to stay competitive. It is clear that industry is now on a sturdy recovery path after strong resistance from a fluctuating demand environment and excess room inventory.

4. **Cyclical and Political Condition affecting businesses:**

The Cement Industry is cyclical in nature and consumption level of cement reduces during monsoon seasons. However, the level of spending on housing sector is dependent on the growth of economy, which is predominantly dependent on agriculture since India is an agricultural centric economy. Cement Industry has maintained a good growth rate during last few years.

Engineering & Construction growth in infrastructure sector is dependent on political stability. There has been emphasis on development of Infrastructure and Housing by the present government after experiencing slow-down in last five years.

5. **Customers of Engineering & Construction Division:**

A significant proportion of the Company's revenues of Engineering & Construction Division comes from a limited number of customers. It relies heavily on Central and State Governments and public sector undertakings which mainly execute large infrastructure projects.

6. **Contract Payment Risk:**

In view of the fact that JAL typically takes up large size construction contracts, with sizes over ₹ 500 crores, which require large scale mobilization of man power, machinery and material, therefore, timely receipt of payments from the client is critical.

Generally, the contract terms involve payment of advance for mobilization while the balance amount is linked to the physical progress of the project. JAL restricts its interest to those projects, which have the budgetary outlay/ sources of finances tied up (i.e. financial closure achieved), thus, minimizing the risk of delays in payment.

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM AND ITS ADEQUACY

Your Company is ISO 9001:2008 certified company and accredited by NABCB and UKAS. Your Company has developed very efficient communication systems between the Projects and the Head Office, which is the key to its high performance levels. This is of utmost assistance in ordering materials, spares and meeting other requirements, pertaining to finalisation of construction drawings, project monitoring and control. These aspects, along with the Management Information Systems, are the areas on which your Company is continuously trying to scale new peaks.

The Company has an internal control system commensurate with its size and nature of business. The system focuses on optimum utilisation of resources and adequate protection of Company's assets. It monitors and ensures efficient communication between the Projects and the Head Office; efficiently manages the information system and reviews the IT systems; ensures accurate & timely recording of transactions; stringently checks the compliance with prevalent statutes, listing agreement provisions, management policies & procedures in addition to securing adherence to applicable accounting standards and policies.

The internal control system provides for adherence to approved procedures, policies, guidelines and authorization. In order to ensure that all checks and balances are in place and all the internal control systems and procedures are in order, regular and exhaustive internal audit is conducted by the qualified Chartered Accountants. Internal audit reports are reviewed by the Audit Committee on a quarterly basis.

MATERIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN HUMAN RESOURCES/ INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The core of achieving business excellence lies in a committed, talented and focussed workforce. Under the exemplary leadership of its Founder Chairman, the Company has created a highly motivated pool of professionals and skilled workforce that share a passion and vision of the Company. The resultant power of HR pool gets reflected in the phenomenal growth of the Company in the recent past.

The Company adopts latest techniques in evaluating the potential and training needs of the employees at all levels. Designing of tailor-made training programmes that fill the knowledge/skill gap and imparting in-house training in addition to utilising external programmes are significant functions of HR Department of the Company.

As at 31st March 2017, the Company had a total workforce of approximately 14,405 persons, including managers, staff and regular/casual workers.

Industrial relations in the organization continued to be cordial and progressive.

Your Company has been proactive in development of Human Resources and latest techniques are being adopted in evaluating the potential, assessing training and retraining requirements and arranging the same. Leadership by example, consistent policies in Human Resource and their participation in management has ensured unique bonding of entire work force across all facets of company operation and management.

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS, HEALTH AND SAFETY AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The initiatives taken by the Company from an environmental, social and governance perspective, towards adoption of responsible business practices, in the areas of Environmental Management and Corporate Social Responsibility more specifically in the sphere of Education and Healthcare have been described in detail in the Business Responsibility Report forming part of this Annual Report.

DISCLOSURE OF ACCOUNTING TREATMENT:

The Company has, in the preparation of its financial statements, followed the treatment as prescribed under the applicable Accounting Standards (i.e. IND AS) in line with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. If and when a treatment different from that prescribed in an Accounting Standard would be followed, the fact would be disclosed in the financial statements, together with the management's explanation as to why it believes such alternative treatment is more representative of the true and fair view of the underlying business transaction.

FORWARD LOOKING/ CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

Certain statements in the Management Discussion & Analysis Report detailing the Company's objectives, projections, estimates, expectations or predictions may be forward looking statements within the meaning of applicable securities laws and regulations. These statements being based on certain assumptions and expectation of future event, actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied. Important factors that could make a difference to the Company's operations include economic conditions affecting domestic demand supply conditions, finished goods prices, changes in Government Regulations and Tax regime, etc. The Company assumes no responsibility to publically amend, modify or revise any forward looking statements on the basis of subsequent developments, information or events.

Manoj Gaur
Executive Chairman & CEO
DIN - 00008480

BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY REPORT

SECTION A: GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPANY

Jaiprakash Associates Limited is the flagship company of the Jaypee Group, which is a diversified infrastructure conglomerate with business interests including Engineering & Construction, Power, Cement, Real Estate, Hospitality, Fertilizers, Sports, Aviation and Education (not-for-profit).

Corporate Identity Number (CIN)	**L14106UP1995PLC019017**
Name of the Company	**Jaiprakash Associates Limited**
Registered Office Address	**Sector-128, Noida- 201304, U.P.**
Website	**www.jalindia.com**
E-mail id	**jal.investor@jalindia.co.in**
Financial Year reported	**2016-17**

Sectors that the Company is engaged in (industrial activity code-wise)[1]:

Activity	National Industrial Classification		
	Section	Division (Group)	Description
Engineering, Construction and Real Estate development	F - Construction	41 42 43	Construction of buildings Civil Engineering Specialized construction activities
Manufacture of cement	C – Manufacturing	23 (239)	Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster
Hotels	I - Accommodation	55 (551)	Hotels and Motels
Sports, Operation of Golf and Spa Resort	R – Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	93 (931) (932)	Sports activities Other amusement and recreation activities
Energy from Municipal Solid Waste	E – Waste Management Activities	38 (382)	Waste treatment and disposal

[1] *As per National Industrial Classification (2008), Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, GoI*

Key Products & Services:

The major products and services that Jaiprakash Associates Limited provides are Engineering and Construction, Manufacture and marketing of Cement, Hotels and Hospitality, Real Estate and Sports.

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

As on 31st March 2017, the diversified businesses of the Company were operating in **35 national locations** in various States/Union Territories **across the country** including Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka and Telangana and **2 international locations in Bhutan** as per details given below.

(A) Number of National Locations

The Integrated Engineering and Construction division of the Company operates at the locations of its clients. The Company is also engaged in the business of manufacture and marketing of Cement across the country. The Company has transferred some cement plants in FY 2017-18 (on 29th June 2017) to UltraTech Cement Limited, details of which are given in Directors Report.

In addition, the Company owns 5 five-star hotels in New Delhi, Mussoorie, Agra and Greater Noida and a golf course with associated recreational and residential facilities in Greater Noida as part of its Real Estate business. It also has a International Sports Division in Gautam Buddh Nagar, U.P. In addition to these, the Company has a pan-India presence through its sales offices and dealerships, especially in the States of Rajasthan, Punjab, Maharashtra, Bihar and Chandigarh (U.T.).

(B) Number of International Locations

The Company is currently operating in **two international locations:**

(i) Mangdechhu, in Trongsa District, Bhutan:

Construction of 720 MW Hydroelectric Project

(ii) Punatsangchhu - II, Bhutan:

Construction of 990 MW joint implementation Hydro Electric Project by the Royal Government of Bhutan and the Government of India

Markets served by the Company

The primary focus of the Company's products and services has been the national market. While the Company is making continuous efforts to explore and develop existing as well as new export markets for its products, there is no specific export plan for the same.

SECTION B: FINANCIAL DETAILS OF THE COMPANY FOR FY 2016-17

Paid up Capital (as on 31.03.17)	₹ 486,49,13,950
Total Turnover	₹ 6,756.68 crores
Total Profit after Tax (PAT)	₹ (-) 4,361.57 crores
Total Comprehensive Income	₹ (-) 4,365.19 crores
Total spending on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as percentage of Profit after Tax	**N.A.** (The Company spent ₹ **2.12 crores** on CSR against the requirement of 'Nil' as per CSR Rules, 2014; as the average net profit of last 3 years as per CSR Rules is negative.)

Activities in which expenditure above has been incurred

The Company funds social projects at each of the different project sites that the Company operates in, that are specific to the needs of that location, as detailed in Principle 8 of Section E.

The major activities the Company focuses on are imparting education, and rural infrastructure development through contributing to the building of roads, community centres, education – from primary to higher education, and healthcare, etc.

In addition, the Company provides financial support towards relief and reconstruction after national catastrophes such as earthquakes and other natural calamities (e.g. land slide in Uttrakhand in June 2013).

SECTION C: OTHER DETAILS

In terms of Companies Act, 2013, the Company has **15 subsidiaries as on 31st March 2017** which are engaged in various business activities, including cement manufacturing, infrastructure development, Real Estate, Expressways, sports, fertilizers, aviation, Agri related and Healthcare. **As on date**, there are 17 subsidiaries of the Company including Jaypee Uttar Bharat Vikas Private Limited and Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Limited, which became subsidiaries w.e.f. 26th July 2017.

The details about the subsidiaries are given in Directors Report.

While many of these **subsidiaries, as well as other entities** that the Company does business with, carry out activities related to business responsibility under **their own initiatives,** these are not covered under this report.

SECTION D:

BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY INFORMATION

1. **Details of Director responsible for Business Responsibility**

a) Details of the Director responsible for implementation of the Business Responsibility policy

DIN Number	00020779
Name	Shri Rahul Kumar
Designation	Whole-time Director & C.F.O.

b) Details of the Business Responsibility head

DIN Number	00020779
Name	Shri Rahul Kumar
Designation	Whole-time Director & C.F.O.
Telephone number	0120-4609000
e-mail id	rahul.kumar@jalindia.co.in

*Note: For the **FY 2017-18**, the CSR Committee has nominated Shri Sunil Kumar Sharma, Executive Vice Chairman, for both these functions. His details are as under:*

DIN Number	00008125
Name	Shri Sunil Kumar Sharma
Designation	Executive Vice Chairman
Telephone number	0120-4609000
e-mail id	sunil.sharma@jalindia.co.in

2. **Principle-wise (as per National Voluntary Guidelines) Business Responsibility Policy/policies**

	Questions	Principles 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
1	Do you have a policy for…:	Yes
2	Has the policy been formulated in consultation with the relevant stakeholders?	The policy has been formulated taking into account the needs of the Company's various stakeholders.
3	Does the policy conform to any national / international standards? If yes, specify.	Yes, the policy has been formulated in line with the National Voluntary Guidelines for Social, Environmental and Economic Responsibilities of Business released by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs in July, 2011 and also Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013.
4	Has the policy been approved by the Board? If yes, has it been signed by MD/ owner/CEO/ appropriate Board Director?	The Policy has been approved by the Management and signed by the Executive Chairman
5	Does the company have a specified committee of the Board/ Director/Official to oversee the implementation of the policy?	Yes. The Company has a "CSR Committee" of the Board of Directors, formed in line with provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. This Committee, inter alia, oversees the implementation of the policy.
6	Indicate the link for the policy to be viewed online	http://www.jalindia.com/sdpolicy.pdf
7	Has the policy been formally communicated to all relevant internal and external stakeholders?	Yes. The Policy has been made available to all internal and external stakeholders through the Company's website: www.jalindia.com
8	Does the company have an in-house structure to implement the policy/policies?	Yes. The Company has defined a governance structure from the Corporate level to the individual locations in order to implement and monitor the policy. Details for the governance structure are provided at http://www.jalindia.com/brreport.pdf

	Questions	Principles								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	Does the Company have a grievance redressal mechanism related to the policy/ policies to address stakeholders' grievances related to the policy/ policies?	Yes. All stakeholders' grievances are promptly addressed.								
10	Has the Company carried out independent audit/evaluation of the working of this policy by an internal or external agency?	The Company is doing the evaluation internally through the CSR Committee of the Board as well as through the executive management of the Company.								

3. Governance related to BR (Business Responsibility)

The CSR Committee endeavours to meet from time to time, at least once in a year, in order to assess the BR (Business Responsibility) performance of the Company. The Board also notes and assesses the BR performance accordingly.

This is the fifth year that the Company is publishing its Business Responsibility Report, and plans to continue to publish the same every year.

The Business Responsibility Report can be viewed online at http://www.jalindia.com/brreport.pdf

SECTION E: PRINCIPLE-WISE PERFORMANCE

PRINCIPLE 1 – CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Businesses should conduct and govern themselves with Ethics, Transparency and Accountability

Jaiprakash Associates Limited is committed to the highest standards of ethical conduct in all that it does. It is the Company's deeply-held belief that "integrity in our actions engenders trust in our stakeholders, which is the cornerstone of our business." The Company has created a comprehensive Sustainable Development Policy that codifies its approach to ensuring that its business practices remain sustainable in the long-term.

The Company's philosophy on Corporate Governance aims at attaining the highest level of transparency and accountability towards its stakeholders – including, among others, shareholders, employees, the Government and lenders – and at maximizing returns to shareholders through creation of wealth on a sustainable basis.

The Company strives to be a responsible corporate citizen, abiding by the letter and spirit of all applicable national and state laws, and also encourages the entities it does business with, to do the same. The Company is compliant with the Corporate Governance norms laid down in SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and the Listing Agreement.

The Directors and Senior Management of the Company are guided by the Code of Conduct that details their responsibilities towards shareholders, society and the country.

The Company has also framed various policies required under the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and the same are duly complied with. These include, amongst others, the Insider Trading Code, Related Party Transactions Policy, Whistle Blower Policy, Remuneration Policy, etc. for ensuring transparency and trust in the organization.

The Company is extremely responsive to any complaints received from stakeholders; the Company received 173 complaints from shareholders during the financial year 2016-17 regarding issues such as transfer/non-receipt of shares, dividend warrants not received, loss of shares, demat complaints, etc., all of which were resolved before the close of the financial year.

PRINCIPLE 2 – PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Businesses should provide goods and services that are safe and contribute to sustainability throughout their life cycle

At Jaiprakash Associates Limited, we have made sustainable development a cornerstone of our business strategy to achieve sustainable and profitable growth. Company has prioritized key issue after collective deliberation of management and key stake holders. These issues includes; Health & Safety, Corporate Governance & Transparency, Energy Security, Social Responsibility, Product Responsibility, Climate Change and Waste Management.

Our Business Responsibility report draws on our proven technology and risk management framework. The Company places significant emphasis on Research and Development focused on optimizing engineering techniques and creating new methods in order to achieve higher efficiencies.

Over almost four decades, the Company has executed some of the most noteworthy projects in the country that creates significant long term improvement in the lives of the people, both near and far.

Company's major divisions include Engineering and construction, Cement, Real Estate & Hospitality. Details of initiatives taken under these divisions are furnished hereunder:

1. ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION:

A. Hydropower projects:

The Company has been a leader in the construction of river valley and hydropower on turnkey basis for more than four decades, and holds the distinction of participation in 54% of new hydropower projects under Tenth Five year plan.

The Company is currently executing various projects in hydropower and irrigation, and holds the distinction of simultaneously executing 13 hydropower projects over 6 Indian states and Bhutan, for generating 10290 MW of power.

Advantages of hydro power project:

- Does not generate pollution or wastes
- Does not generate greenhouse gases
- Saves natural resources
- Dependable, controllable and predictable source of renewable energy
- Dams act as a reservoir and source for irrigation water

Major Hydropower Plants under execution

i. Sardar Sarovar Narmada Project:

The Sardar Sarovar Project is a multi-purpose project. The Project provides irrigation facilities and power generation. Under this project two power houses viz. River Bed Power House (installed capacity 1200MW) and Canal Head Power House (Installed Capacity 250MW) have already been constructed by JAL and are generating power.

The Company is currently executing the works of Concrete Gravity Dam of the Project.

ii. Baglihar Hydroelectric Project:

This 900 MW (Stage-I & Stage-II) project in Jammu & Kashmir is the first state owned power project in J&K, and represents a milestone in the development of the State's rich hydropower resources. Baglihar will provide clean and non polluting power to the people of J&K and nearby areas, and ensure that developmental activity in the region receives a boost.

Baglihar Hydroelectric Project, Stage-I, and Baglihar Hydroelectric Project, Stage-II, have been commissioned/power generation started. However, some balance civil works are to be completed for Baglihar Hydroelectric Project, Stage-II during the defect liability period.

iii. Punatsangchhu-II Hydroelectric Project (PHEP-II) & Mangdechhu Hydroelectric Project (MHEP) [Bhutan]:

1020 MW (PHEP-II) and 720 MW (MHEP) hydroelectric projects are being set-up under bilateral agreements between the Govt. of India and the Royal Govt. of Bhutan, to achieve an important milestone of generating 10,000 MW of hydropower by 2020.

Jaiprakash Associates Limited is executing Dam and Power House Complex works for both, PHEP-II and MHEP Projects.

B. Expressways:

The Company has developed 165 kilometer long Yamuna Expressway along the Yamuna river connecting Noida and Agra. The principal objective of this expressway is to minimize travel time from Delhi to Agra, facilitate faster uninterrupted movement of passengers and freight traffic, connect the main existing and proposed townships and commercial centers on the eastern side of the Yamuna river, relieve traffic congestion on the National Highway-2 and Old Grand Trunk Road (National Highway-91) and generally enhance development in the region.

The Company has also commissioned the four lane Zirakpur-Parwanoo Section of NH-22, Himalayan Expressway from km 39.96 to km 67.55 which has RIFD Technology based Electronic Toll Collection Plaza in the States of Punjab, Haryana & Himachal Pradesh.

Some of the major advantages of these accessed controlled high speed expressways are as follows:-

- These expressways provide fast and safe connectivity resulting in saving of fuel, time and cost of transportation to the society,
- Yamuna Expressway is managed by advanced Highway Traffic Management System (HTMS). Multiple Fiber Optic Ducts have been deployed for captive requirement, video surveillance, traffic management system & crime control. Further subletting of these ducts to telecom operators shall avoid digging of highway and thus additional cost in future.
- Liberal plantation and landscaping for aesthetic appeal, reducing air/noise pollution, wind impact, and very comfortable ride to Agra has positively impacted foreign tourism to Taj Mahal.
- Yamuna Expressway has played a major role in planning of NCR & western U.P region, as number of SEZs have been planned along the Expressway, which has given a boost to social and economic development of masses in this region.
- It has created a major potential for inclusive growth opportunities for local industries, agriculture, medical and educational services and thus mass job opportunities.
- Himalyan Expressway has immensely helped fast movement of armed forces to the northern border of our country.

C. Real Estate:

The Company has been developing some of the finest integrated townships in the country; wherein everything is nearby & at walking distance; whether it is shopping, office, hospital, school/ colleges, sports or a game of golf. Company offers Residential Projects at Noida, Greater Noida & Agra.

The Company believes that harmony between the man and environment is the prime essence of healthy life and living. The sustenance of our ecological balance is, therefore, of paramount importance. Efforts are made to conserve ecological balance without any harm done to the local flora and fauna. The Company has also taken green initiatives, afforestation drives, resources conservation, water conservation, air quality control and noise pollution control and has created a "green oasis".

Some of the major initiatives taken in the field of Real Estate are as follows:

- Use of CLC Block which provide better insulation from heat that reduces the need of refrigeration and hence saves electricity
- Usage of advanced technology such as Fiber to the Home (FTTH), promotes economic development, reliability, security, higher bandwidth at nominal cost to meet the consumer demand of the next decade.
- Company's integrated township, is equipped with renewable source of energy i.e. solar lighting and solar hot water systems. This will result in significant reductions in electricity consumption over the lifetime of township.
- Rain Water harvesting system and plantation of trees support environmental growth and equitable development.
- Implementation of SAP in real estate industry that optimizes the resource, reduces the use of paper, promotes internal control system, stream lines flow of information, saves time & money.

2. CEMENT DIVISION

The Company has taken all efforts to ensure that the processes followed in its cement manufacturing plants are as optimal as possible. In addition to setting up new cement plants which deploy the latest state-of-the-art technology, the Company has also been upgrading the technologies and processes used in the existing plants on a continual basis, so that they can be as energy efficient as possible, and make use of advanced pollution control and monitoring equipment.

Some examples of the technologies and processes that are used are:

- In the production of clinker, pet coke is used as an alternate fuel – every ton of pet coke that is used reduces the use of 1.3 tons of coal.
- The fly ash generated from the coal fired boilers is used as Pozzolanic material input for the manufacture of cement – what earlier had to be sent to a landfill is now a raw material.
- Tyre chips, Rice Husk and other waste materials are being used as Alternate fuel in place of Coal.
- All of our existing plants and offices are situated on government approved land. None of our plant fall with or are adjacent to protected areas or high- biodiversity areas, as notified in the sitting guidelines issued by Ministry of Environment and Forest, Govt. of India Currently, our focus is on organizing plantation drives which are of ecological importance and required owing to our expansion. We have conducted a baseline diversity analysis and planted numerous saplings of different varieties at our various projects.
- Cement grinding operations are equipped with Vertical Roller Mills with high efficiency separators which consume comparatively less energy.
- High efficiency Bag Houses/ Filters are used in almost all the areas where electrostatic precipitators (ESPs) are installed. All such bag houses, bag filters and ESPs are designed for emission levels much lower than the statutory limits of 50 mg/ Nm3.
- High fuel efficiency burners are installed in all kilns, which emit low NOx in the stack gases.
- Captive Power Plants, which are located at the cement sites, use high efficiency boilers and ESPs which ensure stack emissions at lower level than the statutory limits.
- Prudent Water management system recycling and recharging of waste water generated from plant is used for irrigation.

3. REAL ESTATE DIVISION

Use of renewable energy

Wish Town Noida is equipped with solar lighting and hot water systems. This would result in significant reduction in electricity consumption over the lifetime of the project.

4. HEALTH CARE

With the vision of promoting world-class health care amongst the masses by providing quality and affordable medical care with commitment the Jaypee Hospital has been constructed. The hospital has been planned as a **1200 bedded tertiary care multi-specialty facility** and is commissioned with 504 beds and 250 beds operational in the first phase through its subsidiary company Jaypee Healthcare Ltd. The Hospital known as "Jaypee Hospital" in Sector 128, Noida, offers the highest standards of healthcare services through state of the art infrastructure amalgamated with latest technology available across the globe along with a highly skilled and experienced team of doctors.

The hospital has been continuously conducting free camps in rural part of the country in an effort to provide early diagnosis and create awareness on health issues. Over 25,000 patients have been seen by specialists in different areas which have included some free medical tests also.

In addition to this the hospital has treated more than 2.5 lakh OPD Patients, more than 35,000 indoor patients, 200 liver and Kidney transplant, over 3,000 international patients from world over.

Jaypee Hospital has been ranked amongst the top 10 hospitals in North India as per 'Times of India Survey 2017'. The hospital has also been ranked as the emerging brand of the year 2016 by India Health and Wellness Awards 2016. Jaypee hospital has also been conferred as Best Emerging Hospital by Times of India Best Hospital Survey, 2016. Jaypee hospital has already got accreditation for NABH, NABL and going for JCI.

The Company is also running many hospitals and dispensaries over and above the above-mentioned hospital at various project sites, which, inter alia, provide free medical facilities to the needy. Highly qualified medical practitioners have conducted year bound medical camps such as pulse polio, health checkup for under privilege children, Hygiene awareness camp that has helped in reducing infant mortality rate and increasing the life expectancy.

5. HOSPITALITY DIVISION

The Company has core philosophy & policy to keep the guests **'Healthy & Safe',** including from various types of water borne diseases. The bacterial growth namely legionella and gram negative bacteria in water sources was, once, widely prevalent in the country. The Company has an established Bacteria Control Management System in all the hotels to provide **clean and healthy environment**.

The Company's hotels are committed to render services that provide **"Safe Tourism"** to in-bound and domestic customers. The robust security system is in place to ensure safety & security by installing X-Ray baggage scanners, close circuit cameras in & around the hotel premises and by deploying efficient & trained security personnel.

The Company has also constituted the board in all hotels to address the concerns pertaining to **"Women Safety"**. All working ladies are being provided at night doorstep dropping with armed security guards by the vehicles of the hotel. Besides this, all hotels have designated specific rooms for single lady guest staying in the hotel and ensures that services are rendered by the lady staff only.

6. SPORTS DIVISION

In the International Sports Division also (which came into the ambit of Company pursuant to merger of erstwhile Jaypee Sports International Limited into JAL, effective on 16.10.2015 from the appointed date 01.04.2014), the Company is making every effort to promote safety, transparency, energy conservation, resource conservation, security, social responsibility & sustainability, environmental & climate protection and waste management. The Company is placing significant emphasis on research & development focused on optimizing engineering techniques and creating new systems, procedures & processes to achieve higher efficiencies. Efforts are also made to conserve ecological balance without any harm done to the local flora and fauna. The Company has taken green initiatives, aforestation drives, air quality control and noise pollution control.

SUSTAINABLE SOURCING AND LOCAL PROCUREMENT ASPECTS

The Company has developed and institutionalized internal processes to ensure that the sources and means of transportation of the raw materials and components which are input to the different projects are sustainable in the long-term.

The Company evaluates its major suppliers and contractors to ensure that they are in compliance with legal and environmental norms in their business activities.

The Engineering and Construction Division of the Company primarily undertakes large-scale projects that require specialized machinery and equipment, many of which are imported in order to meet the stringent quality parameters that are adhered to. The raw materials such as cement and steel that go into the construction projects are also sourced from reputed national firms.

Wherever possible, and with all other factors remaining equal, the Company prefers to procure raw materials and spare parts from vendors and dealers that are nearest to the project sites. Local markets are continuously explored and encouraged to arrange for material suitable for construction.

At many of the Company's major ongoing project sites – Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana State and Bhutan – the Company endeavours to hire the manpower locally, as far as possible.

In the Cement Division, approximately 68% of the total stores & spares procured are from local suppliers. The Company undertakes Annual Rate Contract agreements with suppliers in order to provide them with certainty regarding the volumes required, and to avoid recurring tendering for regularly procured materials.

In the Hospitality Division, approximately 80% of our procured materials are sourced from local suppliers.

'REDUCE, REUSE AND RECYCLE'

The Company has always followed the philosophy of 'Reduce, Reuse and Recycle', wherever practically feasible.

In Cement Division, for example, fly ash, which was earlier considered as industrial waste, is now being recycled and used as a process material in the cement plants. Around 30% of fly ash used in PPC grade is either generated from the captive power plants, or purchased from the market. This reduces the clinker requirement by about 30%.

Within the **Engineering and Construction Division,** due to the nature of the business, there is limited scope for the recycling of products. However, all the Company's project offices make use of a significant level of reusability – the camps and work-shops that are erected at each of the sites are made almost entirely of materials and components taken from earlier dismantled project sites. The individual elements like doors and window frames are designed in such a way as to be sturdy, and also be easily reusable. Excavated materials, stones and boulders are reused for the back-fill and construction activity, and any steel scrap is disposed off to agencies for re-rolling.

Collection of municipal solid waste (MSW) at Chandigarh.

This initiative is serving the twin purpose of keeping the city clean and to conserve the energy resources available in the form of producing fuel called refused derived fuel (RDF).

Commitment

Last but not the least, as a Company we remain committed to strategic business development in infrastructure, as it is key to nation building in the 21st century. We aim for perfection in everything we undertake and we have a commitment to excel. It is the determination to transform every challenge into opportunity; to seize every opportunity to ensure growth and grow with human face to provide sustainable growth for our generations to come.

PRINCIPLE 3 – EMPLOYEE RELATIONSHIPS
Businesses should promote the well-being of all employees

Since its founding, the Company has fostered a work culture based on values of trust, mutual respect and dialogue. The management and employees across the various divisions and units endeavour to create and maintain positive individual and collective relationships, and are expected to do so as an integral part of their job.

The Company is committed to providing a work environment in which every employee is treated fairly, has the opportunity to contribute to business success and also to realize their full potential as individuals. The Company strives for proactive improvement of its relationships with all its employees, and accomplishes this through organized structures and programs by the Human Resources department at both Corporate and unit levels.

Employee Demographics

In the FY 2016-17, the Company employed **14,405** employees, the break-up of which is as follows:

Category	Total
Permanent employees	13,633
Temporary/contract/casual workforce	772
Permanent employees who are female	253
Permanent employees with disabilities	42

Employee Unions

While the Company respects the right of employees to join organizations of their choice and engage in constructive negotiations, the Company's management have always maintained a harmonious working relationship with the employees characterized by trust and open dialogue; none of the employees of the Company have formed or become members of an employee associations or unions while they were employed at the Company.

Employee engagement programmes

The Company has become one of largest and most reputed infrastructure conglomerates because of the dedication and perseverance of its employees.

The Company strives to create a stimulating work environment through its HR practices, with the aim of attracting and retaining the best people, regardless of their background, beliefs or social culture.

Complaints and Grievance-handling mechanisms

Category	Complaints filed	Complaints pending
Child/forced/involuntary labour	Nil	Nil
Sexual harassment	Nil	Nil
Discriminatory employment	Nil	Nil

The Company has not denied any personnel access to the Management or the Audit Committee on any issue.

The Company has adopted an explicit Whistle-blower Policy. However, there is no case of reporting during the financial year 2016-17.

Safety of Workers & Employees

The Company places considerable emphasis on health and safety throughout its operations and displays commitment to ensure that high standards are maintained in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The Company's Safety Policy comprises a statement of the Organization's objectives regarding Safety of Man and Equipment in operation at work sites. The Management's endeavour is to establish a risk-free and "Zero accident" work environment.

Safety training is imparted to employees to make them aware of the procedures that need to be followed while working. The Company has won multiple national awards over the past years for its safety performance.

Training & Development

Category	Percentage who underwent training
Permanent Employees	36.23%
Permanent Women Employees	43.05%
Casual/Temporary/Contractual Employees	45.21%
Employees with Disabilities	38.85%

The Company is well-known for developing talent in its employees. The Company endeavours to attract, support, retain and motivate the best people in the field, and its training programs are designed to enhance the capabilities of its individuals, provide opportunities to develop skills and increase knowledge in order to maintain a competitive advantage.

Training programs

The Company provides various opportunities to employees of all levels to upgrade their skills:

- Structured Training Plan: It is an in-house training program which focuses on the technical aspects of various engineering disciplines.
- Computer Literacy Campaign: Different aspects of computer operations are covered in order to keep employees at the cutting edge of technology and latest trends.
- Future Managerial Cadre Program: supports development of managerial cadre. The Company selects cadre from the existing pool of engineers and

managers and also carries out direct recruitment through campus interviews from institutions of repute.

Apart from this, customized training programs are also conducted time to time by outside institutions, covering different aspects of Company's businesses.

- External Training Programs for Senior Executives: In order to keep pace with the changing times and to spot opportunities and perceive possible threats, existing skills need to be continually updated. Senior executives within the organization are continually upgrading their competencies through various courses of short duration.

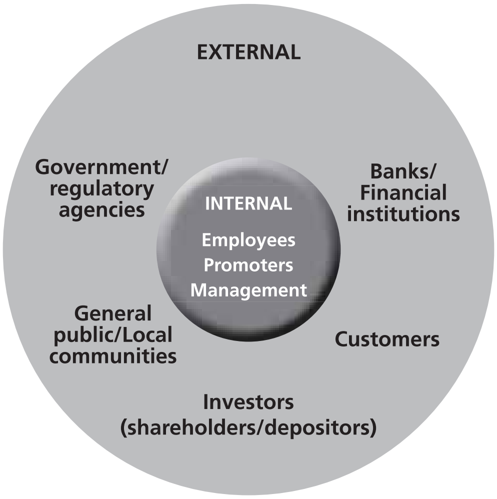
PRINCIPLE 4 – STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIPS
Businesses should respect the interests of, and be responsive towards all stakeholders, especially those who are disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized

Stakeholder mapping and engagement

The Company has identified its stakeholders and takes steps to engage with them through various formal and informal processes.

The major stakeholders have been identified and classified as:

- Employees
- Customers
- Shareholders/Investors/Lenders
- Communities
- Business Partners/Contractors/Vendors
- Contract workers
- Government Bodies



Engaging with the Disadvantaged, Vulnerable and Marginalized Stakeholders

The Company's relationship with its employees, customers, business partners and suppliers are governed by more formal processes than that with some other stakeholder groupings. Nevertheless, the Company ensures that all stakeholder concerns, including those of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable, are incorporated into the Company's strategic thinking and decision-making.

The Company takes all practical steps to ensure that all communication with stakeholders is clear, transparent, timely and complete, and respects their right to be informed, so that everyone can make decisions and act in a knowledgeable fashion. Dialogue, review and feedback are also encouraged wherever possible. While the management has the accountability for stakeholder strategy and engagement, the Company believes that every employee in the Company has a responsibility towards ensuring satisfactory stakeholder relationships.

Some of the initiatives and channels used in the process of engaging with stakeholders include face-to-face meetings, both individual and group (including the shareholders' meetings); media and stock exchange announcements; presentations; conference calls; formal grievance mechanisms; financial reports; newsletters, circulars and e-mail updates; regular customer, business partner and supplier meetings; formal consultations and audit processes; and updates on the JAL website – www.jalindia.com.

PRINCIPLE 5 – HUMAN RIGHTS
Businesses should respect and promote human rights

Human Rights of our Stakeholders

The Company has always been committed to developing an organizational culture that supports internationally recognized human rights, as well as the human rights enumerated in the Constitution.

The Company takes steps to ensure that human rights principles are upheld within its workplaces. The Jaypee Group as a whole is committed to its cherished value **'Growth with a Humane Face'** while dealing with people, whether internal or external to the organization.

There have been no complaints regarding violation of human rights from stakeholders in the past financial year.

PRINCIPLE 6 – ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
Business should respect, protect and make efforts to restore the environment

The Company believes that harmony between man and his environment is the essence of healthy life and living, and the sustenance of ecological balance is, therefore, of paramount importance. The Company is cognizant of its responsibilities as a diversified engineering, construction and manufacturing conglomerate and as a global corporate citizen; sustaining an equitable balance between economic growth and environment preservation has always been of paramount importance for the Company. Its environment management approach has led to efficient and optimum utilization of available resources, minimization of waste, which is carried out through the adoption of the latest technology.

Recognizing its responsibility to protect and preserve the environment, the Company has undertaken afforestation drives in different parts of the country. This has resulted in significant resource conservation, water conservation, air quality improvement and noise pollution control, and created a "green oasis" amidst the limestone belt at its cement complex in Rewa. Similar initiatives have also been taken on other projects of the Company.

Company's vision about environment has following objectives:

- Efficient & optimum utilization of available resources
- Minimization of waste
- Maximization of waste materials' utilization
- Providing and maintaining of green belts all around production zone
- To comprehensively merge with the local society to support & care for their socio-economic development.

Corporate Environment & Energy Policy:

The Company follows the following Corporate Environment & Energy Policy:

- Setup and operate industrial plans and infrastructure Projects adopting modern technology, keeping in view efficency of operations, prevention of pollution, conservation of energy which shall have impact on carbon emissions, on continual basis.
- Adopt and comprehensively adhere to meet rules and norms set by Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India, Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Board or any other statutory body.
- Develop Green Belts in its Plants/Units and Mines with local species having long life, nurture them to make a lively environment besides creating buffer to habitat around the area.
- Make use of renew able energy to the extent it is possible and make tailor-made schemes to adopt such features suitable to respective projects.
- Work on philosophy of 'Zero Discharge' from the Units.
- Use waste materials to utilize available heat value and as additives in manufacture of cement to support Federal Government to make environment cleaner.
- Conserve precious water, adopt Rain Water harvesting for ground water recharging and develop water reservoirs, reducing its dependency on ground water and other natural resources for water supply to the units.
- Conserve Biodiversity with least amount of impact on the environment.
- Compliance to various conditions stipulated in Environmental Clearance accorded by Ministry of Environment & Forests and other conditions as imposed by State Pollution Control Boards in Consents granted for Establishing the unit and operations.
- Contribute effectively in Socio-economic development of habitat around the project sites, through its CSR activities, giving significant emphasis to Education, Health, Vocational training for jobs creation within and outside the Projects.

ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT

Institutionalizing this Green Initiative, the Company has constituted Project Groups at the project, regional and corporate level to carry out specific environmental related functions. These groups initiate and sustain measures to mitigate, monitor and control the impact of project implementation on the environment.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION

The Company as well as Jaypee Group continually looks for innovative and cost-effective solutions to reduce wastes and preserve natural resources. Some of these measures include reduction in new land acquisition by optimal utilization of existing ones; capacity addition to existing resources including land, machinery, infrastructure and human resource; reduction in water and fuel consumption by recycling and endorsing of more efficient combustion methods and state of the art technology.

AIR POLLUTION AND EMISSIONS REDUCTION

The Company is one of the leading national producers of cement, which is considered to be a polluting industrial sector.

The Company has always proactively attempted to go beyond compliance with respect to the regulations relating to the emissions. The cement business has undertaken major initiatives to reduce dust emissions including adoption of new technologies. The cement division has established a state-of-the-art Environment Management Cell which hosts a fully functional laboratory with modern testing and monitoring equipment to ensure that all emissions and dust that is generated is within permissible limits. All Captive Power Plants use high efficiency boilers and ESPs which ensure Stack emissions at lower level than the statutory limits of 50 mg/Nm3.

Regular environmental audits are conducted at the Company's cement plants and stack/ambient emission monitoring is carried out on a regular basis.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

The Company ensures that all possible measures are taken to conserve energy including identification of potential areas of saving energy, installation of energy efficient equipment such as capacitor control panels to improve power factor, use of energy efficient lamps and compact florescent/LED lamps, wherever possible.

The Company's cement plants have all installed high efficiency pollution control & monitoring equipment such as Vertical Roller Mills, which consume comparatively low energy, for raw-meal and coal grinding units.

Some of the specific energy conservation measures taken at the different plants are mentioned in detail in Annexure to the Directors Report.

WATER CONSERVATION

The Company has undertaken active water conservation and rain water harvesting measures. The Company has created reservoirs with huge surface area and storage capacity.

Four reservoirs with an aggregate surface area of 46.70 hectares with a total storage capacity of 3 million m3 have been created in the mined out areas for collection of rain water and stored water is being used for cement manufacturing process and cooling purpose. These interlinked water bodies provide the entire water supply for the manufacturing process, eliminating the use of precious surface and ground water resources completely. A 6 km garland canal system along the mines periphery collects runoff rainwater in the reservoirs and lakes. These reservoirs have recharged the ground water across all the surrounding villages, improving not just crop yields, but the overall quality of life. The Group has also undertaken active water conservation and rain water harvesting measures. At Baghwar, three reservoirs of 11000 m3 have been made besides 3 km garland drain for rain water harvesting from colony and plant premises.

Water consumption reduction in Cement Division

In Jaypeepuram, the Company has created three reservoirs, and a garland canal system has been laid along the mines periphery area in order to collect runoff rainwater in the reservoirs and lakes. These provide for the water requirements of the Company's cement plants and thermal power plants. Utilization of water from these reservoirs and lakes avoids the need to extract sub-soil water and accordingly has led to an increase in the water level in the vicinity, serving to mitigate drought conditions which often occur in March to July each year. A unique water conservation measure adopted in the captive power plant is the adoption of the air cooled condenser technology, which greatly reduces the water consumption in the cooling tower makeup, resulting in substantial reduction in consumption of water every year.

Waste Water treatment in Cement Divison

Thermal power (captive) and cement plants are equipped with secondary and tertiary treatment facilities for waste water, so that most of the water can be recycled, making these units practically 'zero discharge' units.

Waste reduction and recycling in Cement Division

The Company uses the fly ash generated from coal fired boilers as Pozzolanic material in the manufacture of cement, ensuring no solid waste from captive power plants.

Electronic wastes are disposed off through authorized vendors. Biodegradable wastes from project canteen, colony, etc. are utilized for generating biogas.

Besides leaf litter is converted to compost through vermi composting, subsequently used for horticulture and plantation as natural manure, thus preserving the health of the environment.

AFFORESTATION DRIVE AND IMPACT ON BIODIVERSITY

Afforestation drives across all over campuses and project sites the Company operates, are other examples of our practical approach to environment conservation. No project is begun unless extensive soil tests confirm the quality, alkalinity and porosity of the soil. Only local plant species or those with a high likelihood of survival are selected by our Green Team, staffed by qualified and highly experienced professionals, for plantation and its upkeep.

Green Belt Development and Biodiversity Mapping surveys at Bina, Nigrie & Sidhi in Madhya Pradesh helped in analyzing the importance of sites from the biodiversity point of view and conservation measures to be implemented.

Green belts have been designed keeping in mind utility as well as ecological aspects. The focus has been on conserving indigenous species, retaining and enhancing surrounding landscape, creating habitat for birds and insects, planting a mix of species that are a part of rural, urban and native landscapes and also raising environmental awareness.

Functional Green Belts created with native species have resulted in practical conservation of flora and fauna of the region. This scientific approach has ensured around 85% survival rate across different locations and climatic conditions where the Company has carried out the plantation drives during the year across various project locations.

In addition, to support conservation of indigenous flora and fauna and creating wildlife friendly habitats, nest boxes and bird feeders have been installed at select sites for conservation of house sparrow.

IN HOSPITALITY DIVISION

Company has made arrangements and systems to recycle water, and to reuse wastes. The Hotels of the Company have scrubbers for equipments operated on fossil fuel and conversion of fuel from High Speed Diesel to Piped Natural Gas which have resulted in reduction of CFC release by 30% and consequent reduced contribution to ozone depletion and global warming.

The hotels of the Company are equipped with lush landscaped garden, water bodies, walk ways and complied with waste management, water consumption reduction & harvesting techniques, and biodiversity norms that provide great luxury with complete sense of responsibility toward society.

Air Pollution and Emissions Reduction in Hotels Division

The Hotels Division of the Company has installed Scrubber Systems in all the hotels for treatment of emissions which are in good working operation. All emissions are passed through the scrubbers for treatment, before throwing up in the environment.

Energy Conservation in Hotels Division

The Hotels Division ensures all possible measures to conserve energy by identifying potential areas of energy saving, few initiatives taken for energy conservation are

- replacement of low energy efficient pumps with energy efficient pumps,
- fixing of capacitors on individual load along with upgradation of capacitor panel,
- stoppage of chilled water circulation system by providing standalone energy efficient water cooler at Annapurna & other statutory locations.
- installing standalone electric steam press installed in laundry to reduce steam boiler operation,
- provision of motion sensors in public wash rooms,
- energy efficient enhancement of drives, replacement of ice cube machine with energy efficient machine

- Replacement of energy efficient LED in guest rooms & public areas.

Renewable Energy in Hotels Division

The Hotels Division possesses, in all hotels of the Company, the solar water heating system to provide 32.2 KLD hot water to the guest, laundry and the swimming pool. This has reduced the energy consumption and cost substantially.

Waste water management in Hotels Division

The Company's hotels have installed Sewage Treatment Plant **(STP)** and Effluent Treatment Plant **(ETP)** to treat the waste water to discharge as raw water.

New STPs have been installed at Jaypee Vasant Continental & Jaypee Siddharth having 195 KLD & 95 KLD each respectively. The STP plants already exist and are operating in Jaypee Palace Hotel, Agra, Jaypee Greens Golf & Spa Resort, Greater Noida & Jaypee Residency Manor, Mussoorie.

Similarly, the water rejected from R.O. system is being recycled to be used as raw water for horticulture.

The waste water from kitchen and laundry is being discharged as clean water after conducting the biological treatment.

Jaypee Vasant Continental Hotel, New Delhi is providing 100 KLD (i.e. 1.00 Lac litre per day) of treated STP water free of cost for irrigation and horticulture in DDA parks maintained by SDMC in the surrounding areas from the last one year.

Water Consumption Reduction in Hotels Division

The measures are taken for water conservation by using condensate recovered water in cooling tower, replacement of concealed flush valve from dual flush cistern, removal of bathtub and providing shower cubicles, air scoring system incorporated in all the vessels which need backwashing, need based regeneration of softener has been done to reduce water requirement regeneration process, installation of area wise water meter to monitor daily water consumption.

Installation of STP at Jaypee Vasant Continental & Jaypee Siddharth has also contributed a lot in water conservation as the treated water is being utilized in cooling tower and taken for horticulture use.

The total recovery of water from waste water management is 1,00,000 KL during the just concluded financial year.

Rain Water Harvesting in Hotels Division

Jaypee Vasant Continental and Jaypee Siddharth have converted dried up bore wells into rain water harvesting pits.

The Present status of rain water harvesting pits is as under:

- Jaypee Vasant Continental - 2 nos (using dried bore well)
- Jaypee Siddharth – 2 nos (using dried bore well)
- Jaypee Palace Hotel, Agra - 2 nos (low laying catchment lakes)
- Jaypee Greens Golf & Spa Resort, Greater Noida - 5 nos
- Jaypee Residency Manor, Mussoorie - 2 nos
- **Total - 13 nos.**

Eco-friendly Environment of Hotels of the Company

The hotels of the Company undertake all possible measures to minimize pollution from plant rooms and the back of the house areas.

The Hotels have garbage segregation system i.e. dry and wet garbage. The garbage is stored in controlled isolated environment and is removed systematically for re-cycling.

Organic waste convertors are existing at Jaypee Vasant Continental and Jaypee Siddharth which consume 500 kg of food waste each to provide organic manure which is being used for horticulture. The policies are in place for disposal of other waste, electronic waste, battery and dry cell. Authorized vendors are being engaged for disposal of these hazardous waste.

All hotels of the Company are accredited with ISO 9001 for Quality Management System (QMS), ISO 14001 for Environment Management System (EMS), ISO 22000 for Food Safety Management System (FSMS) and Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP), and Jaypee Vasant Continental has also been accredited with ISO 50001 for Energy Management System.

Indian Green Building Council has conferred LEED certificate in **"Gold Category"** to the Jaypee Residency Manor, Mussoorie and **"Platinum Category"** to Jaypee Vasant Continental, New Delhi; and Jaypee Palace Hotel & Convention Centre, Agra has been presented with the **"Gold Category"** for energy & environmental design of the building.

GREEN INITIATIVE IN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company fully supports the Ministry of Corporate Affairs' initiative to minimize the use of paper for 'all official communication'. In line with this, the Company sends all notices and documents, including the Annual Report, to shareholders who have registered for the same, by e-mail. This has led to a significant reduction in paper consumption annually.

COMPLIANCE

The Company complies with all applicable environmental norms regarding wastes, effluents or emissions, as prescribed by the Central and State Pollution Control Boards for the sectors in which the Company operates.

PRINCIPLE 7 – POLICY ADVOCACY
Businesses, when engaged in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a responsible manner

The Company believes that it is the Company's responsibility to work with policy makers and other relevant stakeholders, and to communicate its views ethically and transparently.

Government policies on major issues, as well as national and state programs for infrastructure development, may directly affect the Company's business. The Company tries to inform these debates in an appropriate manner, based on the Company's in-depth understanding of the sector, of market needs and of potential risks and challenges.

Membership in Trade Chambers and Associations

The Company is a member of various industry and trade chambers and associations. The Company is proud to be associated with these groups because they represent the construction sector in various forums, and help the industry reach consensus on relevant issues.

The following are the major trade chambers and associations that the Company is a member of:

- Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)
- Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)
- Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM)
- PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PHDCCI)
- Cement Manufacturers Association (CMA)

Priority advocacy areas for the Company

In 2016-17, the top issues for which the Company lobbied at the national level were:

- Economic reforms
- Inclusive development policies
- Energy security
- Sustainable Business principles
- Environmental policy

PRINCIPLE 8 – SOCIETAL COMMITMENT
Businesses should support inclusive growth and equitable development

Jaypee Group is committed to strategic business development in infrastructure with the determination of **transforming every challenge into an opportunity.** The Group strives for optimal utilization of resources, while **growing with a humane face.**

We are committed to continuously contribute to the economic development, and ensure a positive impact of our existence on the quality of life of our entire workforce and their families as also the community at large. Throughout the years we have focused on our values, reducing the impact on the environment and staying engaged with our communities. Our Mission stays focused on **sustainable development, fulfilling our obligations towards building a better India.**

The Group undertakes CSR initiatives and discharges its responsibility towards society through **JAIPRAKASH SEWA SANSTHAN [JSS], a 'not-for-profit trust'** promoted by the Founder Chairman, Shri Jaiprakash Gaur. The Sansthan supports various sections of the society through several initiatives for overall socio-economic development of the communities in which we operate. Set up in 1993 the trust aims to realize the corporate philosophy of **"Growth with a Humane Face"** and aims to alleviate poverty.

The Sansthan is engaged in comprehensive rural development programmes, empowering the lives of the rural communities.

The CRDP (Comprehensive Rural Development Programme) that began in 1993 in 28 villages surrounding Jaypee Nagar, Rewa and Satna in Madhya Pradesh, over the years has expanded to project sites in the states of Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Karnataka and Jammu & Kashmir. Today, the programmes reach out to cover a population of over 14.5 lakhs in around 350 villages.

The Sansthan engages with the stakeholders through various platforms and aims to enhance the quality of life in the community through focus on:

1) Education
2) Skill Development & Employability
3) Women Empowerment
4) Medical Services
5) Rural Infrastructure Development & Upgradation
6) Animal Husbandry

Education

Emphasis has been on expanding access to education to meet aspirational needs of the students as well as the communities at large. Consequentially, Sardar Patel Uchattar Madhyamik Vidyalayas, have been set up, to provide quality education to the children of economically backward classes of the society. Children of employees of Jaypee Group or Government employees are not eligible for admission to these Schools. Children of parents (non-employees) with less than 4 acres of land and/or monthly income below ₹ 6000/- per month are only eligible for admission in these schools.

Today, there are a total of 32 Sardar Patel Vidyalayas, Jaypee Vidya Mandirs, Jay Jyoti Schools, providing education from primary upto Plus 2 levels at Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttarakhand and Andhra Pradesh. The Sardar Patel Vidyalayas provide free education, free mid-day meal, free school uniforms to enable the poor families to send their children to school without any financial burden. School bus services are provided to ferry children from the villages. Scholarships are provided to meritorious students from Class 9 to Class 11. Free admission in Jaypee University of Engineering & Technology, Guna (Madhya Pradesh) is provided to the first three rankers of the class 12th of Sardar Patel Schools.

The schools attach great importance to a varied programme of activities outside the ordinary class routine. Physical training, games, yoga and athletics are built into the curriculum to promote physical fitness and a healthy spirit of competition. The students are also exposed to meditation for achieving higher level of concentration. The students are also encouraged to participate in literary, dramatics and performing art to shape their complete personality.

The institutions have well equipped libraries and ICT based learning. The schools also take initiatives for preparing children for various competitive exams such as for NDA, IIT and have a career guidance cell.

Staff development programmes and capacity building of teachers is undertaken on a regular basis. Besides each school has a School Management Committee represented by the teachers, parents and Management, that monitors overall development of the school.

Over the years, increased enrolment has been witnessed with a greater retention of girl students. During the year

2016-17, 19500 students were imparted school education, 37% being girl students.

Besides, we run Adult literacy classes that are designed to impart a range of practical skills. Village children are initiated into the learning atmosphere through 'Balwadis' which deploy interesting and creative learning methodology. Play schools at select sites have been set up that cater to village children and children from the township.

Skill Development and Employability

The focus is on enhancing skills of the youth to make them market ready and employable. Over the years, JSS has been successful in enhancing livelihood opportunities for the village youth and several trained students have found employment with corporates or set up own businesses.

During the year, 1247 students received training through 6 ITIs and 1 Polytechnic set up at Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. These institutes also have an Institute Managing Committee which reviews infrastructure requirements, curriculum, etc. for overall development. The ITIs impart free training to Partial Land Losers (PLL) and on nominal chargeable basis to students of nearby project areas. ITIs have well laid out complex with Trade related Workshops, IT Lab and Library. In addition sports equipment and play grounds are provided for sports & recreation of the trainees. The ITIs provide quality vocational training to the students of neighboring villages which has enhanced their overall knowledge and personality. We ensure a healthy and stress free environment for trainees to receive the vocational training and become competent.

The trades covered include computer operator and programming assistant, draughtsman ship, fitter, electrician, foundry man, instrument mechanic, mechanic motor vehicle, mechanic refrigeration and AC, surveyor, turner, welder, embroidery, and cutting & sewing. All the workshops/Labs for the above Trades are fully equipped with advanced machines, tools and tackles, thus exposing the trainees to the modern technology. Industrial visits are regularly conducted for the students to make them work ready. The quality of training has ensured enhanced employability in reputed companies through on campus drives.

6 ITIs, 1 Polytechnic, 1 Post Graduate College, 1 B.Ed. College and 4 Universities with an extension campus, provided teaching to around 12500 students, during the year. The efforts have resulted in uplifting the socio -economic standards of the region.

The faculty comprises of a strong group of highly qualified, diversified, motivated, intellectual community of distinguished and dedicated professionals who are committed to provide quality education.

During the year, 55 disabled persons were employed at various locations.

Women Empowerment

Women empowerment leads to economic benefits not only to an individual but also to the family and society at large.

Our rural employability initiatives, teach rural women simple life transforming skills, thus empowering them and encouraging their entrepreneurial skills. Over the last two decades, sewing courses conducted by our trainers have produced hundreds of empowered women.

The seeping success of this initiative is now being duplicated across multiple locations, by teaching women other income generating skills like making papads and vadis, washing powder, incense stick and candles, etc. Women also received training in vermi composting, a skill they have been able to deploy in their farms. Several trained women have started activities which helped augment family incomes. Economic empowerment of the women has brought about visible results for the betterment of the family as almost the entire income earned is spent on family requirements which increased the overall impact of our intervention. 305 local women were hired at different plant locations. 06 widows were employed in Annapurna at JRCGU, Roorkee who have unfortunately lost their husbands while on duty, which will help these families to lead a life with a sense of pride and honor.

Several SHGs (Self Help Groups) have been formed which also undertake minor infrastructure projects in the villages as a source of income generation. The SHGs have been instrumental in instilling the habit of saving, increasing the family income and are functioning well.

Medical Services

We believe that access to quality healthcare is a vital aspect of development.

Catering to the underserved through our medical services we ensure that quality and timely healthcare services reach the rural communities in the remotest of areas. Medicine, Dental Care, Audiometric and Spirometery Facility, OPD, Testing Laboratory and X - Ray Facility, Nebulizer, Diathermy etc. are provided through the hospitals and dispensaries set up at the project sites.

Multi speciality health camps for general health check, eye care, dental care, etc are organised in the villages at frequent intervals. Mobile vans with doctors and health facilitators visit villages bringing healthcare services to their doorstep. Advance Intensive Care Life Support Ambulances are provided for remote areas. These ambulances are equipped with state-of-the-art life support equipment designed to provide fast and direct response to the needy.

The medical services are supported by highly qualified medical practitioners – physicians, gynaecologists, surgeons, dentists, eye specialists, etc. During the year, around 6 Lakh villagers received healthcare through 12 hospitals and 17 dispensaries set up in the project areas.

All school children undergo a comprehensive annual health checkup, reports of which are then shared with their parents along with treatment advice. Projects are also run in collaboration with State Government on treating malnourished children.

The Company has set up a 16-bed hospital at the cement complex which benefits over 94,500 villagers; and a 25-bed hospital in the township area of Jaypee Himachal Cement Plant at Baga, in the Bilaspur district of HP, which benefits over 25,000 villagers, annually.

Village women also receive training in basic Healthcare through awareness sessions and act as health facilitators within their community. Village personnel are also hired as auxiliary staff. Infant mortality and life expectancy rate in the surrounding areas of the project sites have shown a marked improvement on account of access to quality healthcare.

In addition, the hospital is always in the forefront to provide emergency medical services in the local region during any calamities including road accidents, landslides, rock falls, avalanches and other traumas.

Rural Infrastructure Development and Upgradation

The Jaiprakash Sewa Sansthan has undertaken several activities in the rural areas promoting rural infrastructure development. Lakhs of villagers in areas around our various project locations benefit from safe drinking water plants, huge water reservoirs, renovated roads and bridges, irrigation facilities including community amenities such as toilets, rain shelters, playgrounds, youth clubs, etc The Trust also helps in times of natural catastrophe to reach the affected communities in distress. Fire safety and services are provided to the villagers.

Communities have been encouraged to use water more judiciously which they usually do not have access to. Awareness sessions have raised consciousness levels towards water storage and wastages.

Award of contracts for transport of raw material/finished products, civil work and material handling to local inhabitants have given a boost to local employment.

Animal Husbandry

Animal Husbandry initiatives supplement the income of small, marginal farmers and landless labourers besides generating gainful employment opportunities, especially self-employment for the rural population.

Veterinary health care provided helps improve the genetic production potential of livestock and poultry reared in the adopted villages. The Trust organises camps for the villagers to interact with the vets and obtain medicines, immunisation, check-ups and artificial insemination for their cattle. Interactive audio-visual training sessions demonstrate progressive approaches to animal rearing. Various activities include breed upgradation through artificial insemination, vaccination of animals, veterinary services.

Impact Assessment of programs

We realize unless we start assessing needs of the community and then measure whether those needs have been sufficiently addressed, we will end up only spending money without positive outcomes or making a difference to people's lives. Stakeholder consultation and relationship is an ongoing process to understand local issues and address the same holistically. Periodic assessments are conducted to ensure that the implementation standards are being met. Regular feedback from the beneficiaries is collated to ensure that the initiatives are sustainable. The aim remains to ensure that there is a tangible, measurable & long lasting improvement in the project participants' lives. Besides, assessing the impact of the projects ensures a balance between social, economic and environmental benefits.

PRINCIPLE 9 – CUSTOMER SATISFACTION
Businesses should engage with and provide value to their customers and consumers in a responsible manner

CUSTOMER ENGAGEMENT AND SATISFACTION

The Company is committed to delivering a consistent standard of product quality and service, as well as a high level of customer engagement in order to best serve its customers' needs and concerns.

In Cement Division:

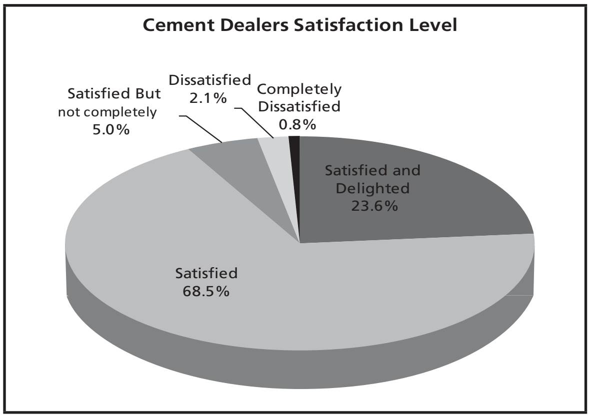
Dealer Satisfaction surveys are conducted to measure satisfaction of the customers from time to time. A Survey was conducted by **M/s. Market Pulse,** Noida, U. P. and **M/s. AZ Research Pvt. Ltd.,** New Delhi, the leading market research and analytics firms, on all India basis covering all the dumps of Cement Division, on the basis of approved questionnaires to measure satisfaction of the customers. Paramaters covered for the study were:

1) Overall Satisfaction,
2) Satisfaction with product Quality,
3) Quality of Sales Service,
4) Quality of Technical Service,
5) Profitability and Commercial Terms, and
6) Price Management & Brand Image.

The overall Dealer Satisfaction was found to be as under:

	No. of respondents	In %age terms
Satisfied and Delighted	273	23.6%
Satisfied	794	68.5%
Satisfied But not completely	58	5.0%
Dissatisfied	25	2.1%
Completely Dissatisfied	9	0.8%
TOTAL SAMPLE OF RESPONDENTS	**1159**	**100.0%**

It was observed that 92% of the dealers were satisfied or delighted with the Company.



In Real Estate Division:

Jaypee Greens, the real estate arm of the Jaypee Group, started its operations in 2002. Over a period of 15 years, the customer base has increased to approximately 45,000 across 4 locations namely Jaypee Greens-Greater Noida, Wishtown-Noida, Jaypee Greens Sports City and Wishtown-Agra.

As an initiative to achieve higher customer satisfaction, the **Customer Response Cell** (CRC) was set up to handle various requests, complaints and queries raised by customers. This cell works in co-ordination with various departments of the Company: Sales, Commercial, Legal and Construction - and facilitates the relationship between the customer and the Company. The basic purpose of CRC is to deal with queries and complaints of customers on a day-to-day basis, which are received via mail, telephone or personal visits to the office.

To gauge customer satisfaction, we have arranged for independent surveys conducted on a periodic basis using questionnaires and personal interviews with the customers. The results of the survey are taken as feedback to improve the products, systems and business processes. The findings of the survey help in planning to serve the customers in better ways.

In order to facilitate smooth handover of possession to customers for units that are ready for occupation and to address any issues faced by the customer post occupation, the Company has also set up a **Facility Management Group (FMG)** with a dedicated help desk to receive and address customer queries.

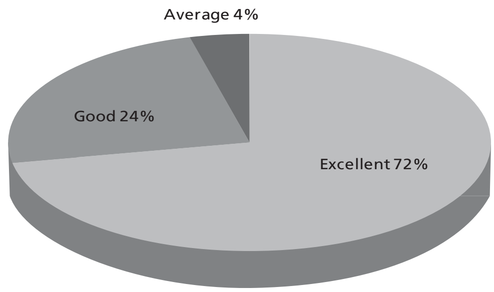
In Hospitality Division:

The Company has put in place robust mechanisms i.e. Mobicon International Services for data management and Real Time Guest Comments Management to disseminate the feedback forms obtained from the guests, for follow up with the concerned department on regular basis for corrective action as and when required.

The hotels have implemented Guest Feedback System called E-Survey to ensure **"zero defect services"**. During the last financial year about three lac guests patronized the hotels of the company. The hotels obtained the valuable suggestions from the guests of the Hotels Division during the year 2016-17 as under:

1	Excellent services	72%
2	Good services	24%
3	Average services	4%
	Total	100%

Feedback given by Guests of Hotels



CUSTOMER COMPLAINTS

There are a few consumer cases, including by/before the Competition Commission of India, filed against the Company in the past financial year and the Company is committed to resolving them at the earliest.

In the Cement division, there were 4 complaints pending from the previous financial year, and 329 customer complaints received during the financial year 2016-17; all 333 have been addressed and resolved satisfactorily before the end of the year.

In the Engineering & Construction and Sports division, the Company has received positive feedback from the overwhelming majority of its clients and customers over the years, indicating high levels of satisfaction with the products, projects and services delivered to them.

The Hotels Division of the Company possesses the strong complaint management system i.e. Triton to resolve the service related matters immediately to achieve high customer satisfaction and delight.

PRODUCT LABELING AND COMMUNICATION

The Company ensures that all product and service-related communication is timely and accurate. Cement is the major product that the Company manufactures, for which product labeling is done in compliance with labeling requirements regarding brand name, weight, grade, name and address of the manufacturer, etc.

Manoj Gaur
Executive Chairman & CEO
DIN - 00008480

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF JAIPRAKASH ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Report on the Standalone Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of **Jaiprakash Associates Limited** ("the Company") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed 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 the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, including the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the standalone Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 32(d) of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, relating to the order of the Competition Commission of India (CCI), concerning alleged contravention of the provisions of the Competition Act, 2002 during F.Y.2009-10 & 2010-11 and imposing a penalty of ₹ 132360 lacs on the Company. The Company has filed an appeal against the said Order before the Competition Appellate Tribunal wherein the Tribunal granted stay in depositing the penalty imposed subject to the condition that the Company shall deposit 10% of the penalty calculated on the profit earned by the cement business i.e. ₹2377 lacs, which has since been deposited. Further, The Competition Commission of India vide its other order dated 19th January, 2017 held various cement manufacturers liable for alleged contravention of certain provisions of the Competition Act, 2002 in the state of Haryana during F.Y.2012-13 to F.Y. 2014-15 and imposed a penalty of ₹3802 lacs on the Company. The Company has filed appeal against the order before Competition Appellate Tribunal.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2017, and its loss (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Other Matter

The financial information of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2016 and the transition date opening balance sheet as at April 1, 2015 included in these standalone Ind AS financial statements, are based on the previously issued statutory financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015 prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) which were audited by us, on which we expressed an unmodified opinion dated May 28, 2016 and November 14, 2015 respectively. adjustments to those financial statements for the differences in accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to the Ind AS have been audited by us.

Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2017 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2017 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

   f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

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

      i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial statements - Refer Note 32 to the financial statements;

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

      iii. There are no amounts that were due for being transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

      iv. The Company has provided requisite disclosures in the standalone Ind AS financial statements as regards its holding and dealings in Specified Bank Notes as defined in the Notification S.O. 3407(E) dated the 8 November, 2016 of the Ministry of Finance, during the period from 8 November, 2016 to 30 December, 2016. Based on audit procedures performed and the representations provided to us by the management we report that the disclosures are in accordance with the books of account maintained by the Company and as produced to us by the Management. - Refer Note 45 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For M.P. Singh & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 002183C

(CA Ravinder Nagpal)
Partner
Membership No. 081594

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2017

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **JAIPRAKASH ASSOCIATES LTD** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to 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 on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2017, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For M.P. Singh & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 002183C

(CA Ravinder Nagpal)
Partner
Membership No. 081594

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2017

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

(i) (a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets. The situation of the moveable assets used in the construction activity keeps on changing from works sites depending upon requirements for a particular contract.

(b) A substantial portion of the Fixed Assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and to the best of our knowledge and information given to us, no material discrepancies have been noticed on such physical verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, we report that, other than the immovable properties acquired on amalgamations with the Company as per schemes approved by the Hon'ble High Courts in earlier years, the title deeds are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date, except the following:

Description & location of property	Gross Book Value (₹ lacs)
Land at Dera Mandi Gaon, New Delhi & building thereon	153
Freehold land at Rangpuri, New Delhi (Compulsorily acquired by the Government)	3

(ii) (a) As explained to us, the Inventory has been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals during the year.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.

(iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act. Hence, the provisions of Clauses 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(b), and 3(iii)(c) of the Order are not applicable.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security, the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with.

(v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company has not accepted any deposit during the year. The Company has generally complied with the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Orders issued by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) from time to time; however, there have been delays in repayment of matured fixed deposits which had matured for repayment on or before the balance sheet date and were outstanding as at 31st March 2017. The Company has been granted extension from time to time for repayment of its outstanding deposits by the Hon'ble NCLT, the last interim extension having been granted till 30th May 2017.

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the accounts and cost records maintained by the segments of the Company where cost records have been prescribed by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, and are of the opinion that prima-facie the prescribed accounts and records have been maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the records.

(vii) (a) As per records produced before us and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales tax, Service tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities, and there were no arrears of such dues at the end of the year which have remained outstanding for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable, except for the following:

Particulars of dues	₹ (In lacs)
Royalty Payable	3537.60
Excise Duty payable	198.82
District & National Mineral Foundations Payable	2266.37
Electricity Duty Payable	4327.97
Service Tax Payable	207.19
TDS Payable	230.60

(b) As per records produced before us and according to the information and explanations given to us there are no dues of Income-tax or Sales-tax or Service Tax, or duty of Customs or duty of Excise, or Value Added Tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute, except for the following:

Figures in ₹ Lacs

Name of Statute (Nature of dues)	Period to which amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending				Total
		Commissionarate	Appellate authorities-Tribunal	High Court	Supreme Court	
Central Excise	1988-2016	2,624.60	-	-	-	2,624.60
	1996-2017	-	5,195.41	-	-	5,195.41
	1997-2009	-	-	780.14	-	780.14

Figures in ₹ Lacs

Name of Statute (Nature of dues)	Period to which amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending				Total
		Commissionarate	Appellate authorities-Tribunal	High Court	Supreme Court	
Electricity Duty & Cess	1991-2002 & 2006-2017	-	-	12,643.47	-	12,643.47
Sales Tax/VAT	1999-2002 to 2006-2015	4,727.39	-	-		4,727.39
	2004 -2013	-	630.98	-	-	630.98
	2000-2001, 2005-2017	-	-	8,944.59	-	8,944.59
	2002-2008	-	-	-	9,029.24	9,029.24
Entry Tax	2000-2001, 2011-2015	192.36	-	-	-	192.36
	2006-12	-	240.29	-	-	240.29
	2001-2002, 2010-2017	-	-	3,266.23	-	3,266.23
	2005-2017	-	-	-	20,709.11	20,709.11
Rural Infrastructure Tax	2005-2017	-	-	-	3,043.51	3,043.51
Tax on transportation of goods in Himachal Pradesh	2010-2017	-	-	-	8,140.97	8,140.97
Service Tax	2005-2013	338.90	69,529.13	-	-	69,868.03
Levy on transport of limestone	2007-2011	-	-	-	555.20	555.20
Cess under Building and other Construction	2008-2012	-	-	-	-	-
Water Cess	2003-2013	-	-	-	-	-
Customs		-	4,487.03	-	-	4,487.03
Income Tax	AY 2014-15	1,674.00	-	-	-	1,674.00
	AY 08-09 to 13-14	-	-	17,545.16	-	17,545.16

(viii) Based on our audit procedures and on the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion, that during the year, the Company has defaulted in repayment of principal and/or interest to banks, financial institutions, & privately placed debenture-holders wherein the period of delay ranges from 1 day to 634 days.

The overdue interest on borrowings amounts to ₹ 3,31,202.11 lacs as reflected in the standalone Ind AS financial statements "Other Financial liabilities" which was outstanding as at 31st March 2017.

The overdue principal repayments of borrowings amounts to ₹ 375,179.13 lacs as reflected in the standalone Ind AS financial statements "Other Financial liabilities" which was outstanding as at 31st March 2017.

Lender wise details for overdue interest & overdue principal repayments are given below:

Name of Bank/FI/Debenture holders	Overdue Principal repayments as at 31.3.2017 (₹in lacs)	Period of default for overdue principal repayments	Overdue Interest as at 31.3.2017 (₹in lacs)	Period of default for overdue interest
Allahabad Bank	2,000.00	1-305 Days	1,292.57	1-335 Days
Axis Bank Limited	-		0.20	1 Day
Bank of India	2,631.50	1-386 Days	859.88	1- 366 Days
Bank of Maharashtra	11,119.00	1-549 Days	15,930.32	1-549 Days
IDBI Bank Ltd	-		33,330.09	1-336 Days
ICICI Bank Ltd.	68,924.41	1-336 Days	76,162.52	1-336 Days
Canara Bank	-		15,452.03	1-547 Days
Central Bank of India	-		350.35	1-336 Days
Corporation Bank	3,157.80	1-477 Days	1,934.29	1-488 Days
Exim Bank	8,756.67	1-365 Days	1,588.93	1-335 Days
Karnataka Bank	4,434.00	1-547 Days	3,437.73	1-549 Days
Karur Vysya Bank	1,204.36	1 Day	418.57	1-60 Days

Name of Bank/FI/Debenture holders	Overdue Principal repayments as at 31.3.2017 (₹in lacs)	Period of default for overdue principal repayments	Overdue Interest as at 31.3.2017 (₹in lacs)	Period of default for overdue interest
Lakshmi Vilas Bank	2,105.20	1-295 Days	1,600.33	1-336 Days
Oriental Bank of Commerce	2,105.20	1-295 Days	962.87	1-275 Days
Punjab & Sind Bank	5,389.00	1-547 Days	2,263.88	1-549 Days
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	1,125.00	1-182 Days	392.82	1-181 Days
Indusind Bank Ltd	-		1,172.99	1-59 Days
Standard Chartered Bank	16,283.17	1-275 Days	19,023.34	1-486 Days
State Bank of Hyderabad	4,500.00	1-275 Days	1,553.92	1-275 Days
State Bank of Indore	1,125.00	1-456 Days	496.76	1-455 Days
Bank of India	-		573.42	1-336 Days
State Bank of India	159,166.55	1-479 Days	70,504.95	1-457 Days
State Bank of Travancore	3,750.00	1-278 Days	1,615.57	1-304 Days
Syndicate Bank	2,496.00	1-455 Days	1,179.61	1-455 Days
The South Indian Bank Ltd	1,000.00	60 Days	903.75	1-60 Days
The Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd	1,871.94	275 days	851.42	1-244 Days
Uco Bank	11,664.00	1-273 Days	5,180.08	1-275 Days
United Bank of India	4,500.00	1-455 Days	3,201.54	1-454 Days
Yes Bank Ltd	1,000.00	1 Day	246.21	1 Day
AKA Ausfuhrkredit GmbH	2,661.38	84- 634 Days	75.30	84-634Days
IFCI Ltd.	18,405.78	1-321 Days	11,540.78	1-440 Days
LIC - NCDs	29,000.00	1-341 Days	10,545.29	1-341 Days
LIC Term Loan	-		4,666.78	1-305 Days
SIDBI	3,553.18	91- 275 Days	740.91	1-276 Days
L&T Infrastructure Finance Co Ltd	1,250.00	1 Day	-	
Other Including Deferred Payment of Land and Foreign Currency Loans/Bonds			41,152.11	24-570 Days
	375,179.13		331,202.11	

The Company has not defaulted in repayment dues to the Government.

(ix) The Company has not raised moneys by way of further public offer. Further, in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the moneys raised by way of debt instruments and term loans have been applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which they were raised.

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

(xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid / provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.

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

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

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

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

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

For M.P. Singh & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 002183C

(CA Ravinder Nagpal)
Partner
Membership No. 081594

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2017

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2017

₹ LAKHS

	NOTE No.	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
ASSETS				
[A] NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	6,44,902	6,68,245	7,52,786
(b) Capital Work-in-Progress		1,78,930	1,65,235	1,62,759
(c) Intangible Assets	2	14	43	684
(d) Intangible Assets under Development		-	-	13
(e) Investments in Subsidiaries/Joint Ventures/Associates	3	5,56,297	5,80,379	5,73,530
(f) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments	4	1,99,613	1,97,314	1,89,856
(ii) Trade Receivables	5	2,99,105	2,93,537	2,89,896
(iii) Loans	6	10,194	7,352	6,882
(iv) Other Financial Assets	7	3,162	1,001	1,797
(g) Other Non-Current Assets	8	1,48,986	1,20,196	1,75,275
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		20,41,203	20,33,302	21,53,478
[B] CURRENT ASSETS				
(a) Inventories	9	9,03,450	9,56,743	9,94,432
(b) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments	4	4,454	2,205	359
(ii) Trade Receivables	5	1,31,417	2,40,345	3,44,194
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	22,341	20,856	55,907
(iv) Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	7,236	9,921	45,309
(v) Loans	6	1,59,413	1,74,290	2,30,802
(vi) Other Financial Assets	7	37,731	46,725	69,122
(c) Other Current Assets	8	2,26,521	2,17,274	2,16,944
		14,92,563	16,68,359	19,57,069
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS				
[C] NON-CURRENT ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE	20	11,11,749	12,59,763	13,13,439
TOTAL ASSETS		46,45,515	49,61,424	54,23,986
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
[A] EQUITY				
(a) Equity Share Capital	12	48,649	48,649	48,649
(b) Other Equity	13	7,07,250	11,43,768	14,27,894
TOTAL EQUITY		7,55,899	11,92,417	14,76,543
[B] LIABILITIES				
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	14	15,25,617	19,88,267	19,95,739
(ii) Trade Payables	15	61,903	13,776	12,365
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	16	68,120	60,758	10,923
(b) Provisions	17	9,936	6,447	5,328
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities [Net]	18	-	48,580	1,65,563
(d) Other Non-Current Liabilities	19	19,362	23,743	27,723
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		16,84,938	21,41,571	22,17,641
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	14	3,00,768	2,66,296	2,40,726
(ii) Trade Payables	15	1,54,830	1,82,399	1,58,043
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	16	12,86,517	8,08,601	8,62,901
(b) Other Current Liabilities	19	2,76,089	1,35,145	1,64,877
(c) Provisions	17	216	213	191
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		20,18,420	13,92,654	14,26,738
[C] LIABILITIES DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH ASSETS IN DISPOSAL GROUP CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE	20	1,86,258	2,34,782	3,03,064
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		46,45,515	49,61,424	54,23,986
Significant Accounting Policies & accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements	"1" to "52"			

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board

For M.P. SINGH & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.002183C

MANOJ GAUR
Executive Chairman & C.E.O.
DIN - 00008480

RAVINDER NAGPAL
Partner
M.No.081594

SUNIL KUMAR SHARMA
Executive Vice Chairman
DIN - 00008125

ASHOK JAIN
President [Finance]

RAM BAHADUR SINGH
C.F.O. [Cement]

MOHINDER KHARBANDA
Sr. General Manager [Sectl.]
& Company Secretary
FCS - 2365

RAHUL KUMAR
Whole-Time Director & C.F.O.
DIN - 00020779

Place:New Delhi
Dated:29th May, 2017

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2017

₹ LAKHS

	NOTE No.	2016-17	2015-16
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	21	**6,61,584**	9,17,046
Other Income	22	**14,084**	13,607
TOTAL INCOME		**6,75,668**	9,30,653
EXPENSES			
Cost of Materials Consumed	23	**2,00,661**	2,50,518
Purchase of Stock-in-trade	24	**677**	11,771
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods & Work-in-Progress	25	**25,183**	33,775
Manufacturing, Construction, Real Estate, Hotel/Hospitality/ Event & Power Expenses	26	**1,91,706**	2,34,841
Excise Duty on Sale of Goods		**39,652**	51,450
Employee Benefits Expense	27	**63,934**	70,939
Finance Costs	28	**3,56,728**	3,75,724
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	29	**87,820**	91,371
Other Expenses	30	**1,45,818**	1,78,713
TOTAL EXPENSES		**11,12,179**	12,99,102
Profit/(Loss) before Exceptional Items & Tax		**(4,36,511)**	(3,68,449)
Exceptional Items - Loss/(Gain)	31	**48,034**	30,498
Profit/(Loss) before Tax		**(4,84,545)**	(3,98,947)
Tax Expense			
Current Tax		**-**	-
Deferred Tax		**(48,388)**	(1,16,886)
Profit/(Loss) for the year after Tax		**(4,36,157)**	(2,82,061)
Profit/(Loss) from continuing operations [before Tax]		**(3,30,300)**	(2,68,056)
Tax expenses of continuing operations		**(49,544)**	(61,939)
Profit/(Loss) from continuing operations after Tax		**(2,80,756)**	(2,06,117)
Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations [before Tax]		**(1,54,245)**	(1,30,891)
Tax expenses of discontinued operations		**1,156**	(54,947)
Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations after Tax		**(1,55,401)**	(75,944)
Profit/(Loss) for the year after Tax		**(4,36,157)**	(2,82,061)
Other Comprehensive Income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit/(Loss)			
(a) Remeasurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans		**(554)**	(279)
(b) Income Tax relating to Items that will not be reclassified to Profit/(Loss)		**192**	97
(ii) (a) Items that will be reclassified to Profit/(Loss)		**-**	-
(b) Income Tax relating to Items that will be reclassified to Profit/(Loss)		**-**	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year		**(362)**	(182)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**(4,36,519)**	(2,82,243)
Earnings Per Equity Share [EPS] [Face Value of ₹ 2/- per share] for continuing operation			
Basic		**(11.54)**	(8.47)
Diluted		**(10.91)**	(7.96)
Earnings Per Equity Share [EPS] [Face Value of ₹ 2/- per share] for discontinued operation			
Basic		**(6.39)**	(3.13)
Diluted		**(6.19)**	(3.03)
Earnings Per Equity Share [EPS] [Face Value of ₹ 2/- per share] for continuing & discontinued operation			
Basic		**(17.93)**	(11.60)
Diluted		**(17.10)**	(10.99)
Significant Accounting Policies & accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements	"1" to "52"		

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board

For M.P. SINGH & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.002183C

MANOJ GAUR
Executive Chairman & C.E.O.
DIN - 00008480

RAVINDER NAGPAL
Partner
M.No.081594

SUNIL KUMAR SHARMA
Executive Vice Chairman
DIN - 00008125

ASHOK JAIN
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Sr. General Manager [Sectl.]
& Company Secretary
FCS - 2365

RAHUL KUMAR
Whole-Time Director & C.F.O.
DIN - 00020779

Place:New Delhi
Dated:29th May, 2017

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2017

₹ LAKHS

		2016-2017	2015-2016
(A)	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:**		
	Net Profit/(Loss) before Tax as per Statement of Profit & Loss	**(484,545)**	(398,947)
	Adjusted for :		
	(a) Depreciation & Amortisation	**87,820**	91,371
	(b) (Profit)/ Loss on sale/disposal/ discard/ write off of Assets [Net]	**(638)**	1,951
	(c) Finance Costs	**356,728**	375,724
	(d) Expenditure on Oil & Gas Exploration written off	**-**	18,160
	(e) Provision for Diminution in value of Non-Current Investments/Advances	**36,616**	17,292
	(f) Interest Income	**(4,334)**	(4,446)
	(g) Dividend Income	**(7)**	(7)
	(h) Profit on Sale of Non-Current Investments	**(296)**	-
	(i) Profit on Sale of Undertakings	**-**	(9,862)
	(j) Fair Value Gain on Financial Instruments	**(3,651)**	(5,636)
	(k) Profit on Sale/Redemption of Exchange Traded Funds/Mutual Funds	**(181)**	(15)
	Operating Profit/(Loss) before Working Capital Changes	**(12,488)**	85,585
	Adjusted for :		
	(a) (Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	**53,465**	52,539
	(b) (Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	**122,451**	104,125
	(c) (Increase)/Decrease in Other Receivables	**65,890**	99,794
	(d) Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables & Other Payables	**111,981**	40,849
	Cash Generated from Operations	**341,299**	382,892
	Tax Refund/ (Paid) [Net]	**9,439**	6,317
	CASH INFLOW / (OUTFLOW) FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES "A"	**350,738**	389,209
(B)	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:**		
	(a) Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment and Capital Work-in-Progress	**(44,176)**	(46,965)
	(b) Proceeds from Sale/Transfer of Property, Plant & Equipment (incl. sale of undertakings)	**2,437**	81,394
	(c) Purchase of Investments in Shares of Subsidiaries	**(10,926)**	(10,500)
	(d) Purchase of Other Investments	**(2,248)**	(11,846)
	(e) Changes in Fixed Deposits & Other Bank Balances	**(496)**	33,807
	(f) Proceeds from Sale/Transfer of Investments/ Other Investments	**1,829**	67
	(g) Interest Income	**4,453**	5,947
	(h) Dividend Income from Other Investments	**7**	7
	NET CASH GENERATED / (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES **"B"**	**(49,120)**	51,911
(C)	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:**		
	(a) Repayment of Borrowings (Net of Proceeds)	**(178,598)**	(132,883)
	(b) Finance Costs	**(121,535)**	(343,288)
	NET CASH GENERATED FROM/ (USED IN) FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES "C"	**(300,133)**	(476,171)
	NET INCREASE /(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS ("A" + "B" + "C")	**1,485**	(35,051)
	OPENING BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (REFER NOTE No."10")	**20,856**	55,907
	CLOSING BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (REFER NOTE No."10")	**22,341**	20,856

Note:
Direct Taxes Refund/ (Paid) [Net] are treated as arising from Operating Activities and are not bifurcated between Investing and Financing activities.

For and on behalf of the Board

For M.P. SINGH & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.002183C

RAVINDER NAGPAL
Partner
M.No.081594

MANOJ GAUR
Executive Chairman & C.E.O.
DIN - 00008480

SUNIL KUMAR SHARMA
Executive Vice Chairman
DIN - 00008125

ASHOK JAIN
President [Finance]

RAM BAHADUR SINGH
C.F.O. [Cement]

MOHINDER KHARBANDA
Sr. General Manager [Sectl.]
& Company Secretary
FCS - 2365

RAHUL KUMAR
Whole-Time Director & C.F.O.
DIN - 00020779

Place:New Delhi
Dated:29th May, 2017

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2017

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

₹ LAKHS

As at 1st April 2015	Changes in Equity Share Capital	Balance at the end of the reporting period 31st March 2016	Changes in Equity Share Capital	Balance at the end of the reporting period 31st March 2017
48,649	-	48,649	-	48,649

B. OTHER EQUITY

	Equity Component of compound financial instruments	Reserve and Surplus							Other items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total
		Capital Reserve	General Reserve	Securities Premium Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Share Forfeited Account	Debenture Redemption Reserve	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at 1st April 2015	13,221	7,09,944	1,62,773	4,02,027	113	1	1,17,406	22,930	(521)	14,27,894
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period	**13,221**	**7,09,944**	**1,62,773**	**4,02,027**	**113**	**1**	**1,17,406**	**22,930**	**(521)**	**14,27,894**
Depreciation on Assets, whose life span expired	-	-	(1,883)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,883)
Debenture Redemption Reserve written back	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,976)	8,976	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,82,061)	(182)	(2,82,243)
Balance as at 31st March 2016	**13,221**	**7,09,944**	**1,60,890**	**4,02,027**	**113**	**1**	**1,08,430**	**(2,50,155)**	**(703)**	**11,43,768**
Balance as at 1st April 2016	13,221	7,09,944	1,60,890	4,02,027	113	1	1,08,430	(2,50,155)	(703)	11,43,768
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,36,157)	(362)	(4,36,519)
Balance as at 31st March 2017	**13,221**	**7,09,944**	**1,60,890**	**4,02,027**	**113**	**1**	**1,08,430**	**(6,86,311)**	**(1,065)**	**7,07,250**

Refer Note No.13.2 for nature and purpose of reserves

Significant Accounting Policies & accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements "1" to "52"

As per our report of even date attached

For M.P. SINGH & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.002183C

RAVINDER NAGPAL
Partner
M.No.081594

Place:New Delhi
Dated:29th May, 2017

For and on behalf of the Board

MANOJ GAUR
Executive Chairman & C.E.O.
DIN - 00008480

SUNIL KUMAR SHARMA
Executive Vice Chairman
DIN - 00008125

ASHOK JAIN
President [Finance]

RAM BAHADUR SINGH
C.F.O. [Cement]

MOHINDER KHARBANDA
Sr. General Manager [Sectl.]
& Company Secretary
FCS - 2365

RAHUL KUMAR
Whole-Time Director & C.F.O.
DIN - 00020779

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE No. "1"

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Jaiprakash Associates Limited is a Public Limited Company domiciled in India with its registered office located at Sector-128, Noida-201304 (U.P). The shares of the Company are listed on the National Stock Exchange and the Bombay Stock Exchange. The company is mainly engaged in the business of Engineering & Construction, Manufacturing of Cement, Real Estate development, Hotel, Sports. The company's financial statements are approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 29th May, 2017.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements:

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian accounting standard (IND AS), notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has adopted all the applicable IND AS standards and the adoption was carried out in accordance with IND AS 101, first time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. The financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements, including the preparation of the opening IND AS Balance Sheet as at 1st April, 2015 being the 'date of transition to IND AS'.

Use of Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in the application of accounting policies that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Continuous evaluation is done on the estimation and judgements based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Current and non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria as set out in the Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current or non current classification of assets and liabilities except for Real Estate.

Revenue Recognition:

Sale of goods:

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue from the sale of goods are net of value added tax and exclusive of self-consumption.

Rendering of services:

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion. When the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent that the expenses incurred are eligible to be recovered.

Time share weeks:

Advances received for time share weeks are reckoned as income in equal amounts spread over the time share period commencing from the year in which full payment is received.

Escalations/ claims/Variation:

Escalations/ claims are taken in the accounts on the basis of receipt or as acknowledged by the client depending upon the certainty of receipt.

Revenue from Real Estate Developments:

Revenue from real estate development of constructed properties is based on the 'percentage of completion method'. Revenue from real estate development of constructed properties for projects that are not recognised before 01.04.2012 is recognised when, at least 25% of construction and development costs have incurred, at least 25% of the saleable project area is secured by contracts or agreement with buyers and at least 10% of the contract consideration are realised and it is reasonable to expect that the parties to such contracts will comply with the payment terms as defined in the contracts. Project costs includes cost of land, borrowing cost, cost of construction and development of such properties. The estimates of the saleable area and costs are reviewed periodically and effect of any changes in such estimates recognised in the period such changes are determined.

Revenue from sale/ sub-lease of undeveloped land is recognised when all significant risks and rewards are transferred to the customer, it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company, revenue can be reliably measured, company do not retain continuing managerial involvement to the degree associated with the ownership and costs in respect of transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from sale/ sub-lease of developed land/ plot, is recognised based on the 'percentage of completion method'

Revenue from sale/ transfer of Development Rights is recognised when all significant risks and rewards are transferred to the customer, it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company, revenue can be reliably measured, company do not retain continuing managerial involvement to the degree associated with the ownership and costs in respect of transaction can be measured reliably.

Interest Income:

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in Other income in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividends:

Revenue is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Royalties:

Royalties are accounted on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement.

Property, plant and equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost [i.e., cost of acquisition or construction inclusive of freight, erection and commissioning charges, non-refundable duties and taxes, expenditure during construction period, borrowing costs (in case of a qualifying asset) up to the date of acquisition/ installation], net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Capital work in progress, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset when the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Depreciation is calculated on straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follow:

Sl. No.	Nature	Useful Life [In Years]
1	Building	30 to 60
2	Purely Temporary Erection	1 to 3
3	Plant & Equipments	3 to 40
4.	Miscellaneous Fixed Assets [Hotel]	10
5	Vehicles	6 to 10
6	Furniture & Fixture	10
7	Office Equipments	3 to 6
8	Aeroplane/Helicopter	20

Freehold land is not depreciated.

As per IND AS 101, the Company has elected to continue the policy adopted for exchange differences arising from translation of long term foreign currency monetary items [recognised in the financial statements for the period immediately before the beginning of the first IND AS financial reporting as per previous GAAP] and capitalise/ adjusted Foreign Currency Rate Difference in the carrying value of the fixed asset.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible assets:

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost which comprises purchase price (including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates) and any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use. An intangible assets acquired in a business combination is recognised at fair value at the date of acquisition. After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. Amortisation is recognised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful life. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates being accounted for on a prospective basis. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. 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 or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Computer Softwares is amortized over a period of 5 years.

Government Grants:

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the company with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable. Grants related to depreciable assets are usually recognised in profit or loss over the periods and in the proportions in which depreciation expense on those assets is recognised. Grants related to non-depreciable assets may also require the fulfilment of certain obligations and would then be recognised in profit or loss over the periods that bear to the cost of meeting the obligations.

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset, i.e., by equal annual instalments. When loans or similar assistance or deferred liability are provided by governments, with nil interest rate or rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

Foreign Currencies:

Functional Currency

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also its functional currency

Transactions and balances:

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

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 initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is 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 Other Comprehensive Income [OCI] or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

Inventories:

Inventories are valued at cost or net realisable value, whichever is less.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for as follows:

[i] Raw materials, construction materials, stores and spares, packing materials, stock of food and beverages, operating stores and supplies: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

[ii] Finished goods and work in progress / Stock in Process: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a systematic allocation of fixed and variable production overheads that are incurred in converting materials into finished goods, borrowing costs of qualifying asset. In case of item rate contract, work in progress is measured on the basis of physical measurement of work actually completed as at the balance sheet date. In case of cost plus contracts, work in progress is taken as cost not billed on the contractee.

[iii] Traded Goods : cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

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.

Borrowing Costs:

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying asset, that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale, are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. The borrowing cost cease to capitalise when the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

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

All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes finance charges in respect of finance lease and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowing to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the interest costs.

Employee benefits:

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits i.e. wages and salaries, bonus, incentive, annual leave and sick leave etc. expected to be paid in exchange for the service rendered by employees are recognized as an expense except in so far as employment costs may be included within the cost of an asset during the period when the employee renders the services.

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund and pension contribution is a defined contribution scheme. and is recognized as an expense except in so far as employment costs may be included within the cost of an asset.

Gratuity and leave encashment is a defined benefit obligation. The liability is provided for on the basis of actuarial valuation made at the end of each financial year. The actuarial valuation is done as per Projected Unit Credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to profit or loss through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Leases:

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Company as lessee:

Asset held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets at its fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless either:

[i] another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of the user's benefit even if the payments to the lessors are not on that basis or

[ii] the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases. If payments to the lessor vary because of factors other than general inflation, then this condition is not met.

Company as lessor:

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease unless either:

[i] another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which use benefit derived from the leased asset is diminished, even if the payments to the lessors are not on that basis; or

[ii] the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases. If payments to the lessor vary according to factors other than inflation, then this condition is not met.

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:

[i] The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale

[ii] Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset

[iii] How the asset will generate future economic benefits

[iv] The availability of resources to complete the asset

[v] The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit. Amortisation expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

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 unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When 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 costs 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, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Goodwill is tested for impairment as at each Balance Sheet date and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually as at each Balance sheet date at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Provisions

General:

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed (like under an insurance contract, indemnity clauses or suppliers' warranties) and the Company is solely liable to pay the liability, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement if the Company is not solely liable to pay the liability. The reimbursement of provision is only recognized when it is virtually certain that the company will receive the reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Restructuring Provisions:

Restructuring provisions are recognised only when the Company has a constructive obligation, which is when a detailed formal plan identifies the business or part of the business concerned, the location and number of employees affected, a detailed estimate of the associated costs, and an appropriate timeline, and the employees affected have been notified of the plan's main features.

Warranties:

A warranty provision is recognised for the best estimate of the expenditure that will be required to settle the company obligation of relevant goods.

Decommissioning Liability:

The Company records a provision for decommissioning costs with respect to manufacturing units/ project sites etc. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

Contingent Liabilities/ Contingent Assets:

Contingent Liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed in the notes unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements only when the inflow of economic benefits is probable. Contingent liability and contingent assets are reviewed at each reporting date.

Taxes:

Tax expense represents the sum of the current income tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax:

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted in India, at the reporting date.

Company periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised

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

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

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

Non-current assets held for sale/ distribution to owners and discontinued operations

The Company classifies non-current assets (or disposal groups) as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. Held for sale is classified only if the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to the terms that are usual and customary for sale for such assets (or disposal group) and its sale is highly probable i.e. Management is committed to sale, which is expected to be completed within one year from date of classification.

Sale transactions include exchanges of non-current assets for other non-current assets when the exchange has commercial substance. Non-current assets (or disposal group) that is to be abandoned are not classified as held for sale

Non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately in the balance sheet.

Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are continue to be recognised.

Non-current asset (or disposal group) is reclassified from held to sale if the criteria are no longer met. And measured at lower of:

[i] Its carrying amount before the asset (or Disposal group) was classified as held for sale, adjusted for any depreciation, amortisation or revaluations that would have been recognised had the asset (or disposal group) not been classified as held for sale, and

[ii] Its recoverable amount at the date of the subsequent decision not to sell.

Any adjustment to the carrying amount of a non-current asset that ceases to be classified as held for sale is charged to profit or loss from continuing operations in the period in which criteria are no longer met.

A disposal group qualifies as discontinued operation if it is a component of an entity that either has been disposed off, or is classified as held for sale, and:

[i] Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations

[ii] Is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or

[iii] Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale

Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives 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:

[i] In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

[ii] In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

[i] Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

[ii] Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

[iii] Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations. External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. At each reporting date, the Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Company verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Company, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of 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.

Convertible Preference Shares/ Bonds

Convertible Preference Shares/ Bonds are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract.

On issuance of the convertible Preference Shares/ Bonds, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on conversion or redemption.

The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option that is recognised as equity. Transaction costs are deducted from equity, net of associated income tax. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not remeasured in subsequent years.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the Preference Shares/ Bonds based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognised.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and 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.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing adjusted net profit after tax by the aggregate of weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive potential equity shares during the year.

Financial instruments

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

Financial Assets

Initial Recognition & measurements

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value including transaction costs unless they are classified at fair value through profit and loss, in which case the transaction costs are expensed immediately. Subsequent to initial recognition, these instruments are measured in accordance with their classification as set out below.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets are classified in four categories:

[i] Amortised cost, if the financial asset is held within a business model whose object is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding,

[ii] Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified date to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Any interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss is recognised in Profit or loss.

[iii] Fair value through other comprehensive income, if the financial assets is investment in an equity instrument within the scope of this standard, that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by company in a business combination, for which the company make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. Any dividend is recognised in profit or loss, or

[iv] Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily de-recognised when:

[i] The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or.

[ii] The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

On derecognising of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received or receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the company applies expected credit loss (ECL) Model for measurement & recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets & credit risk exposure.

[i] Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost, e.g. loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance

[ii] Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTPL.

[iii] Lease receivables under Ind AS 17.

[iv] Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18.

[v] Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL.

[vi] Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

[i] Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and

[ii] All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period as income / expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition & measurement

All Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in case of loan & borrowings and payable, net-off directly attributable transaction cost.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains / losses are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit & loss.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate [EIR] method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit & loss.

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 as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

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 & loss.

Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract – with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit & loss.

If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset within the scope of Ind AS 109, the Company does not separate embedded derivatives. Rather, it applies the classification requirements contained in Ind AS 109 to the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value though profit & loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit & loss, unless designated as effective hedging instruments.

Reclassification of financial assets

The company reclassify all affected financial assets prospectively when, and only when company changes its business model for managing financial assets but financial liability is not reclassified in any case.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Business Combination

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition accounting method as at the date of the acquisition, which is the date at which control is transferred to the Company. The consideration transferred in the acquisition and the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recognised at fair values on their acquisition date. Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, other than those incurred in relation to the issue of debt or equity securities. Any contingent consideration payable is measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes in the fair value of contingent consideration are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Operating Segment

The Operating Segment is the level at which discrete financial information is available. The “Chief Operating Decision Maker” (CODM) allocates resources and assess performance at this level. The Group has identified the below operating segments:

1. Construction
2. Cement
3. Hotel / Hospitality
4. Sports Events
5. Real Estate
6. Power
7. Investments

NOTE No. "2"
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

₹ LAKHS

Particulars	TANGIBLE ASSETS											INTANGIBLE ASSETS	
	Leasehold Land	Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant & Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipments	Misc. Fixed Assets	Purely Temporary Erection	Aeroplane/ Helicopter	Total	Computer Software	Intangible Assets Under Development
Gross Block													
Cost	1,74,859	34,638	2,95,549	16,87,359	9,583	11,059	24,392	4,519	4,039	12,511	22,58,508	3,704	13
Impact on IND AS transition	7,688	-	52	(3,738)	(10)	-	(91)	104	-	-	4,005	-	-
Gross Block as at 1st April, 2015	**1,82,547**	**34,638**	**2,95,601**	**16,83,621**	**9,573**	**11,059**	**24,301**	**4,623**	**4,039**	**12,511**	**22,62,513**	**3,704**	**13**
Additions	1,992	254	2,732	56,948	82	11	224	40	-	-	62,283	2	-
Disposals	522	743	10,019	85,444	64	989	302	2	151	6,046	1,04,282	-	-
As At 31st March, 2016	**1,84,017**	**34,149**	**2,88,314**	**16,55,125**	**9,591**	**10,081**	**24,223**	**4,661**	**3,888**	**6,465**	**22,20,514**	**3,706**	**13**
Additions	173	67	84	41,994	90	35	59	23	-	-	42,525	-	-
Disposals	-	-	20	10,227	115	33	1,109	3	-	-	11,507	-	-
As At 31st March, 2017	**1,84,190**	**34,216**	**2,88,378**	**16,86,892**	**9,566**	**10,083**	**23,173**	**4,681**	**3,888**	**6,465**	**22,51,532**	**3,706**	**13**
Depreciation & Impairment													
Cost	7,289	-	41,561	5,17,005	6,146	6,762	17,549	2,828	4,039	4,920	6,08,099	3,020	-
Impact on IND AS transition	625	-	2	(107)	7	-	(73)	73	-	-	527	-	-
Depreciation & Impairment as at 1st April, 2015	**7,914**	**-**	**41,563**	**5,16,898**	**6,153**	**6,762**	**17,476**	**2,901**	**4,039**	**4,920**	**6,08,626**	**3,020**	**-**
Depreciation for the year	2,819	-	10,604	74,439	711	967	2,511	249	-	529	92,829	643	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	1,455	25,768	32	637	218	1	151	2,886	31,148	-	-
As At 31st March, 2016	**10,733**	**-**	**50,712**	**5,65,569**	**6,832**	**7,092**	**19,769**	**3,149**	**3,888**	**2,563**	**6,70,307**	**3,663**	**-**
Depreciation Charge for the year	2,770	-	10,755	70,900	679	766	1,412	224	-	285	87,791	29	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	7	8,530	89	22	1,059	1	-	-	9,708	-	-
As At 31st March, 2017	**13,503**	**-**	**61,460**	**6,27,939**	**7,422**	**7,836**	**20,122**	**3,372**	**3,888**	**2,848**	**7,48,390**	**3,692**	**-**
Net Book Value													
As at 1st April, 2015	1,74,633	34,638	2,54,038	11,66,723	3,420	4,297	6,825	1,722	-	7,591	16,53,887	684	13
As at 31st March, 2016	1,73,284	34,149	2,37,602	10,89,556	2,759	2,989	4,454	1,512	-	3,902	15,50,207	43	-
As at 31st March, 2017	1,70,687	34,216	2,26,918	10,58,953	2,144	2,247	3,051	1,309	-	3,617	15,03,142	14	-
Net Book Value- Assets Classified as held for sale													
As at 1st April, 2015	12,203	25,826	1,19,397	7,41,133	468	851	1,223	-	-	-	9,01,101	-	-
As at 31st March, 2016	13,237	25,164	1,08,226	7,33,374	358	603	1,000	-	-	-	8,81,962	-	-
As at 31st March, 2017	12,663	21,255	1,01,090	7,21,857	263	429	683	-	-	-	8,58,240	-	-
Net Book Value- Continuing Operation													
As at 1st April, 2015	1,62,430	8,812	1,34,641	4,25,590	2,952	3,446	5,602	1,722	-	7,591	7,52,786	684	13
As at 31st March, 2016	1,60,047	8,985	1,29,376	3,56,182	2,401	2,386	3,454	1,512	-	3,902	6,68,245	43	-
As at 31st March, 2017	1,58,024	12,961	1,25,828	3,37,096	1,881	1,818	2,368	1,309	-	3,617	6,44,902	14	-

Note

(i) The Company has elected to measure all its property, plant and equipment at previous GAAP carrying value i.e. 31st March, 2015 as its deemed cost [Gross Block Value] on the date of transition to IND AS i.e. 1st April, 2015.

(ii) Addition in Plant & Equipment includes ₹ 5575 Lakhs [31st March, 2016 ₹ 9949 Lakhs] on account of exchange difference during the year.

(iii) Building includes ₹ 750/- [31st March 2016 ₹ 750/-, 1st April, 2015 ₹ 750/-] for cost of shares in Co-operative Societies.

(iv) All Property, Plant & Equipmetns are given as security for availing financial assistance from lenders. Details of exclusive security may be referred from Note No."14.1 to 14.17 ".

(v) Capital Work-in-Progress Continuing Operation is ₹ 178930 Lakhs [31st March, 2016 ₹ 165235 Lakhs, 1st April, 2015 ₹ 162579 Lakhs] and for Discontinued Operation ₹ 209251 [31st March, 2016 ₹ 220482 Lakhs, 1st April, 2015 ₹ 248951 Lakhs]

₹ LAKHS

			As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
NOTE No. "3"					
INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY & ASSOCIATE COMPANIES					
(I)	**INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY INSTRUMENTS**				
(A)	**Investments in Equity Shares of Subsidiary Companies**				
	(a)	**Quoted, fully paid-up**			
	(i)	Nil (31st March 2016: 178,30,00,600, 1st April 2015: 178,30,00,600) Equity Shares of Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**-**	1,74,262	1,74,262
	(ii)	99,50,00,000 (31st March 2016: 99,50,00,000, 1st April 2015: 99,50,00,000) Equity Shares of Jaypee Infratech Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**99,765**	99,765	99,765
			99,765	2,74,027	2,74,027
	(b)	**Unquoted, fully paid-up**			
	(i)	11,80,90,000 (31st March 2016: 11,80,90,000, 1st April 2015: 11,80,90,000) Equity Shares of Himalyan Expressway Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**11,809**	11,809	11,809
	(ii)	27,13,50,000 (31st March 2016: 27,13,50,000, 1st April 2015: 27,13,50,000) Equity Shares of Jaypee Ganga Infrastructure Corporation Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**27,135**	27,135	27,135
	(iii)	27,38,00,000 (31st March 2016: 27,38,00,000, 1st April 2015: 27,38,00,000) Equity Shares of Jaypee Agra Vikas Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**27,380**	27,380	27,380
	(iv)	62,75,00,000 (31st March 2016: 62,75,00,000, 1st April 2015: 62,75,00,000) Equity Shares of Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**1,45,471**	1,45,471	1,45,164
	(v)	49,65,00,000 (31st March 2016: 38,72,95,000, 1st April 2015: 28,22,95,000) Equity Shares of Jaypee Fertilizers & Industries Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**49,733**	38,812	28,312
	(vi)	1,00,00,000 (31st March 2016: 1,00,00,000, 1st April 2015: 1,00,00,000) Equity Shares of Himalyaputra Aviation Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**1,000**	1,000	1,000
	(vii)	63,000 (31st March 2016: 63,000, 1st April 2015: 63,000) Equity Shares of Jaypee Assam Cement Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**6**	6	6
	(viii)	10,00,000 (31st March 2016: 10,00,000, 1st April 2015: 10,00,000) Equity Shares of Jaypee Cement Hockey (India) Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**100**	100	100
	(ix)	50,000 (31st March 2016: 50,000, 1st April 2015: 50,000) Equity Shares of Jaypee Infrastructure Development Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**5**	5	5
	(x)	50,000 (31st March 2016: NIL, 1st April 2015: NIL) Equity Shares of Yamuna Expressway Tolling Private Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**5**	-	-
	(xi)	28,09,66,752 (31st March 2016: 28,09,66,752, 1st April 2015: 28,09,66,752) Equity Shares of Bhilai Jaypee Cement Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**40,772**	40,772	40,772

₹ LAKHS

			As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
	(xii)	Nil (31st March 2016: 34,00,00,000, 1st April 2015: 34,00,00,000) Equity Shares of Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**-**	34,000	34,000
	(xiii)	5,43,160 (31st March 2016: 5,43,160, 1st April 2015: 5,43,160) Equity Shares of Gujarat Jaypee Cement & Infrastructure Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**54**	54	54
			3,03,470	3,26,544	3,15,737
(B)	**Investment in Equity Shares of Associate Companies**				
	(a)	**Quoted, fully paid-up**			
		178,30,00,600 Equity Shares of Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**1,74,262**	-	-
	(b)	**Unquoted, fully paid-up**			
	(i)	3,00,00,000 (31st March 2016: 3,00,00,000, 1st April 2015: 3,00,00,000) Equity Shares of Madhya Pradesh Jaypee Minerals Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**3,153**	3,153	3,153
	(ii)	NIL (31st March 2016: 10,000, 1st April 2015: 10,000) Equity Shares of Jaiprakash Kashmir Energy Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**-**	1	1
	(iii)	10,890 (31st March 2016: 10,890, 1st April 2015: 10,890) Equity Shares of Indesign Enterprises Private Limited, Cyprus, Cyprus Pound 1/- each	**16**	16	16
	(iv)	49,00,000 (31st March 2016: 49,00,000, 1st April 2015: 49,00,000) Equity Shares of MP Jaypee Coal Fields Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**490**	490	490
	(v)	34,00,00,000 Equity Shares of Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**34,000**	-	-
	(vi)	7,36,620 (31st March 2016: 7,36,620, 1st April 2015: 7,36,620) Equity Shares of RPJ Minerals Private Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**1,212**	1,212	1,212
	(vii)	23,575 (31st March 2016: 23,575, 1st April 2015: 23,575) Equity Shares of Sonebhadra Minerals Private Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**633**	633	633
	(viii)	49,00,000 (31st March 2016: 49,00,000, 1st April 2015: 49,00,000) Equity Shares of MP Jaypee Coal Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**964**	964	964
			40,468	6,469	6,469
(II)	Aggregate Amount of Impairment in Value of Investments		**(61,668)**	(26,661)	(22,703)
			5,56,297	5,80,379	5,73,530
Aggregate amount of quoted investment			**2,74,027**	2,74,027	2,74,027
Market Value of quoted investment			**1,94,122**	1,65,495	3,48,923
Aggregate amount of unquoted investment			**2,82,270**	3,06,352	2,99,503

₹ LAKHS

	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
NOTE No. "4"			
INVESTMENTS			
Non-Current			
[I] INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY SHARES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT & LOSS			
(a) Quoted, fully paid-up			
(i) 15,350 (31st March 2016: 15,350, 1st April 2015: 15,350) Equity shares of Capital Trust Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**69**	44	22
(ii) 100 (31st March 2016: 100, 1st April 2015: 100) Equity Shares of IFCI Limited of ₹ 10/- each (₹ 3,500/-)	**-**	-	-
(iii) 7,21,600 (31st March 2016: 7,21,600, 1st April 2015: 7,21,600) Equity Shares of Indian Overseas Bank Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**192**	218	306
(iv) 12 (31st March 2016: 40,684, 1st April 2015: 40,684) Equity Shares of UltraTech Cement Limited of ₹ 10/- each (₹ 47,817/-)	**-**	1,314	1,171
(v) 2,21,200 (31st March 2016: 2,21,200, 1st April 2015: 2,21,200) Equity Shares of PNB Gilts Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**118**	56	66
(vi) 25,000 (31st March 2016: 25,000, 1st April 2015: 25,000) Equity Shares of Tourism Finance Corporation of India Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**21**	11	17
	400	1,643	1,582
(b) Unquoted, fully paid-up			
(i) 20,35,000 (31st March 2016: 20,35,000, 1st April 2015: 20,35,000) Equity Shares of Delhi Gurgaon Super Connectivity Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**204**	204	204
(ii) 8,40,000 (31st March 2016: 8,40,000, 1st April 2015: 8,40,000) Equity Shares of UP Asbestos Limited of ₹ 10/- each [₹ 1/-]	**-**	-	-
	204	204	204
[II] INVESTMENTS IN PREFERENCE SHARES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT & LOSS			
Investments in Subsidiary Companies			
Unquoted, fully paid-up			
(i) 25,00,000 (31st March 2016: 25,00,000, 1st April 2015: 25,00,000) 11% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Himalyan Expressway Limited of ₹ 100/- each	**1,173**	970	817
(ii) 2,93,64,000 (31st March 2016: 2,93,64,000, 1st April 2015: 2,93,64,000) 12% Non Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Jaypee Ganga Infrastructure Corporation Limited of ₹ 100/- each	**8,573**	8,573	6,944
(iii) 1,02,12,000 (31st March 2016: 1,02,12,000, 1st April 2015: 1,02,12,000) 12% Non Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Jaypee Agra Vikas Limited of ₹ 100/- each	**7,403**	7,212	7,181
(iv) 15,00,000 (31st March 2016: 15,00,000, 1st April 2015: 15,00,000) 12% Non Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Himalyaputra Aviation Limited of ₹ 100/- each	**555**	397	378

₹ LAKHS

		As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
(v)	31,00,00,000 (31st March 2016: 31,00,00,000, 1st April 2015: 30,00,00,000) 12% Non Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited of ₹ 100/- each	**68,151**	65,161	59,596
(vi)	43,50,000 (31st March 2016: 43,50,000, 1st April 2015: 43,50,000) 10% Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares of Jaypee Fertilizers & Industries Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**51,755**	51,755	51,755
		1,37,610	1,34,068	1,26,671
[III]	**INVESTMENTS IN BONDS AT AMORTISED COST**			
	Unquoted			
	100 (31st March 2016: 100, 1st April 2015: 100) IFCI Tax Free Bond of ₹ 10,00,000/- each	**1,000**	1,000	1,000
[IV]	OTHER INVESTMENTS AT COST			
	Interest in Beneficiary Trusts			
(i)	JHL Trust	**4,603**	4,603	4,603
(ii)	JCL Trust	**33,105**	33,105	33,105
(iii)	GACL Trust	**19,606**	19,606	19,606
(iv)	JEL Trust	**3,085**	3,085	3,085
		60,399	60,399	60,399
TOTAL NON-CURRENT INVESTMENT		**1,99,613**	1,97,314	1,89,856
Current				
Investments in Mutual Funds at Fair Value through Profit & Loss				
	In Units of Mutual Funds, Unquoted	**4,454**	2,205	359
TOTAL CURRENT INVESTMENT		4,454	2,205	359
TOTAL INVESTMENT		**2,04,067**	1,99,519	1,90,215
"4.1"	Aggregate amount of quoted investment	**400**	1,643	1,582
	Market Value of quoted investment - Non Current	**400**	1,643	1,582
	Aggregate amount of unquoted investment - Non Current	**1,38,814**	1,35,272	1,27,875
	Interest in Beneficiary Trust - Non Current	**60,399**	60,399	60,399
	Amount of Impairment - Non Current	**-**	-	-

"4.2" The Trusts at Sl.No.[IV] are holding shares of 18,93,16,882 Equity Shares [31st March, 2016 18,93,16,882, 1st April, 2015 18,93,16,882] of ₹ 2/- of Jaiprakash Associates Limited, the sole beneficiary of which is the Company. The Market Value of Shares held in Trusts is ₹ 26,031 Lakhs [31st March, 2016 ₹ 14,577 Lakhs, 1st April, 2015 ₹ 46,951 Lakhs].

"4.3" **Particulars of Investment in Units of Mutual Fund as on date of Balance Sheet**

[a]	Nil (31st March 2016: 10,00,000, 1st April 2015: 10,00,000) Canara Robeco Capital Protection Oriented Fund - Series II	**-**	124	119

₹ LAKHS

		As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
[b]	9,99,980 (31st March 2016: 9,99,980, 1st April 2015: 9,99,980) Canara Robeco Capital Protection Oriented Fund - Series III	**122**	111	107
[c]	4,99,980 (31st March 2016: 4,99,980, 1st April 2015: 4,99,980) Canara Robeco Capital Protection Oriented Fund - Series IV	**57**	52	50
[d]	10,00,000 (31st March 2016: 10,00,000, 1st April 2015: 10,00,000) Canara Robeco Gold Savings Fund	**87**	88	83
[e]	63,455 (31st March 2016: 61,264, 1st April 2015: Nil) HDFC Liquid Fund	**2,036**	1,830	-
[f]	65,246 (31st March 2016: Nil, 1st April 2015: Nil) KOTAK Liquid Fund - Institutional Plan - Growth	**2,152**	-	-
		4,454	2,205	359
"4.4"	Aggregate amount of Current Investments	**4,454**	2,205	359
	Less:Aggregate provision for diminution in value of Investments	**-**	-	-
		4,454	2,205	359

NOTE No. "5"

TRADE RECEIVABLES

[Unsecured]

Non- Current			
(a) Considered Good	**2,99,105**	2,93,537	2,89,896
(b) Doubtful			
From Overseas Works	**10,163**	10,163	10,163
Less:Allowance for doubtful debt	**(10,163)**	(10,163)	(10,163)
	2,99,105	2,93,537	2,89,896
Current			
Considered Good	**1,31,656**	2,40,453	3,44,219
Less:Allowance for Bad & Doubtful Debts	**239**	108	25
	1,31,417	2,40,345	3,44,194
	4,30,522	5,33,882	6,34,090

"5.1" Trade Receivable includes ₹ 43764 Lakhs [31st March 2016 ₹ 116359 Lakhs, 1st April 2015 ₹ 229889 Lakhs] receivable from related parties.

NOTE No. "6"

LOANS [Unsecured, considered good]

Non- Current			
Security Deposits	**4,454**	2,227	2,306
Loans to Subsidiary Company*	**5,740**	5,125	4,576
	10,194	7,352	6,882
Current			
Receivable From Related Parties	**1,67,588**	1,80,860	2,32,145
Security Deposit	**52**	49	68
Allowance for Doubtful Receivable	**(8,227)**	(6,619)	(1,411)
	1,59,413	1,74,290	2,30,802
	1,69,607	1,81,642	2,37,684

* Himalyan Expressway Limited

₹ LAKHS

	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
NOTE No. "7"			
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Non-current			
Term Deposits with Banks with Maturity more than twelve months	**2,928**	951	1,695
Interest accrued on Fixed Deposits & Others	**234**	50	102
	3,162	1,001	1,797
Current			
Unbilled Revenue	**14,858**	14,165	43,467
Interest accrued on Fixed Deposits & Others	**385**	650	2,137
Other Receivables	**22,488**	31,910	23,518
	37,731	46,725	69,122
	40,893	47,726	70,919

"7.1" Term Deposits with Maturity more than twelve months includes ₹ 1698 Lakhs [31st March, 2016 ₹ 584 Lakhs, 1st April, 2015 ₹440 Lakhs] pledged as Guarantees / Margin Money with Banks and Others.

"7.2" Unbilled Revenue represents revenue recognised based on percentage of completion method over and above the amount due from the customers as per the agreed payment plans.

	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
NOTE No. "8"			
OTHER ASSETS			
[Unsecured, considered good]			
Non-Current			
Capital Advance	**2,423**	3,921	6,616
Advance Other than Capital Advance			
Advances to Suppliers, Contractors, Sub-contractors & Others	**7,399**	10,514	10,188
Security Deposit	**97,657**	46,098	85,725
Claims and Refund Receivable	**20,989**	24,482	30,117
Advance Tax and Income Tax Deducted at Source [Net of Provision]	**18,647**	28,086	34,403
Investment in Gold [27 Kgs]	**260**	260	260
Prepaid Expenses	1,611	6,835	7,966
	1,48,986	1,20,196	1,75,275
Current			
Advance Other than Capital Advance			
Advances to Suppliers,Contractors,Sub-Contractors & Others	**35,867**	34,421	41,402
Security Deposit	**1,46,104**	1,46,033	1,46,035
Staff Imprest and Advances	**2,728**	1,030	626
Claims and Refunds Receivable	**35,701**	28,566	22,713
Prepaid Expenses	**6,121**	**7,224**	6,168
	2,26,521	2,17,274	2,16,944
	3,75,507	3,37,470	3,92,219

₹ LAKHS

	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
NOTE No. "9"			
INVENTORIES			
Raw Materials	**283**	448	235
Raw Materials- in transit	**1**	-	-
Work-in-Progress-Construction Division/Other Contracts	**28,320**	55,457	77,739
Stock in Process	**4,308**	4,872	7,366
Finished Goods	**4,165**	5,168	8,536
Stores and Spare Parts	**35,566**	41,283	44,050
Stores and Spares- in transit	**1,022**	1,193	1,260
Construction Materials	**13,390**	14,507	19,732
Food and Beverages	**235**	222	223
Projects Under Development *	**8,16,160**	8,33,593	8,35,291
	9,03,450	9,56,743	9,94,432
"9.1" Projects Under Development			
Opening Balance	**8,33,593**	8,35,291	2,18,117
Transfer from Transferor Company	**-**	-	5,89,999
	8,33,593	8,35,291	8,08,116
Expenses On Development during the year			
Paid for Land / Built-up Area	**7,556**	5,063	12,734
Construction Expenses	**17,408**	22,369	35,209
Technical Consultancy	**311**	219	44
Personnel Expenses	**2,609**	4,096	3,769
Other Expenses	**2,433**	9,109	7,419
Finance Costs	4,238	10,751	13,237
	8,68,148	8,86,898	8,80,528
Less: Cost of Sales of Construction of Properties Developed and under Development [aggregate cost recognised till date ₹ 625929 Lakhs]	**51,877**	47,494	45,237
Less: Transferred to Capital Work-in-Progress	**111**	5,811	-
Balance carried to Note No."9"	**8,16,160**	8,33,593	8,35,291
NOTE No. "10"			
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Balances with Banks			
(i) Current & Cash Credit Account in INR	**11,894**	15,060	43,805
(ii) Current Account in Foreign Currency	**3,708**	1,782	1,069
Cheques, Drafts on hand	**55**	148	5,027
Cash on hand	**251**	462	788
Term Deposit with Original Maturity of less than three months	**6,433**	3,404	5,218
	22,341	20,856	55,907

"10.1" Term Deposits with Original Maturity less than three months includes ₹ 2429 Lakhs [31st March, 2016 ₹ 8 Lakhs, 1st April, 2015 ₹ 7 Lakhs] pledged as Guarantees / Margin Money with Banks and Others.

"10.2" Balances with Banks in Current Account in Foreign Currency includes Iraqi Dinars 27,377 Million equivalent to ₹ 10 Lakhs which are not available for use by the Company.

₹ LAKHS

	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
NOTE No. "11"			
BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH & CASH EQUVALENTS			
Term Deposits with remaining Maturity less than twelve months [Refer Note No. 11.3]	**6,495**	8,926	37,116
Balance with Banks in Dividend Account	**738**	990	1,119
Balance with Banks in Public Deposits Repayment Account	**1**	5	7,072
Balance with Banks in Interest payable on Public Deposits Account	**2**	-	2
	7,236	9,921	45,309

"11.1" Term Deposits with Maturity less than twelve months includes ₹ 2752 Lakhs [31st March, 2016 ₹ 2034 Lakhs, 1st April, 2015 ₹ 14527 Lakhs] pledged as Guarantees / Margin Money pledged with Banks and Others

"11.2" Term Deposits with Maturity less than twelve months includes ₹ Nil [31st March, 2016 Nil, 1st April, 2015 ₹ 16000 Lakhs] earmarked for repayment of Public Deposits.

"11.3" Term Deposits excludes deposits with original maturity of less than three months.

	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
NOTE No. "12"			
SHARE CAPITAL			
Authorised			
16,09,40,00,000 Equity Shares [31st March, 2016 ;16,09,40,00,000, 1st April, 2015 ;16,09,40,00,000] of ₹ 2/- each	**3,21,880**	3,21,880	3,21,880
2,81,20,000 Preference Shares [31st March, 2016; 2,81,20,000, 1st April, 2015; 2,81,20,000] of ₹ 100/- each	**28,120**	28,120	28,120
	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up			
2,43,24,56,975 Equity Shares [31st March, 2016; 2,43,24,56,975, 1st April, 2015; 2,43,24,56,975] of ₹ 2/- each fully paid up	**48,649**	48,649	48,649
	48,649	48,649	48,649

"12.1" Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Share Capital in number comprises of

Shares for consideration in cash

2,02,19,850 Equity Shares allotted under "Jaypee Employees Stock Purchase Scheme 2002";
1,25,00,000 Equity Shares allotted under "Jaypee Employees Stock Purchase Scheme 2009";
20,16,23,717 Equity Shares allotted for cash on conversion of Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds;
1,00,00,000 Equity Shares allotted for cash to Promoters on Preferential Basis;
6,42,04,810 Equity Shares allotted through Qualified Institutional Placement as on 06.02.2013 and
21,33,73,416 Equity Shares allotted through Qualified Institutional Placement as on 08.07.2014.

Shares for consideration other than cash

86,08,65,055 Equity Shares allotted in terms of the Scheme of Amalgamation effective from 11.03.2004;
12,43,78,825 Equity Shares allotted in terms of Scheme of Amalgamation effective from 22.08.2006;
21,80,10,985 Equity Shares allotted pursuant to Scheme of Amalgamation effective from 27.05.2009 and
70,72,80,317 Equity Shares allotted as Bonus Shares effective from 19.12.2009.

"12.2" Reconciliation of the Number of Shares Outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

	As at 31st March, 2017		As at 31st March, 2016		As at 1st April, 2015	
	Number	₹ Lakhs	Number	₹ Lakhs	Number	₹ Lakhs
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	2,43,24,56,975	48,649	2,43,24,56,975	48,649	2,21,90,83,559	44,382
Add: Equity Shares allotted on Qualified Institutional Placement	-	-	-	-	21,33,73,416	4,267
Equity Shares at the end of the year	2,43,24,56,975	48,649	2,43,24,56,975	48,649	2,43,24,56,975	48,649

"12.3" Terms / Rights

The Company has issued only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 2/- per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. Each share is entitled to equal dividend declared by the Company and approved by the Shareholders of the Company.

In the event of liquidation, each share carries equal rights and will be entitled to receive equal amount per share out of the remaining amount available with the Company after making preferential payments.

"12.4" Details of Shareholder holding more than 5% Shares:

Name of Shareholder	As at 31st March, 2017		As at 31st March, 2016		As at 1st April, 2015	
	Number	% holding	Number	% holding	Number	% holding
Jaypee Infra Ventures [a Private Company with unlimited liability]	**68,83,06,042**	28.30	68,83,06,042	28.30	68,83,06,042	28.30
Orbis Global Equity Fund Limited	**16,98,05,997**	6.98	-	-	-	-

NOTE No. "13"

OTHER EQUITY

Refer Statement of Changes in Equity for detailed movement in equity balance.

₹ LAKHS

		As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
"13.1"	**Summary of Other Equity Balance**			
	Equity Component of compound financial instruments	**13,221**	13,221	13,221
	Capital Reserve	**7,09,944**	7,09,944	7,09,944
	General Reserve	**1,60,890**	1,60,890	1,62,773
	Securities Premium Reserve	**4,02,027**	4,02,027	4,02,027
	Capital Redemption Reserve	**113**	113	113
	Share Forfeited Account	**1**	1	1
	Debenture Redemption Reserve	**1,08,430**	1,08,430	1,17,406
	Retained Earnings	**(6,86,311)**	(2,50,155)	22,930
	Other items of Other Comprehensive Income	**(1,065)**	(703)	(521)
		7,07,250	11,43,768	14,27,894

"13.2" Nature and purpose of Reserves

Equity component of compound financial instrument

This is the equity portion of the issued foreign currency convertible bonds. The liability component is reflected in financial liabilities.

Capital Reserve:

During amalgamation, the excess of net assets taken, over the cost of consideration paid is treated as capital reserve. It also include capital profits on foreign currency convertible bonds buyback, on demerger and on forfeiture of advance amount of share warrants.

General Reserve:

The Company has transferred a portion of the net profit of the Company before declaring dividend to general reserve pursuant to the earlier provisions of Companies Act 1956. Mandatory transfer to general reserve is not required under the Companies Act 2013.

Securities Premium Reserve:

The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in Securities Premium Reserve.

Capital Redemption Reserve:

The Company has recognised Capital Redemption Reserve on buyback of equity shares from its retained earnings. The amount in Capital Redemption Reserve is equal to nominal amount of the equity shares bought back.

Debenture Redemption Reserve:

The Company has recognised Debenture Redemption Reserve [DRR] as per the provisions of the Companies Act 1956. As per the provision, the Company shall credit adequate amount to DRR from its profits every year until such debentures are redeemed. The amount credited to DRR shall not be utilised by the Company except for the redemption of debentures.

Share Forfeited Account

Share forfeited account represents the amount of shares forfeited due to cancellation of shares. The forfeited share can be re-issued at discount or at premium.

Retained Earnings:

Retained earnings are the profit or loss that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

₹ LAKHS

	As at 31st March 2017		As at 31st March 2016		As at 1st April 2015	
	Current Maturities	Non-current	Current Maturities	Non-current	Current Maturities	Non-current
NOTE No. "14"						
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES						
BORROWINGS						
Non-current Borrowing						
[I] Secured						
A. Non Convertible Debentures	**17,500**	**1,21,058**	51,333	2,15,000	44,834	2,44,000
B. Term Loans						
(i) From Financial Institutions	**47,221**	**89,872**	30,872	65,311	9,670	96,208
(ii) From Banks						
(a) In Rupees	**4,63,765**	**11,98,414**	3,14,344	14,94,925	4,32,888	13,78,467
(b) In Foreign Currency	**2,661**	**-**	2,709	-	4,213	4,291
(iii) From Others	**6,529**	**12,082**	5,461	19,228	6,594	21,482
C. Loan from State Governments [Interest Free]	**300**	**20,373**	1,185	19,399	912	17,519
Total Secured	**5,37,976**	**14,41,799**	4,05,904	18,13,863	4,99,111	17,61,967
[II] Unsecured						
A. Liability Component of Compound Financial instrument						
Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds FCCB [USD]-2012	**70,361**	**-**	-	68,131	-	61,111
B. Foreign Currency Loans from Banks [ECB]						
(i) ECB [USD / JPY]	**12,407**	**-**	21,700	-	10,247	10,247
(ii) ECB [GBP]	**-**	**-**	-	-	5,247	-
(iii) ECB [CAD]	**-**	**-**	-	-	5,767	-
(iv) ECB [USD]-2012	**-**	**-**	21,107	52,170	11,212	67,272
C. Finance Lease Obligation	**4,830**	**19,064**	3,379	19,112	2,488	19,111
D. Loans From Banks						
(i) In Rupees	**52,755**	**41,034**	-	-	-	25,000
(ii) In Foreign Currency	**7,178**	**3,482**	3,827	7,654	3,455	10,366
E. Loans From Subsidiary*	**325**	**6,175**	-	-	-	-
F. Fixed Deposits Scheme	**-**	**-**	32,837	-	1,21,066	-
G. Deferred Payment for Land	**46,459**	**14,063**	33,185	27,337	19,911	40,665
Total Unsecured	**1,94,315**	**83,818**	1,16,035	1,74,404	1,79,393	2,33,772

₹ LAKHS

	As at 31st March 2017		As at 31st March 2016		As at 1st April 2015	
	Current Maturities	**Non-current**	Current Maturities	Non-current	Current Maturities	Non-current
Total Long Term Borrowings	**7,32,291**	**15,25,617**	5,21,939	19,88,267	6,78,504	19,95,739
* Himalyaputra Aviation Limited						
Current Borrowing						
[I] Secured						
A. Term Loans from Banks		**1,54,000**		1,53,031		1,84,214
B. Term Loans from Others		**3,000**		-		-
C. Working Capital Loans from Banks						
(a) In Rupees		**91,293**		58,775		29,221
(b) In Foreign Currency		**2,475**		4,490		4,200
		2,50,768		2,16,296		2,17,635
[II] Unsecured						
A. Loans from Banks - In Rupees		**50,000**		50,000		-
B. Bills Discounting		**-**		-		23,091
		50,000		50,000		23,091
Total Current Borrowings		**3,00,768**		2,66,296		2,40,726
Total Borrowings	**7,32,291**	**18,26,385**	5,21,939	22,54,563	6,78,504	22,36,465

[A] NON CURRENT BORROWINGS

"14.1" Particulars of Non Convertible Secured Debentures

[a] Interest and Terms of Repayment

Sl.No.	Number	Particulars of Interest and Repayment	Amount Outstanding [including current maturities] As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016
[i]	5,094	11.90% NCDs of ₹ 10,00,000/- each redeemable in 15 structured instalments from 31.12.2017 to 31.03.2024; [7406 Debenture redeemed and ₹ 7,50,000/- for 2 Debenture Redeemed] (Previous Year 12500 Debentures)	**50,925**	1,25,000
[ii]	5,000	12.00% NCDs of ₹ 10,00,000/- each redeemable in 20 equal quarterly instalments from 25.10.2017 to 25.07.2022;	**50,000**	50,000
[iii]	5,000	10.50% NCDs of ₹ 10,00,000/- each redeemable in 5 equal yearly instalments from 16.07.2016 to 16.07.2020;	**50,000**	50,000
[iv]	4,000	11.75% NCDs of ₹ 10,00,000/- each redeemable in 12 equal quarterly instalments from 26.01.2014 to 26.10.2016 [₹ 7,50,000/- (Previous Year ₹ 4,16,666/-) per Debenture Redeemed];	**10,000**	23,333
[v]	-	10.75% NCDs of ₹ 10,00,000/- each redeemable in 10 equal quarterly instalments from 06.10.2013 to 06.01.2016 [Fully Redeemed (Previous Year ₹ 9,00,000/-) per Debenture Redeemed] (Previous Year 5000 Debentures)	**-**	5,000
[vi]	1,500	12.40% NCDs of ₹ 10,00,000/- each redeemable in 5 equal annual instalments from 04.11.2012 to 04.11. 2016 [₹ 8,00,000/- (Previous Year ₹ 6,00,000/-) per Debenture Redeemed] and	**3,000**	6,000
[vii]	3,000	11.80% NCDs of ₹ 10,00,000/- each redeemable in 5 equal annual instalments from 11.08.2012 to 11.08.2016 [₹ 8,00,000/- (Previous Year ₹ 6,00,000/-) per Debenture Redeemed]	**6,000**	12,000
		TOTAL	**1,69,925**	2,71,333

* including ₹ 2368 lakhs as prepaid financing charges as at 31.03.2017

[b] Non Convertible Secured Debentures mentioned in Note 14.1[a] are redeemable at value equal to the Face Value.

[c] Security :Non-Convertible Debentures [NCDs] mentioned at Sl No.14.1[a] above, together with interest, liquidated damages, remuneration payable to Trustees, and other monies due in respect thereof are secured as under :

NCDs mentioned at Sl. No. 4.1[a] above	Nature of Mortgage	Properties at	Debenture Trustee	Security Charge
[i], [iii] & [v]	Legal Mortgage in English form	Mouje Dhanot, Taluka Kalol, Dist. Mehsana, Gujarat	Axis Trustee Services Limited	First Mortgage
[ii], [iv], [vi] & [vii]	Legal Mortgage in English form	Mouje Dhanot, Taluka Kalol, Dist. Mehsana, Gujarat	IDBI Trusteeship Services Limited	First Mortgage

Non Convertible Debentures as stated in Note No.14.1[a] above are further secured by way of First Charge ranking pari passu with all the lenders specified at S. No.14.2 (b) save and except AKA Export Finance Bank [Amount Outstanding as at 31st March, 2017 - ₹ 2661 Lakhs] having prior charge on specific Fixed Assets, in favour of respective Debenture Trustees for the benefit of all Debenture Holders, on all the movable and immovable Fixed Assets of the company except Fixed assets pertaining to Real Estate Division and Fixed assets specifically charged to State Government /State Financial Institutions for availing interest free loans etc. under various schemes framed by the State Governments and any other assets specifically charged. Further, the NCDs stated above alongwith term loans specified in Sl. No.14.2(b) are also secured by way of First Pari-Passu charge over Land of the Company admeasuring 588.42 acres forming part of Non-Core Area at Jaypee Sports City near F-1 Stadium, Special Development Zone (SDZ), Sector-25, Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh & First Pari-Passu charge over Land admeasuring 166.96 Acres situated at Village Tappal, Kansera & Jahengarh, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh & Land admeasuring 167.23 Acres situated at Village Chagan and Chhalesar, Agra, Uttar Pradesh, both land belonging to Jaypee Infratech Limited.

"14.2" [a] Terms of Repayment of Secured Term Loans from Banks, Financial Institutions & Others are given as under :

Sl. No.	Banks/ Financial Institutions/ Others	Terms of Repayment/ Periodicity	Amount outstanding	
			As at 31st March, 2017	**As at 31st March, 2016**
1	ICICI Bank	In 71 equal monthly instalments from 29.07.13 to 29.05.19 and balance in 72nd instalment on 29.06.19	**26,370**	29,150
2	State Bank of India	In 22 structured quarterly instalments from 30.06.11 to 30.09.16	**30,000**	30,000
3	IDBI Bank	In 20 equal quarterly instalments from 01.10.13 to 01.07.18	**18,000**	18,000
4	State Bank of India	In 32 structured quarterly instalments from 30.06.11 to 31.03.19	**4,125**	4,875
5	ICICI Bank	In 71 equal monthly instalments from 29.07.14 to 29.05.20 and balance in 72nd instalment on 29.06.20	**90,246**	97,474
6	Axis Bank	In 16 equal quarterly instalments from 31.12.14 to 30.09.18	**-**	24,063
7	Bank of Maharashtra	In 19 equal quarterly instalments from 01.07.11 to 01.01.16	**619**	619
8	IDBI Bank	In 20 equal quarterly instalments from 01.04.14 to 01.01.19	**30,000**	30,000
9	Karnataka Bank	In 24 quarterly structured instalments from 01.11.13 to 01.08.19	**12,420**	12,399
10	UCO Bank	In 20 equal quarterly instalments from 01.04.14 to 01.01.19	**27,501**	30,000
11	State Bank of India	In 32 quarterly instalments from 30.06.11 to 31.03.19	**13,500**	14,624
12	Jammu & Kashmir Bank	In 16 equal quarterly instalments from 31.12.12 to 30.09.16	**1,872**	2,766
13	Karur Vysya Bank	In 16 equal quarterly instalments from 31.05.13 to 28.02.17	**471**	1,874
14	YES Bank	In 19 equal quarterly instalments from 11.03.14 to 11.09.18	**1,579**	2,895
15	Corporation Bank	In 19 equal quarterly instalments from 11.03.14 to 11.09.18	**6,305**	6,305
16	Bank of India	In 19 equal quarterly instalments from 11.03.14 to 11.09.18	**5,768**	5,768
17	Lakshmi Vilas Bank	In 19 equal quarterly instalments from 11.03.14 to 11.09.18	**5,261**	5,789
18	Oriental Bank of Commerce	In 19 equal quarterly instalments from 11.03.14 to 11.09.18	**5,326**	5,787
19	ICICI Bank	In 35 equal quarterly instalments and balance in 36th instalment from 28.12.12 to 28.09.21	**39,030**	40,807
20	ICICI Bank	In 35 equal quarterly instalments and balance in 36th instalment from 28.12.12 to 28.09.21	**24,432**	25,544

Sl. No.	Banks/ Financial Institutions/ Others	Terms of Repayment/ Periodicity	Amount outstanding As at 31st March, 2017	Amount outstanding As at 31st March, 2016
21	ICICI Bank	In 71 equal monthly instalments from 22.07.14 to 22.05.20 and balance in 72nd instalment on 22.06.20	**84,079**	89,976
22	IDBI Bank	In 20 structured quarterly instalments from 01.10.14 to 01.07.19	**58,000**	58,000
23	IDBI Bank	In 12 equal quarterly instalments from 01.07.14 to 01.04.17	**1,333**	1,333
24	Standard Chartered Bank	In 12 equal quarterly instalments from 28.12.13 to 28.09.16	**1,783**	10,030
25	The South Indian Bank	In 16 equal quarterly instalments from 31.12.14 to 30.09.18	**3,669**	6,875
26	State Bank of India	In 16 equal quarterly instalments from 31.12.14 to 30.09.18	**9,375**	10,313
27	Standard Chartered Bank	In 12 equal quarterly instalments from 07.04.14 to 07.01.17	**7,500**	15,000
28	Bank of Maharashtra	In 20 equal quarterly instalments from 31.03.15 to 31.12.19	**27,000**	27,000
29	The South Indian Bank	In 20 equal quarterly instalments from 30.04.14 to 30.01.19	**4,500**	6,500
30	YES Bank	In 20 equal quarterly instalments from 30.08.15 to 30.05.20	**34,125**	47,250
31	Standard Chartered Bank	In 21 Structured quarterly instalments from 30.06.14 to 30.06.19	**25,666**	27,417
32	United Bank of India	In 21 Structured quarterly instalments from 30.06.14 to 30.06.19	**12,500**	12,500
33	State Bank of India	In 32 Structured quarterly instalments from 30.09.15 to 30.06.23	**74,250**	74,250
34	Allahabad Bank	In 21 Structured quarterly instalments from 30.06.14 to 30.06.19	**8,333**	8,833
35	Karur Vysya Bank	In 21 Structured quarterly instalments from 30.06.14 to 30.06.19	**2,875**	3,625
36	YES Bank	In 20 equal quarterly instalments from 29.09.15 to 29.06.20	**14,000**	18,000
37	The South Indian Bank	In 21 Structured quarterly instalments from 30.06.14 to 30.06.19	**6,832**	8,832
38	HDFC Limited	Payable as at least 10 % of Sales Receipts of specific projects subject to minimum structured instalments on or before 30.04.21	**29,301**	29,359
39	IFCI	In 12 equal quarterly instalments from 15.02.14 to 15.11.16	**6,253**	6,253
40	Exim Bank	In 12 equal quarterly instalments from 27.09.14 to 27.06.17	**4,500**	4,500
41	Exim Bank	In 12 equal quarterly instalments from 29.09.14 to 29.06.17	**2,600**	2,600
42	Exim Bank	In 10 equal quarterly instalments from 13.11.15 to 13.02.18	**3,280**	3,690
43	Exim Bank	In 10 equal quarterly instalments from 13.11.15 to 13.02.18	**2,400**	2,700
44	IFCI	In 16 equal quarterly instalments from 10.12.15 to 10.09.19	**35,000**	35,000
45	SREI Equipment Finance	In 31 structured monthly instalments from 22.07.14 to 22.01.17	**169**	477
46	L&T Infrastructure Finance Company	In 20 equal quarterly instalments from 01.04.14 to 01.01.19	**9,313**	15,000
47	AKA Export Finance Bank	In 20 equal half yearly instalments from 07.07.07 to 07.01.17	**2,661**	2,709
48	Canara Bank	In 12 equal quarterly instalments from 06.08.15 to 06.05.18	**20,800**	20,800
49	ICICI Bank	In 16 equal instalments payable in second half of each year from 31.01.16 to 31.10.23	**1,40,625**	1,50,000
50	ICICI Bank Limited	In 12 equal monthly instalments from 15.04.15 to 15.03.16	**-**	8,705
51	ICICI Bank Limited	In 10 equal monthly instalments from 15.06.15 to 15.03.16	**-**	8,705
52	Bank of Maharashtra	In 28 structured quarterly instalments from 30.06.17 to 31.03.24	**50,000**	50,000
53	Canara Bank	In 28 structured quarterly instalments from 30.06.17 to 31.03.24	**50,000**	50,000
54	State Bank of India	In 28 structured quarterly instalments from 30.06.17 to 31.03.24	**2,00,000**	2,00,000
55	IDBI Bank Limited	In 28 structured quarterly instalments from 01.04.17 to 01.01.24	**1,30,000**	1,30,000

Sl. No.	Banks/ Financial Institutions/ Others	Terms of Repayment/ Periodicity	Amount outstanding	
			As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016
56	YES Bank Limited	In 28 structured quarterly instalments from 31.12.17 to 30.09.24	**31,600**	60,400
57	Bank of India	In 28 structured quarterly instalments from 30.06.18 to 31.03.25	**4,196**	4,200
58	The South Indian Bank Ltd.	In 28 structured quarterly instalments from 30.06.18 to 31.03.25	**12,000**	10,599
59	Karur Vysya Bank	In 28 structured quarterly instalments from 30.06.18 to 31.03.25	**5,000**	4,999
60	Corporation Bank	In 28 structured quarterly instalments from 30.06.18 to 31.03.25	**3,195**	3,195
61	Lakshmi Vilas Bank	In 28 structured quarterly instalments from 30.06.18 to 31.03.25	**4,199**	4,200
62	L&T Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	In 28 structured quarterly instalments from 30.06.18 to 31.03.25	**9,000**	9,000
63	Tata Motor Finance Limited	In 47 monthly structured instalments from 11.12.14 to 11.10.18	**53**	80
64	Tata Motor Finance Limited	In 47 monthly structured instalments from 11.12.14 to 11.10.18	**101**	157
65	IFCI Limited	In 24 equal quarterly instalments from 15.10.12 to 15.07.18	**2,292**	2,292
66	Yes Bank Limited	In 24 equal quarterly instalments from 15.12.12 to 15.09.18	**6,250**	11,458
67	State Bank of India	In 24 equal quarterly instalments from 31.12.12 to 30.09.18	**2,250**	2,250
68	Punjab & Sind Bank	In 23 equal quarterly instalments from 31.12.12 to 30.06.18 and balance in 24th instalment on 30.09.18	**8,103**	8,103
69	Uco Bank	In 23 equal quarterly instalments from 31.12.12 to 30.06.18 and balance in 24th instalment on 30.09.18	**4,176**	4,593
70	Syndicate Bank	In 23 equal quarterly instalments from 31.12.12 to 30.06.18 and balance in 24th instalment on 30.09.18	**5,008**	5,008
71	Karnataka Bank	In 23 equal quarterly instalments from 31.12.12 to 30.06.18 and balance in 24th instalment on 30.09.18	**4,068**	4,068
72	Punjab & Sind Bank	In 5 equal quarterly instalments from 31.12.14 to 31.12.15	**1,000**	1,000
73	IFCI Limited	In 18 equal quarterly instalments from 30.09.16 to 30.12.20	**10,000**	10,000
74	ICICI Bank	in 51 equal monthly instalments from 30.04.13 to 30.06.17	**4,412**	5,294
75	Axis Bank	In 28 structured quarterly instalments from 30.06.18 to 31.03.25	**20,000**	20,000
76	Allahabad Bank	In 28 structured quarterly instalments from 30.06.18 to 31.03.25	**2,500**	2,050
77	ICICI Bank	Repayable on 16.08.20 [10 years from the first drawdown date i.e. 17.08.10]	**-**	25,000
78	ICICI Bank	In 28 equal quarterly instalments from 15.04.18 to 15.01.25	**1,20,000**	1,20,000
79	Standard Chartered Bank	In 12 equal quarterly instalments from 30.06.17 to 31.03.20	**62,000**	44,550
80	State Bank of India	In 28 structured quarterly instalments from 30.06.18 to 31.03.25	**5,000**	2,568
81	United Bank of India	In 28 structured quarterly instalments from 30.06.18 to 31.03.25	**5,250**	5,250
82	Karnataka Bank	In 28 structured quarterly instalments from 30.06.18 to 31.03.25	**4,000**	2,760
83	State Bank of India	In 28 structured quarterly instalments from 30.06.18 to 31.03.25	**2,100**	1,000
84	Karur Vysya Bank	In 9 equal quarterly instalments from 30.09.16 to 30.09.18 and balance in 10th instalment on 30.11.18	**3,900**	3,856
85	Lakshmi Vilas Bank	In 28 structured quarterly instalments from 30.06.18 to 31.03.25	**2,429**	2,429
86	Jammu & Kashmir Bank	In 28 structured quarterly instalments from 30.06.18 to 31.03.25	**7,620**	7,065
87	Oriental Bank of Commerce	In 28 structured quarterly instalments from 30.06.18 to 31.03.25	**4,199**	3,703

Sl. No.	Banks/ Financial Institutions/ Others	Terms of Repayment/ Periodicity	Amount outstanding	
			As at 31st March, 2017	**As at 31st March, 2016**
88	Karnataka Bank	In 28 structured quarterly instalments from 30.06.18 to 31.03.25	**4,000**	3,992
89	Uco Bank	In 28 structured quarterly instalments from 30.06.18 to 31.03.25	**16,570**	12,212
90	Central Bank of India	In 28 structured quarterly instalments from 30.06.18 to 31.03.25	**3,000**	3,003
91	Life Insurance Corporation of India	In 28 structured quarterly instalments from 30.06.18 to 31.03.25	**41,800**	-
92	State Bank of India	In 20 equal quarterly instalments from 25.10.17 to 25.07.22	**12,000**	12,000
93	Lakshmi Vilas Bank	In 28 structured quarterly instalments from 30.06.18 to 31.03.25	**900**	-
		TOTAL	**18,39,718**	19,57,305

* including ₹ 19174 lakhs as prepaid financing charges as at 31st March, 2017

[b] Term Loans of ₹1924050 Lakhs sanctioned [Amount outstanding ₹ 1404490 Lakhs] by Financial Institutions, Banks together with all interest, liquidated damages, premia on pre-payment or on redemption, costs, expenses and other monies, stipulated in the Loan Agreements are secured by First Charge ranking pari pasu with all the lenders save and except AKA Export Finance Bank [Amount outstanding as at 31.03.2017 - ₹ 2661 Lakhs having prior charge on Fixed Assets pertaining to Himachal Cement Plant] in favour of Axis Trustee Services Limited [Security Trustee], holding security for the benefit of all lenders on all the movable and immovable fixed assets of the Company except Fixed Assets pertaining to Real Estate Division, Fixed Assets specifically charged to State Government / State Financial Institutions for availing interest free loans etc., under various schemes framed by State Governments and any other assets specifically charged. Further, these Loans along with Debentures as mentioned in Sl No.14.1[c] are secured by way of First Pari-Passu charge over Land of the Company admeasuring 588.42 acres forming part of Non-Core Area at Jaypee Sports City near F-1 Stadium, Special Development Zone [SDZ], Sector-25, Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh & First Pari-Passu charge over Land admeasuring 166.96 Acres situated at Village Tappal, Kansera & Jahengarh, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh & Land admeasuring 167.23 Acres situated at Village Chagan and Chhalesar, Agra, Uttar Pradesh both land belonging to Jaypee Infratech Limited. In addition to above

(1) Term Loan of ₹ 40000 Lakhs sanctioned by IFCI Ltd., [at Sl. No.44 above] is further secured by way of Exclusive Charge over 5.48 acres of Commercial Land situated at Jaypee Sports City near F1 Stadium, SDZ, Sector 25, Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh.

(2) Term Loan of ₹ 150000 Lakhs sanctioned by ICICI Bank Ltd. [at Sl.No.49 above] is further secured by way of (i) pari-passu charge on all immovable properties admeasuring 100 acres of Land of Jaypee Infratech Ltd., situated at Village - Tappal, Tehsil - Khair, Distt. - Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh together with all buildings and structures thereto and all Plant & Machinery attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth, both present and future (ii) pledge of 18,93,16,882 equity shares of the Company held in various Trusts on pari passu charge on basis with Rupee Term Loan of ₹ 130000 Lakhs sanctioned by ICICI Bank Ltd. [at Sl.No.5 above].

(3) Term Loan of ₹ 75000 Lakhs [at Sl.No.33 above] sanctioned by State Bank of India is further secured by way of [i] exclusive charge over 22.2078 acres of Commercial Land situated at Jaypee Sports City near F1 Stadium, SDZ, Sector 25, Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh. [ii] pledge of 10 crores equity shares of Jaypee Infratech Ltd., held by Jaiprakash Associates Ltd. (iii) second pari passu charge on current assets of the Company.

(4) Term Loan of ₹ 50000 Lakhs sanctioned by Canara Bank (at Sl.No. 53 above) is further secured by way of pari passu Charge over 25.007 acres of Commercial Land situated at Jaypee Sports City near F1 Stadium, SDZ Sector-25, Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh.

(5) Term Loan of ₹ 120000 Lakhs sanctioned by ICICI Bank Ltd. (at Sl.No. 78 above) is further secured by way of First Charge over land admeasuring 9.8077 acres situated at Village Aurangpur, U.P., 148.3662 acres situated at Village Jaganpur, Afjalpur, UP, 151.006 acres situated at Village Jirkanpur, Tehsil Khair, Dist. Aligarh, U.P., all belonging to Jaypee Infratech Limited.

[c] Term Loans of ₹ 21300 Lakhs [Amount outstanding - ₹ 12780 Lakhs] sanctioned by Export Import Bank of India (at sl no 40 to 43 above) are secured by First Charge ranking pari passu with all the lenders save and except AKA Export Finance Bank [Amount Outstanding as at 31.03.2017 - ₹ 2661 Lakhs] having prior charge on specific Fixed Assets, in favour of Axis Trustee Services Limited [Security Trustee], holding security for the benefit of all lenders, on all the Movable Fixed Assets of the Company except movable Fixed Assets pertaining to Real Estate Division, Fixed Assets specifically charged to State Government / State Financial Institutions for availing interest free loans etc., under various schemes framed by State Governments and any other assets specifically charged.

[d] Term Loans sanctioned by ICICI Bank - ₹ 130000 Lakhs, Bank of Maharastra - ₹ 30000 Lakhs, Yes Bank Ltd. - ₹ 20000 Lakhs, Canara Bank - ₹ 50000 Lakhs, aggregating to ₹ 230000 Lakhs [Amount outstanding ₹ 152046 Lakhs] (at sl no 5, 28, 36 & 48 above) together with all interest, liquidated damages, premia on prepayment or on redemption, costs, expenses and other monies, stipulated in the Loan Agreements are secured by way of Subservient charge on all the fixed Assets of the company except the fixed assets pertaining to Real Estate Division and Fixed assets specifically charged to State Government /State Financial Institutions for availing interest free loans etc. under various schemes framed by State Governments. In addition to above

(1) Term loan of ₹ 130000 Lakhs sanctioned by ICICI Bank (at sl no 5 above) is further secured by way of (i) pledge of 18,93,16,882 equity shares of the Company held in various Trusts on first pari passu charge basis with Rupee Term Loan of ₹ 150000 Lakhs sanctioned by ICICI Bank Ltd., (ii) pledge of 7,50,000 - 11% Cumulative Preference Shares of Himalyan Expressway Limited and (iii) pledge of 1,02,12,000 12% Preference Shares of Jaypee Agra Vikas Ltd., owned by the Company.

(2) Term Loan of ₹ 50000 Lakhs sanctioned by Canara Bank (at sl no 48 above) is further secured by way of pari-passu charge over 25.007 acres of Commercial Land situated at Jaypee Sports City near F1 Stadium, SDZ Sector-25, Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh.

(3) Term Loan of ₹ 20000 Lakhs sanctioned by Yes Bank Ltd. (at sl no 36 above) is further secured by way of exclusive charge over 11.3095 acres of Commercial Land situated at Jaypee Sports City near F1 Stadium, SDZ Sector-25, Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh.

[e] Term Loans sanctioned by SREI ₹ 1000 Lakhs [Amount outstanding ₹ 169 Lakhs] (at sl no 45 above) & TATA Motors Finance Ltd. ₹ 342 Lakhs [Amount Outstanding ₹ 154 Lakhs](at sl no 63 & 64 above) together with all interest, liquidated damages, premia on prepayment or on redemption, costs, expenses and other monies, stipulated in the Loan Agreements secured by way of exclusive charge over certain Equipments of the Company.

[f] Term Loans sanctioned by State Bank of India ₹ 15000 Lakhs [Amount outstanding ₹ 9375 Lakhs] (at sl. no 26 above) together with all interest, liquidated damages, premia on prepayment or on redemption, costs, expenses and other monies, stipulated in the Loan Agreements secured by way of (i) First Charge on 2.56 acres of Hotel & Commercial Land purchased from Jaypee Infratech Ltd. in Village - Wazidpur, Sector -129, Noida. Entire Sale consideration has been paid by the Company to Jaypee Infratech Limited and (ii) First Charge over 3.78 acres of Commercial Land of Jaypee Infratech Ltd. situated at Sector - 128, Noida.

[g] Term Loans sanctioned by Standard Chartered Bank ₹ 40000 Lakhs, ₹ 45000 Lakhs and ₹ 62000 Lakhs [Amount outstanding ₹ 71283 Lakhs] (at sl. no 24,27 & 79 above) are secured against first charge ranking pari passu by way of equitable mortgage by deposit of title deed over the land admeasuring 355.84 acres at Jaypee Greens Golf Course, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh and collaterally secured by first charge ranking pari passu by way of equitable mortgage over land of Jaypee Infratech Ltd. admeasuring 39.5132 acres (residential 25.0040 acres and commercial 14.5092 acres) situated at village Sultanpur, Noida, Uttar Pradesh and Village Wazidpur, Noida, Uttar Pradesh. Out of the said 39.5132 acres of land, the Company has entered into an “Agreement to Sell” with Jaypee Infratech Limited on 15.12.2009 for purchase of 14.5092 acres of commercial land and entire sale consideration has been paid to Jaypee Infratech Limited. Term Loan of ₹ 62000 Lakhs sanctioned by Standard Chartered Bank in two tranche of ₹ 53816 Lakhs and ₹ 8184 Lakhs is further secured by way of pledge of 9,41,25,000 Equity Share of Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited. Second tranche of ₹ 8184 Lakhs is further secured by way of pari passu charge alongwith loan mentioned in Sl.No.[j] below over land admeasuring 26.3158 hectares approx (part of 40 hectares in Jaypee Sports City Near F stadium, SEZ Sector 25, Gautam Budh Nagar).

[h] Term Loan sanctioned by HDFC Limited ₹ 45000 Lakhs [Amount outstanding ₹ 29301 Lakhs] (at sl. no 38 above) is secured against first & exclusive charge by way of Registered Mortgage over (a) Leasehold property admeasuring project land of 14.20 acres at Jaypee Greens which is part and parcel of 452.26 acres of the integrated Township Jaypee Greens Greater Noida, U.P. alongwith construction thereon both present and future (b) Leasehold property admeasuring 38.20 acres at Noida, U.P. designated for the construction of Kalyspo Court 1-10 (B-1), Kalyspo Court 11,12,14,15,16 (B-3), imperial Court 1-3 (B-2) Pelican (PD-1 & PD-2) in the integrated Township in the name and style of Wish Town, Noida, U.P. The said land is registered in the name of Jaypee Infratech Limited and entire sale consideration has been paid by the Company to Jaypee Infratech Limited. and (c) First Charge on Project Land/FSI of 11,01,954 Sq. feet of B 10, Suncourt A & Town Centre Residential in Jaypee Greens, Greater Noida with construction thereon, present and future.

[i] Term Loan sanctioned by Standard Chartered Bank - ₹ 35000 Lakhs, United Bank of India - ₹ 15000 Lakhs, Allahabad Bank - ₹ 10000 Lakhs, Karur Vysya Bank - ₹ 5000 Lakhs & The South Indian Bank - ₹ 10000 Lakhs aggregating to ₹ 75000 Lakhs [Amount Outstanding - ₹ 56206 Lakhs] (at sl no 31,32,34,35,37 above) are secured by way of exclusive First Charge on pari- passu basis over 65.0263 Acres of Commercial Land situated at Jaypee Sports City near F1 Stadium, SDZ Sector-25, Gautam Budh Nagar, U.P.

[j] Term Loan sanctioned by Yes Bank Ltd. - ₹ 52500 Lakhs [Amount Outstanding - ₹ 34125 Lakhs] (at sl no 30 above) is secured by way of exclusive charge over 18.02 acres of Commercial Land situated at Jaypee Sports City near F1 Stadium, SDZ Sector-25, Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh.

[k] Term loans of ₹ 100000 Lakhs sanctioned [Outstanding ₹ 43147 Lakhs] (at sl no 65 to 73 above), SBLCs ₹ 33295 Lakhs [Outstanding ₹ 33295 Lakhs] and Bank Guarantee ₹ 10000 Lakhs (Outstanding ₹ 10000 Lakhs) sanctioned by Banks and IFCI Limited are secured by first charge ranking pari-passu on all immovable and movable fixed assets pertaining to the core area sports infrastructure project [both present and future] and second pari-passu charge on all current assets including receivables pertaining to the aforesaid sports infrastructure project, subject to first charge of the working capital lenders (exclusive of SBLCs ₹ 33295 Lakhs).

[l] Term loan of ₹ 15,000 Lakhs [Outstanding ₹ 4412 Lakhs] sanctioned by ICICI Bank (at sl no 74 above) Limited is secured by mortgage of non core area land admeasuring 25 Acres at Sector - 25, along Yamuna Expressway, Gautam Buddh Nagar, second charge on all immovable & movable assets of core area sports infrastructure project.

[m] Term loan of ₹ 5000 Lakhs [Outstanding ₹ 3900 Lakhs] sanctioned by The Karur Vysya Bank Ltd. at Sl. No. 84 above is secured by First Charge on identified real estate inventory.

[n] Term loan of ₹ 15000 Lakhs [Outstanding ₹ 12000 Lakhs] sanctioned by State Bank of India at Sl. No. 92 above is secured by pari passu charge over Current Assets of the Company and pari passu Charge over land 37.763 hect. Situated in Chindwara, M.P., pari passu charge over assets related to Mandla (North) Coal Mine.

[o] Security includes security created / yet to be created.

[p] Outstanding amount of long term debts from Banks and Financial Institutions included in current maturities of long term debts and unpaid debentures [Refer Note No 16 - Other Current Financial Liabilities] as at 31.03.2017 includes principal overdues amounting to ₹ 217612 Lakhs and interest accrued and due on borrowings & interest on unpaid matured debentures amounting to ₹ 279495 Lakhs, both principal and interest overdues pertain to the F.Y. 2015-16 and F.Y. 2016-17.

[q] Loan outstanding as on Balance sheet date are after considering loans which are partly / fully paid before their respective due dates.

"14.3" Loans from State Government:

[a] Interest Free Loans granted by U.P.Financial Corporation (UPFC) under Audyogik Nivesh Protshahan Yojna Scheme at Grinding Unit in Tanda (U.P.) are secured by way of First Charge on the Fixed Assets of the above said Unit of the Company and partly against bank guarantee. The same is repayable on or before completion of 10 years from the day on which it is received. Period of repayment has commenced from F.Y. 2016-17.

[b] Interest Free Loans granted by Pradeshiya Industrial & Investment Corporation Limited at Grinding Unit in Sikandrabad (U.P.) is secured against Bank Guarantee. The same is repayable on or before completion of 10 years from the day on which it is received. Repayment will commence from F.Y. 2022-23.

"14.4" Details of Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (Unsecured) at Note No.14[II]A are given as under :

The Company has issued 1,50,000, 5.75% Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds [FCCB-2012] of USD 1,000 each aggregating to USD 150 Million at par on 07.09.2012. These Bonds are convertible at the option of bond-holders into equity shares of ₹ 2/- each fully paid at the conversion price of ₹ 77.50 per share, subject to the terms of issue, with a fixed rate of exchange of ₹ 55.67 equal to USD 1.00 at any time on or after 18.10.2012 and prior to the close of business on 01.09.2017. As at 31.03.2017, 110400 Bonds aggregating to USD 110.40 Million are outstanding.

No conversion has taken place during F.Y. 2016-17 [Previous Year Nil]. Unless previously converted, the bonds are redeemable at maturity on 08.09.2017.

"14.5" Details of Foreign Currency Loans from Banks [ECB] (Unsecured) at Note No.14[II]B are given as under :

Sl. No.	Banks	Terms of Repayment/ Periodicity	Amount outstanding as at	
			31st March, 2017	31st March, 2016
1	Consortium of Banks	In 6 structured instalments from 28.03.11 to 28.03.17	**12,407**	21,700
2	State Bank of India, Hongkong Branch	In 20 structured quarterly instalments from 05.12.14 to 05.09.19	**-**	73,277
		Total	**12,407**	94,977

"14.6" Unsecured Loan taken from Banks at Note No.14[II]D is taken from SIDBI in foreign currency [Amount Outstanding ₹ 10660 Lakhs] repayable in 14 equal half yearly instalments from 30.06.12 to 30.12.18.

"14.7" Unsecured Loan taken from subsidiary at Note No.14[II]E is taken from Himalyaputra Aviation Limited [Amount Outstanding ₹ 6500 Lakhs] repayable in 20 structured quarterly instalments from 30.12.17 to 30.09.22

"14.8" The Company accepted Fixed Deposit till 31.03.2014 under Fixed Deposits Scheme from Public which are repayable in one year, two years and three years. In accordance with relevant provisions of Companies Act, 2013, the Company is repaying Fixed Deposits accepted from Public. Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal has allowed further time till 30th May 2017 to repay the Unpaid/ Unclaimed Matured Public Deposits

"14.9" Deferred payment of Land is the amount payable to Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority [YEIDA] by way of half yearly instalments for the land admeasuring 1085.3327 hectares [Inclusive of 99.9320 hectares for Village Development and Abadi Extension] allotted to the Company. Lease Deeds in respect of 965.7390 hectares have been executed and lease Deeds for the balance 19.6617 hectares are yet to be executed, whereas land about 14.5993 hectares remains to be allotted. Current maturities of long term debts includes principal overdue ₹ 33185 Lakhs and interest accrued and due on borrowings includes interest overdues ₹ 26847 Lakhs payable to the Authority.

"14.10" Rupee Term Loan from State Bank of India [at Sl. No 94 above] has been secured by way of Corporate Guarantee by Jaiprakash Power Ventures Ltd. [JPVL], a subsidiary Company.

"14.11" Term Loans and Other Loans guaranteed by Directors of the Company in personal capacity are given as under:

	Amount outstanding	
	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016
Secured Non Convertible Debentures	**50,925**	1,30,000
Secured Term Loans/ECB from Banks, Financial Institutions & Others	**10,70,694**	10,65,635
Loans from State Governments	**28,874**	28,899
Unsecured Term Loans from Banks	**14,328**	11,481
	11,64,821	12,36,015

[B] CURRENT BORROWINGS

"14.12" Secured Term Loans from Banks & Others:

[a] Short Term Loan of ₹ 100000 Lakhs [Amount Outstanding ₹ 100000 Lakhs] sanctioned by State Bank of India is secured by way of (i) exclusive charge over 57.13 acres of Land of the Company situated at Sector-25, SDZ, Jaypee Sports City on Yamuna Expressway, Village - Aurangpur & Gunpura, Tehsil-Sadar, Distt. - Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh (ii) Charge/Lien to the extent of 1.50 times of the Loan Amount on an Escrow Account with State Bank of India (iii) Subservient Charge on the Fixed Assets of the Company except assets specifically charged to Lenders (iii) STL further secured by way of Registered mortgaged over 90 acres of land situated at Agra of Jaypee Infratech Ltd.

[b] Short Term Loan of ₹ 54000 Lakhs [Amount Outstanding ₹ 54000 Lakhs] sanctioned by IndusInd Bank Ltd. is secured by way of (1) Subservient charge on entire movable fixed and current assets of the Company (excluding charge on assets of Bela & Sidhi Plants) (2) Cross collateralization of Jaypee Greens property i.e. 1.85329 acres situated in Block Surajpur Kasna Road at Sector No.19 and 25 in Greater Noida Industrial Development Area, Distt. Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh and 12,00,00,000 equity shares of Jaypee Infratech Limited (JIL) held by the Company as collateral for IBL's facility in Jaypee Fertilizer and Industries Limited (JFIL). (3) commercial land of non- core area admeasuring 23.80 acres situated at Sector -25, SDZ, Jaypee Sports City, Yamuna Expressway (4) current assets of Sports Division and (5) Charge on the escrow account.

[c] Short Term Loan of ₹ 4250 Lakhs [Amount Outstanding ₹ 3000 Lakhs] sanctioned by SREI Equipment Finance Limited is secured by way of Hypothecation on certain equipment of the Company.

"14.13" Outstanding amount of long term debts from Banks and Financial Institutions included in current maturities of long term debts and unpaid debentures [Refer Note No 16 - Other Current Financial Liabilities] as at 31.03.2017 includes principal overdues amounting to ₹ 157553 Lakhs and interest accrued and due on borrowings & interest on unpaid matured debentures amounting to ₹ 24858 Lakhs, both principal and interest overdues.

"14.14" Working Capital Loans:

[a] The Working Capital facilities [Fund based - ₹ 500 Crores. and Non Fund based - ₹ 4265 Crores.] sanctioned by the Consortium of 19 member Banks with Canara Bank, as Lead, are secured by way of first charge ranking pari passu on Current Assets of the Company i.e. Hypothecation of Stocks of Raw Materials, Work-in-Progress, Stock-in-Process, Finished Goods, Stores & Spares and Book Debts and second charge ranking pari passu on the Fixed Assets of the Company [except Fixed Assets pertaining to Real Estate Division and Fixed assets specifically charged to State Government /State Financial Institutions for availing interest free loans etc.] and other assets specifically charged on specific loans. Further IDBI Bank Ltd. have converted their Non Fund Based Limits [within Consortium] into Fund Based Limits to the extent of ₹ 35000 Lakhs [Amount Outstanding ₹ 35000 Lakhs].

[b] Working Capital facility includes Pre Shipment Credit by Standard Chartered Bank which is secured by way of first charge ranking pari passu by way of equitable mortgage over the land admeasuring 355.84 acres at Jaypee Greens Golf Course, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh and collaterally secured by first charge ranking pari passu by way of equitable mortgage over land of Jaypee Infratech Ltd. admeasuring 39.5132 acres (residential land - 25.0040 acres and commercial land - 14.5092 acres) situated at village Sultanpur, Noida, Uttar Pradesh and Village Wazidpur, Noida, Uttar Pradesh. Out of the said 39.5132 acres of land, the Company has entered into an "Agreement to Sell" with Jaypee Infratech Limited on 15.12.2009 for purchase of 14.5092 acres of commercial land and entire sale consideration has been paid to Jaypee Infratech Limited) along with Long Term Loans sanctioned by Standard Chartered Bank ₹ 40000 Lakhs, ₹ 45000 Lakhs and ₹ 62000 Lakhs [Amount outstanding ₹ 71283 Lakhs].

[c] Working Capital facility also include Buyer's Credit etc., to the extent of ₹ 2475 Lakhs availed from Working Capital consortium member Banks out of limit sanctioned to the Company and other Banks.

[d] Working Capital Demand Loan of ₹ 20000 Lakhs (Outstanding ₹ 16127 Lakhs) sanctioned by Axis Bank Ltd. is secured by subservient and subsequent charge on Current Assets of the Company.

"14.15" Bill Discounting of ₹ 17500 Lakhs [Outstanding ₹ 3603 Lakhs] from SIDBI is secured by way of residual charge on current assets of the Company.

"14.16" Short Term Unsecured Loan of ₹ 50000 Lakhs [Amount Outstanding ₹ 50000 Lakhs] sanctioned by Axis Bank Limited is secured by way of Corporate Guarantee of UltraTech Cement Ltd.

Short Term Inter Corporate Deposit (Unsecured) of ₹ 2000 Lakhs is taken from UltraTech Cement Limited

"14.17" Liabilities directly associated with assets in disposal group classified as held for sale do not include long term borrowings that will get transferred as part of the Scheme of Arrangement.

Short term Borrowings directly associated with assets in disposal group classified as held for sale are as under:

	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
Current Borrowings:			
Secured Loans			
Working Capital Loans from Banks			
(a) In Rupees	**72,001**	64,353	73,848
(b) In Foreign Currency	**3,603**	8,646	15,856
Bills Discounting	**-**	14,879	27,485
Unsecured Loans			
(a) Loans from Others - In Rupees	**2,000**	-	-
(b) Bills Discounting	**722**	7,330	24,516
	78,326	95,208	1,41,705

"14.18" Short Term Borrowings guaranteed by Directors of the Company in personal capacity are given as under:

Term Loans from Banks	1,57,000	1,52,360
Working Capital Loans from Banks	1,37,879	1,84,823
Bill Discounting from Banks	-	22,209
	2,94,879	3,59,392

₹ LAKHS

	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
NOTE No. "15"			
TRADE PAYABLES			
Non-current			
Due to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	**-**	-	-
Others	**61,903**	13,776	12,365
	61,903	13,776	12,365
Current			
Due to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	**-**	39	33
Others	1,54,830	1,82,360	1,58,010
	1,54,830	1,82,399	1,58,043
	2,16,733	1,96,175	1,70,408

₹ LAKHS

	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
NOTE No. "16"			
OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES			
Non-current			
Interest accrued but not due on Borrowings	**5,613**	5,625	5,036
Others	62,507	55,133	5,887
	68,120	60,758	10,923
Current			
Current maturities of Long term Debt			
(a) Secured Loans [Refer Note No."14(I)"	**5,37,976**	4,05,904	4,99,111
(b) Unsecured Loans [Refer Note No."14(II)"	**1,94,315**	1,16,035	1,79,393
Interest accrued but not due on Borrowings	**22,703**	38,645	44,477
Interest accrued and due on Borrowings	**3,26,577**	85,751	57,142
Unclaimed Dividend*	**738**	990	1,119
Unpaid/Unclaimed Matured Public Deposit [including interest]*	**1,26,679**	89,092	29,681
*[Appropriate amounts shall be transferred to Investor Education & Protection Fund, if and when due]			
Unpaid matured debentures and interest accrued thereon	**31,686**	5,209	5,499
Other Payables			
(i) Capital Suppliers	**6,740**	8,935	8,861
(ii) Staff Dues	**5,170**	6,345	4,926
(iii)Other Creditors	**33,933**	51,695	32,692
	12,86,517	8,08,601	8,62,901
	13,54,637	8,69,359	8,73,824

"16.1" Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal has allowed further time till 30.05.2017 to repay the Unpaid/Unclaimed Matured Public Deposits.

₹ LAKHS

	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
NOTE No. "17"			
PROVISIONS			
Non-current			
Provisions for Employee Benefits			
For Gratuity	**5,559**	3,897	2,648
For Leave Encashment	**4,037**	2,505	2,575
Mining Restoration Liability	**340**	45	105
	9,936	6,447	5,328
Current			
Provisions for Employee Benefits			
For Leave Encashment	**216**	213	191
	216	213	191
	10,152	6,660	5,519
"17.1" Mining Restoration Liability			
At 1st April	**303**	271	
Arising during the year	**-**	-	
Utilised	**-**	-	
Unused Amounts Reversed	**-**	-	
Unwinding of Discount and Changes in the Discount Rate	**36**	32	
Balance as at reporting date	**339**	303	271
Liability directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	**(208)**	(258)	(166)
Net Balance as at reporting date	**131**	45	105

₹ LAKHS

	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
NOTE No. "18"			
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES [NET]			
Deferred Tax Liabilities	**3,47,508**	3,46,128	3,60,519
Less:Deferred Tax Assets	**3,47,508**	2,97,548	1,94,956
[Refer Note No."35"]			
	-	48,580	1,65,563
NOTE No. "19"			
OTHER LIABILITIES			
Non-current			
Adjustable receipts against Contracts (Partly Secured against Bank Guarantees)			
(a) Interest Bearing	**3,486**	6,085	11,174
(b) Non Interest Bearing			
(i) From Subsidiaries	**-**	-	351
(ii) From Others	**2,485**	3,281	1,218
Advance from Customers	**603**	124	137
Deferred Income	**2,023**	939	692
Government Grant	**10,765**	13,314	14,151
	19,362	23,743	27,723
Current			
Advance from Customers	**1,58,702**	96,365	1,40,852
Adjustable receipts against Contracts (Partly secured against Bank Guarantees)			
(a) Interest Bearing	**5,409**	6,318	4,265
(b) Non Interest Bearing			
(i) From Subsidiaries/Associates	**72,696**	389	125
(ii) From Others	**11,485**	16,046	8,256
Statutory Dues	**27,496**	14,932	10,996
Deferred Income	**301**	1,095	383
	2,76,089	1,35,145	1,64,877
	2,95,451	1,58,888	1,92,600
"19.1" Government Grant			
Opening Balance as at beginning of the year	**13,314**	14,151	
Grants During the Year	**409**	2,030	
Less : Released to Profit & Loss	**(2,958)**	(2,867)	
Balance as at end of the reporting period	**10,765**	13,314	14,151
NOTE No. "20"			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE			
Property, Plant and Equipment	**8,58,240**	8,81,962	9,01,101
Capital Work-in-Progress	**2,09,251**	2,20,482	2,48,951
Inventories	**23,175**	23,458	44,119
Trade Receivables	**1,954**	21,045	24,962
Loans	**896**	976	1,523
Other Financial Assets	**80**	584	122
Other Assets	**18,153**	1,11,256	92,661
	11,11,749	12,59,763	13,13,439

₹ LAKHS

	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
LIABILITIES DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH ASSETS IN DISPOSAL GROUP CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE			
Current Borrowings	**78,326**	95,208	1,41,705
Trade Payables	**49,170**	81,455	89,590
Other Financial Liabilities	**20,191**	26,011	39,970
Provisions	**149**	1,978	1,875
Other Liabilities	**28,093**	30,130	29,924
	1,75,929	2,34,782	3,03,064

"20.1"Liabilities directly associated with assets in disposal group classified as held for sale do not include long term borrowings that will get transferred as part of the Scheme of Arrangement.

	2016-17	2015-16
NOTE No. "21"		
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
Sale of Products [Refer Note No. "21.1"]	**4,74,972**	6,61,409
Sale of Services [Refer Note No. "21.2"]	**1,77,909**	2,47,802
Other Operating Revenue [Refer Note No. "21.3"]	**8,703**	7,835
	6,61,584	9,17,046
NOTE No. "21.1"		
SALE OF PRODUCTS		
Cement Sales [including Clinker Sales]	**4,32,972**	5,46,074
Real Estate Revenue	**21,549**	79,063
Power Revenue	**17,078**	29,368
Fabrication Material Sales	**3,373**	6,904
	4,74,972	6,61,409
NOTE No."21.2"		
SALE OF SERVICES		
Construction & Other Contract Revenue	**1,46,744**	2,18,547
Hotel & Hospitality Revenue	**23,687**	23,565
Manpower Supply	**2,688**	2,138
Fabrication Jobs	**591**	509
Sports Events Revenue	**924**	962
Other Services	**3,275**	2,081
	1,77,909	2,47,802
NOTE No."21.3"		
OTHER OPERATING REVENUE		
Machinery Rentals/Transportation Receipts	**881**	1,260
Sale of Scrap	**1,509**	1,534
Other Receipts	**6,313**	5,041
	8,703	7,835
NOTE No."22"		
OTHER INCOME		
Dividends from Non Current Investments [from Subsidiaries ₹ Nil (Previous Year ₹ Nil)]	**7**	7
Profit on Sale of Fixed Assets [Net]	**638**	-
Profit/(Loss) on Sale/Redemption of current investment - Mutual Funds [Net]	**181**	15
Profit on Sale of Non-Current Investments - Equity Shares	**296**	-
Rent	**209**	225
Foreign Currency Rate Difference [Net] - Other than Finance Costs	**1,308**	-
Fair value gain on Financial Instruments at Fair value through Profit/(Loss)	**3,651**	5,636
Government Grant	**2,958**	2,867
Interest	**4,328**	4,440
Corporate Guarantee Income	**502**	411
Interest Income on Unwinding of Discount on Security	**6**	6
	14,084	13,607

₹ LAKHS

	2016-17	2015-16
NOTE No."23"		
COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED		
Raw Materials Consumed	**46,545**	57,654
Consumption of Food and Beverages etc.	**2,803**	2,881
Materials Consumed - Others	**35,771**	43,637
Machinery Spares Consumed	**10,034**	14,916
Stores and Spares Consumed	**21,085**	26,289
Coal Consumed	**74,908**	92,200
Packing Materials Consumed	**13,651**	17,829
	2,04,797	2,55,406
Less:Attributable to Self Consumption	**4,136**	4,888
	2,00,661	2,50,518
NOTE No."24"		
PURCHASE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE		
Cement Purchases	**677**	11,771
	677	11,771
NOTE No."25"		
CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS & WORK-IN-PROGRESS		
OPENING STOCKS		
Finished Goods	**8,513**	14,671
Stock-in-Process	**8,660**	18,387
	17,173	33,058
LESS:CLOSING STOCKS		
Finished Goods	**7,252**	8,513
Stock-in-Process	**7,194**	8,660
	14,446	17,173
WORK-IN-PROGRESS - Construction Division & Others		
Opening Work-in-Progress	**55,457**	77,739
Less: Transfer	**(4,473)**	(2,722)
Less:Closing Work-in-Progress	**(28,320)**	(55,457)
	22,664	19,560
Excise Duty Difference on Changes in Closing Stocks	**(208)**	(1,670)
	25,183	33,775

₹ LAKHS

	2016-17	2015-16
NOTE No."26"		
MANUFACTURING, CONSTRUCTION, REAL ESTATE, HOTEL/HOSPITALITY, EVENT & POWER EXPENSES		
Construction & Other Contract Expenses	**41,883**	71,672
Real Estate Expenses	**50,386**	48,243
Sports Events Expenses	**415**	244
Hotel & Golf Course Operating Expenses	**3,108**	3,004
Hire Charges and Lease Rentals of Machinery	**1,113**	1,283
Power, Electricity and Water Charges	**66,681**	70,416
Repairs and Maintenance of Machinery	**4,952**	5,806
Repairs to Building and Camps	**3,996**	4,406
Freight, Octroi & Transportation Charges	**20,502**	31,758
	1,93,036	2,36,832
Less:Attributable to Self Consumption	**1,330**	1,991
	1,91,706	2,34,841

₹ LAKHS

	2016-17	2015-16
NOTE No."27"		
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES		
Salaries and Wages	**57,221**	63,679
Gratuity	**1,106**	921
Contribution to Provident & Other Funds	**2,720**	2,885
Staff Welfare	**2,887**	3,454
	63,934	70,939
NOTE No."28"		
FINANCE COSTS		
Interest on Non-Convertible Debentures & Term Loans	**3,22,813**	3,18,209
Interest on Bank Borrowing and Others	**33,921**	53,714
Foreign Currency Rate Difference [Net] - On Financing	**(885)**	2,965
Financing Charges under Finance Lease	**879**	836
	3,56,728	3,75,724
NOTE No."29"		
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE		
Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment	**85,146**	88,647
Amortisation	**2,674**	2,724
	87,820	91,371
NOTE No."30"		
OTHER EXPENSES		
Loading, Transportation & Other Charges	**83,413**	1,10,689
Commission on Sales	**3,665**	5,175
Sales Promotion	**3,667**	5,218
Rent	**2,410**	2,958
Rates & Taxes	**19,310**	10,944
Insurance	**2,009**	2,788
Travelling & Conveyance	**3,404**	2,878
Bank Charges, Bill Discounting & Guarantee Commission	**5,577**	10,984
Loss on Sale / Disposal / Discard / Write-off of Assets (Net)	**-**	1,951
Postage & Telephone	**454**	657
Light Vehicles Running & Maintenance	**1,230**	1,232
Legal & Professional	**5,908**	5,903
Security & Medical Service	**6,606**	6,867
Foreign Currency Rate Difference [Net] - Other than Finance Costs	**-**	2,219
Charity & Donation	**-**	1
Corporate Social Responsibility	**212**	743
Directors' Fees	**35**	44
Miscellaneous Expenses	**7,856**	7,397
Auditors' Remuneration:		
Audit Fee	**54**	55
Tax Audit Fee	**6**	6
Reimbursement of Expenses	**2**	4
	1,45,818	1,78,713
NOTE No."31"		
EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS - LOSS/(GAIN)		
Provision for Diminution in Value of Non Current Investments/Advances	**36,616**	17,292
Expenditure on Oil & Gas Exploration Written Off	**-**	18,160
Provision of with holding Tax on Fees for Formula-1 Event	**11,418**	-
Others	**-**	4,908
Profit on Sale of Undertakings	**-**	(9,862)
	48,034	30,498

		As at 31st March, 2017 ₹ LAKHS	As at 31st March, 2016 ₹ LAKHS
NOTE No."32" Contingent Liability not provided for in respect of:			
[a]	Claims against the Company / Disputed Liability [excluding Income Tax] not acknowledged as debts	**2,79,302**	**2,96,848**
	The above includes VAT/Sales Tax matter under Appeal to the extent of ₹ 36710 Lakhs [Previous Year ₹ 32444 Lakhs], Excise Tax matter under Appeal to the extent of ₹ 29200 Lakhs [Previous Year ₹ 26720 Lakhs], Entry Tax matter under Appeal to the extent of ₹ 54689 Lakhs [Previous Year ₹ 51464 Lakhs] and Service Tax matter under Appeal to the extent of ₹ 69870 Lakhs [Previous Year ₹ 69529 Lakhs].		
	Amount deposited under Protest	**92,813**	**93,720**
	Bank Guarantee deposited under Protest [included in (b) below]	**28,667**	**27,352**
[b]	Outstanding amount of Bank Guarantees	**2,05,542**	**2,19,005**
	Margin Money deposited against the above	**2,413**	**1,832**
	Bank Guarantee includes Bank Guarantee for ₹ NIL Lakhs [Previous Year ₹ 10000 Lakhs] to Subsidiaries and also includes Guarantee amounting to ₹ 18595 Lakhs [Previous Year ₹ 52607 Lakhs] given to Banks and Others on behalf of Subsidiaries/Joint Ventures/Associates.		
[c]	Income Tax Matters		
	[i] The Income Tax Assessments of the company have been completed upto Assessment Year 2014-15. Tax value for matters under appeal is ₹ 1674 Lakhs for A.Y. 2014-15. Based on the decision of the Appellate authorities and the interpretation of relevant tax provisions, the Company has been legally advised that the additions made in the assessments are likely to be deleted or substantially reduced.		
	[ii] TDS matters under appeal	**17,545**	**17,545**
[d]	[i] The Competition Commission of India vide its Order dated 31st August, 2016 held various Cement Manufacturers liable for alleged contravention of certain provisions of the Competition Act, 2002 during F.Y.2009-10 & 2010-11 and imposed a penalty of ₹ 1323.60 Crore on the Company. The Company has filed an appeal against the said Order before the Competition Appellate Tribunal wherein the Tribunal vide its order dated 15th November, 2016 read with Order dated 7th December,2016 granted stay in depositing the penalty imposed subject to the condition that the Company shall deposit 10% of the penalty calculated on the profit earned by the cement business i.e. ₹ 23.77 Crores, which has since been deposited.		
	[ii] The Competition Commission of India vide its other order dated 19th January,2017 held various Cement Manufacturers liable for alleged contravention of certain provisions of the Competition Act, 2002 in the state of Haryana during F.Y.2012-13 to F.Y. 2014-15 and imposed a penalty of ₹ 38.02 Crore on the Company. The Company has filed appeal against the order before Competition Appellate Tribunal.		
[e]	The Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh, vide order dated 04.05.2012, imposed damages of ₹ 10000 Lakhs holding certain contraventions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 & Environment Impact Assessment Notification in respect of the Company's Cement plant at Bagheri, Himachal Pradesh. The Company has filed Special Leave Petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the said Order which is pending for disposal. As per directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court an amount of ₹ 10000 lakhs [Previous Year ₹ 10000 Lakhs] has been deposited with the State Government which will remain with them and not to be disbursed during the pendency of the appeal.		

		As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016
NOTE No."33" Commitments:		**₹ LAKHS**	**₹ LAKHS**
[a]	Estimated amount of Contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	**210**	249
[b]	Outstanding Letters of Credit	**5,617**	4,284
	Margin Money deposited against the above	**53**	80
[c]	The Company has imported Capital Goods under Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme [EPCG], where-under the Company is required to fulfil export obligation/deemed exports amounting to ₹ 35549 Lakhs [Previous Year ₹ 35549 Lakhs]. The Liability amounting to ₹ 5902 Lakhs [Previous Year ₹ 5902 Lakhs] on account of custom duty may arise alongwith interest @15% p.a., in the event of non-fulfilment of export obligation. The Company has completed export obligation and submitted the relevant documents with Director General Foreign Trade for seeking fulfilment of export obligation certificate.		
[d]	Operating Lease commitments - as a Lessee		
	The Company's significant leasing arrangements are in respect of operating leases for land, building and plant machinery with lease terms between 3 years to 30 years. The Company has option under some of the lease arrangements to lease the assets for additional terms of 30 years.		
	The Company has provided ₹ 2410 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 2958 lakhs) in Profit & Loss Account during the year towards minimum lease payments.		
	Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:		
	(i) not later than one year	**57**	57
	(ii) later than one year and not later than five years	**228**	228
	(iii) later than five years.	**942**	999
		1,227	1,284

[e] Finance Lease commitments - as a Lessee

The company has finance leases for land. The Company's obligation under finance leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leasehold land. Future minimum lease payments under finance leases together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments are as under:

₹ Lakhs

	31st March, 2017		31st March, 2016	
	Minimum Lease payments (MLP)	**Present value of MLP**	Minimum Lease payments (MLP)	Present value of MLP
Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to Finance Lease:				
(i) not later than one year	**4,867**	**4,830**	3,409	3,379
(ii) later than one year and not later than five years	**9,757**	**416**	9,757	441
(iii) later than five years.	**1,87,901**	**18,649**	1,90,407	18,671
Total Minimum Lease payments (MLP)	**2,02,525**	**23,895**	2,03,573	22,491
Amount representing finance charges	**(1,78,630)**	**-**	(1,81,082)	-
Present value of MLP	**23,895**	**23,895**	22,491	22,491

		Amount Outstanding	
		31st March, 2017	31st March, 2016
NOTE No."34" Corporate Guarantees and Securities for Subsidiaries, Joint Venture Subsidiaries & Associates			
[a]	**Corporate Guarantees:**	**₹ LAKHS**	₹ LAKHS
[i]	For Rupee Term Loans and Foreign Currency Loans granted by Financial Institutions & Banks for 400 MW Vishnu Prayag HEP of Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited	**503**	2,573
[ii]	For Secured Term Loan granted by Banks to Jaypee Fertilizers & Industries Limited	**-**	10,500
[iii]	For Secured Term Loan granted by Banks to Madhya Pradesh Jaypee Minerals Limited	**-**	13,500
[iv]	For Secured Term Loan granted by Banks to MP Jaypee Coal Limited	**3,110**	3,110
[v]	For Non Convertible Debentures issued by Jaypee Infratech Limited	**80,000**	80,000
[vi]	For Secured Term Loan granted by Bank to Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited	**51,582**	46,500
[vii]	For Secured Term Loan granted by Bank to Himalyaputra Aviation Limited	**14,320**	-

[b] Securities

[i] 1,45,43,29,855 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid-up [Previous Year 1,37,59,88,510 Equity Shares] of Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited [JPVL] are pledged as collateral security and has given Non disposal undertaking of 10,21,88,566 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each [Previous Year 10,21,88,566 Equity Shares] for the financial assistance granted by Lenders to JPVL for specific projects.

[ii] The Company has pledged 70,83,56,087 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid-up [Previous Year 70,83,56,087 Equity Shares] of Jaypee Infratech Limited (JIL) with IDBI Trusteeship Services Limited (ITSL) (Trustee) held by the Company in favour of ITSL as collateral security for the financial assistance to JIL. The Company has also given Promoter support undertaking to IDBI led consortium loan. Outstanding amount as at 31.03.2017 is ₹ 8,10,274 Lakhs [Previous Year ₹ 8,10,710 Lakhs].

[iii] 3,54,27,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid-up [Previous Year 3,54,27,000 Equity Shares] of Himalyan Expressway Limited [HEL] held by the Company are pledged as collateral security for financial assistance granted by the Lenders to HEL. The Company has also given support undertaking to ICICI Bank. Outstanding amount as at 31.03.2017 is ₹ 23668 Lakhs [Previous Year ₹ 24425 Lakhs].

[iv] 1,83,67,347 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid-up Previous Year 1,83,67,347 Equity Shares] of Madhya Pradesh Jaypee Minerals Limited [MPJPML] pledged as collateral security for financial assistance granted by the lenders to MPJPML. The loans have been paid by MPJPML, security yet to be released.

[v] The Company has executed non disposal undertaking for 12,00,00,000 Equity Shares [Previous Year 12,00,00,000 Equity Shares] of Jaypee Infratech Limited held by the Company in favour of lenders as collateral security for the financial assistance to Jaypee Fertilizers & Industries Limited. Further, the Company has given first pari passu charge on 1.85329 acres Land [B-Type Building] at Jaypee Greens, Greater Noida alongwith Corporate Guarantee for financial assistance to Jaypee Fertilizers & Industries Limited.

[vi] The Company has given Letter of Comfort to Banks for financial assistance taken by Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited. Outstanding amount as at 31.03.2017 is ₹ 98705 Lakhs [Previous Year ₹ 164500 Lakhs].

[viii] The Company has given shortfall undertaking to Banks & Financial Institutions for Term Loan & Non Fund based Limit provided to Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Limited. Outstanding amount of loan as at 31.03.2017 is ₹ 31543 Lakhs [Previous Year ₹ 42770 Lakhs] and outstanding amount of Working Capital and Non Fund based limit utilized as at 31.03.2017 is ₹ 56448 Lakhs [Previous Year ₹ 62394 Lakhs].

[ix] The Company has given shortfall undertaking to Banks for providing financial assistance and Non Fund based limit to Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited. Outstanding amount of loan as at 31.03.2017 is ₹ 188867 Lakhs [Previous Year ₹ 10000 Lakhs]. Outstanding amount of Working Capital as at 31.03.2017 is ₹ 2010 Lakhs and Outstanding amount of Non Fund based limit as at 31.03.2017 is ₹ 7268 Lakhs.

NOTE No."35" Deferred Tax

Deferred Tax relates to the followings: ₹ Lakhs

	BALANCE SHEET [Debit/(Credit)		
	31st March, 2017	31st March, 2016	1st April, 2015
Deferred Tax Liability			
Property Plant and Equipments	**(1,90,863)**	(1,78,128)	(1,73,604)
Inventories	**(1,38,677)**	(1,40,618)	(1,42,867)
Financial assets	**(10,067)**	(7,286)	(5,875)
Other Liabilities	**(7,901)**	(20,096)	(38,173)
	(3,47,508)	(3,46,128)	(3,60,519)
Deferred Tax Asset			
Defined benefit obligations	**3,447**	2,884	2,465
Disallowances under Income tax	**52,961**	5,296	7,235
Provision for Diminution	**95,673**	81,996	78,007
Allowance for doubtful debts	**83**	84	70
Others including Tax Losses	**1,95,344**	2,07,288	1,07,179
	3,47,508	2,97,548	1,94,956
Net Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)	**-**	(48,580)	(1,65,563)

Reconciliation of Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net) ₹ Lakhs

	31st March, 2017	31st March, 2016
Opening Balance as of 1st April	(48,580)	(1,65,563)
Tax Income / (Expense) recognised in profit or loss	48,388	1,16,886
Tax Income / (Expense) recognised in OCI	192	97
Closing Balance as at 31st March	-	(48,580)

	NOTE No."36" Disclosure as per Indian Accounting Standard - 11 in respect of projects in progress	**2016-17**	2015-16
[a]	Contract Revenue during the year	**1,42,109**	1,83,810
[b]	Aggregate amount of cost incurred and recognised profits (less recognised losses) to date	**28,19,908**	28,01,509
[c]	Advances received [Outstanding]	**92,905**	29,297
[d]	Retention Money [Outstanding] *	**4,373**	2,154
[e]	Gross Amount due from Customers for Contract Work [including Retention at (d) above]	**1,63,705**	2,58,349
[f]	Gross Amount due to Customers for Contract Work [other than advances at (c) above]	**-**	-

* Retention Money [Outstanding] is after adjusting amounts released against furnishing of Bank Guarantees

NOTE No."37" Disclosure as required under Notification dated 4th September, 2015 issued by the Department of Corporate Affairs [as certified by the Management]:

S. No	Particulars	31st March, 2017	31st March, 2016
a)	The principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier		
	- Principal Amount	**Nil**	39
	-Interest Amount	**Nil**	Nil
b)	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section16, of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	**Nil**	Nil
c)	The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid beyond the appointed date during year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act,2006	**Nil**	Nil
d)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	**Nil**	Nil
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 as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	**Nil**	Nil

The above information is based on information available with the Management

NOTE No."38" The following were classified as Disposal Group held for sale:

[i] The Company has approved the Definitive agreement with UltraTech Cement Limited [UTCL] for transfer of part of its cement business [including that of its 100% subsidiary Jaypee Cement Corporation Ltd. (JCCL)], comprising identified Cement Plants with an aggregate capacity of 17.20 MTPA [including Power Plant at Siddhi] spread over the states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Andhra Pradesh and 4 MTPA Bara Grinding Unit [under commissioning] a unit of Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited, an associate Company at a total Enterprise Value of ₹ 16189 Crores. The Scheme of Arrangement has been sanctioned by National Company Law Tribunal vide its order dated 2nd March 2017. The scheme has already been approved by Competition Commission of India [CCI], Stock Exchanges, Shareholders, Secured Creditors and Unsecured Creditors of the Company, JCCL & UTCL in their respective meetings. The Scheme shall be made effective upon receipt of the remaining approvals as mentioned in the Scheme.

[ii] During the FY 2015-16 the company transferred its Grinding Unit in Panipat, Haryana and 49 MW capacity wind power plants.

[iii] The results of Continuing and Discontinued operations for the years are presented below:

₹ Lakhs

	Continuing Operations		Discontinued Operations		Total	
	2016-17	2015-16	**2016-17**	2015-16	**2016-17**	2015-16
Turnover	**4,33,885**	6,17,310	**2,41,783**	3,13,343	**6,75,668**	9,30,653
Operating Expenses [including depreciation]	**4,72,782**	5,86,824	**2,82,669**	3,36,554	**7,55,451**	9,23,378
Impairment Loss	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-
Profit/(Loss) before Finance Cost, Tax & Exceptional Items	**(38,897)**	30,486	**(40,886)**	(23,211)	**(79,783)**	7,275
Finance Cost	**2,43,369**	2,68,044	**1,13,359**	1,07,680	**3,56,728**	3,75,724
Exceptional Items	**48,034**	30,498	**-**	-	**48,034**	30,498
Profit/(Loss) before Tax	**(3,30,300)**	(2,68,056)	**(1,54,245)**	(1,30,891)	**(4,84,545)**	(3,98,947)
Tax expenses/ (Income)	**(49,544)**	(61,939)	**1,156**	(54,947)	**(48,388)**	(1,16,886)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	**(2,80,756)**	(2,06,117)	**(1,55,401)**	(75,944)	**(4,36,157)**	(2,82,061)
Earnings per share						
Basic EPS for the year	**(11.54)**	(8.47)	**(6.39)**	(3.13)	**(17.39)**	(11.60)
Diluted EPS for the year	**(10.91)**	(7.96)	**(6.19)**	(3.03)	**(17.10)**	(10.99)

The details of Discontinuing Operations into segments are given as under:

	Cement Plants		Power Plants		Total	
	2016-17	2015-16	**2016-17**	2015-16	**2016-17**	2015-16
Revenue	**2,41,783**	3,10,630	**-**	2,713	**2,41,783**	3,13,343
Operating Expenses [including depreciation]	**2,80,001**	3,32,610	**2,668**	3,944	**2,82,669**	3,36,554
Impairment loss	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-
Profit/(Loss) before Finance Cost, Tax & Exceptional Items	**(38,218)**	(21,980)	**(2,668)**	(1,231)	**(40,886)**	(23,211)
Finance Cost	**1,09,648**	1,03,913	**3,711**	3,767	**1,13,359**	1,07,680
Profit /(loss) before tax	**(1,47,866)**	(1,25,893)	**(6,379)**	(4,998)	**(1,54,245)**	(1,30,891)
Tax expenses/ (Income)	**(2,843)**	(46,373)	**3,999**	(8,574)	**1,156**	(54,947)
Profit /(loss) for the year	**(1,45,023)**	(79,520)	**(10,378)**	3,576	**(1,55,401)**	(75,944)

The major classes of assets and liabilities of discontinued operations classified as held for sale as at 31 March 2017 and 31st March 2016 are as:

	Cement Plants		Power Plants		Total	
	31st March, 2017	31st March, 2016	**31st March, 2017**	31st March, 2016	**31st March, 2017**	31st March, 2016
Assets classified as held for sale						
Property, Plant and equipment	**7,67,411**	7,88,555	**90,829**	93,407	**8,58,240**	8,81,962
Capital work-in-progress	**2,09,222**	2,20,482	**29**	-	**2,09,251**	2,20,482
Inventories	**23,175**	23,458	**-**	-	**23,175**	23,458
Trade Receivables	**1,954**	21,045	**-**	-	**1,954**	21,045
Loans	**889**	969	**7**	7	**896**	976
Other Financial Assets	**80**	584	**-**	-	**80**	584
Other Assets	**18,150**	1,11,251	**3**	5	**18,153**	1,11,256
	10,20,881	11,66,344	**90,868**	93,419	**11,11,749**	12,59,763
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale						
Borrowings	**78,326**	95,208	**-**	-	**78,326**	95,208
Trade Payables	**49,141**	81,455	**29**	-	**49,170**	81,455
Other Financial Liabilities	**28,654**	25,233	**56**	778	**28,710**	26,011
Provisions	**1,918**	1,941	**41**	37	**1,959**	1,978
Other Liabilities	**28,064**	30,130	**29**	-	**28,093**	30,130
	1,86,103	2,33,967	**155**	815	**1,86,258**	2,34,782
Net assets directly associated with disposal group	**8,34,778**	9,32,377	**90,713**	92,604	**9,25,491**	10,24,981

The net cash flow of discontinued operations are as follows:

	Cement Plants		Power Plants		Total	
	31st March, 2017	31st March, 2016	**31st March, 2017**	31st March, 2016	**31st March, 2017**	31st March, 2016
Operating	**83,892**	6,378	**(750)**	1,952	**83,142**	8,330
Investing	**(9,564)**	1,399	**(29)**	17,983	**(9,593)**	19,382
Financing	**(52,594)**	(78,410)	**(236)**	(9,455)	**(52,830)**	(87,865)
Net cash (outflow)/Inflow	**21,734**	(70,633)	**(1,015)**	10,480	**20,719**	(60,153)

NOTE No."39"

Investments in Preference shares have been fair valued as on date of acquisition in accordance with Ind AS. The Impact of fair valuation from the date of acquisition till date of transition and at each reporting date thereafter has been taken to retained earnings and Statement of Profit & Loss respectively.

NOTE No."40"

Related Parties disclosures, as required in terms of " Indian Accounting Standard [Ind AS] 24" are given below:

Relationships

[a] Subsidiary Companies [including their subsidiaries]:

1 Jaypee Infratech Limited [JIL]
2 Himalyan Expressway Limited
3 Jaypee Ganga Infrastructure Corporation Limited
4 Jaypee Agra Vikas Limited
5 Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited [JCCL]
6 Jaypee Fertilizers & Industries Limited
7 Himalyaputra Aviation Limited
8 Jaypee Assam Cement Limited
9 Jaypee Health Care Limited [subsidiary of JIL]
10 Jaypee Infrastructure Development Ltd [formerly known as Jaypee Cement Cricket (India) Ltd.]
11 Jaypee Cement Hockey (India) Limited
12 Jaiprakash Agri Initiatives Company Limited [Subsidiary of JCCL]
13 Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited [Subsidiary till 07.09.2015]
14 Yamuna Expressway Tolling Limited [Subsidiary w.e.f 25.03.2017]
15 Bhilai Jaypee Cement Limited
16 Gujarat Jaypee Cement & Infrastructure Limited
17 Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited [JPVL]
18 Sangam Power Generation Company Limited [Subsidiary of JPVL]
19 Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited [Subsidiary of JPVL]
20 Jaypee Meghalaya Power Limited [Subsidiary of JPVL]
21 Bina Power Supply Limited [Subsidiary of JPVL]
22 Jaypee Powergrid Limited [Subsidiary of JPVL]
23 Jaypee Arunachal Power Limited [Subsidiary of JPVL]

Companies mentioned at Sl.No.17 to 23 ceased to be Subsidiary of the Company w.e.f. 18.02.2017.

[b] Associate Companies:

1 Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited [JPVL]
2 Jaypee Powergrid Limited [Subsidiary of JPVL]
3 Jaypee Arunachal Power Limited [Subsidiary of JPVL]
4 Sangam Power Generation Company Limited [Subsidiary of JPVL]
5 Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited [Subsidiary of JPVL]
6 Jaypee Meghalaya Power Limited [Subsidiary of JPVL]
7 Bina Power Supply Limited [Subsidiary of JPVL]
8 Jaypee Infra Ventures [A Private Company with unlimited liability]
9 Jaypee Development Corporation Limited
10 JIL Information Technology Limited
11 Gaur & Nagi Limited
12 Indesign Enterprises Private Limited
13 Sonebhadra Minerals Private Limited
14 RPJ Minerals Private Limited
15 Tiger Hills Holiday Resort Private Limited

16 Sarveshwari Stone Products Private Limited
17 Rock Solid Cement Limited
18 Jaypee International Logistics Company Private Limited
19 Jaypee Hotels Limited
20 Yamuna Expressway Tolling Private Limited [formerly known as Jaypee Mining Venture Pvt. Ltd.] [associate till 24.03.2017]
21 Ceekay Estates Private Limited
22 Jaiprakash Exports Private Limited
23 Bhumi Estate Developers Private Limited
24 Jaypee Technical Consultants Private Limited
25 Jaypee Uttar Bharat Vikas Private Limited
26 Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Limited
27 Madhya Pradesh Jaypee Minerals Limited
28 MP Jaypee Coal Limited
29 MP Jaypee Coal Fields Limited
30 Andhra Cements Limited
31 Jaypee Jan Sewa Sansthan ['Not for Profit' Private Limited Company]
32 Think Different Enterprises Private Limited
33 JC World Hospitality Pvt. Ltd.
34 Ibonshourne Limited [w.e.f. 11.01.2016]
35 JC Wealth & Investment Private Limited
36 CK World & Hospitality Private Limited
37 Librans Venture Private Limited
38 Librans Real Estate Private Limited
39 Samvridhi Advisors LLP
40 Jaiprakash Kashmir Energy Limited
41 Anvi Hotels Private Limited
42 PAC Pharma Private Limited
43 Kram Infracon Private Limited

Companies mentioned at Sl.No.1 to 7 became an associate company in place of subsidiary w.e.f. 18.02.2017.

[c] Key Management Personnel, where transactions have taken place:

1 Shri Manoj Gaur, Executive Chairman & C.E.O.
2 Shri Sunil Kumar Sharma, Executive Vice Chairman
3 Shri Sarat Kumar Jain, Vice Chairman [till 06.06.2016]
4 Shri Sunny Gaur, Managing Director [Cement]
5 Shri Pankaj Gaur, Joint Managing Director [Construction]
6 Shri Ranvijay Singh, Whole time Director
7 Shri Rahul Kumar, Whole time Director & C.F.O.
8 Shri Shiva Dixit, Whole time Director [till 20.07.2015]
9 Shri Naveen Kumar Singh [relative of key management personnel]

Note: Related party relationships are as identified by the Company and relied upon by the Auditors.

Transactions carried out with related parties referred to above in ordinary course of business

₹ LAKHS

Nature of Transactions	2016-17			2015-16		
	Referred in 1(a) above	**Referred in 1(b) above**	**Referred in 1(c) above**	Referred in 1(a) above	Referred in 1(b) above	Referred in 1(c) above
Income						
Construction / Other Contract Revenue	**44,253**	**3,897**	**-**	1,05,326	782	-
Sale of Cement/ Fabrication Job / Other Material	**3,411**	**420**	**-**	11,784	656	-
Sale of Power	**21**	**16,012**	**-**	217	23,785	-
Machinery/Helicopter Hire Charges	**736**	**74**	**-**	1,058	181	-
Rent	**-**	**24**		-	24	
Hotel Revenue	**137**	**12**	**-**	162	5	-
Others	**2,294**	**868**	**-**	2,510	61	-
Expenditure						
Management Fees	**-**	**1,491**	**-**	-	1,516	
Technical Consultancy	**-**	**2,898**	**-**		3,403	
Purchase of Cement / Clinker / Other Material	**636**	**861**	**-**	1,724	93	-
Remunerations	**-**	**-**	**1,824**	-	-	1,741
Security & Medical Services	**-**	**5,583**	**-**	-	6,585	
Rent/Lease Rent	**1,103**	**132**	**-**	1,094	120	-
Others	**2,508**	**15**	**-**	2,218	101	-
Others						
Cancellation of Development Rights	**-**	**29,970**	**-**	-	-	-
Sale of Fixed Assets/Unit	**-**	**-**	**-**	32,644	-	-
Sale / Redemption of Shares	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-
Purchase of Equity Shares during the year	**10,925**	**-**	**1**	-	-	-
Purchase of Preference Shares during the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	10,000	-	-
Outstandings as at 31st March						
Receivables						
Advances, Mobilisation Advances, Security Deposits, Trade Receivables and Other Current Assets	**1,55,563**	**2,07,742**	**-**	2,72,308	1,90,583	-
Payables						
Mobilisation & Machinery Advances, Security, Earnest Money, Trade Payable, Other Liabilities and Salary Payable	**2,04,560**	**4,252**	**113**	46,299	2,248	211

Note:

1. Guarantees and Securities to/for Subsidiaries and Associates are disclosed elsewhere in the Financial Statements.
2. As the liabilities for defined benefit plans are provided on actuarial basis for the company as a whole, the amounts pertaining to key management personnel are not included.

NOTE No."41" Segment Information - Business Segment

	2016-2017			2015-2016		
	Segment Revenue		**Segment Result**	Segment Revenue		Segment Result
	External	**Inter Segment Revenue**	**Profit/(Loss) before Tax & Finance Cost**	External	Inter Segment Revenue	Profit/(Loss) before Tax & Finance Cost
Construction	**1,44,910**	**-**	**(19,452)**	2,20,173	-	3,119
Cement	**4,39,260**	**1,353**	**(18,911)**	5,54,541	3,512	(3,052)
Hotel/Hospitality	**23,781**	**105**	**564**	23,668	89	571
Sports Events	**924**	**-**	**(13,452)**	1,055	-	(19,021)
Real Estate	**26,172**	**-**	**(32,900)**	82,266	-	21,807
Power	**16,164**	**2,141**	**158**	24,771	1,115	3,246
Investments	**-**	**-**	**3,825**	-	-	5,458
Others	**9,628**	**1,552**	**(2,839)**	9,775	3,117	(1,608)
Unallocated	**745**	**-**	**3,224**	797	-	(3,245)
	6,61,584	**5,151**	**(79,783)**	**9,17,046**	**7,833**	7,275
Less:Finance Costs			**3,56,728**			3,75,724
Profit/(Loss) before Tax and Exceptional Items			**(4,36,511)**			(3,68,449)
Exceptional Items			**(48,034)**			(30,498)
Profit/(Loss) before Tax			**(4,84,545)**			(3,98,947)
Provision for Tax						
Current Tax		**-**			-	
Deferred Tax		**(48,388)**			(1,16,886)	
			(48,388)			(1,16,886)
Profit/(Loss) after Tax			**(4,36,157)**			(2,82,061)

Other Information	**2016-2017**		2015-2016	
	Segment Assets	**Segment Liabilities**	Segment Assets	Segment Liabilities
Construction	**5,54,818**	**1,70,382**	6,81,873	1,35,927
Cement	**14,13,251**	**1,86,365**	14,87,662	2,29,314
Hotel/Hospitality	**84,033**	**12,760**	85,504	11,790
Sports Events	**2,62,255**	**54,100**	2,82,309	47,507
Real Estate	**10,51,790**	**2,74,458**	10,84,898	1,48,343
Power	**3,12,276**	**6,553**	3,06,641	10,922
Investments*	**7,60,364**	**-**	7,79,898	-
Others	**14,638**	**3,159**	18,774	844
Unallocated	**1,92,090**	**4,08,927**	2,33,865	1,83,842
Segment Total	**46,45,515**	**11,16,704**	49,61,424	7,68,489
Loans		**27,72,912**		29,51,938
Deferred Tax Liabilities		**-**		48,580
Total as per Balance Sheet	**46,45,515**	**38,89,616**	49,61,424	37,69,007

* Includes Investment in Subsidiary and Associates. ₹ 5,56,297 lakhs [31.03.16 ₹ 5,80,379 Lakhs]

	Capital Expenditure	**Depreciation & Amortisation**	Capital Expenditure	Depreciation & Amortisation
Construction	**6,317**	**13,277**	439	15,733
Cement	**28,224**	**52,967**	32,632	53,444
Hotel/Hospitality	**304**	**2,388**	696	2,500
Sports Events	**264**	**11,360**	209	12,152
Real Estate	**29**	**1,553**	271	1,972
Power	**8,978**	**5,662**	12,409	4,734
Others	**60**	**219**	229	200
Unallocated	**-**	**394**	80	636
	44,176	**87,820**	46,965	91,371

[a] Segments have been identified in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard on Operating Segment [IND AS-108] taking into account the organisation structure as well as differential risk and returns of these segments.

[b] Business segment has been disclosed as the primary segment.

[c] The Company has determined following reporting segment based on the information reviewed by the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker [CODM]:

[i]	Construction	Civil Engineering Construction/EPC Contracts/Expressway
[ii]	Cement	Manufacture and Sale of Cement and Clinker
[iii]	Hotel/Hospitality	Hotels, Golf Course, Resorts & Spa
[iv]	Sports Events	Sports related Events
[v]	Real Estate	Real Estate Development
[vi]	Power	Generation and Sale of Energy
[vii]	Investments	Investments in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures for Cement, Power, Expressway, Sports etc.
[viii]	Others	Includes Coal Extraction, Waste Treatment Plant, Heavy Engineering Works, Hitech Castings, Man Power Supply etc.

The above business segments have been identified considering - [i] the nature of product and services, [ii] the differing raises and returns, [iii] the internal organisation and management structure and [iv] the internal financial reporting system.

Additional Information by Geographics	**31st March, 2017**	31st March, 2016
Revenue by Geographical market		
India	**6,21,762**	8,52,534
Outside India	**53,926**	78,119
Total	**6,75,688**	9,30,653
Non-Current Assets		
India	**7,98,835**	8,07,132
Outside India	**25,011**	26,391
Total	**8,23,846**	8,33,523

Non-Current Assets for this purpose consists of property, plant and equipment, Capital Work in Progress and intangible assets including under development.

Revenue from Major Customers

The Company is not reliant on revenue from transaction of the any single external customer and does not receive 10% or more of the revenue from transaction with any single external customers.

[d] Segment Revenues, Operating Results, Assets and Liabilities include the amounts identifiable to each segment and amounts allocated on a reasonable basis.

[e] Segment Assets exclude Deferred Tax Asset. Segment Liabilities exclude Deferred Tax Liability.

Financial Instruments and Risk Management

Note No."42"

Fair Value Measurement

(a) Financial instruments by category

₹ Lakhs

	As at 31st March 2017		As at 31st March 2016		As at 1st April 2015	
	FVTPL *	**Amortised Cost**	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Amortised Cost
Financial Assets						
Investments						
- Equity Shares of Subsidiaries/ Associates	**-**	**5,56,297**	-	5,80,579	-	5,73,530
- Equity Shares	**604**	**-**	1,847	-	1,786	-
- Preference Shares	**1,37,610**	**-**	1,34,068	-	1,26,671	-
- Mutual Fund	**4,454**	**-**	2,205	-	359	-
- Bonds	**-**	**1,000**	-	1,000	-	1,000
- Interest in Beneficiary Trust	**-**	**60,399**	-	60,399	-	60,399
Trade Receivables	**-**	**4,30,522**	-	5,33,882	-	6,34,090
Loans	**-**	**1,69,607**	-	1,81,642	-	2,37,684
Other Financial Assets	**-**	**40,893**	-	47,726		70,919
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**-**	**22,341**	-	20,856	-	55,907
Bank Balance Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	**-**	**7,236**	-	9,921	-	45,309
Total Financial Assets	**1,42,668**	**12,88,295**	1,38,120	14,36,005	1,28,816	16,78,838

₹ Lakhs

	As at 31st March 2017		As at 31st March 2016		As at 1st April 2015	
	FVTPL *	**Amortised Cost**	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Amortised Cost
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	**-**	**18,26,385**	-	22,54,563	-	22,36,465
Trade Payables	**-**	**2,16,733**	-	1,96,175	-	1,70,408
Other Financial Liabilities	**-**	**13,54,637**	-	8,69,359	-	8,73,824
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**33,97,755**	-	33,20,097	-	32,80,697

* Fair value through Profit & Loss Account

Fair value hierarchy

The fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value as at 31st March 2017 are as follows:

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets				
Investment at FVTPL				
- Equity investment-Quoted	**400**	**-**	**-**	**400**
- Equity investment-Unquoted	**-**	**-**	**204**	**204**
- Preference shares	**-**	**-**	**1,37,610**	**1,37,610**
- Mutual funds	**4,454**	**-**	**-**	**4,454**
Total Financial Assets	**4,854**	**-**	**1,37,814**	**1,42,668**

The fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value as at 31st March 2016 are as follows:

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial Assets				
Investment at FVTPL				
- Equity investment-Quoted	**1,643**	**-**	**-**	**1,643**
- Equity investment-Unquoted	**-**	**-**	**204**	**204**
- Preference shares	**-**	**-**	**1,34,068**	**1,34,068**
- Mutual funds	**2,205**	**-**	**-**	**2,205**
Total Financial Assets	**3,848**	**-**	**1,34,272**	**1,38,120**

The fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value as at 1st April 2015 are as follows:

Particulars	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial Assets				
Investment at FVTPL				
- Equity investment-Quoted	**1,582**	**-**	**-**	**1,582**
- Equity investment-Unquoted	**-**	**-**	**204**	**204**
- Preference shares	**-**	**-**	**1,26,671**	**1,26,671**
- Mutual funds	**359**	**-**	**-**	**359**
Total Financial Assets	**1,941**	**-**	**1,26,875**	**1,28,816**

Level 1:

This hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting date. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV declared by respective fund house.

Level 2:

Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3:

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case of unlisted equity shares and preference shares. The fair value of preference shares is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

The Company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

There were no significant changes in the classification and no significant movements between the fair value hierarchy classifications of assets and liabilities during FY 2016-17.

(b) Valuation technique used to determine fair value (Level I)

Specific valuation technique used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market price or NAV declared

- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using the discounted cash flow analysis.

(c) Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)

The following table presents the changes in level 3 items for the period ended 31st March 2017 and 31st March 2016

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	Unquoted Equity Share		Preference Shares	
	2016-17	2015-16	**2016-17**	2015-16
As at 1st April	**204**	204	**1,34,068**	1,26,671
Acquisitions	**-**	-	**-**	1,874
Gain / (Loss) recognised in profit or loss	**-**	-	**3,542**	5,523
As at 31st March	**204**	204	**1,37,610**	1,34,068

(d) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, capital creditors and cash and cash equivalents, bank balances are considered to be the same as their fair values.

The fair value for loans, security deposits are calculated based on cash flows discounted using weighted average cost of capital.

The fair value of non current borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a weighted average cost of capital. They are classified as level 3 fair value in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

Note No."43"

Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

(a) Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer and the concentration of risk from the top few customers.

(i) Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. Trade receivables, Loans and Other receivables are typically unsecured. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of the adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses ECL model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The Company uses a provision matrix to compute the ECL allowance for trade receivables and unbilled revenues. The provision matrix takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors such as credit ratings from credit rating agencies and the Company's historical experience for customers.

(ii) Credit risk exposure

The allowance for life time ECL on trade receivables and other receivables for the year ended 31st March 2017 is ₹ 1739 Lakhs and for the year ended 31st March 2016 is ₹ 5291 Lakhs.

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	Trade Receivables		Other Receivables		Total	
	2016-17	2015-16	**2016-17**	2015-16	**2016-17**	2015-16
As at 1st April	**10,271**	10,188	**6,619**	1,411	**16,890**	11,599
Impairment loss recognised / reversed	**131**	83	**1,608**	5,208	**1,739**	5,291
As at 31st March	**10,402**	10,271	**8,227**	6,619	**18,629**	16,890

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and bank balances is limited as the Company generally invest in deposits with bank. Investments primarily include investments in liquid mutual fund units, quoted and unquoted equity shares, preference shares and quoted bonds.

(b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will face in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due.

(i) Liquidity risk management

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans, debentures, bonds and finance lease. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders.

The Company regularly monitors the rolling forecasts to ensure it has sufficient cash on an on-going basis to meet operational needs. Any short term surplus cash generated, over and above the amount required for working capital management and other operational requirements, is retained as cash and cash equivalents (to the extent required) and any excess is invested in interest bearing term deposits and other highly marketable debt investments with appropriate maturities to optimise the cash returns on investments while ensuring sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities.

(ii) Maturity of financial liabilities

The detail of contractual maturities of financial liabilities as on 31st March 2017 are as follows:

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	Less than one year	More than one year	Total
Borrowings	**11,68,968**	**15,25,617**	**26,94,585**
Trade payables	**1,54,830**	**61,903**	**2,16,733**
Other financing liabilities	**4,18,317**	**68,120**	**4,86,437**
Total financial liabilities	**17,42,115**	**16,55,640**	**33,97,755**

The detail of contractual maturities of financial liabilities as on 31st March 2016 are as follows:

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	Less than one year	More than one year	Total
Borrowings	**8,68,463**	**19,88,267**	**28,56,730**
Trade payables	**1,82,399**	**13,776**	**1,96,175**
Other financing liabilities	**2,06,434**	**60,758**	**2,67,192**
Total financial liabilities	**12,57,296**	**20,62,801**	**33,20,097**

The detail of contractual maturities of financial liabilities as on 1st April 2015 are as follows:

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	Less than one year	More than one year	Total
Borrowings	9,49,407	19,95,739	29,45,146
Trade payables	1,58,043	12,365	1,70,408
Other financing liabilities	1,54,220	10,923	1,65,143
Total financial liabilities	**12,61,670**	**20,19,027**	**32,80,697**

(c) Market Risk

The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

(i) Foreign Currency Risk

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 is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency borrowings [ECB]. Foreign currency risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency (INR). The risk is managed through a forecast of highly probable foreign currency cash flows.

Foreign Currency Risk Management

The Company's risk management committee is responsible to frame, implement and monitor the risk management plant of the Company. The committee carry out risk assessment with regard to foreign exchange variances and suggests risk minimization procedures and implement the same.

Foreign Currency Risk Exposure

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in INR are as follows

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	31st March 2017	31st March 2016	1st April 2015
Financial Liabilities			
FCCBs [USD]	**70,361**	68,131	61,111
ECB	**12,407**	94,977	1,09,992
Secured Loans from Banks	**2,661**	2,709	8,504
Unsecured Loans from Banks	**10,660**	11,481	13,821
Working Capital Loans from Banks	**2,475**	13,136	20,056
Net exposure to financial liabilities	**98,564**	1,90,434	2,13,484

Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments.

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	Impact on Profit / (Loss)		Impact on Capitalisation	
	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	**As at 31st March 2017**	As at 31st March 2016
USD sensitivity				
INR/USD - increase by 1% (31st March 2016 1%)	**(52)**	(154)	**(828)**	(965)
INR/USD - decrease by 1% (31st March 2016 1%)	**52**	154	**828**	965
EURO sensitivity				
INR/EURO - increase by 1% (31st March 2016 1%)	**(107)**	(119)	**-**	-
INR/EURO - decrease by 1% (31st March 2016 1%)	**107**	119	**-**	-

(ii) Interest Rate Risk

The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The Company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rate.

Interest Rate Risk Management

The Company's risk management committee ensures all the current and future material risk exposures are identified, assessed, quantified, appropriately mitigated, minimised, managed and critical risks when impact the achievement of the Company's objective or threatens its existence are periodically reviewed.

(iii) Price Risk

The price risk for the company is risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

Price Risk Management

To manage its price risk arising from investments, the Company diversifies its portfolios. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Company.

Price risk exposure

The Company's exposure to price risk arises from investments held by the Company and classified in the balance sheet as fair value through profit or loss.

Note No."44"

Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The objective of the company's capital management is to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits other stakeholders and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The company monitors capital structure using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity plus net debt. The company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

Particulars	**As at 31st March 2017**	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
Debt	**27,72,912**	**29,51,938**	**30,86,852**
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	**(22,341)**	**(20,856)**	**(55,907)**
Net debt [A]	**27,50,571**	**29,31,082**	**30,30,945**
Total Equity	**7,55,899**	**11,92,417**	**14,76,543**
Total equity plus net debt [B]	**35,06,470**	**41,23,499**	**45,07,488**
Gearing ratio [A] / [B]	**78%**	**71%**	**67%**

NOTE No. "45" DISCLOSURE ON SPECIFIED BANK NOTES (SBNs)

During the year, the Company had specified bank notes (SBNs) and other denomination notes as defined in the MCA notification G.S.R. 308(E) dated 31st March, 2017, on the details of Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) held and transacted during the period from 8th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016, the denomination wise SBNs and other notes as per the notification is given below:

	Specified Bank Notes *	**Other denomination notes**	**Total**
Closing cash in hand as on 8th November, 2016	**4,55,04,000**	50,28,030	5,05,32,030
(+) Permitted receipts	-	5,60,98,667	5,60,98,667
(-) Permitted payments	**10,36,500**	3,02,62,059	3,12,98,559
(-) Amount deposited in banks	**4,44,67,500**	1,39,43,636	5,84,11,136
Closing cash in hand as on 30th December, 2016	-	1,69,21,002	1,69,21,002

* For the purpose of this clause 'Specified Bank Notes' shall have the same meaning provided in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs number S.O. 3407(E), dated the 8th November, 2016.

NOTE No."46"

In accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard [IND AS 33] on "Earning Per Share" computable of basic and diluted earring per share is as under:

				2016-2017	2015-2016
				₹ LAKHS	₹ LAKHS
[a]	Net Profit/(Loss) from continuing operation for Basic Earnings Per Share as per Statement of Profit & Loss			**(2,80,756)**	(2,06,117)
	Add: Adjustment for the purpose of Diluted Earnings Per Share			**6,656**	6,136
	Net Profit/(Loss) from continuing operation for Diluted Earnings Per Share			**(2,74,100)**	(1,99,981)
[b]	Net Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operation for Basic Earnings Per Share as per Statement of Profit & Loss			**(1,55,401)**	(75,944)
	Add: Adjustment for the purpose of Diluted Earnings Per Share			**-**	-
	Net Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operation for Diluted Earnings Per Share			**(1,55,401)**	(75,944)
[c]	Net Profit/(Loss) from continuing & discontinued operation for Basic Earnings Per Share as per Statement of Profit & Loss			**(4,36,157)**	(2,82,061)
	Add: Adjustment for the purpose of Diluted Earnings Per Share			**6,656**	6,136
	Net Profit/(Loss) from continuing & discontinued operation for Diluted Earnings Per Share			**(4,29,501)**	(2,75,925)
[d]	Weighted average number of equity shares for Earnings Per Share computation:				
	[i]	Number of Equity Shares at the beginning of the year		**2,43,24,56,975**	2,43,24,56,975
	[ii]	Number of Shares allotted during the year		**-**	-
	[iii]	Weighted average shares allotted during the year		**-**	-
	[iv]	Weighted average of potential Equity Shares		**7,93,02,813**	7,93,02,813
	[v]	Weighted average for:			
		[a] Basic Earnings Per Share		**2,43,24,56,975**	2,43,24,56,975
		[b] Diluted Earnings Per Share		**2,51,17,59,788**	2,51,17,59,788
[e]	Earnings Per Share				
	[i]	For Continuing operation			
		Basic	₹	**(11.54)**	(8.47)
		Diluted	₹	**(10.91)**	(7.96)
	[ii]	For Discontinued operation			
		Basic	₹	**(6.39)**	(3.13)
		Diluted	₹	**(6.19)**	(3.03)
	[iii]	For Continuing & Discontinued operation			
		Basic	₹	**(17.93)**	(11.60)
	Diluted		₹	**(17.10)**	(10.99)
[f]	Face Value Per Share		₹	**2.00**	2.00

NOTE No."47"

(a) **Provident Fund - Defined Contribution Plan**

Employer's Contribution to Provident and Pension Fund benefits ₹ 2720 Lakhs [31st March 2016 ₹ 2885 Lakhs] is recognised as an expense for the year

(b) Gratuity and Leave encashment - Defined Benefit Plans - Provision made as per actuarial valuation. The Company has a Trust namely Jaiprakash Associates Employees Gratuity Fund Trust to manage funds towards Gratuity Liability of the Company. SBI Life Insurance Company Limited and ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited have been appointed for management of the Trust Fund for the benefit of the employees.

₹ LAKHS

Sl No.		Particulars	FY 2016-2017		FY 2015-2016	
			GRATUITY	LEAVE ENCASHMENT	GRATUITY	LEAVE ENCASHMENT
I		**Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss/ capitalized for the year**				
	1	Current Service Cost	**797**	**554**	758	630
	2	Interest Cost	**702**	**355**	669	358
	3	Expected Return on Plan Assets	**(393)**	**-**	(456)	-
	4	Actuarial (Gains)/ Losses	**-**	**178**	-	204
	5	**Net Impact on Profit/(Loss) Before Tax**	**1,106**	**1,087**	971	1,192
II		**Expenses recognised in the Statement of Other comprehensive income for the year ended 31st March**				
	1	Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Change in Demographic Assumption	**-**	**-**	140	-
	2	Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Change in Financial Assumption	**(8)**	**-**	-	-
	3	Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Change in Experience Adjustment	**514**	**-**	97	-
	4	Actuarial (Gain)/Loss for the year on Asset	**48**	**-**	42	-
	5	Net Impact on other comprehensive income	**554**	**-**	279	-
III		**Net Asset / (Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet**				
	1	Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	**9,763**	**4,402**	8,800	4,438
	2	Fair Value of Plan Assets	**4,204**	**-**	4,903	-
	3	Amount recognised in Balance Sheet [Surplus/(Deficit)]	**(5,559)**	**(4,402)**	(3,897)	(4,438)
	4	Net Asset / (Liability)	**(5,559)**	**(4,402)**	(3,897)	(4,438)
IV		**Change in Present Value of Obligation during the Year**				
	1	Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation at the beginning of the year	**8,800**	**4,438**	8,367	4,475
	2	Liability transferred to Other Company during the year	**-**	**-**	(100)	(39)
	3	Current Service Cost	**797**	**554**	758	630
	4	Interest Cost	**703**	**355**	669	358
	5	Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Change in Demographic Assumption	**-**	**-**	140	96
	6	Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Change in Financial Assumption	**(8)**	**95**	-	-
	7	Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Change in Experience Adjustment	**515**	**82**	97	109
	8	Benefit Payments	**(1,044)**	**(1,122)**	(1,131)	(1,191)
	9	Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation at the end of the year	**9,763**	**4,402**	8,800	4,438
V		**Change in Fair Value of Assets during the Year**				
	1	Plan Assets at the beginning of the year	**4,903**	**-**	5,719	-
	2	Transfer to other Company during the year	**-**	**-**	(100)	-
	3	Expected return on Plan Assets	**393**	**-**	457	-
	4	Actuarial Gains/ (Losses)	**(48)**	**-**	(42)	-
	5	Contribution by Employer	**-**	**-**	-	-
	6	Actual Benefit Paid	**(1,044)**	**-**	(1,131)	-
	7	Actual Return on Plan Assets	**-**	**-**	-	-
	8	Plan Assets at the end of the year	**4,204**	**-**	4,903	-

₹ LAKHS

Sl No.	Particulars	FY 2016-2017		FY 2015-2016	
		GRATUITY	LEAVE ENCASHMENT	GRATUITY	LEAVE ENCASHMENT
VI	**Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation**				
	1 Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	**1,055**	**365**	442	359
	2 Between 2 and 5 years	**2,861**	**722**	1,398	678
	3 Beyond 5 years	**5,847**	**3,315**	6,960	3,401
	Total	**9,763**	**4,402**	8,800	4,438
VII	**Sensitivity analysis of the defined benefit obligations**				
	Impact of the change in Discount Rate				
	1 Impact due to increase of 0.50%	**(315)**	**(151)**	(311)	(163)
	2 Impact due to decrease of 0.50%	**338**	**139**	333	175
	Impact of the change in Salary Increase				
	1 Impact due to increase of 0.50%	**343**	**134**	338	179
	2 Impact due to decrease of 0.50%	**(324)**	**(155)**	(320)	(169)
	3 Present Value of Obligation at the end of the year	**9,763**	**4,402**	8,800	4,438
VIII	**Investment Details**				
	Fund managed by Insurance Company in Gratuity Policy	**4,204**	**-**	4,903	-

Actuarial Assumptions

Economic Assumption

(i)	Discount Rate	7.50% [Previous Year 8.00%]
(ii)	Future Salary Increase	5.00% [Previous Year 5.50%]
(iii)	Expected rate of return on Plan Assets	8.10% [Previous Year 8.75%]

Demographic Assumption

(i)	Mortality	100% of IALM [2006-08]
(ii)	Turnover Rate	Upto 30 years - 2%, 30-44 years - 5%, Above 44 years - 3%

NOTE No."48"

The Free-hold Land [Agricultural] purchased by the Company for ₹ 3 Lakhs measuring 7 Bighas at Rangpuri, New Delhi had been notified for acquisition U/s 4 & 6 of the Land Acquisition Act. The Company's claim for compensation is pending for settlement.

NOTE No."49"

First-time adoption of Ind AS

These financial statements, for the year ended 31st March 2017, are the first financial statements the company has prepared under Ind AS. For periods up to and including the year ended 31st March 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP).

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ending on 31 March 2017, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended 31 March 2016, as described in the significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at 1st April 2015, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at 1st April 2015 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March 2016.

The figures for the previous period have been restated, regrouped and reclassified wherever required to comply with the requirement of Ind AS and Schedule III.

[a] Mandatory Exceptions from retrospective application

The company has applied the following exceptions to the retrospective application of Ind AS as mandatorily required under Ind AS 101.

[i] The estimates at 1st April 2015 and at 31st March 2016 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP. The estimates used by the Company to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions at 1st April 2015, the date of transition to Ind AS and as at 31st March 2016.

[ii] Classification and measurement of financial assets

The classification of financial assets is made on the basis of the facts and circumstances that existed on the date of transition to Ind AS.

[iii] Government loans

The Company has elected to apply the requirement of Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 20 retrospectively as all the required information needed had been obtained at the time of initially accounting of the loan.

[b] Optional Exemptions from retrospective application

[i] Business Combination

The Company has applied the exemption as provided in Ind AS 101 and not applied Ind AS 103 ""Business Combinations" for acquisitions of subsidiaries, or of interest in associates and joint venture and transactions which are considered business combinations for Ind AS, that occurred prior to the date of transition i.e. 1st April 2015. The carrying amounts of assets & liabilities in accordance with previous GAAP are considered as their deemed cost.

[ii] Deemed Cost

The Company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at the previous GAAP carrying value as its deemed cost on the date of transition to Ind AS.

[iii] Long Term Foreign Currency Monetary Items

The Company has elected to continue the policy of capitalising exchange differences arising from translation of long term foreign currency monetary items.

[iv] Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

The Company has elected to measure its investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates at previous GAAP carrying value as its deemed cost on the date of transition to Ind AS.

RECONCILIATION OF EQUITY AS AT 31st MARCH 2016 AND 1st APRIL, 2015 (DATE OF TRANSITION TO IND AS)

₹ LAKHS

			As at 31st March 2016			As at 1st April 2015		
			Indian GAAP	Effects of Transition to Ind AS	Ind AS	Indian GAAP	Effects of Transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
				Increase/(Decrease)			Increase/(Decrease)	
ASSETS								
[A]	**NON-CURRENT ASSETS**							
	(a)	Property, Plant and Equipment	1,546,720	(878,475)	668,245	1,650,409	(897,623)	752,786
	(b)	Capital Work-in-Progress	406,936	(241,701)	165,235	432,358	(269,599)	162,759
	(c)	Other Intangible Assets	43	-	43	684	-	684
	(d)	Intangible Assets under Development	-	-	-	13	-	13
	(e)	Investments in Subsidiaries/Joint Ventures/ Associates	579,239	1,140	580,379	572,666	864	573,530
	(f)	Financial Assets						
		(i) Investments	467,323	(270,009)	197,314	457,323	(267,467)	189,856
		(ii) Trade Receivables	293,537	-	293,537	289,896	-	289,896
		(iii) Loans	-	7,352	7,352	-	6,882	6,882
		(iv) Other Financial Assets	1,530	(529)	1,001	1,659	138	1,797
	(g)	Other Non-Current Assets	218,936	(98,740)	120,196	237,868	(62,593)	175,275
			3,514,264	**(1,480,962)**	**2,033,302**	**3,642,876**	**(1,489,398)**	**2,153,478**

₹ LAKHS

			As at 31st March 2016			As at 1st April 2015		
			Indian GAAP	Effects of Transition to Ind AS	Ind AS	Indian GAAP	Effects of Transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
				Increase/(Decrease)			Increase/(Decrease)	
[B]	CURRENT ASSETS							
	(a)	Inventories	966,081	(9,338)	956,743	1,024,431	(29,999)	994,432
	(b)	Financial Assets						
		(i) Investments	2,144	61	2,205	350	9	359
		(ii) Trade Receivables	261,485	(21,140)	240,345	369,201	(25,007)	344,194
		(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	20,911	(55)	20,856	55,906	1	55,907
		(iv) Bank Balances other than (iii) above	9,866	55	9,921	45,434	(125)	45,309
		(v) Loans	95,745	78,545	174,290	149,604	81,198	230,802
		(vi) Other Financial Assets	14,165	32,560	46,725	43,467	25,655	69,122
	(c)	Other Current Assets	358,293	(141,019)	217,274	375,664	(158,720)	216,944
			1,728,690	**(60,331)**	**1,668,359**	**2,064,057**	**(106,988)**	**1,957,069**
[C]	**NON-CURRENT ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE**		-	1,259,763	1,259,763	-	1,313,439	1,313,439
TOTAL			5,242,954	(281,530)	4,961,424	5,706,933	(282,947)	5,423,986
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES								
[A]	**EQUITY**							
	(a)	Equity Share Capital	48,649	-	48,649	48,649	-	48,649
	(b)	Other Equity	1,464,862	(321,094)	1,143,768	1,790,936	(363,042)	1,427,894
			1,513,511	(321,094)	1,192,417	1,839,585	(363,042)	1,476,543
[B]	**LIABILITIES**							
	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES							
	(a)	Financial Liabilities						
		(i) Borrowings	2,014,106	(25,839)	1,988,267	2,029,344	(33,605)	1,995,739
		(ii) Trade Payables	13,776	-	13,776	12,365	-	12,365
		(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	75,147	(14,389)	60,758	39,452	(28,529)	10,923
	(b)	Provisions	7,976	(1,529)	6,447	6,763	(1,435)	5,328
	(c)	Deferred Tax Liabilities [Net]	-	48,580	48,580	73,001	92,562	165,563
	(d)	Other Non-Current Liabilities	8,885	14,858	23,743	12,274	15,449	27,723
			2,119,890	**21,681**	**2,141,571**	**2,173,199**	**44,442**	**2,217,641**
	CURRENT LIABILITIES							
	(a)	Financial Liabilities						
		(i) Borrowings	361,726	(95,430)	266,296	383,217	(142,491)	240,726
		(ii) Trade Payables	265,243	(82,844)	182,399	242,721	(84,678)	158,043
		(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	856,351	(47,750)	808,601	899,999	(37,098)	862,901
	(b)	Other Current Liabilities	125,874	9,271	135,145	167,851	(2,974)	164,877
	(c)	Provisions	359	(146)	213	361	(170)	191
			1,609,553	**(216,899)**	**1,392,654**	**1,694,149**	**(267,411)**	**1,426,738**
[C]	**LIABILITIES DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH ASSETS IN DISPOSAL GROUP CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE**		-	234,782	234,782	-	303,064	303,064
TOTAL			**5,242,954**	**(281,530)**	**4,961,424**	**5,706,933**	**(282,947)**	**5,423,986**

Note: The figures of Indian GAAP for the previous period have been restated, regrouped and reclassified wherever considered necessary.

Reconciliation of Profit and Other Equity between Ind AS and Indian GAAP

₹ LAKHS

	GAAP	Effects of Transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
		Increase/(Decrease)	
INCOME			
Revenue From Operations	879,382	37,664	917,046
Other Income	4,118	9,489	13,607
	883,500	47,153	930,653
TOTAL INCOME			
EXPENSES			
Cost of Materials Consumed	250,627	(109)	250,518
Purchase of Stock-in-trade	11,771	-	11,771
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods & Work-in-Progress	33,775	-	33,775
Manufacturing, Construction, Real Estate, Hotel/Hospitality/ Event & Power Expenses	234,732	109	234,841
Excise Duty on Sale of Goods	-	51,450	51,450
Employee Benefits Expense	70,594	345	70,939
Finance Costs	367,859	7,865	375,724
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	91,180	191	91,371
Other Expenses	192,770	(14,057)	178,713
TOTAL EXPENSES	1,253,308	45,794	1,299,102
Profit/(Loss) before Exceptional Items & Tax	(369,808)	1,359	(368,449)
Exceptional Items	27,184	3,314	30,498
Profit/(Loss) before Tax	(396,992)	(1,955)	(398,947)
Tax Expense			
Current Tax	-	-	-
Deferred Tax	(73,002)	(43,884)	(116,886)
Profit/(Loss) for the year after Tax	(323,990)	41,929	(282,061)

Reconciliation of Profit and Other Equity between Ind AS and Indian GAAP

		Notes	Net Profit	Other Equity	
			Year ended 31st March 2016	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
S. No.	**Nature of Adjustments**				
	Net Profit / Other Equity as per Indian GAAP		(323,990)	1,464,862	1,790,936
	Increase/(Decrease)				
1	Effect on account of fair valuation of financial liability	I	(3,880)	9,187	13,066
2	Effect of Actuarial loss on defined benefit obligation accounted through Other Comprehensive Income	II	183	(703)	(521)
3	Effect on account of Change in Fair Valuation of Investments	III	(2,677)	(267,471)	(264,794)
4	Other adjustments	IV	4,322	(13,527)	(18,232)
5	Deferred Tax impact on above adjustments (Net)	V	43,981	(48,580)	(92,561)
	Net Profit / Other Equity as per Ind AS		(282,061)	1,143,768	1,427,894

Notes to the reconciliation of Other Equity as at 1st April 2015 and 31st March 2016 and Profit or Loss for the year ended 31st March 2016.

I Borrowings

Under Indian GAAP, transaction costs incurred in connection with borrowings are amortised over the period of loan and charged to profit & loss for the period. Under Ind AS, transaction costs are included in the initial recognition amount of financial liability and charged to profit & loss using the effective interest method.

Government Grant

Under Indian GAAP, interest free loans and VAT deferment loans from Government [Govt.] were disclosed as liability. Under Ind AS, such Govt. loans are required to be fair valued and Govt. Grant to be recognised.

Accordingly, Interest free loan and VAT deferment loans have been recognised at fair value. The difference between carrying value and fair value has been recognised as income from Government Grant over the period in which the company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Compound financial instruments

The Company has issued Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds [FCCBs]. The FCCBs are convertible into equity shares at predetermined price at the option of bond holder. Under Indian GAAP, the FCCBs were recognised as liability. Under Ind AS, FCCBs are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract. Interest on liability component is recognised using the effective interest method.

II Defined benefit liabilities

Both under Indian GAAP and Ind AS, the Company recognised costs related to its post-employment defined benefit plan on an actuarial basis. Under Indian GAAP, the entire cost, including actuarial gains and losses, were charged to profit & loss. Under Ind AS, remeasurements [comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability] are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

III Fair Valuation of Investments

Under Indian GAAP, the Company accounted for long term investments in unquoted and quoted equity shares as investment measured at cost less provision for diminution other than temporary in the value of investments.

Under Ind AS, the Group has designated investments (other than investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures) as Fair Value through Profit & Loss (FVTPL) investments. Ind AS requires FVTPL investments to be measured at fair value. At the date of transition to Ind AS, difference between the instruments fair value and Indian GAAP carrying amount has been recognised in retained earning and subsequently in the profit & loss for the year ended 31st March 2016.

Under Indian GAAP, the Company accounted for long term investments in preference shares of Group companies as investment measured at cost less provision for diminution other than temporary in the value of investments. Under Ind AS, the Company has designated those investments as FVTPL debt investments. Ind AS requires such debt instruments to be measured at fair value. At the date of transition to Ind AS, difference between the instruments fair value and the Indian GAAP carrying amount has been recognised in retained earnings.

Financial Guarantees

Under Indian GAAP, financial guarantees given for the assistances to group companies were disclosed as contingent liability. Under Ind AS, such financial guarantees are required to be recognised at fair value. Accordingly, the Company has fair valued these financial guarantees and recognised as deemed investment in subsidiaries, joint venture and associates. Corresponding liability has been created and recognised as Income over the period of guarantee as income from corporate guarantee.

IV Trade Receivables

Under Indian GAAP, the Company has created provision for impairment of receivables consists only in respect of specific amount for incurred losses. Under Ind AS, impairment allowance has been determined based on Expected Loss model (ECL).

Provisions

Under Indian GAAP, the Company has accounted for provisions, including long-term provision, at the undiscounted amount. In contrast, Ind AS 37 requires that where the effect of time value of money is material, the amount of provision should be the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The discount rate(s) should not reflect risks for which future cash flow estimates have been adjusted. Ind AS 37 also provides that where discounting is used, the carrying amount of a provision increases in each period to reflect the passage of time. This increase is recognised as borrowing cost.

Security Deposits

Under Indian GAAP, interest free security deposits that are refundable in cash on completion of the lease term are recorded at their transaction value. Under Ind AS, all financial assets are required to be recognised at fair value. Accordingly, the Company has fair valued these security deposits. Difference between the fair value and transaction value of the security deposits have been recognised as prepaid rent.

Property, Plant and Equipments

Lease arrangements were assessed and recognised as finance lease asset with corresponding finance lease obligation at the date of transition to Ind AS.

Prior Period Income and Expenses

Under Indian GAAP, prior period income / expenses were recognised in the current period as a result of errors or omissions in the preparation of financial statements of prior period. Under Ind AS, prior period income/ expenses shall be recognised in the relevant previous years and financial statements shall be restated for this purpose.

Sale of goods

Under Indian GAAP, sale of goods was presented as net of excise duty. However, under Ind AS, sale of goods includes excise duty. Excise duty on sale of goods is separately presented on the face of statement of profit and loss. Discount on sales has been adjusted from sales under IND AS.

V Deferred tax

Indian GAAP requires deferred tax accounting using the income statement approach, which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. Ind AS 12 requires entities to account for deferred taxes using the balance sheet approach, which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base. The application of Ind AS 12 approach has resulted in recognition of deferred tax on new temporary differences which was not required under Indian GAAP.

In addition, the various transitional adjustments lead to temporary differences. According to the accounting policies, the Company has to account for such differences. Deferred tax adjustments are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in retained earnings or a separate component of equity.

NOTE No."50"

Jaiprakash Associates Limited (JAL) had awarded orders on Tecpro systems Limited (TSL) for various projects (Cement plant and Captive Power Plants) for supply, erection (only Churk Power Plant), Supervision of erection & commissioning, performance and testing of the Coal Handling Plants at Sidhi, chunar, Rewa, Churk, JP Super. However, TSL did not complete the entire work as per the terms & conditions of the contracts, and there were delays in design and engineering, Supply of Plant and Equipments for all these plants.

Due to these delays, an amount of ₹ 12,03,33,844/- is recoverable from TSL on account of liquidated damages and other miscellaneous recoveries. The total credit available in respective of books is ₹ 931 Lakhs and therefore a net amount of ₹272 Lakhs is recoverable from TSL.

NOTE No."51"

The previous year figures have been regrouped/recast/rearranged wherever considered necessary to confirm to the current year's classification.

NOTE No."52"

All the figures have been rounded off to the nearest lakh ₹.

Signatures to Note Nos. "1" to "52"

For and on behalf of the Board

For M.P. SINGH & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.002183C

MANOJ GAUR
Executive Chairman & C.E.O.
DIN - 00008480

RAVINDER NAGPAL
Partner
M.No.081594

SUNIL KUMAR SHARMA
Executive Vice Chairman
DIN - 00008125

ASHOK JAIN
President [Finance]

RAM BAHADUR SINGH
C.F.O. [Cement]

MOHINDER KHARBANDA
Sr. General Manager [Sectl.]
& Company Secretary
FCS - 2365

RAHUL KUMAR
Whole-Time Director & C.F.O.
DIN - 00020779

Place:New Delhi
Dated:29th May, 2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TO THE MEMBERS OF JAIPRAKASH ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Report on the Consolidated Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements of **JAIPRAKASH ASSOCIATES LIMITED** (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") and its subsidiary (the Holding Company and its subsidiary together referred to as "the Group") comprising of the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2017, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated Ind AS financial statements").

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these consolidated Ind AS financial statements in terms of the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act") that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance(including other comprehensive income), consolidated cash flows, and consolidated changes in equity of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements by the directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Consolidated Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. While conducting our audit, we have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit in accordance with standards on auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Holding Company's preparation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Holding Company's Board of Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the **Other Matters** paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements

Other Matters

We did not audit the financial statements of 17 (Seventeen) subsidiaries, 3(Three) joint venture companies [which are unaudited], and 11(Eleven) associate companies, included in the consolidated year to date results, whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹ 30,30,357.64 lacs, and total revenues of ₹ 8,36,679.04 lacs as at 31st March 2017. These financial statements and other financial information have been audited by other auditors [except for the 3 joint venture companies mentioned hereinabove] whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion on the and the year to date results, to the extent they have been derived from such financial statements is based solely on the report of such other auditors.

In respect of Gujarat Jaypee Cement & Infrastructure Limited (GJCIL) a joint Venture company of Jaiprakash Associates Ltd and Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation(GMDC), the Board of Directors of GJCIL have decided to terminate the Share Holder Agreement between the joint venturers, viz. Jaiprakash Associates Ltd and GMDC and initiate winding up of the subsidiary company i.e. GJCIL, once approval for termination from the board of GMDC is received. Since the purpose for which the GJCIL was formed is not to be pursued any more, the going concern assumption is vitiated and accordingly, the assets and liabilities have been stated at their net realizable value. However, as per the GJCIL management, it is not possible to ascertain the net realizable value of the freehold land held by GJCIL and as such the same has been stated at the historical cost.

In respect of Jaypee Assam Cement Limited (JACL) (subsidiary), its Financial Statements which indicates that the accumulated losses of the company(JACL) as at 31st March, 2017 amounting to ₹1,04,85,507/- are more than the issued and paid up share capital of the company of ₹6,30,000/- and thus eroding the net worth of JACL to negative and in view of uncertainties related to future outcome, the company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its Holding Company commitment to provide continued financial support. However, the financial statements of JACL has been prepared on going concern basis for the reason stated above.

In respect of the following companies, Company Secretary as required by section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, has not been appointed or there was no Company Secretary as at 31st March 2017.

a) Jaypee Fertlizers & Industries Limited

b) Jaiprakash Agri Initiatives Company Limited

The opinion of the respective auditors of the above mentioned companies is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Our opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial statements/financial information certified by the Management.

The financial information of the Group for the year ended March 31, 2016 and the transition date opening balance sheet as at April 1, 2015 included in these consolidated Ind AS financial statements, are based on the previously issued statutory consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015 prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) which were audited by us, on which we expressed an unmodified opinion dated May 28, 2016 and November 14, 2015 respectively. The adjustments to those financial statements for the differences in accounting principles adopted by the group on transition to the Ind AS have been audited by us.

Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Opinion

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 32(d) of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, relating to the order of the Competition Commission of India (CCI), concerning alleged contravention of the provisions of the Competition Act, 2002 during F.Y.2009-10 & 2010-11 and imposing a penalty of ₹ 132360 lacs on the holding Company. The holding Company has filed an appeal against the said Order before the Competition Appellate Tribunal wherein the Tribunal granted stay in depositing the penalty imposed subject to the condition that the Company shall deposit 10% of the penalty calculated on the profit earned by the cement business i.e. ₹2377 lacs, which has since been deposited. Further, The Competition Commission of India vide its other order dated 19th January, 2017 held various cement manufacturers liable for alleged contravention of certain provisions of the Competition Act, 2002 in the state of Haryana during F.Y.2012-13 to F.Y. 2014-15 and imposed a penalty of ₹3802 lacs on the holding Company. The holding Company has filed appeal against the order before Competition Appellate Tribunal.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at 31st March, 2017, and their consolidated loss (including other comprehensive income) and their consolidated cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors.

   (c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss(including Other Comprehensive Income), and the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on 31st March, 2017 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary company, none of the directors of the Group companies, is disqualified as on 31st March, 2017 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Group and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

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

i. The Consolidated Ind AS Financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the group.

ii. The Group does not have any material foreseeable losses in respect of any long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

iii. There are no amounts that were due for being transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company and subsidiary company.

iv. The Parent company and its subsidiaries have provided requisite disclosures in their respective standalone Ind AS financial statements as regards the holding and dealings in Specified Bank Notes as defined in the Notification S.O. 3407(E) dated the 8th November, 2016 of the Ministry of Finance, during the period from 8th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016.

For M.P. Singh & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 002183C

(CA Ravinder Nagpal)
Partner
Membership No. 081594

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2017

ANNEXURE TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE CONSOLIDATED IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF JAIPRAKASH ASSOCIATES LIMITED

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

In conjunction with our audit of consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended 31 March 2017, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of JAIPRAKASH ASSOCIATES LIMITED ("the Holding Company") and its subsidiary companies for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2017, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountant of India.

For M.P. Singh & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 002183C

(CA Ravinder Nagpal)
Partner
Membership No. 081594

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2017

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH,2017

₹ LAKHS

	CONSOL NOTE NO.	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
ASSETS				
[A] NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	**9,88,200**	33,15,947	33,02,641
(b) Capital Work-in-Progress	2	**2,36,976**	10,28,374	15,78,285
(c) Goodwill	2	**4,632**	4,643	4,653
(d) Intangible Assets	2	**9,26,189**	9,57,868	9,36,175
(e) Intangible Assets under Development	2	**49,814**	1,03,689	1,00,043
(f) Investments in Associates	3	**1,39,243**	224	226
(g) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments	3	**69,003**	2,68,840	2,68,779
(ii) Trade Receivables	4	**2,59,226**	2,54,475	2,90,783
(iii) Loans	5	**12,359**	19,956	21,047
(iv) Other Financial Assets	6	**4,170**	6,281	7,437
(h) Deferred Tax Assets [Net]	7	**41,210**	-	-
(i) Other Non-Current Assets	8	**1,77,018**	2,00,413	2,77,857
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**29,08,040**	61,60,710	67,87,926
[B] CURRENT ASSETS				
(a) Inventories	9	**12,50,351**	13,45,891	14,09,598
(b) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments	3	**4,454**	2,205	359
(ii) Trade Receivables	4	**2,26,307**	4,23,683	3,82,145
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	**30,839**	49,562	1,24,081
(iv) Bank Balances other than (iii) above	11	**12,349**	17,322	82,442
(v) Loans	5	**27,688**	55,542	72,909
(vi) Other-Financial Assets	6	**62,631**	1,20,555	2,38,280
(c) Other Current Assets	8	**2,71,221**	3,17,965	3,29,888
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**18,85,840**	23,32,725	26,39,702
[C] NON-CURRENT ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE	21	**13,47,978**	15,25,292	15,86,983
TOTAL ASSETS		**61,41,858**	1,00,18,727	1,10,14,611
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
[A] EQUITY				
(a) Equity Share Capital	12	**48,649**	48,649	48,649
(b) Other Equity	13	**3,32,382**	12,03,030	13,41,999
(c) Non- Controlling Interest		**1,46,463**	4,98,923	4,63,126
TOTAL EQUITY		**5,27,494**	17,50,602	18,53,774
[B] LIABILITIES				
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	14	**26,63,966**	52,86,105	55,39,886
(ii) Trade Payables	15	**13,434**	12,421	14,185
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	16	**28,553**	1,22,951	44,712
(b) Provisions	17	**9,684**	14,285	7,374
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities [Net]	18	**-**	41,046	1,95,374
(d) Deferred Revenue	19	**-**	49,176	63,321
(e) Other Non-Current Liabilities	20	**30,345**	60,245	60,639
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**27,45,982**	55,86,229	59,25,491
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	14	**3,54,918**	3,93,600	4,00,713
(ii) Trade Payables	15	**2,28,678**	2,23,969	3,07,746
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	16	**15,64,792**	13,63,269	17,91,722
(b) Other Current Liabilities	20	**5,16,416**	3,22,430	3,80,381
(c) Provisions	17	**445**	562	21,692
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**26,65,249**	23,03,830	29,02,254
[C] LIABILITIES DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH ASSETS IN DISPOSAL GROUP CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE	21	**2,03,133**	3,78,066	3,33,092
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		**61,41,858**	1,00,18,727	1,10,14,611
Significant Accounting Policies & accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements	"1" to "47"			

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board

For M.P. SINGH & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.002183C

MANOJ GAUR
Executive Chairman & C.E.O.
DIN - 00008480

RAVINDER NAGPAL
Partner
M.No.081594

SUNIL KUMAR SHARMA
Executive Vice Chairman
DIN - 00008125

ASHOK JAIN
President [Finance]

RAM BAHADUR SINGH
C.F.O. [Cement]

MOHINDER KHARBANDA
Sr. General Manager [Sectl.]
& Company Secretary
FCS - 2365

RAHUL KUMAR
Whole-Time Director & C.F.O.
DIN - 00020779

Place:New Delhi
Dated:29th May, 2017

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2017

₹ LAKHS

	CONSOL NOTE NO.	2016-17	2015-16
INCOME			
Revenue From Operations	22	**14,25,956**	19,09,129
Other Income	23	**14,432**	10,577
TOTAL INCOME		**14,40,388**	19,19,706
EXPENSES			
Cost of Materials Consumed	24	**5,19,972**	5,17,048
Purchase of Stock-in-trade	25	**11,344**	24,512
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods & Work-in-Progress	26	**15,821**	19,161
Manufacturing, Construction, Real Estate, Hotel/Hospitality/ Event & Power Expenses	27	**3,84,420**	4,53,368
Excise Duty on Sale of Goods		**50,053**	69,478
Employee Benefits Expense	28	**90,759**	88,752
Finance Costs	29	**7,40,654**	7,74,136
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense		**1,88,830**	1,82,026
Other Expenses	30	**1,89,817**	2,42,554
TOTAL EXPENSES		**21,91,670**	23,71,035
Profit/(Loss) before Exceptional Items and Tax		**(7,51,282)**	(4,51,329)
Exceptional Items -Loss/(Gain)	31	**3,08,999**	20,730
Profit/(Loss) before Share of Profit/ (Loss) of Associate and Tax		**(10,60,281)**	(4,72,059)
Share of Profit/ (Loss) of Associate		**13**	-
Profit/(Loss) before Tax		**(10,60,268)**	(4,72,059)
Tax Expense			
Current Tax		**873**	116
Provision for Income Tax of Earlier Years		**176**	-
Deferred Tax		**(1,20,058)**	(1,55,739)
		(1,19,009)	(1,55,623)
Profit/(Loss) for the year after tax		**(9,41,259)**	(3,16,436)
Profit/(Loss) from continuing operations [before Tax]		**(8,78,255)**	(3,30,229)
Tax expenses of continuing operations		**(1,20,165)**	(1,03,447)
Profit/(Loss) from continuing operations after Tax		**(7,58,090)**	(2,26,782)
Profit/(Loss) from discontinuing operations [before Tax]		**(1,82,013)**	(1,41,830)
Tax expenses of discontinuing operations		**1,156**	(52,176)
Profit/(Loss) from discontinuing operations after Tax		**(1,83,169)**	(89,654)
Profit/(Loss) for the year after Tax		**(9,41,259)**	(3,16,436)
Non Controlling Interest		**(70,651)**	(21,354)
Profit/(Loss) After Tax and Non Controlling Interest		**(8,70,608)**	(2,95,082)
Other Comprehensive Income			
(i) (a) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss		**(35)**	(154)
(b) Income tax Relating to Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss		**13**	56
(ii) (a) Items that will be reclassified to Profit or Loss		**-**	-
(b) Income tax Relating to Items that will be reclassified to Profit or Loss		**-**	-
		(22)	(98)
Non Controlling Interest (Other Comprehensive Income)		**16**	48
Other Comprehensive Income After Non Controlling Interest		**(38)**	(146)
Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit/(Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income]		**(9,41,281)**	(3,16,534)
Total Non Controlling Interest		**(70,635)**	(21,306)
Total Comprehensive Income for the period after Non Controlling Interest [Comprising Profit/ (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income]		**(8,70,646)**	(2,95,228)
Earnings per equity share [EPS] [Face Value of ₹ 2/- per share] for continuing operation			
Basic		**(28.26)**	(8.44)
Diluted		**(27.11)**	(7.93)
Earnings per equity share [EPS] [Face Value of ₹ 2/- per share] for discontinued operations			
Basic		**(7.53)**	(3.69)
Diluted		**(7.29)**	(3.57)
Earnings per equity share [EPS] [Face Value of ₹ 2/- per share] for discontinued & continuing operations			
Basic		**(35.79)**	(12.13)
Diluted		**(34.40)**	(11.50)

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board

For M.P. SINGH & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.002183C

MANOJ GAUR
Executive Chairman & C.E.O.
DIN - 00008480

RAVINDER NAGPAL
Partner
M.No.081594

SUNIL KUMAR SHARMA
Executive Vice Chairman
DIN - 00008125

ASHOK JAIN
President [Finance]

RAM BAHADUR SINGH
C.F.O. [Cement]

MOHINDER KHARBANDA
Sr. General Manager [Sectl.]
& Company Secretary
FCS - 2365

RAHUL KUMAR
Whole-Time Director & C.F.O.
DIN - 00020779

Place:New Delhi
Dated:29th May, 2017

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2017

₹ LAKHS

		2016-2017	2015-2016
(A)	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:**		
	Net Profit/(Loss) before Tax as per Statement of Profit & Loss	**(1,060,281)**	(472,059)
	Adjusted for :		
	(a) Depreciation & Amortisation	**188,830**	182,026
	(b) (Profit)/ Loss on sale/disposal/ discard/ write off of Assets [Net]	**(616)**	2,640
	(c) Finance Costs	**740,654**	774,136
	(d) Expenditure on Oil & Gas Exploration written off	**-**	18,160
	(e) Provision for Diminution in value of Non-Current Investments/Advances	**1,533**	2,784
	(f) Interest Income	**(8,213)**	(6,817)
	(g) Dividend Income	**(7)**	(8)
	(h) Profit on Sale of Non-Current Investments	**(296)**	-
	(i) Profit on Sale of Undertakings	**-**	(9,862)
	(j) Fair Value Gain on Financial Instruments	**(118)**	(203)
	(k) Profit on Sale/Redemption of Exchange Traded Funds/Mutual Funds	**(181)**	(15)
	(l) Profit on Sale of Securities	**-**	(10,260)
	(m) Disposal of Subsidiary	**241,938**	-
	(n) Expenditure on Ganga Expressway written off	**54,110**	-
	Operating Profit/(Loss) before Working Capital Changes	**157,353**	480,522
	Adjusted for :		
	(a) (Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	**60,034**	88,281
	(b) (Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	**160,648**	(1,771)
	(c) (Increase)/Decrease in Other Receivables	**124,664**	164,319
	(d) Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables & Other Payables	**71,836**	(59,717)
	Cash Generated from Operations	**574,535**	671,634
	Tax Refund/ (Paid) [Net]	**4,780**	(4,066)
	CASH INFLOW / (OUTFLOW) FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES "A"	**579,315**	667,568
(B)	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:**		
	(a) Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment and Capital Work-in-Progress	**(139,641)**	(330,368)
	(b) Proceeds from Sale/Transfer of Property, Plant & Equipment (incl. sale of undertakings)	**2,659**	945,011
	(c) Purchase of Other Investments	**(2,359)**	(1,846)
	(d) Changes in Fixed Deposits & Other Bank Balances	**48**	67,040
	(e) Proceeds from Sale/Transfer of Investments/ Other Investments	**1,962**	10,417
	(f) Interest Income	**8,114**	9,764
	(g) Dividend Income from Others	**7**	8
	NET CASH GENERATED / (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES "B"	**(129,210)**	700,026
(C)	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:**		
	(a) Repayment of Borrowings (Net of Proceeds)	**(187,095)**	(727,154)
	(b) Finance Costs	**(417,100)**	(714,125)
	(c) Dividend Paid	**-**	(834)
	(d) Inflow from Companies extinguished to be subsidiary	**148,759**	-
	NET CASH GENERATED FROM/ (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES "C"	**(455,436)**	(1,442,113)
	NET INCREASE /(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS "A+B+C"	**(5,331)**	(74,519)
	OPENING BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (REFER NOTE No."10")	**49,562**	124,081
	ADJUSTMENT OF OPENING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS PERTAINING TO DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARY	**13,392**	-
	CLOSING BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (REFER NOTE No."10")	**30,839**	49,562

Note:

Direct Taxes Refund/ (Paid) [Net] are treated as arising from Operating Activities and are not bifurcated between Investing and Financing activities.

Net Inflow/ Outflow (other than purchase of property, plant and equipment and profit & loss) from Companies which ceased to be subsidiary are not bifurcated under operating and investing activities.

For and on behalf of the Board

For M.P. SINGH & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.002183C

MANOJ GAUR
Executive Chairman & C.E.O.
DIN - 00008480

RAVINDER NAGPAL
Partner
M.No.081594

SUNIL KUMAR SHARMA
Executive Vice Chairman
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Sr. General Manager [Sectl.]
& Company Secretary
FCS - 2365

RAHUL KUMAR
Whole-Time Director & C.F.O.
DIN - 00020779

Place:New Delhi
Dated:29th May, 2017

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2017

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

₹ LAKHS

As at 1st April 2015	Changes in Equity Share Capital	Balance at the end of the reporting period 31st March 2016	Changes in Equity Share Capital	Balance at the end of the reporting period 31st March 2017
48,649	-	48,649	-	48,649

B. OTHER EQUITY

₹ LAKHS

	Equity Component of compound financial instruments	Reserve and Surplus									Other items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total
		Capital Reserve	General Reserve	Securities Premium Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Share Forfeited Account	Debenture Redemption Reserve	Special Reserve u/s 80IA (6)	Special Reserve Utilization	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at 1st April 2015	13,221	5,28,413	1,92,906	5,74,621	113	1	1,37,675	18,831	2,00,636	(3,24,049)	(369)	13,41,999
Addition During the year	-	1,59,295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,59,295
Provision of Premium Payable on Redemption of Debentures	-	-	-	(567)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(567)
MAT credit entitlement of earlier years reversed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(940)	-	(940)
Dividend Paid including dividend Distribution Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(165)	-	(165)
Transfer to General Reserve	-	-	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	(226)	-	-
Depreciation on Assets, whose life span expired	-	-	(1,890)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,890)
Debenture Redemption Reserve written back	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19,444)	-	-	19,444	-	-
Other Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	526	-	526
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,95,082)	(146)	(2,95,228)
Balance as at 31st March 2016	**13,221**	**6,87,708**	**1,91,242**	**5,74,054**	**113**	**1**	**1,18,231**	**18,831**	**2,00,636**	**(6,00,492)**	**(515)**	**12,03,030**
Balance as at 1st April 2016	13,221	6,87,708	1,91,242	5,74,054	113	1	1,18,231	18,831	2,00,636	(6,00,492)	(515)	12,03,030
Debenture Redemption Reserve written back	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,399)	-	-	7,399	-	-
Other Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,70,608)	(38)	(8,70,646)
Balance as at 31st March 2017	**13,221**	**6,87,708**	**1,91,242**	**5,74,054**	**113**	**1**	**1,10,832**	**18,831**	**2,00,636**	**(14,63,703)**	**(553)**	**3,32,382**

Refer Note No.13.2 for nature and purpose of reserves

Significant Accounting Policies & accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements "1" to "47"

As per our report of even date attached

For M.P. SINGH & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.002183C

RAVINDER NAGPAL
Partner
M.No.081594

Place:New Delhi
Dated:29th May, 2017

ASHOK JAIN
President [Finance]

RAM BAHADUR SINGH
C.F.O. [Cement]

MOHINDER KHARBANDA
Sr. General Manager [Sectl.]
& Company Secretary
FCS - 2365

For and on behalf of the Board

MANOJ GAUR
Executive Chairman & C.E.O.
DIN - 00008480

SUNIL KUMAR SHARMA
Executive Vice Chairman
DIN - 00008125

RAHUL KUMAR
Whole-Time Director & C.F.O.
DIN - 00020779

CONSOLIDATED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED NOTE No. "1"

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Jaiprakash Associates Limited is a Public Limited Company domiciled in India with its registered office located at Sector-128, Noida-201304 (U.P). The shares of the Company are listed on the National Stock Exchange and the Bombay Stock Exchange. The Group is mainly engaged in the business of Engineering & Construction, Manufacturing of Cement, Power, Fertilizer, Real Estate development, Hotel, Sports. The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2017 were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 29th May, 2017.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements:

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian accounting standard (IND AS), notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The Group has adopted all the applicable IND AS standards and the adoption was carried out in accordance with IND AS 101, first time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements, including the preparation of the opening IND AS Balance Sheet as at 1st April, 2015 being the 'date of transition to IND AS'.

The Company consolidates its subsidiaries and other company in which it exercises control (referred to as Consolidated Companies). Subsidiaries are entities where the group exercise or controls more than one half of its total share capital. The net assets and results of acquired businesses are included in the consolidated financial statements from their respective dates of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control. The results of disposed businesses are included in the consolidated financial statements up to their date of disposal, being the date on which control ceases.

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of financial statements are consistent with those of previous year. The financial statement of the Company with those of the Companies consolidated have been combined on a line by line basis by adding together the book values of like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, after eliminating intra group balances, intra group transactions and the unrealised profits / losses, unless cost / revenue cannot be recovered.

The excess of cost to the Group of its investment, on the acquisition dates over and above the Group's share of equity in the Companies Consolidated, is recognised as Goodwill on Consolidation being an asset in the consolidated financial statements. The said Goodwill is not amortised, however, it is tested for impairment as each Balance Sheet date and the impairment loss, if any, is provided for. On the other hand, where the share of equity in Companies consolidated as on the date of investment is in excess of cost of investments of the Group, it is recognised as Capital Reserve and shown under the head Other Equity in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Investment in Associates is accounted in Consolidated Financial Statements as per Equity method as per Ind AS 28 - Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.

Non controlling interests in the net assets of Companies consolidated is identified and presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheet separately within equity. Non controlling interests in the net assets of Consolidated companies consists of:

(a) The amount of equity attributable to non controlling interests at the date on which investment is made; and

(b) The non controlling interests share of movements in equity since the date parent subsidiary relationship came into existence.

The Profit and other comprehensive income attributable to non controlling interests are shown separately in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Use of Estimates:

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in the application of accounting policies that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Continuous evaluation is done on the estimation and judgements based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Current and non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non current as per the Group's normal operating cycle and other criteria as set out in the Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Group has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current or non current classification of assets and liabilities except for Real Estate.

Revenue Recognition:

Sale of Goods:

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue from the sale of goods are net of value added tax and exclusive of self-consumption.

Rendering of Services:

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion. When the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent that the expenses incurred are eligible to be recovered.

Time Share Weeks:

Advances received for time share weeks are reckoned as income in equal amounts spread over the time share period commencing from the year in which full payment is received.

Escalations/ Claims/ Variation:

Escalations/ claims are taken in the accounts on the basis of receipt or as acknowledged by the client depending upon the certainty of receipt.

Revenue from Real Estate Developments:

Revenue from real estate development of constructed properties is based on the 'percentage of completion method'. Revenue from real estate development of constructed properties for projects that are not recognised before 01.04.2012 is recognised when, at least 25% of construction and development costs have incurred, at least 25% of the saleable project area is secured by contracts or agreement with buyers and at least 10% of the contract consideration are realised and it is reasonable to expect that the parties to such contracts will comply with the payment terms as defined in the contracts. Project costs includes cost of land, borrowing cost, cost of construction and development of such properties. The estimates of the saleable area and costs are reviewed periodically and effect of any changes in such estimates recognised in the period such changes are determined.

Revenue from sale/ sub-lease of undeveloped land is recognised when all significant risks and rewards are transferred to the customer, it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group, revenue can be reliably measured, Group do not retain continuing managerial involvement to the degree associated with the ownership and costs in respect of transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from sale/ sub-lease of developed land/ plot is recognised based on the 'percentage of completion method'.

Revenue from sale/ transfer of Development Rights is recognised when all significant risks and rewards are transferred to the customer, it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group, revenue can be reliably measured, Group do not retain continuing managerial involvement to the degree associated with the ownership and costs in respect of transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from Toll Collection:

The Revenue from Expressway is recognized based on Toll fee collected.

Subsidy from Sale of Urea:

Subsidy from Urea is recognized in sales / income on the bills generated through Integrated Fertilizers Monitoring System (ISMS) of GoI on accrual basis in profit

Interest Income:

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in Other income in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Dividends:

Revenue is recognised when the Group's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Royalties:

Royalties are accounted on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement.

Sale of Verified Emission Reductions:

Revenue from sale of Verified Emission Reductions (VERs) is accounted for on receipt basis.

Advance against Depreciation

Advance against depreciation claimed/ to be claimed as part of tariff in terms of PPA (in respect of Vishnuprayag HEP) during the currency of loans to facilitate repayment instalments is treated as 'Deferred Revenue'. Such Deferred Revenue shall be included in Sales in subsequent years.

Insurance Claims

Insurance claims are accounted for as and when the claim is received.

Earnest Money Forfeiture

Earnest Money forfeited from customers is accounted for in the year of forfeiture.

Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost [i.e., cost of acquisition or construction inclusive of freight, erection and commissioning charges, non-refundable duties and taxes, expenditure during construction period, borrowing costs (in case of a qualifying asset) up to the date of acquisition/ installation], net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Capital work in progress, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset when the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Depreciation is calculated on straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follow:

Sl. No.	Nature	Useful Life [In Years]
1	Building	5 to 60
2	Purely Temporary Erection	1 to 3
3	Plant & Equipments	3 to 40
4.	Miscellaneous Fixed Assets [Hotel]	10
5	Vehicles	4 to 10
6	Furniture & Fixture	10 to 15
7	Office Equipments	3 to 10
8	Aeroplane/Helicopter	20

Freehold land is not depreciated.

As per IND AS 101, the Group has elected to continue the policy adopted for exchange differences arising from translation of long term foreign currency monetary items [recognised in the financial statements for the period immediately before the beginning of the first IND AS financial reporting as per previous GAAP] and capitalise/ adjusted Foreign Currency Rate Difference in the carrying value of the fixed asset.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible assets:

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost which comprises purchase price (including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates) and any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use. An intangible assets acquired in a business combination is recognised at fair value at the date of acquisition. After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. Amortisation is recognised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful life. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates being accounted for on a prospective basis. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. 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 Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Computer Software is amortized over a period of 5 years.

Mining Lease and Mining Development over the period of rights

Toll Road is amortized over the period of concession

Rate Regulated Activity

A regulatory asset is recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with it will flow to the entity as a result of the actual or expected actions of the regulator under the applicable regulatory framework and the amount can be measured reliably.

A regulatory liability is recognised:

(i) when an entity has a present obligation as a result of a past event;

(ii) it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and

(iii) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation

On initial recognition and at the end of each subsequent reporting period, the Company measures a regulatory asset or regulatory liability at the best estimate of the amount expected to be recovered or refunded or adjusted as future cash flows under the regulatory framework. A regulatory asset/liability is not discounted to its present value.

An entity reviews the estimates of the amount expected to be recovered, refunded or adjusted at least at the end of each reporting period to reflect the current best estimate. If expectation differs from previous estimates, the changes are accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate in accordance with relevant requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

If it is no longer probable that the future economic benefits associated with a regulatory asset will flow to the entity or conditions required for recognising a regulatory liability is no longer valid, the regulatory asset/regulatory liability, respectively are de-recognised and any resulting loss/gain is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Government Grants:

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable. Grants related to depreciable assets are usually recognised in profit or loss over the periods and in the proportions in which depreciation expense on those assets is recognised. Grants related to non-depreciable assets may also require the fulfilment of certain obligations and would then be recognised in profit or loss over the periods that bear to the cost of meeting the obligations.

When the Group receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset, i.e., by equal annual instalments. When loans or similar assistance or deferred liability are provided by governments, with nil interest rate or rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

Foreign Currencies:

Functional Currency:

The Consolidated financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Group's functional currency

Transactions and Balances:

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group at functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Group uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

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 initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is 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 Other Comprehensive Income [OCI] or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

Inventories:

Inventories are valued at cost or net realisable value, whichever is less.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for as follows:

[i] Raw materials, construction materials, stores and spares, packing materials, stock of food and beverages, operating stores and supplies: Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

[ii] Finished goods and work in progress / Stock in Process: Cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a systematic allocation of fixed and variable production overheads that are incurred in converting materials into finished goods, borrowing costs of qualifying asset. In case of item rate contract, work in progress is measured on the basis of physical measurement of work actually completed as at the balance sheet date. In case of cost plus contracts, work in progress is taken as cost not billed on the contractee.

[iii] Traded Goods : Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

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.

Overburden Removal (OBR) Expenses

In coal mining, cost of OBR is charged on technically evaluated average ratio (COAL: OB) with due adjustment for advance stripping and ratio-variance account after the mine become operational. Net of balances of advance stripping and ratio variance at the Balance Sheet date is shown as cost of removal of OB under the head for Work in Progress in inventories.

Borrowing Costs:

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying asset, that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale, are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. The borrowing cost cease to capitalise when the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

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

All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes finance charges in respect of finance lease and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowing to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the interest costs.

Employee Benefits:

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits i.e. wages and salaries, bonus, incentive, annual leave and sick leave etc. expected to be paid in exchange for the service rendered by employees are recognized as an expense except in so far as employment costs may be included within the cost of an asset during the period when the employee renders the services.

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund and pension contribution is a defined contribution scheme and is recognized as an expense except in so far as employment costs may be included within the cost of an asset.

Gratuity and leave encashment is a defined benefit obligation. The liability is provided for on the basis of actuarial valuation made at the end of each financial year. The actuarial valuation is done as per Projected Unit Credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to profit or loss through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Leases:

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Group as lessee:

Asset held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets at its fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised immediately in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Group's general policy on the borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless either:

[i] another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of the user's benefit even if the payments to the lessors are not on that basis or

[ii] the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases. If payments to the lessor vary because of factors other than general inflation, then this condition is not met.

Group as lessor:

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease unless either:

[i] another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which user's benefit derived from the leased asset is diminished, even if the payments to the lessors are not on that basis; or

[ii] the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases. If payments to the lessor vary according to factors other than inflation, then this condition is not met.

Research and Development Costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Group can demonstrate:

[i] The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale

[ii] Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset

[iii] How the asset will generate future economic benefits

[iv] The availability of resources to complete the asset

[v] The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit. Amortisation expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets:

The assessment for impairment is done 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 asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When 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 costs 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, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Goodwill is tested for impairment as at each Balance Sheet date and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually as at each Balance sheet date at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Provisions

General:

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed (like under an insurance contract, indemnity clauses or suppliers' warranties) and the Group is solely liable to pay the liability, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement if the Group is not solely liable to pay the liability. The reimbursement of provision is only recognized when it is virtually certain that the Group will receive the reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Restructuring Provisions:

Restructuring provisions are recognised only when the Group has a constructive obligation, which is when a detailed formal plan identifies the business or part of the business concerned, the location and number of employees affected, a detailed estimate of the associated costs, and an appropriate timeline, and the employees affected have been notified of the plan's main features.

Warranties:

A warranty provision is recognised for the best estimate of the expenditure that will be required to settle the Group obligation of relevant goods.

Decommissioning Liability:

The Group records a provision for decommissioning costs with respect to manufacturing units/ project sites etc. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

Contingent Liabilities/ Contingent Assets:

Contingent Liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed in the notes unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements only when the inflow of economic benefits is probable. Contingent liability and contingent assets are reviewed at each reporting date.

Taxes:

Tax expense represents the sum of the current income tax and deferred tax.

Current Income Tax:

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted in India, at the reporting date.

Group periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred Tax:

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

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

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

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

Non-current assets held for sale/ distribution to owners and discontinued operations

The Group classifies non-current assets (or disposal groups) as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. Held for sale is classified only if the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to the terms that are usual and customary for sale for such assets (or disposal group) and its sale is highly probable i.e. Management is committed to sale, which is expected to be completed within one year from date of classification.

Sale transactions include exchanges of non-current assets for other non-current assets when the exchange has commercial substance. Non-current assets (or disposal group) that is to be abandoned are not classified as held for sale.

Non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately in the balance sheet.

Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are continue to be recognised.

Non-current asset (or disposal group) is reclassified from held to sale if the criteria are no longer met and measured at lower of:

[i] Its carrying amount before the asset (or Disposal group) was classified as held for sale, adjusted for any depreciation, amortisation or revaluations that would have been recognised had the asset (or disposal group) not been classified as held for sale, and

[ii] Its recoverable amount at the date of the subsequent decision not to sell.

Any adjustment to the carrying amount of a non-current asset that ceases to be classified as held for sale is charged to profit or loss from continuing operations in the period in which criteria are no longer met.

A disposal group qualifies as discontinued operation if it is a component of an entity that either has been disposed off, or is classified as held for sale, and:

[i] Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations

[ii] Is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or

[iii] Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

Fair Value Measurement

The Group measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives 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:

[i] In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

[ii] In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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 Group 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, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

[i] Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

[ii] Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

[iii] Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Group determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

At each reporting date, the Group analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Group verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Group, in conjunction with the Group's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of 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.

Convertible Preference Shares/ Bonds

Convertible Preference Shares/ Bonds are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract.

On issuance of the convertible Preference Shares/ Bonds, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on conversion or redemption.

The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option that is recognised as equity. Transaction costs are deducted from equity, net of associated income tax. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not remeasured in subsequent years.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the Preference Shares/ Bonds based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognised.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and 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.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing adjusted net profit after tax by the aggregate of weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive potential equity shares during the year.

Financial Instruments

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

Financial Assets

Initial Recognition & measurements

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value including transaction costs unless they are classified at fair value through profit and loss, in which case the transaction costs are expensed immediately. Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are measured in accordance with their classification as set out below.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets are classified in four categories:

[i] Amortised cost, if the financial asset is held within a business model whose object is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding,

[ii] Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified date to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Any interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss is recognised in Profit or loss.

[iii] Fair value through other comprehensive income, if the financial assets is investment in an equity instrument within the scope of this standard, that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by Group in a business combination, for which the Group make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. Any dividend is recognised in profit or loss, or

[iv] Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily de-recognised when:

[i] The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or.

[ii] The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

On derecognising of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received or receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with IND AS 109, the Group applies expected credit loss (ECL) Model for measurement & recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets & credit risk exposure.

[i] Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost, e.g. loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance

[ii] Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTPL.

[iii] Lease receivables under Ind AS 17.

[iv] Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18.

[v] Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL.

[vi] Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL.

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

[i] Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and

[ii] All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17

The application of simplified approach does not require the Group to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Group determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Group does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Group combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis

Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition & measurement

All Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in case of loan & borrowings and payable, net-off directly attributable transaction cost.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Loans and Borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate [EIR] method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial Guarantee Contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group 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 as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

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 or loss.

Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract – with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss.

If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset within the scope of Ind AS 109, the Group does not separate embedded derivatives. Rather, it applies the classification requirements contained in Ind AS 109 to the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value though profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss, unless designated as effective hedging instruments.

Reclassification of financial assets

The Group reclassify all affected financial assets prospectively when, and only when Group changes its business model for managing financial assets but financial liability is not reclassified in any case.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Business Combination:

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition accounting method as at the date of the acquisition, which is the date at which control is transferred to the Group. The consideration transferred in the acquisition and the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recognised at fair values on their acquisition date. Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, other than those incurred in relation to the issue of debt or equity securities. Any contingent consideration payable is measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes in the fair value of contingent consideration are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Operating Segments:

The Operating Segment is the level at which discrete financial information is available. The "Chief Operating Decision Maker" (CODM) allocates resources and assess performance at this level. The Group has identified the below operating segments:

1. Construction
2. Cement and Cement Products
3. Hotel / Hospitality
4. Sports Events
5. Real Estate
6. Power
7. Infrastructure Projects
8. Investments
9. Fertilizers
10. Health Care

CONSOLIDATED NOTE No. "2"
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Particulars	TANGIBLE ASSETS										
	Leasehold Land	Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant & Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipments	Misc. Fixed Assets	Purely Temporary Erections	Aeroplane / Helicopter	Total
Gross Block											
Cost	2,48,885	66,561	5,15,107	43,99,213	11,776	16,718	29,370	4,519	8,305	16,458	53,16,912
Impact on IND AS transition	8,416	(534)	3,361	36,078	106	76	781	-	-	-	48,284
Gross Block as at 1st April 2015	**2,57,301**	**66,027**	**5,18,468**	**44,35,291**	**11,882**	**16,794**	**30,151**	**4,519**	**8,305**	**16,458**	**53,65,196**
Addition	1,992	460	72,321	8,04,011	1,602	117	3,506	40			8,84,049
Disposals	1,537	4,011	17,233	8,37,270	157	1,012	918	2	151	6,047	8,68,338
As at 31st March, 2016	**2,57,756**	**62,476**	**5,73,556**	**44,02,032**	**13,327**	**15,899**	**32,739**	**4,557**	**8,154**	**10,411**	**53,80,907**
Addition	497	766	12,890	5,36,908	117	75	177	23	-	-	5,51,453
Disposals	708	17,666	1,97,745	27,16,108	1,140	1,458	2,912	3	-	1	29,37,741
As at 31st March, 2017	**2,57,545**	**45,576**	**3,88,701**	**22,22,832**	**12,304**	**14,516**	**30,004**	**4,577**	**8,154**	**10,410**	**29,94,619**
Depreciation & Impairment											
Accumulated Depreciation	8,765	-	57,015	7,71,081	7,090	10,145	20,550	2,826	8,305	5,472	8,91,249
Impact on IND AS transition	44,945	-	(23)	5,754	15	27	210	1	-	(1)	50,928
As at 1st April 2015	53,710	-	56,992	7,76,835	7,105	10,172	20,760	2,827	8,305	5,471	9,42,177
Depreciation for the year	2,867	-	19,712	1,50,267	1,030	1,497	3,427	249	-	720	1,79,769
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	4,409	1,40,194	119	798	609	1	151	2,886	1,49,167
As at 31st March, 2016	**56,577**	**-**	**72,295**	**7,86,908**	**8,016**	**10,871**	**23,578**	**3,075**	**8,154**	**3,305**	**9,72,779**
Depreciation for the year	2,804	28	18,729	1,55,524	1,004	1,175	2,674	224	-	477	1,82,639
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	32	-	19,303	2,02,958	659	948	2,327	1	-	-	2,26,228
As at 31st March, 2017	**59,349**	**28**	**71,721**	**7,39,474**	**8,361**	**11,098**	**23,925**	**3,298**	**8,154**	**3,782**	**9,29,190**
Net Book Value											
As at 1st April, 2015	2,03,591	66,027	4,61,476	36,58,456	4,777	6,622	9,391	1,692	-	10,987	44,23,019
As at 31st March, 2016	2,01,179	62,476	5,01,261	36,15,124	5,311	5,028	9,161	1,482	-	7,106	44,08,128
As at 31st March, 2017	1,98,196	45,548	3,16,980	14,83,358	3,943	3,418	6,079	1,279	-	6,628	20,65,429
Net Book Value- Assets Classified as held for sale											
As at 1st April, 2015	12,203	27,988	1,41,877	9,35,145	576	1,226	1,363	-	-	-	11,20,378
As at 31st March, 2016	13,237	27,108	1,29,895	9,19,470	451	885	1,135	-	-	-	10,92,181
As at 31st March, 2017	12,663	22,819	1,24,252	9,15,645	335	746	769	-	-	-	10,77,229
Net Book Value- Continuing Operation											
As at 1st April, 2015	1,91,388	38,039	3,19,599	27,23,311	4,201	5,396	8,028	1,692	-	10,987	33,02,641
As at 31st March, 2016	1,87,942	35,368	3,71,366	26,95,654	4,860	4,143	8,026	1,482	-	7,106	33,15,947
As at 31st March, 2017	1,85,533	22,729	1,92,728	5,67,713	3,608	2,672	5,310	1,279	-	6,628	9,88,200

Note

(i) The Company has elected to measure all its Property, Plant and Equipment at previous GAAP carrying value i.e. 31st March, 2015 as its deemed cost [Gross Block Value] on the date of transition to IND AS i.e.1st April, 2015.

[ii] Building includes ₹ 750/- [31st March 2016 ₹ 750/-, 1st April, 2015 ₹ 750/-] for cost of shares in Co-operative Societies.

[iii] Disposals of Property, Plant and Equipment includes Assets of subsidiary's Company which ceased to be Subsidiary with effect from 18.02.2017.

[iv] Capital Work-in-Progress Continuing Operation is ₹ 2,36,976 Lakhs [31st March, 2016 ₹ 10,28,374 Lakhs, 1st April, 2015 ₹ 15,78,285 Lakhs] and for Discontinued Operation ₹ 2,14,131 Lakhs [31st March, 2016 ₹ 2,43,387 Lakhs, 1st April, 2015 ₹ 2,67,773 Lakhs].

[v] Intangible Assets under development is ₹ 49,814 Lakhs [31st March, 2016 ₹ 1,03,689 Lakhs, 1st April, 2015 ₹ 1,00,043 Lakhs].

CONSOLIDATED NOTE No. "2"
INTANGIBLE ASSETS

₹ LAKHS

	Goodwill on Consolidation	Goodwill	Total	Computer Software	Road (Toll)	Mining Rights/ Mining Development	Total
	1	2	[1+2]	1	2	3	[1+2+3]
Gross Block							
Cost	5,794	27	5,821	3,991	944,184	11,193	959,368
Impact on IND AS transition	(22)	26	4	-	(724)	(4,552)	(5,276)
Gross Block as at 1st April 2015	5,772	53	5,825	3,991	943,460	6,641	954,092
Addition	-	-	-	31	-	27,356	27,387
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2016	5,772	53	5,825	4,022	943,460	33,997	981,479
Addition	-	-	-	43	-	-	43
Disposals	-	-	-	29	-	27,356	27,385
As at 31 March 2017	5,772	53	5,825	4,036	943,460	6,641	954,137
Depreciation & Impairment							
Accumulated Depreciation	1,156	9	1,165	3,198	8,079	871	12,148
Impact on IND AS transition	(2)	9	7	(-1)	-	(466)	(467)
Depreciation & Impairment as at 1st April 2015	1,154	18	1,172	3,197	8,079	405	11,681
			-				
Depreciation for the year	-	10	10	696	3,978	1,236	5,910
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At 31 March 2016	1,154	28	1,182	3,893	12,057	1,641	17,591
Depreciation for the year	-	15	15	85	5,327	1,230	6,642
Disposals	4	-	4	5	-	2,071	2,076
As At 31 March 2017	1,150	43	1,193	3,973	17,384	800	22,157
Net Book Value							
As at 1st April 2015	4,618	35	4,653	794	935,381	6,236	942,411
As at 31March 2016	4,618	25	4,643	129	931,403	32,356	963,888
As at 31March 2017	4,622	10	4,632	63	926,076	5,841	931,980
Net Book Value- Assets Classified as held for sale							
As at 1st April 2015	-	-	-	-	-	6,236	6,236
As at 31March 2016	-	-	-	-	-	6,020	6,020
As at 31March 2017	-	-	-	-	-	5,791	5,791
Net Book Value- Continuing Operation							
As at 1st April 2015	4,618	35	4,653	794	935,381	-	936,175
As at 31March 2016	4,618	25	4,643	129	931,403	26,336	957,868
As at 31March 2017	4,622	10	4,632	63	926,076	50	926,189

₹ LAKHS

		As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
CONSOLIDATED NOTE No. "3"				
INVESTMENTS				
NON-CURRENT				
[A]	**Investment in Equity Shares of Associate Companies**			
(a)	**Quoted, fully paid-up**			
(i)	178,30,00,600 (31st March 2016 :NIL, 1st April 2015: NIL) Equity Shares of Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**1,05,209**	-	-
(b)	**Unquoted, fully paid-up**			
(i)	3,00,00,000 (31st March 2016 :3,00,00,000, 1st April 2015: 3,00,00,000) Equity Shares of Madhya Pradesh Jaypee Minerals Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**3,153**	3,153	3,153
(ii)	NIL (31st March 2016 :10,000, 1st April 2015 :10,000) Equity Shares of Jaiprakash Kashmir Energy Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**-**	1	1
(iii)	10,890 (31st March 2016 :10,890, 1st April 2015 :10,890) Equity Shares of Indesign Enterprises Private Limited, Cyprus, Cyprus Pound 1/- each	**16**	16	16
(iv)	49,00,000 (31st March 2016 :49,00,000, 1st April 2015: 49,00,000) Equity Shares of MP Jaypee Coal Fields Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**490**	490	490
(v)	49,00,000 (31st March 2016 :49,00,000, 1st April 2015: 49,00,000) Equity Shares of MP Jaypee Coal Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**964**	964	964
(vi)	34,00,00,000 (31st March 2016 :NIL, 1st April 2015 :NIL) Equity Shares of Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**34,000**	-	-
		1,43,832	4,624	4,624
	Aggregate Amount of Impairment in Value of Investments	**(4,589)**	(4,400)	(4,398)
	INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES COMPANIES	**1,39,243**	224	226
[B]	**Investments in Equity Shares at fair value through Profit & Loss**			
(a)	**Quoted, fully paid-up**			
(i)	15,350 (31st March 2016 :15,350, 1st April 2015 :15,350) Equity shares of Capital Trust Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**69**	44	22
(ii)	100 (31st March 2016 :100, 1st April 2015 :100) Equity Shares of IFCI Limited of ₹ 10/- each (₹ 3,500/-)	**-**	-	-
(iii)	7,21,600 (31st March 2016 :7,21,600, 1st April 2015: 7,21,600) Equity Shares of Indian Overseas Bank Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**192**	218	306
(iv)	12 (31st March 2016 :40,684, 1st April 2015 :40,684) Equity Shares of Ultra Tech Cement Limited of ₹ 10/- each (₹ 47,817/-)	**-**	1,314	1,171
(v)	2,21,200 (31st March 2016 :2,21,200, 1st April 2015: 2,21,200) Equity Shares of PNB Gilts Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**118**	56	66
(vi)	25,000 (31st March 2016 :25,000, 1st April 2015 :25,000) Equity Shares of Tourism Finance Corporation of India Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**21**	11	17

₹ LAKHS

		As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
(b)	**Unquoted, fully paid-up**			
(i)	20,35,000 (31st March 2016: 20,35,000, 1st April 2015: 20,35,000) Equity Shares of Delhi Gurgaon Super Connectivity Limited of ₹ 10/- each	**204**	204	204
(ii)	8,40,000 (31st March 2016 :8,40,000, 1st April 2015: 8,40,000) Equity Shares of UP Asbestos Limited of ₹ 10/- each (₹ 1/-)	**-**	-	-
		604	1,847	1,786
[C]	**Other non current Investments at Cost**	**7,000**	7,000	7,000
(D)	**Investments in Bonds at Ammortised Cost**			
	Un-quoted			
	100 (31st March 2016 :100, 1st April 2015 :100) IFCI Tax Free Bond of ₹ 10,00,000/- each	**1,000**	1,000	1,000
(E)	**Interest in Beneficiary Trusts at Cost**			
	(i) JHL Trust	**4,603**	4,603	4,603
	(ii) JCL Trust	**33,105**	33,105	33,105
	(iii) GACL Trust	**19,606**	19,606	19,606
	(iv) JEL Trust	**3,085**	3,085	3,085
	(v) JPVL Trust	**-**	1,98,594	1,98,594
		60,399	2,58,993	2,58,993
	INVESTMENT OTHER THAN ASSOCIATES COMPANIES	**69,003**	2,68,840	2,68,779
	TOTAL NON-CURRENT INVESTMENT	**2,08,246**	2,69,064	2,69,005
CURRENT				
	Investment in Mutual Fund at Fair Value through Profit & Loss			
	Units of Mutual Funds, Unquoted	**4,454**	2,205	359
	TOTAL CURRENT INVESTMENT	**4,454**	2,205	359
	TOTAL INVESTMENT	**2,12,700**	2,71,269	2,69,364
"3.1"	Aggregate amount of quoted Non-current investment	**1,05,609**	1,643	1,582
	Market Value of quoted Non-current investment	**89,550**	1,643	1,582
	Aggregate amount of unquoted Non-current investment (Net of Impairment)	**42,238**	8,428	8,430
	Interest in Beneficiary Trust	**60,399**	2,58,993	2,58,993
	Aggregate Amount of Impairment in Non-current Investment	**4,589**	4,400	4,398

"3.2" The Trusts mentioned in Sl. No.(E)(i) to (iv) are holding 18,93,16,882 Equity Shares [31st March 2016, 18,93,16,882, 1st April 2015, 18,93,16,882] of ₹ 2/- of Jaiprakash Associates Limited, the sole beneficiary of which is the Company. [The Market Value of Shares held in these Trusts is ₹ 26,031 Lakhs (31st March, 2016 ₹ 14,577 Lakhs, 1st April, 2015 ₹ 46,951 Lakhs)] and Trust at E(v) is holding NIL (31st March, 2016 - 34,40,76,923, 1st April 2015 -34,40,76,923) Equity Shares of Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited, the sole beneficiary of which is Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited [subsidiary of the Company till 17.02.2017] [Market Value 31st March 2016 ₹ 16,000 Lakhs, 1st April 2015 ₹ 35,268 Lakhs].

₹ LAKHS

		As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
"3.3"	Particulars of Investment in Units of Mutual Fund as on date of Balance Sheet			
	Name of Mutual Fund			
	[a] Nil (31st March 2016: 10,00,000, 1st April 2015: 10,00,000) Canara Robeco Capital Protection Oriented Fund - Series II	**-**	124	119
	[b] 9,99,980 (31st March 2016: 9,99,980, 1st April 2015: 9,99,980) Canara Robeco Capital Protection Oriented Fund - Series III	**122**	111	107
	[c] 4,99,980 (31st March 2016: 4,99,980, 1st April 2015: 4,99,980) Canara Robeco Capital Protection Oriented Fund - Series IV	**57**	52	50
	[d] 10,00,000 (31st March 2016: 10,00,000, 1st April 2015: 10,00,000) Canara Robeco Gold Savings Fund	**87**	88	83
	[e] 63,455 (31st March 2016: 61,264, 1st April 2015: Nil) HDFC Liquid Fund	**2,036**	1,830	-
	[f] 65,246 (31st March 2016: Nil, 1st April 2015: Nil) KOTAK Liquid Fund - Institutional Plan - Growth	**2,152**	-	-
	Total	**4,454**	2,205	359
"3.4"	Aggregate amount of Current Investments	**4,454**	2,205	359
	Less:Aggregate Amount of Impairment in value of Investments	**-**	-	-
		4,454	2,205	359

CONSOLIDATED NOTE No. "4"
TRADE RECEIVABLES
[Unsecured]

Non- Current			
Considered Good	**2,59,226**	2,54,475	2,90,783
Doubtful			
From Overseas Works	**10,163**	10,163	10,163
Less:Allowance for doubtful debt	**10,163**	10,163	10,163
	2,59,226	2,54,475	2,90,783
Current			
Considered Good	**2,26,546**	4,23,806	3,82,170
Less:Allowance for Bad & Doubtful Debts	**239**	123	25
	2,26,307	4,23,683	3,82,145
	4,85,533	6,78,158	6,72,928

₹ LAKHS

	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
CONSOLIDATED NOTE No. "5"			
LOANS [Unsecured, considered good]			
Non- Current			
Security Deposits	**6,184**	7,731	9,261
Loans to Related Parties	**6,175**	12,225	11,786
	12,359	19,956	21,047
Current			
Receivable from Related Parties	**32,009**	59,653	69,374
Security Deposits	**1,215**	81	4,946
Less:Allowance for doubtful receivables	**5,536**	4,192	1,411
	27,688	55,542	72,909
	40,047	75,498	93,956

CONSOLIDATED NOTE No. "6"			
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Non-current			
Term Deposits with Banks for more than twelve months	**3,935**	2,060	4,715
Interest accrued on Fixed Deposits & Others	**235**	50	102
Deferred Tax recoverable from beneficiaries	**-**	4,171	2,619
Other advance	**-**	-	1
	4,170	6,281	7,437
Current			
Unbilled Revenue	**34,451**	83,972	2,09,115
Interest accrued on Fixed Deposits & Others	**935**	1,228	4,090
Debt Service Reserve Account	**-**	1,200	1,200
Others Receivable	**27,245**	34,155	23,875
	62,631	1,20,555	2,38,280
	66,801	1,26,836	2,45,717

"6.1" Term Deposits with Maturity more than twelve months includes ₹ 2688 Lakhs [31st March, 2016 ₹ 1527 Lakhs, 1st April, 2015 ₹ 4165 Lakhs] pledged as Guarantees / Margin Money with Banks and Others.

"6.2" Unbilled Revenue represents revenue recognised based on percentage of completion method over and above the amount due from the customers as per the agreed payment plans.

CONSOLIDATED NOTE No. "7"			
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS [NET]			
Deferred Tax Assets	**4,88,697**	-	-
Less:Deferred Tax Liabilities	**4,47,487**	-	-
[Refer Consolidated Note No.35]			
	41,210	-	-

₹ LAKHS

	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
CONSOLIDATED NOTE No. "8"			
OTHER ASSETS			
Non-Current			
Capital Advance	**7,338**	43,570	80,742
Advance Other Than Capital Advance			
Advances to Suppliers, Contractors, Sub-contractors & Others	**9,845**	14,085	13,779
Security Deposits	**97,257**	45,973	85,725
Prepaid Expenses	**3,816**	13,918	15,635
Claims and Refunds Receivable	**20,991**	24,482	30,120
Investment in Gold [27KG]	**260**	260	260
Advance Income Tax and Tax Deducted at Source [Net of Provision]	**33,863**	56,139	51,564
Others	3,648	1,986	32
	1,77,018	2,00,413	2,77,857
Current			
Advance Other Than Capital Advance			
Advances to Suppliers, Contractors, Sub-contractors & Others	**44,534**	59,630	60,071
Security Deposits	**1,46,504**	1,46,294	1,46,159
Prepaid Expenses	**5,420**	10,345	10,438
Advance for Land	**-**	1,463	3,870
Claims and Refunds Receivable	**61,014**	48,319	48,363
Staff Imprest and Advances	**2,808**	1,613	8,797
MAT Credit Entitlement	**10,941**	**50,301**	52,190
	2,71,221	3,17,965	3,29,888
	4,48,239	5,18,378	6,07,745

	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
CONSOLIDATED NOTE No. "9"			
INVENTORIES			
Raw Materials	**1,857**	24,835	21,909
Raw Materials-in transit	**9**	4	8
Work-in-Progress	**20,581**	34,559	39,369
Stock in Process	**6,074**	6,841	11,951
Finished Goods	**11,226**	13,067	13,935
Stores and Spare Parts	**43,504**	66,328	70,938
Stores and Spares- in transit	**1,023**	1,194	949
Construction & Other Materials	**13,390**	14,507	19,732
Food and Beverages	**235**	222	223
Stock in Trade	**3**	1,055	-
Project under development*	**11,52,449**	11,83,279	12,30,584
	12,50,351	13,45,891	14,09,598
***Project under development**			
Opening Balance	**11,83,279**	12,30,584	
Expenses On Development during the year			
Purchase of Land/ Built up Area	**15,238**	28,826	
Construction Expenses	**73,121**	85,814	
Technical Consultancy	**311**	219	
Personnel Expenses	**2,609**	4,096	
Other Expenses	**2,328**	10,491	
Finance Costs	**44,917**	43,844	
	13,21,803	14,03,874	
Less: Cost of Sales of Infrastructure & Construction of Properties Developed and under Development	**1,69,243**	2,14,784	
Less: Transfer to Fixed Assets/ Capital Work-in-Progress	**111**	5,811	
	11,52,449	11,83,279	12,30,584

₹ LAKHS

	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
CONSOLIDATED NOTE No. "10"			
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
(a) Balances with Banks			
(i) Current & Cash Credit Account in Indian Rupees	**18,269**	34,615	72,469
(ii) Current account in Foreign Currency	**3,708**	1,994	1,281
(b) Cheques, Drafts-on-hand	**207**	163	5,380
(c) Cash-on-hand	**551**	859	1,108
(d) Term Deposit with Original Maturity of less than three Months	**8,104**	8,037	27,577
(e) Balance in Trust & Retention Account			
In Current Account	**-**	3,894	16,266
	30,839	49,562	1,24,081

"10.1" Term Deposits with Original Maturity less than three months includes ₹ 3808 Lakhs [31st March, 2016 ₹ 743 Lakhs, 1st April, 2015 ₹ 1219 Lakhs] pledged as Guarantees / Margin Money with Banks and Others.

"10.2" Balances with Banks in Current Account in Foreign Currency includes Iraqi Dinars 27,377 Million equivalent to ₹ 10 Lakhs which are not available for use by the Company.

₹ LAKHS

	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
CONSOLIDATED NOTE No. "11"			
BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS			
(i) Term Deposit with Remaining Maturity less than twelve months (Refer Note No. 11.3)	**10,283**	15,879	73,479
(ii) Balance with Banks in Dividend Account	**815**	1,122	1,356
(iii) Balance with Banks in Public Deposits Repayment Account	**1,046**	274	7,361
(iv) Balance with Banks in Interest Payable on Public Deposits Account	**205**	47	246
	12,349	17,322	82,442

"11.1" Term Deposits with Maturity less than twelve months includes ₹ 4897 Lakhs [31st March, 2016 ₹ 5974 Lakhs, 1st April, 2015 ₹ 21426 Lakhs] pledged as Guarantees / Margin Money pledged with Banks and Others.

"11.2" Term Deposits with Original Maturity less than three months includes ₹ NIL [31st March, 2016 ₹ NIL, 1st April, 2015 ₹ 800 Lakhs] & Term Deposits with Maturity less than twelve months includes ₹ NIL [31st March, 2016 ₹ NIL, 1st April, 2015 ₹ 17317 Lakhs] earmarked for repayment of Public Deposits & Term Deposits with Maturity less than twelve months includes ₹ 13 Lakhs [31st March, 2016 ₹ 10 Lakhs, 1st April, 2015 ₹ NIL] earmarked for repayment of Non Convertible Debentures.

"11.3" Term Deposits excludes deposits with original maturity of less than three months.

CONSOLIDATED NOTE No. "12"			
SHARE CAPITAL			
Authorised			
16,09,40,00,000 Equity Shares [31st March, 2016 ;16,09,40,00,000, 1st April, 2015 ;16,09,40,00,000] of ₹ 2/- each	**3,21,880**	3,21,880	3,21,880
2,81,20,000 Preference Shares [31st March, 2016; 2,81,20,000, 1st April, 2015; 2,81,20,000] of ₹ 100/- each	**28,120**	28,120	28,120
	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up			
2,43,24,56,975 Equity Shares [31st March, 2016; 2,43,24,56,975, 1st April, 2015; 2,43,24,56,975] of ₹ 2/- each fully paid up	**48,649**	48,649	48,649
	48,649	48,649	48,649

Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Share Capital in number comprises of
Shares for consideration in cash

2,02,19,850 Equity Shares allotted under "Jaypee Employees Stock Purchase Scheme 2002";
1,25,00,000 Equity Shares allotted under "Jaypee Employees Stock Purchase Scheme 2009";
20,16,23,717 Equity Shares allotted for cash on conversion of Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds;
1,00,00,000 Equity Shares allotted for cash to Promoters on Preferential Basis;
6,42,04,810 Equity Shares allotted through Qualified Institutional Placement as on 06.02.2013 and
21,33,73,416 Equity Shares allotted through Qualified Institutional Placement as on 08.07.2014.

Shares for consideration other than cash

86,08,65,055 Equity Shares allotted in terms of the Scheme of Amalgamation effective from 11.03.2004;
12,43,78,825 Equity Shares allotted in terms of Scheme of Amalgamation effective from 22.08.2006;
21,80,10,985 Equity Shares allotted pursuant to Scheme of Amalgamation effective from 27.05.2009 and
70,72,80,317 Equity Shares allotted as Bonus Shares effective from 19.12.2009.

Reconciliation of the Number of Shares Outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

	As At 31.03.2017		As at 31.03.2016		As at 01.04.2015	
	Number	₹ Lakhs	Number	₹ Lakhs	Number	₹ Lakhs
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	2,43,24,56,975	48,649	2,43,24,56,975	48,649	2,21,90,83,559	44,382
Add: Equity Shares allotted on Qualified Institutional Placement	-	-	-	-	21,33,73,416	4,267
Equity Shares at the end of the year	2,43,24,56,975	48,649	2,43,24,56,975	48,649	2,43,24,56,975	48,649

Terms / Rights

The Company has issued only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 2/- per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. Each share is entitled to equal dividend declared by the Company and approved by the Share holders of the Company.

In the event of liquidation, each share carries equal rights and will be entitled to receive equal amount per share out of the remaining amount available with the Company after making preferential payments.

Details of Shareholder holding more than 5% Shares:

Name of Shareholder	**As at 31st March, 2017**		**As at 31st March, 2016**		As at 1st April, 2015	
	Number	% holding	Number	% holding	Number	% holding
Jaypee Infra Ventures [a Private Company with unlimited liability]	**68,83,06,042**	28.30	68,83,06,042	28.30	68,83,06,042	28.30
Orbis Global Equity Fund Limited	**16,98,05,997**	6.98	-	-	-	-

CONSOLIDATED NOTE No. "13"
OTHER EQUITY

Refer Statement of Changes in Equity for detailed movement in equity balance.

₹ LAKHS

		As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
"13.1"	**Summary of Other Equity Balance**			
	Equity Component of compound financial instruments	**13,221**	13,221	13,221
	Capital Reserve	**6,87,708**	6,87,708	5,28,413
	General Reserve	**1,91,242**	1,91,242	1,92,906
	Securities Premium Reserve	**5,74,054**	5,74,054	5,74,621
	Capital Redemption Reserve	**113**	113	113
	Share Forfeited Account	**1**	1	1
	Debenture Redemption Reserve	**1,10,832**	1,18,231	1,37,675
	Special Reserve u/s 80IA (6)	**18,831**	18,831	18,831
	Special Reserve Utilization	**2,00,636**	2,00,636	2,00,636
	Retained Earnings	**(14,63,703)**	(6,00,492)	(3,24,049)
	Other items of Other Comprehensive Income			
	-Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	**(553)**	(515)	(369)
		3,32,382	12,03,030	13,41,999

"13.2" Nature and purpose of Reserves

Equity component of compound financial instrument

This is the equity portion of the issued foreign currency convertible bonds. The liability component is reflected in financial liabilities.

Capital Reserve:

During amalgamation, the excess of net assets taken, over the cost of consideration paid is treated as capital reserve. It also include capital profits on foreign currency convertible bonds buyback, on demerger and on forfeiture of advance amount of share warrants.

General Reserve:

The Company has transferred a portion of the net profit of the Company before declaring dividend to general reserve pursuant to the earlier provisions of Companies Act 1956. Mandatory transfer to general reserve is not required under the Companies Act 2013.

Securities Premium Reserve:

The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in Securities Premium Reserve.

Capital Redemption Reserve:

The Company has recognised Capital Redemption Reserve on buyback of equity shares from its retained earnings. The amount in Capital Redemption Reserve is equal to nominal amount of the equity shares bought back.

Debenture Redemption Reserve:

The Company has recognised Debenture Redemption Reserve [DRR] as per the provisions of the Companies Act 1956. As per the provision, the Company shall credit adequate amount to DRR from its profits every year until such debentures are redeemed. The amount credited to DRR shall not be utilised by the Company except for the redemption of debentures.

Share Forfeited Account

Share forfeited account represents the amount of shares forfeited due to cancellation of shares. The forfeited share can be re-issued at discount or at premium.

Special Reserve U/s 80IA (6) and Special Reserve Utilisation

Special Reserve are created U/s 80IA (6) of Income Tax Act and utilised.

Retained Earnings:

Retained earnings are the profit or loss that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

₹ LAKHS

	As at 31st March 2017		As at 31st March 2016		As at 1st April 2015	
	Current Maturity	**Non-current**	Current Maturity	Non-current	Current Maturity	Non-current
CONSOLIDATED NOTE No. "14"						
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES						
[a] BORROWINGS						
Non-current Borrowing						
[I] Secured						
A. NON-CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES	**18,897**	**1,43,465**	81,446	2,66,558	1,09,410	3,37,949
B. TERM LOANS						
(i) From Financial Institutions						
(a) In Rupees	**57,020**	**1,02,610**	42,200	4,05,842	40,305	7,56,576
(b) In Foreign Currency	**-**	**-**	2,058	76,057	1,944	73,604
(ii) From Banks						
(a) In Rupees	**5,93,075**	**22,97,646**	5,96,010	42,51,662	9,26,277	40,25,790
(b) In Foreign Currency	**2,661**	**-**	2,709	68,908	12,265	70,178
(iii) Foreign Currency Buyer's Credit	**-**	**-**	-	-	469	-
(iv) From Others	**6,529**	**12,082**	5,461	19,228	6,594	21,482
C. Loan from State Governments [Interest Free]	**300**	**24,345**	1,185	22,945	912	20,035
Total Secured	**6,78,482**	**25,80,148**	7,31,069	51,11,200	10,98,176	53,05,614

₹ LAKHS

	As at 31st March 2017		As at 31st March 2016		As at 1st April 2015	
	Current Maturity	**Non-current**	Current Maturity	Non-current	Current Maturity	Non-current
[II] Unsecured						
A. Liability Component of Compound Financial Instrument						
Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds	**70,361**	**-**	67,719	68,131	1,10,563	61,111
B. Foreign Currency Loans from Banks [ECB]						
(i) ECB [USD/JPY]	**12,407**	**-**	21,700	-	10,247	10,247
(ii) ECB [GBP]	**-**	**-**	-	-	5,247	-
(iii) ECB [CAD]	**-**	**-**	-	-	5,767	-
(iv) ECB [USD]-2012	**-**	**-**	21,107	52,170	11,212	67,272
(v) ECB	**-**	**-**	9,125	-	-	-
C. Loan From Banks						
(i) In Rupees	**52,755**	**41,034**	-	-	-	25,000
(ii) In Foreign Currency	**7,178**	**3,482**	3,827	7,654	3,455	10,366
D. Public Deposit Scheme	**14,613**	**-**	53,316	-	1,46,950	-
E. Finance Lease Obligation	**4,830**	**19,064**	3,379	19,112	2,488	19,111
F. Others [including Deferred Payment for Land]	**46,784**	**20,238**	33,685	27,838	20,411	41,165
Total Unsecured	**2,08,928**	**83,818**	2,13,858	1,74,905	3,16,340	2,34,272
Total Long Term Borrowings	**8,87,410**	**26,63,966**	9,44,927	52,86,105	14,14,516	55,39,886

	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
Current Borrowing			
[I] Secured			
A. Term Loans from Banks	**1,98,763**	2,16,300	2,75,224
B. Term Loans from Others	**3,000**	-	-
C. Working Capital Loans from Banks			
(a) In Rupees	**98,670**	1,19,912	94,048
(b) In Foreign Currency	**2,475**	4,491	4,200
[II] Unsecured			
A. Loans from Banks	**52,010**	51,635	1,650
B. Bills Discounting	**-**	1,262	25,591
Total Current Borrowings	**3,54,918**	3,93,600	4,00,713
Total Borrowings	**30,18,884**	56,79,705	59,40,599

₹ LAKHS

	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
CONSOLIDATED NOTE No. "15"			
TRADE PAYABLES			
Non-current			
Due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	**-**	-	-
Others	**13,434**	12,421	14,185
	13,434	12,421	14,185
Current			
Due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	**-**	39	3,429
Others	2,28,678	2,23,930	3,04,317
	2,28,678	2,23,969	3,07,746
	2,42,112	2,36,390	3,21,931

₹ LAKHS

	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
CONSOLIDATED NOTE No. "16"			
OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITY			
Non-current			
Interest accrued but not due on Borrowings	**5,613**	5,625	5,036
Other Payables			
(i) Capital Suppliers	**-**	40,363	27,835
(ii) Others Creditors	22,940	76,963	11,841
	28,553	1,22,951	44,712
Current			
Current maturities of Long term Debt			
(a) Secured Loans [Refer Note No."14(I)"	**6,78,482**	7,31,069	10,98,176
(b) Unsecured Loans [Refer Note No."14(II)"	**2,08,928**	2,13,858	3,16,340
Interest accrued but not due on Borrowings	**30,590**	57,497	55,815
Interest accrued and due on Borrowings	**4,42,145**	1,61,342	90,620
Unclaimed Dividend*	**815**	1,122	1,356
Unclaimed Matured Public Deposit [including interest]*	**1,27,700**	89,298	30,098
*[Appropriate amounts shall be transferred to Investor Education & Protection Fund, if and when due]			
Unclaimed Matured debenture and interest thereon	**31,686**	5,209	5,498
Other Payables			
(i) Capital Suppliers	**10,295**	40,560	1,46,668
(ii) Staff Dues	**6,066**	9,072	6,661
(iii) Others Creditors	**28,085**	54,242	40,490
	15,64,792	13,63,269	17,91,722
	15,93,345	14,86,220	18,36,434

	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
CONSOLIDATED NOTE No. "17"			
PROVISIONS			
Non-current			
Provisions for Employee Benefits			
For Gratuity	**6,305**	5,062	3,711
For Leave Encashment	**3,076**	3,352	3,421
Mining Restoration Liability	**303**	5,839	242
Other Provision	**-**	32	-
	9,684	14,285	7,374
Current			
Provisions for Employees Benefits			
For Gratuity	**85**	143	58
For Leave Encashment	**314**	383	291
Others			
Provision of Premium on Redemption of Debentures	**-**	-	17,753
Others	**46**	36	3,590
	445	562	21,692
	10,129	14,847	29,066

₹ LAKHS

	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
CONSOLIDATED NOTE No. "18"			
DEFERRED REVENUE			
Advance against depreciation for the year			
As Per last Balance Sheet	-	44,972	56,266
Add: During the Year	-	4,204	7,055
	-	49,176	63,321
CONSOLIDATED NOTE No. "19"			
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES [NET]			
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	5,23,181	4,94,949
Less:Deferred Tax Assets	-	4,82,135	2,99,575
[Refer Consolidated Note No.35]			
	-	41,046	1,95,374
CONSOLIDATED NOTE No. "20"			
OTHER LIABILITIES			
Non-current			
Government Grant	**21,042**	24,774	25,597
Deferred Income	**2,252**	668	318
Deferred Liability	**477**	25,312	22,194
Adjustable receipts against Contracts (Partly Secured against Bank Guarantees)			
(a) Interest Bearing	**3,486**	6,085	11,174
(b) Non Interest Bearing	**2,485**	3,281	1,218
Advance from Customers	**603**	125	138
	30,345	60,245	60,639
Current			
Government Grant	**689**	689	689
Deferred Income	**302**	1,097	384
Adjustable receipts against Contracts (Partly Secured against Bank Guarantees)			
(a) Interest Bearing	**5,409**	6,318	4,265
(b) Non Interest Bearing	**11,485**	7,960	8,306
Advance from Customers	**4,67,827**	2,75,254	3,43,855
Statutory Dues	**30,704**	31,112	22,882
	5,16,416	3,22,430	3,80,381
	5,46,761	3,82,675	4,41,020
CONSOLIDATED NOTE No "21"			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE			
Property, Plant and Equipment	**10,77,229**	10,92,181	11,20,378
Capital Work-in-Progress	**2,14,131**	2,43,387	2,67,773
Intangible Assets	**5,791**	6,020	6,236
Inventories	**26,641**	28,040	52,614
Loans	**2,023**	2,702	3,857
Trade Receivable	**2,092**	27,759	31,218
Other Financial Assets	**90**	3,704	219
Other Assets	**19,981**	1,21,499	1,04,688
	13,47,978	15,25,292	15,86,983

₹ LAKHS

	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
LIABILITIES DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH ASSETS IN DISPOSAL GROUP CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE			
Borrowings	**80,336**	96,843	1,43,355
Trade Payables	**57,187**	2,15,557	1,01,679
Other Financial Liabilities	**32,772**	28,821	51,760
Provisions	**2,216**	2,207	2,078
Other Current Liabilities	**30,622**	**34,638**	**34,220**
	2,03,133	**3,78,066**	**3,33,092**

"21.1"Liability directly associated with assets in disposal group classified as held for sale do not include long term borrowing that will get transferred as part of the scheme of arrangement.

CONSOLIDATED NOTE No."22"	**2016-17**	2015-16
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
Sale of Products [Refer Consolidated Note No. "22.1"]	**12,14,700**	16,85,695
Sale of Services [Refer Consolidated Note No. "22.2"]	**1,93,894**	2,04,129
Other Operating Revenue [Refer Consolidated Note No. "22.3"]	**17,362**	19,305
	14,25,956	19,09,129

CONSOLIDATED NOTE No."22.1"		
SALE OF PRODUCTS		
Cement Sales [including clinker sales]	**4,95,123**	6,68,822
Asbestos Sheets & Other Sales	**16,184**	22,650
Urea Flyash & Traded Product Sales	**47,366**	45,663
Real Estate/ Infrastructure Revenue	**81,107**	3,31,651
Power Revenue/ Transmission Tariff	**4,03,768**	4,21,068
Government Subsidy on Urea	**1,71,152**	1,95,841
	12,14,700	16,85,695

CONSOLIDATED NOTE No."22.2"		
SALE OF SERVICES		
Construction & Other Contract Revenue	**1,02,060**	1,36,690
Sports Events Revenue	**1,786**	1,830
Hotel & Hospitality Revenue	**23,539**	23,403
Hospital Revenue	**19,602**	8,643
Toll Collections & Passes Revenue	**33,274**	27,045
Sale of VER's	**1,184**	18
Manpower Supply	**951**	69
Other Services	**11,498**	6,431
	1,93,894	2,04,129

CONSOLIDATED NOTE No."22.3"		
OTHER OPERATING REVENUE		
Machinery Rentals & Transportation Receipts	**82**	196
Miscellaneous	**17,280**	19,109
	17,362	19,305

CONSOLIDATED NOTE No."23"		
OTHER INCOME		
Dividends from Non Current Investments	**7**	8
Profit on Sale / Disposal / Write Off Property, Plant & Equipment [Net]	**640**	7
Rent	**211**	226
Foreign Currency Rate Difference [Net]- Other than Finance Cost	**1,308**	-
Fair Value gain on financial instruments at Fair Value through Profit & Loss	**118**	203
Profit/[Loss] on Sale/Redemption of Current Investment-Mutual Funds [Net]	**181**	15
Government Grant	**3,452**	3,301
Profit on sale of Non-current Investment- Equity Shares	**296**	-
Interest	**8,219**	6,817
	14,432	10,577

₹ LAKHS

	2016-17	2015-16
CONSOLIDATED NOTE No."24"		
COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED		
Raw Materials Consumed	**2,91,999**	3,30,169
Consumption of Food & Beverages etc.	**2,803**	2,881
Materials Consumed - Others	**37,969**	37,666
Machinery Spares Consumed	**9,607**	10,705
Stores and Spares Consumed	**35,507**	32,473
Coal Consumed	**1,77,424**	1,20,174
Packing Materials Consumed	**17,904**	24,081
	5,73,213	5,58,149
Less: Attributable to Self Consumption	**53,241**	41,101
	5,19,972	5,17,048
CONSOLIDATED NOTE No."25"		
PURCHASE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE		
Purchase of Cement	**677**	11,771
Other Purchases	**10,667**	12,741
	11,344	24,512
CONSOLIDATED NOTE No."26"		
CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS & WORK-IN-PROGRESS		
OPENING STOCKS		
Finished Goods	**17,917**	22,771
Stock-in-process	**16,551**	23,974
	34,468	46,745
LESS:CLOSING STOCKS		
Finished Goods	**15,113**	17,917
Stock-in-process	**11,577**	16,551
	26,690	34,468
WORK-IN-PROGRESS		
Opening Work-in-Progress	**29,326**	38,229
Less: Transfer	**2,782**	-
Less: Closing Work-in-Progress	**18,055**	29,326
	8,489	8,903
Excise Duty difference on changes in Closing Stocks	**(446)**	(2,019)
	15,821	19,161

₹ LAKHS

	2016-17	2015-16
CONSOLIDATED NOTE No."27"		
MANUFACTURING, CONSTRUCTION, REAL ESTATE, INFRASTRUCTURE, HOTEL / HOSPITALITY /EVENT & POWER EXPENSES		
Construction & Other Contract Expenses	**29,986**	29,976
Real Estate / Infrastructure Expenses	**1,35,911**	2,15,533
Event Expenses	**1,742**	1,784
Hotel & Golf Course Operating Expenses	**3,108**	3,004
Hire Charges & Lease Rentals of Machinery	**2,196**	489
Power, Electricity & Water Charges	**1,27,905**	1,33,458
Repairs & Maintenance of Machinery	**11,554**	10,377
Repairs to Building and Camps	**6,440**	6,692
Operation & Maintenance Expenses	**41,754**	24,466
Freight, Octroi & Transportation Charges	**27,609**	32,253
	3,88,205	4,58,032
Less: Attributable to Self Consumption	**3,785**	4,664
	3,84,420	4,53,368

₹ LAKHS

	2016-17	2015-16
CONSOLIDATED NOTE No."28"		
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES		
Salaries, Wages & Bonus	**81,918**	79,421
Gratuity	**1,374**	1,327
Contribution to Provident & Other Funds	**3,613**	3,720
Staff Welfare	**3,854**	4,284
	90,759	88,752
CONSOLIDATED NOTE No."29"		
FINANCE COSTS		
Interest on Non-convertible Debenture & Term Loans	**6,87,067**	7,04,286
Interest on Bank Borrowing and Others	**53,593**	66,049
Foreign Currency Rate Difference [Net] - On Financing	**(885)**	2,965
Financing Charges under Finance Lease	**879**	836
	7,40,654	7,74,136
CONSOLIDATED NOTE No."30"		
OTHER EXPENSES		
Loading, Transportation & Other Charges	**99,125**	1,49,275
Commission on Sales	**4,220**	5,798
Sales Promotion	**7,493**	7,002
Rent	**2,344**	3,978
Rates & Taxes	**19,113**	10,049
Insurance	**4,540**	5,807
Travelling & Conveyance	**3,678**	3,803
Bank Charges, Bill Discounting & Guarantee Commission	**6,204**	10,592
Loss on Sale / Disposal / Discard / Write-off of Property, Plant & Equipment (Net)	**24**	2,647
Postage, Telephone & Telex	**777**	929
Light Vehicles Running & Maintenance	**1,929**	1,582
Legal & Professional	**17,532**	14,523
Charity & Donation	**18**	106
Security & Medical Service	**8,970**	8,943
Sundry Balances Written off	**-**	164
Corporate Social Responsibility	**451**	2,964
Directors' Fees	**104**	82
Miscellaneous Expenses	**13,112**	14,125
Auditors' Remuneration:		
Audit Fees	**156**	151
Tax Audit Fees	**20**	21
Certification & Other Services	**3**	4
Reimbursement of Expenses	**4**	9
	1,89,817	2,42,554
CONSOLIDATED NOTE No."31"		
EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS - LOSS/ (GAIN)		
Expenditure on Oil and Gas exploration written off	**-**	18,160
Provision of withholding Tax on Fees for Formula-1 Event	**11,418**	-
Capital Work-in-Progress of Ganga Project written-off	**54,110**	-
Disposal of Subsidiary	**2,41,938**	-
Provision for Diminution in value of Non Current Investments & Advances	**1,533**	2,784
Profit on Sale of Undertakings	**-**	(9,862)
Income on sale of securities	**-**	(10,260)
Loss on sale of Plant	**-**	15,000
Others	**-**	4,908
	3,08,999	20,730

CONSOLIDATED NOTE No."32"

[a] The Consolidated Financial Statements includes the results of the following entities in addition to the Company:

	Name of Companies	Country of Incorporation	Proportion of Effective Ownership Interest	
			As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016
1	Jaypee Ganga Infrastructure Corporation Limited	India	**100%**	100%
2	Bhilai Jaypee Cement Limited	India	**74%**	74%
3	Jaypee Infratech Limited [JIL]	India	**71.64%**	71.64%
4	Jaypee Health Care Limited [Subsidiary of JIL]	India	**100%**	100%
5	Gujarat Jaypee Cement and Infrastructure Limited	India	**74%**	74%
6	Himalyan Expressway Limited	India	**100%**	100%
7	Jaypee Assam Cement Limited	India	**100%**	100%
8	Himalyaputra Aviation Limited	India	**100%**	100%
9	Jaypee Agra Vikas Limited	India	**100%**	100%
10	Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited [JCCL]	India	**100%**	100%
11	Jaypee Fertilizers & Industries Limited [JFIL]	India	**100%**	100%
12	Jaiprakash Agri Initiatives Company Limited [Subsidiary of JCCL]	India	**100%**	100%
13	Jaypee Cement Hockey (India) Limited	India	**100%**	100%
14	Jaypee Infrastructure Development Limited [Formerly known as Jaypee cement Cricket (India) Limited]	India	**100%**	100%
15	Yamuna Expressway Tolling Limited [Subisidiary w.e.f. 25.03.17]	India	**100%**	-
16	Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited [JPVL]	India	**29.74%**	60.69%
17	Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited [Subsidiary of JPVL]	India	**38.89%**	65.88%
18	Jaypee Power Grid Limited [Subsidiary of JPVL]	India	**22.01%**	44.91%
19	Sangam Power Generation Company Limited [Subsidiary of JPVL]	India	**29.74%**	60.69%
20	Jaypee Meghalaya Power Limited [Subsidiary of JPVL]	India	**29.74%**	60.69%
21	Jaypee Arunachal Power Limited (Subsidiary of JPVL)	India	**29.74%**	60.69%
22	Bina Power Supply Company Limited [Subsidiary of JPVL]	India	**29.74%**	60.69%
23	Jaypee Uttar Bharat Vikas Private Limited [JUBVPL] [Joint Venture of JFIL]	India	**50%**	50%
24	Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Limited [Subsidiary of JUBVPL]	India	**49.92%**	49.87%
25	RPJ Minerals Pvt. Ltd.	India	**52.40%**	52.40%
26	Sonebhadra Minerals Pvt. Ltd.	India	**52.43%**	52.43%
27	Rock Solid Cement Limited	India	**52.40%**	52.40%
28	Sarveshwari Stone Product Private Limited	India	**52.40%**	52.40%
29	MP Jaypee Coal Limited	India	**49%**	49%
30	MP Jaypee Coal Fields Limited	India	**49%**	49%
31	Madhya Pradesh Jaypee Minerals Limited	India	**49%**	49%

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to these Consolidated Financial Statements are intended to serve as a means of informative disclosure and a guide to better understanding the consolidated position of the Companies. Recognising this purpose, the Company has disclosed such Policies and Notes from the individual financial statements, which fairly present the needed disclosure.

[b] All the above companies are consolidated on full consolidation method except the companies at Sl. No.29 to 31 are consolidated as an Associate on equity method.

[c] Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited [JPVL] a subsidiary of the Company, has allotted 305,80,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹10/- each at a price of ₹10/- per share to its various lenders on 18th February 2017, upon approval of allocation of conversion of part of their outstanding debt amount into Equity Shares, pursuant to implementaion of Strategic Debt Restrucuring Scheme Post issue of the said shares to the Lenders, JPVL and its subsidiaries ceased to be subsidiary mentioned at Sl. No. 16 to 22 of the company and become an associate company of the Company. Financial Results of JPVL and its subsidiaries have been fully consolidated till 17 February 2017 and w.e.f. 18 February 2017, JPVL has been consolidated as an associate. The effective ownership interest of JPVL changed from 60.69% to 29.74%.

[d] Financial Results of Himachal Baspa Power Co. Ltd., are for the period till 31.08.2015, as the Company ceased to be the subsidiary of the JPVL w.e.f. 08.09.2015.

		As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016
CONSOLIDATED NOTE No."33"		**₹ LAKHS**	₹ LAKHS
Contingent Liability not provided for in respect of :			
[a]	Claims against the Company / Disputed Liability [excluding Income Tax] not acknowledged as debts	**3,34,579**	3,41,898
	Amount deposited under protest	**1,02,393**	1,00,361
	Bank Guarantee deposited under protest (included in [b] below)	**28,705**	27,391
[b]	Outstanding amount of Bank Guarantees	**2,50,242**	2,78,666
	Margin Money deposited against the above	**5,524**	3,671
[c]	Income Tax matters under Appeal:		
	[i] The Income Tax Assessments of the company have been completed upto Assessment Year 2014-15. Based on the decision of the Appellate authorities and the interpretation of relevant tax provisions, the Company has been legally advised that the additions made in the assessments are likely to be deleted or substantially reduced. Tax value for matters under appeal is ₹ 15649 Lakhs for A.Y. 2014-15.		
	[ii] TDS matter under appeal	**17,549**	17,984
[d]	[i] The Competition Commission of India vide its Order dated 31st August, 2016 held various Cement Manufacturers liable for alleged contravention of certain provisions of the Competition Act, 2002 during F.Y.2009-10 & 2010-11 and imposed a penalty of ₹ 1323.60 Crore on the Company. The Company has filed an appeal against the said Order before the Competition Appellate Tribunal wherein the Tribunal vide its order dated 15th November, 2016 read with Order dated 7th December,2016 granted stay in depositing the penalty imposed subject to the condition that the Company shall deposit 10% of the penalty calculated on the profit earned by the cement business i.e. ₹ 23.77 Crores, which has since been deposited.		
	[ii] The Competition Commission of India vide its other order dated 19th January,2017 held various Cement Manufacturers liable for alleged contravention of certain provisions of the Competition Act, 2002 in the state of Haryana during F.Y.2012-13 to F.Y. 2014-15 and imposed a penalty of ₹ 38.02 Crore on the Company. The Company has filed appeal against the order before Competition Appellate Tribunal.		
[e]	The Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh, vide order dated 04.05.2012, imposed damages of ₹ 10000 Lakhs holding certain contraventions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 & Environment Impact Assessment Notification in respect of the Company's Cement plant at Bagheri, Himachal Pradesh. The Company has filed Special Leave Petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the said Order which is pending for disposal. As per directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court an amount of ₹ 10000 lakhs [Previous Year ₹ 10000 Lakhs] has been deposited with the State Government which will remain with them and not to be disbursed during the pendency of the appeal.		
CONSOLIDATED NOTE No."34"			
Commitments:			
[a]	Estimated amount of Contract remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	**7,06,924**	7,97,651
[b]	Outstanding Letters of Credit	**14,507**	13,841
	Margin Money deposited against the above	**1,046**	1,468
[c]	The Company has imported Capital Goods under Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme [EPCG], where-under the Company is required to fulfill export obligation/deemed exports amounting to ₹ 35549 Lakhs [Previous Year ₹ 35549 Lakhs]. The Liability amounting to ₹ 5902 Lakhs [Previous Year ₹ 5902 Lakhs] on account of custom duty may arise alongwith interest @15% p.a., in the event of non-fulfillment of export obligation. The Company has completed export obligation and submitted the relevant documents with Director General Foreign Trade for seeking fulfilment of export obligation certificate.		

CONSOLIDATED NOTE No."35"

Deferred Tax relates to the followings:

₹ LAKHS

	BALANCE SHEET [Debit/(Credit)] as at	
	31st March, 2017	31st March, 2016
Deferred Tax Liability		
Property Plant and Equipments	(2,89,645)	(3,52,700)
Inventories	(1,38,677)	(1,40,618)
Financial assets	(10,067)	(7,285)
Other Liabilities	**(9,098)**	(22,578)
	(4,47,487)	(5,23,181)
Deferred Tax Asset		
Defined benefit obligations	57,906	4,497
Disallowances under Income tax	52,961	5,296
Provision for Diminution	95,673	81,996
Allowance for doubtful debts	83	84
Others including Tax Losses	**2,82,074**	3,90,262
	4,88,697	4,82,135
Net Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)	**41,210**	(41,046)
Reconciliation of Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	2016-17	2015-16
Opening Balance as of 1st April	(41,046)	(1,95,374)
Tax Income / (Expense) recognised in profit or loss	1,20,058	1,55,739
Tax Income / (Expense) recognised in OCI	13	56
Deferred Tax recoverable from beneficiaries	-	(1,467)
Tax pertaining to Company which ceased to be Subsidiary	(37,815)	-
Closing Balance as at 31st March	**41,210**	**(41,046)**

CONSOLIDATED NOTE No."36"

The following were classified as Disposal Group held for sale:

[i] The Company has approved the Definitive agreement with UltraTech Cement Limited [UTCL] for transfer of part of its cement business [including that of its 100% subsidiary Jaypee Cement Corporation Ltd. (JCCL)], comprising identified Cement Plants with an aggregate capacity of 17.20 MTPA [including Power Plant at Siddhi] spread over the states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Andhra Pradesh and 4 MTPA Bara Grinding Unit [under commissioning] a unit of Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited, an associate Company at a total Enterprise Value of ₹ 16189 Crores. The Scheme of Arrangement has been sanctioned by National Company Law Tribunal vide its order dated 2nd March 2017. The scheme has already been approved by Competition Commission of India [CCI], Stock Exchanges, Shareholders, Secured Creditors and Unsecured Creditors of the Company, JCCL & UTCL in their respective meetings. The Scheme shall be made effective upon receipt of the remaining approvals as mentioned in the Scheme.

[ii] During the FY 2015-16 the company transferred its Grinding Unit in Panipat, Haryana and 49 MW capacity wind power plants.

[iii] The results of Continuing and Discontinued operations for the years are presented below:

₹ LAKHS

	Continuing Operations		Discontinued Operations		Total	
	2016-17	2015-16	**2016-17**	2015-16	**2016-17**	2015-16
Revenue	**11,41,194**	15,14,646	**2,99,194**	4,05,060	**14,40,388**	19,19,706
Operating Expenses [including depreciation]	**11,07,099**	11,74,096	**3,43,917**	4,22,803	**14,51,016**	15,96,899
Impairment Loss	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-
Profit/(Loss) before Finance Cost, Tax & Exceptional Items	**34,095**	3,40,550	**(44,723)**	(17,743)	**(10,628)**	3,22,807
Finance Cost	**6,03,364**	6,47,923	**1,37,290**	1,26,213	**7,40,654**	7,74,136
Exceptional Items	**3,08,999**	22,856	**-**	(2,126)	**3,08,999**	20,730
Share of Profit/(Loss) of Associate	**13**	-	**-**	-	**13**	-
Profit/(Loss) before Tax	**(8,78,255)**	(3,30,229)	**(1,82,013)**	(1,41,830)	**10,60,268)**	(4,72,059)
Tax expenses/ (Income)	**(1,20,165)**	(1,03,447)	**1,156**	(52,176)	**(1,19,009)**	(1,55,623)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	**(7,58,090)**	(2,26,782)	**(1,83,169)**	(89,654)	**(9,41,259)**	(3,16,436)
Earnings per share						
Basic EPS for the year	**(28.26)**	(8.44)	**(7.53)**	(3.69)	**(35.79)**	(12.13)
Diluted EPS for the year from discontinued operation	**(27.11)**	(7.93)	**(7.29)**	(3.57)	**(34.40)**	(11.50)

The details of Discontinued Operations into segments are given as under:

	Cement Plants		Power Plants		Total	
	2016-17	2015-16	**2016-17**	2015-16	**2016-17**	2015-16
Revenue	**2,99,194**	4,02,347	**-**	2,713	**2,99,194**	4,05,060
Operating Expenses [including depreciation]	**3,41,249**	4,18,859	**2,668**	3,944	**3,43,917**	4,22,803
Impairment loss	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-
Profit/(Loss) before Finance Cost, Tax & Exceptional Items	**(42,055)**	(16,512)	**(2,668)**	(1,231)	**(44,723)**	(17,743)
Finance Cost	**1,33,579**	1,22,446	**3,711**	3,767	**1,37,290**	1,26,213
Exceptional Items	**-**	(2,126)	**-**	-	**-**	(2,126)
Profit /(Loss) before tax	**(1,75,634)**	(1,36,832)	**(6,379)**	(4,998)	**(1,82,013)**	(1,41,830)
Tax expenses/ (Income)	**(2,843)**	(43,602)	**3,999**	(8,574)	**1,156**	(52,176)
Profit /(Loss) for the year	**(1,72,791)**	(93,230)	**(10,378)**	3,576	**(1,83,169)**	(89,654)

The major classes of assets and liabilities of discontinued operations classified as held for sale as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 are as under:

₹ LAKHS

	Cement Plants		Power Plants		Total	
	31st March, 2017	31st March, 2016	**31st March, 2017**	31st March, 2016	**31st March, 2017**	31st March, 2016
Assets classified as held for sale						
Property, Plant and equipment	**9,86,400**	9,98,774	**90,829**	93,407	**10,77,229**	10,92,181
Capital work-in-progress	**2,14,102**	2,43,387	**29**	-	**2,14,131**	2,43,387
Intangible Assets	**5,791**	6,020	**-**	-	**5,791**	6,020
Inventories	**26,641**	28,040	**-**	-	**26,641**	28,040
Trade Receivables	**2,092**	27,759	**-**	-	**2,092**	27,759
Loans	**2,016**	2,695	**7**	7	**2,023**	2,702
Other Financial Assets	**90**	3,704	**-**	-	**90**	3,704
Other Assets	**19,978**	1,21,494	**3**	5	**19,981**	1,21,499
	12,57,110	14,31,873	**90,868**	93,419	**13,47,978**	15,25,292

	Cement Plants		Power Plants		Total	
	31st March, 2017	31st March, 2016	**31st March, 2017**	31st March, 2016	**31st March, 2017**	31st March, 2016
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale						
Borrowings	**80,336**	96,843	**-**	-	**80,336**	96,843
Trade Payables	**57,158**	2,15,557	**29**	-	**57,187**	2,15,557
Other Financial Liabilities	**32,716**	28,043	**56**	778	**32,772**	28,821
Provisions	**2,175**	2,170	**41**	37	**2,216**	2,207
Other Liabilities	**30,593**	34,638	**29**	-	**30,622**	34,638
	2,02,978	3,77,251	**155**	815	**2,03,133**	3,78,066
Net assets directly associated with disposal group	**10,54,132**	10,54,622	**90,713**	92,604	**11,44,845**	11,47,226

The net cash flow of discontinued operations are as follows:

	Cement Plants		Power Plants		Total	
	31st March, 2017	31st March, 2016	**31st March, 2017**	31st March, 2016	**31st March, 2017**	31st March, 2016
Operating Activities	**96,710**	26,170	**(750)**	1,952	**95,960**	28,122
Investing Activities	**(7,551)**	(2,249)	**(29)**	17,983	**(7,580)**	15,734
Financing Activities	**(76,150)**	(1,00,323)	**(236)**	(9,455)	**(76,386)**	(1,09,778)
Net cash (outflow)/Inflow	**13,009**	(76,402)	**(1,015)**	10,480	**11,994**	(65,922)

CONSOLIDATED NOTE No."37"

Fair Value Measurement

(a) Financial instruments by category

₹ LAKHS

	As at 31st March 2017		As at 31st March 2016		As at 1st April 2015	
	FVTPL *	**Amortised Cost**	FVTPL *	Amortised Cost	FVTPL *	Amortised Cost
Financial Assets						
Investments						
- Equity Shares of Associates	**-**	**1,39,243**	-	224	-	226
- Equity Instruments	**400**	**204**	1,643	204	1,582	204
- Mutual Fund	**4,454**	**-**	2,205	-	359	-
- Bonds	**-**	**1,000**	-	1,000	-	1,000
- Interest in Beneficiary Trust	**-**	**60,399**	-	2,58,993	-	2,58,993
- Others	**-**	**7,000**	-	7,000	-	7,000
Trade Receivables	**-**	**4,85,533**	-	6,78,158	-	6,72,928
Loans	**-**	**40,047**	-	75,498	-	93,956
Other Financial Assets	**-**	**66,801**	-	1,26,836	-	2,45,717
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**-**	**30,839**	-	49,562	-	1,24,081
Bank Balance Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	**-**	**12,349**	-	17,322	-	82,442
Total Financial Assets	**4,854**	**8,43,415**	3,848	12,14,797	1,941	14,86,547
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	**-**	**30,18,884**	-	56,79,705	-	59,40,599
Trade Payables	**-**	**2,42,112**	-	2,36,390	-	3,21,931
Other Financial Liabilities	**-**	**15,93,345**	-	14,86,220	-	18,36,434
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**48,54,341**	-	74,02,315	-	80,98,964

* Fair value through Statement of Profit & Loss

Fair Value Hierarchy

The fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value as at 31st March 2017 are as follows:

₹ LAKHS

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets				
Investment at FVTPL				
- Equity investment-Quoted	400	-	-	400
- Equity investment-Unquoted	-	-	-	-
- Mutual funds	4,454	-	-	4,454
Total Financial Assets	**4,854**	**-**	**-**	**4,854**

The fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value as at 31st March 2016 are as follows:

₹ LAKHS

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets				
Investment at FVTPL				
- Equity investment-Quoted	1,643	-	-	1,643
- Equity investment-Unquoted	-	-	-	-
- Mutual funds	2,205	-	-	2,205
Total Financial Assets	**3,848**	**-**	**-**	**3,848**

The fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value as at 1st April 2015 are as follows:

₹ LAKHS

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets				
Investment at FVTPL				
- Equity investment-Quoted	1,582	-	-	1,582
- Equity investment-Unquoted	-	-	-	-
- Mutual funds	359	-	-	359
Total Financial Assets	**1,941**	**-**	**-**	**1,941**

Level 1:

This hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting date. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV declared by respective fund house.

Level 2:

Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3:

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case of unlisted equity shares and preference shares. The fair value of preference shares is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

The Company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

There were no significant changes in the classification and no significant movements between the fair value hierarchy classifications of assets and liabilities during FY 2016-17.

(b) Valuation technique used to determine fair value (Level I)

Specific valuation technique used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market price or NAV declared
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using the discounted cash flow analysis.

(c) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, capital creditors and cash and cash equivalents, bank balances are considered to be the same as their fair values.

The fair value for loans, security deposits are calculated based on cash flows discounted using weighted average cost of capital.

The fair value of non current borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a weighted average cost of capital. They are classified as level 3 fair value in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

CONSOLIDATED NOTE No."38"

Financial Risk Management

The Group's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Group's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

(a) Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer and the concentration of risk from the top few customers.

(i) Credit Risk Management

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. Trade receivables, Loans and Other receivables are typically unsecured. Credit risk has always been managed by the Group through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Group grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of the adoption of Ind AS 109, the Group uses ECL model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The Group uses a provision matrix to compute the ECL allowance for trade receivables and unbilled revenues. The provision matrix takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors such as credit ratings from credit rating agencies and the Group's historical experience for customers.

(ii) Credit Risk Exposure

The allowance for life time ECL on trade receivables for the year ended 31st March 2017 is ₹ 116 Lakhs and for the year ended 31st March 2016 is ₹ 98 Lakhs.

₹ LAKHS

Trade Receivables	2016-17	2015-16
As at 1st April	**10,286**	10,188
Impairment loss recognised / reversed	**116**	98
As at 31st March	**10,402**	10,286

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and bank balances is limited as the Group generally invest in deposits with bank. Investments primarily include investments in liquid mutual fund units, quoted and unquoted equity shares and quoted bonds.

(b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will face in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due.

(i) Liquidity Risk Management

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans, debentures, bonds and finance lease. The Group assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Group has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders.

The Group regularly monitors the rolling forecasts to ensure it has sufficient cash on an on-going basis to meet operational needs. Any short term surplus cash generated, over and above the amount required for working capital management and other operational requirements, is retained as cash and cash equivalents (to the extent required) and any excess is invested in interest bearing term deposits and other highly marketable debt investments with appropriate maturities to optimise the cash returns on investments while ensuring sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities.

(ii) Maturity of Financial Liabilities

The detail of contractual maturities of financial liabilities as on 31st March 2017 are as follows:

₹ LAKHS

	Less than one year	More than one year	Total
Borrowings	**12,42,328**	26,63,966	39,06,294
Trade payables	**2,28,678**	13,434	2,42,112
Other financing liabilities	**6,77,382**	28,553	7,05,935
Total financial liabilities	**21,48,388**	27,05,953	48,54,341

The detail of contractual maturities of financial liabilities as on 31st March 2016 are as follows:

₹ LAKHS

	Less than one year	More than one year	Total
Borrowings	**13,38,527**	52,86,105	66,24,632
Trade payables	**2,23,969**	12,421	2,36,390
Other financing liabilities	**4,18,342**	1,22,951	5,41,293
Total financial liabilities	**19,80,838**	54,21,477	74,02,315

The detail of contractual maturities of financial liabilities as on 1st April 2015 are as follows:

₹ LAKHS

	Less than one year	More than one year	Total
Borrowings	**18,15,229**	55,39,886	73,55,115
Trade payables	**3,07,746**	14,185	3,21,931
Other financing liabilities	**3,77,206**	44,712	4,21,918
Total financial liabilities	**25,00,181**	55,98,783	80,98,964

(c) Market Risk

The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

(i) Foreign Currency Risk

The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency borrowings [ECB]. Foreign currency risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Group's functional currency (INR). The risk is managed through a forecast of highly probable foreign currency cash flows.

Foreign Currency Risk Management

The Group's risk management committee is responsible to frame, implement and monitor the risk management plan of the Group. The committee carry out risk assessment with regard to foreign exchange variances and suggests risk minimization procedures and implement the same.

Foreign Currency Risk Exposure

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in INR are as follows

₹ LAKHS

	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
Financial Liabilities			
Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds	**70,361**	1,35,851	1,71,674
External Commercial Borrowings	**12,407**	1,04,102	1,09,992
Secured Loans from Banks	**2,661**	1,49,732	1,57,991
Unsecured Loans from Banks	**3,482**	7,654	13,821
Working Capital Loans from Banks	**2,475**	13,136	20,525
Net exposure to financial liabilities	**91,386**	**4,10,475**	4,74,003

Sensitivity Analysis

The senstivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly form foreign currency denominated financial instruments.

₹ LAKHS

Particulars	**Impact on Profit / (Loss)**		**Impact on Capitalisation**	
	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	**As at 31st March 2017**	As at 31st March 2016
USD sensitivity				
INR/USD - increase by 1% (31st March 2016 1%)	**(1,465)**	(1,599)	**(828)**	(965)
INR/USD - decrease by 1% (31st March 2016 1%)	**1,465**	1,599	**828**	965
EURO sensitivity				
INR/EURO - increase by 1% (31st March 2016 1%)	**(107)**	(119)	**-**	-
INR/EURO - decrease by 1% (31st March 2016 1%)	**107**	119	**-**	-
JPY sensitivity				
INR/JPY - increase by 1% (31st March 2016 1%)	**(675)**	(776)	**-**	-
INR/JPY - decrease by 1% (31st March 2016 1%)	**675**	776	**-**	-

(ii) Interest Rate Risk

The Group's main interest rate risk arises from long term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. The Group's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rate.

Interest Rate Risk Management

The Group's risk management committee ensures all the current and future material risk exposures are identified, assessed, quantified, appropriately mitigated, minimised, managed and critical risks when impact the achievement of the Company's objective or threatens its existence are periodically reviewed.

(iii) Price Risk

The price risk for the Group is risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

Price Risk Management

To manage its price risk arising from investments, the Group diversifies its portfolios. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Group.

Price Risk Exposure

The group exposure to price risk arises from investments held by the group and classified in the balance sheet as fair value through statement of profit & loss.

CONSOLIDATED NOTE No."39"

Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The objective of the company's capital management is to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits other stakeholders and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The company monitors capital structure using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity plus net debt. The company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

₹ Lakhs

	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
Debt	**41,23,562**	68,01,849	73,85,709
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	**(30,839)**	(49,562)	(1,15,500)
Net debt [A]	**40,92,723**	67,52,287	72,70,209
Equity	**3,81,031**	12,51,679	13,90,648
Total equity plus net debt [B]	**44,73,754**	80,03,966	86,60,857
Gearing Ratio [A] / [B]	**91%**	84%	84%

CONSOLIDATED NOTE No."40"

Related Parties disclosures, as required in terms of Ind AS 24 are given below:

[a] Associate Companies:

1 Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited [JPVL]
2 Jaypee Powergrid Limited [Subsidiary of JPVL]
3 Jaypee Arunachal Power Limited [Subsidiary of JPVL]
4 Sangam Power Generation Company Limited [Subsidiary of JPVL]
5 Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited [Subsidiary of JPVL]
6 Jaypee Meghalaya Power Limited [Subsidiary of JPVL]
7 Bina Power Supply Limited [Subsidiary of JPVL]
8 Jaypee Infra Ventures [A Private Company with unlimited liability]
9 Jaypee Development Corporation Limited
10 JIL Information Technology Limited
11 Gaur & Nagi Limited
12 Indesign Enterprises Private Limited
13 Sonebhadra Minerals Private Limited
14 RPJ Minerals Private Limited
15 Tiger Hills Holiday Resort Private Limited
16 Sarveshwari Stone Products Private Limited
17 Rock Solid Cement Limited
18 Jaypee International Logistics Company Private Limited
19 Jaypee Hotels Limited
20 Yamuna Expressway Tolling Private Limited [formerly known as Jaypee Mining Venture Pvt. Ltd.] [associate till 24.03.2017]
21 Ceekay Estates Private Limited
22 Jaiprakash Exports Private Limited
23 Bhumi Estate Developers Private Limited
24 Jaypee Technical Consultants Private Limited
25 Jaypee Uttar Bharat Vikas Private Limited

26 Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Limited
27 Madhya Pradesh Jaypee Minerals Limited
28 MP Jaypee Coal Limited
29 MP Jaypee Coal Fields Limited
30 Andhra Cements Limited
31 Jaypee Jan Sewa Sansthan ['Not for Profit' Private Limited Company]
32 Think Different Enterprises Private Limited
33 JC World Hospitality Pvt. Ltd.
34 Ibonshourne Limited [w.e.f. 11.01.2016]
35 JC Wealth & Investment Private Limited
36 CK World & Hospitality Private Limited
37 Librans Venture Private Limited
38 Librans Real Estate Private Limited
39 Samvridhi Advisors LLP
40 Jaiprakash Kashmir Energy Limited
41 PAC Pharma Drugs and Chemicals Private Limited
42 Anvi Hotels Private Limited
43 Kram Infracon Private Limited
44 iValue Advisors Private Limited
45 OHM Products Private Limited
46 Sparton Growth Fund Private Ltd
47 Human Energy Research Centre
48 HB StockHoldings Limited
49 Pal Properties (India) Private Ltd
50 H.B. Portfolio Private Ltd
51 H.B. Financial Consultants Private Ltd.
52 ALMR Gems & Trading Private Ltd
53 Bhasin Share and Stock Brokers Limited
54 Raja Ram Bhasin Share & Stock Brokers Limited
55 CHL (South) Hotels Limited
56 AHL Hotels Limited
57 Akasva Associates Private Limited
58 Renaissance Lifestyle Private Limited
59 Lucky Strike Financers Private Limited
60 Dixit Holding Private Limited
61 ISG Traders Limited
62 Boydell Media Private Limited
63 Santipara Tea Company Limited
64 Gujarat Carbon & Industries Limited

Companies mentioned at Sl.No.1 to 7 became an associate company in place of subsidiary w.e.f. 18.02.2017.

[b] Key Management Personnel [KMP]: Whole time Director

Jaiprakash Associates Limited

1 Shri Manoj Gaur, Executive Chairman & C.E.O.
2 Shri Sunil Kumar Sharma, Executive Vice Chairman
3 Shri Sarat Kumar Jain, Vice Chairman [till 06.06.2016]
4 Shri Sunny Gaur, Managing Director [Cement]

5 Shri Pankaj Gaur, Joint Managing Director [Construction]
6 Shri Ranvijay Singh, Whole time Director
7 Shri Rahul Kumar, Whole time Director & C.F.O.
8 Shri Shiva Dixit, Whole time Director [till 20.07.2015]
9 Shri Naveen Kumar Singh [Relative of KMP]

Other Companies

1 Shri Suren Jain
2 Shri Praveen Kumar Singh
3 Shri M. K. V. Rama Rao
4 Shri Rakesh Sharma
5 Shri Sameer Gaur
6 Shri Sachin Gaur
7 Smt Rekha Dixit
8 Shri Gaurav Jain
9 Shri Pramod Kumar Agarwal [till 31.12.2015]
10 Shri D.P. Goyal
11 Shri N.K. Jain
12 Shri Sunil Joshi
13 Shri Alok Gaur
14 Shri R.B. Singh [till 23.12.2015]
15 Shri A.K. Jain
16 Smt. Archana Sharma [Relative of KMP]

Transactions carried out with related parties referred to above:

₹ LAKHS

Nature of Transactions	2016-17		2015-16	
	Referred in (a) above	Referred in (b) above	**Referred in (a) above**	Referred in (b) above
Receipts/Income				
Cement Sales/Fabrication Job/Other Materials	**817**	**-**	1,424	-
Construction / Other Contract Receipts	**3,897**	**-**	782	-
Sale of Power	**16,012**	**-**	11,924	-
Sub Lease of Land	**11,971**	**-**	-	-
Others	**978**	**-**	1,871	-
Expenses				
Design Engineering and Technical Consultancy	**3,301**	**-**	4,150	-
Management Fees	**1,491**	**-**	1,516	-
Security & Medical Services	**7,645**	**-**	9,013	-
Salaries & Other Amenities etc.	**-**	**3,240**	-	3,182
Rent	**132**	**-**	120	-
Purchase of Cement/Clinker/Other Materials	**1,296**	**-**	120	-
Other Expenses	**279**	**-**	3,893	-
Others				
Cancellation of Development Rights	**29,970**	**-**	-	-
Sale of Fixed Assets	**7**	**-**	-	-
Outstanding				
Receivables	**2,18,074**	**-**	2,13,108	-
Payables	**5,328**	**231**	6,797	266

CONSOLIDATED NOTE No."41"

NOTE No."41" Segment Information - Business Segment

	2016-2017			2015-2016		
	Segment Revenue		Segment Result	Segment Revenue		Segment Result
	External	Inter Segment Revenue	Profit/(Loss) before Tax & Finance Cost	External	Inter Segment Revenue	Profit/(Loss) before Tax & Finance Cost
Construction	99,772	44,684	(35,696)	1,37,808	81,856	18,659
Cement & Cement Products	5,17,645	4,067	(36,390)	6,97,880	6,358	(5,258)
Infrastructure Project	1,01,261	-	(25,856)	2,85,115	-	97,515
Hotel/Hospitality	23,633	253	564	23,507	251	571
Sports Events	1,788	-	(13,942)	1,924	150	(19,558)
Real Estate	26,172	-	(4,334)	82,266	-	18,493
Power	4,10,304	18,025	90,235	4,24,300	13,942	2,03,432
Investments	-	-	283	-	-	(65)
Fertilizers	2,18,592	-	15,880	2,41,701	-	15,813
Health Care	19,703	-	(5,733)	8,716	-	(3,223)
Others	7,050	-	(2,886)	5,899	7,881	(4,032)
Unallocated	36	-	7,247	13	-	460
	14,25,956	67,029	(10,628)	19,09,129	1,10,438	3,22,807
Less:Finance Costs			7,40,654			7,74,136
Profit/(Loss) before Tax			(7,51,282)			(4,51,329)
Exceptional Items			(3,08,999)			(20,730)
Share of Profit/(Loss) of Associates			13			-
			(10,60,268)			(4,72,059)
Provision for Tax						
Current Tax		873			116	
Provision for Income Tax of Earlier Years		176			-	
Deferred Tax		(1,20,058)	(1,19,009)		(1,55,739)	(1,55,623)
Profit/(Loss) after Tax			(9,41,259)			(3,16,436)

Other Information	2016-2017		2015-2016	
	Segment Assets	Segment Liabilities	Segment Assets	Segment Liabilities
Construction	5,09,927	99,424	6,18,143	1,20,598
Cement & Cement Products	18,07,961	2,45,961	19,80,652	3,03,850
Infrastructure Project	14,61,536	4,02,991	16,47,546	1,99,585
Hotel/Hospitality	83,808	12,760	85,439	11,790
Sports Events	2,60,533	52,410	2,80,701	47,183
Real Estate	9,77,523	2,36,399	10,21,680	1,48,245
Power	3,06,197	6,553	35,76,559	2,68,888
Investments*	2,12,700	-	2,71,269	-
Fertilizers	2,07,012	45,364	2,48,992	69,404
Health Care	84,491	9,302	81,227	4,619
Others	53,655	4,143	52,509	4,898
Unallocated	1,35,305	3,75,498	1,54,010	2,46,174
Segment Total	61,00,648	14,90,805	1,00,18,727	14,25,234
Deferred Tax	41,210	-	-	41,046
Loans	-	41,23,559	-	68,01,845
Total as per Balance Sheet	61,41,858	56,14,364	1,00,18,727	82,68,125

*Including investment in Associates ₹ 139243 Lakhs[Previous Year ₹ 224 Lakhs]

	2016-2017		2016-2017	
	Capital Expenditure	**Depreciation & amortisation**	Capital Expenditure	Depreciation & amortisation
Construction	**6,316**	**12,828**	439	14,550
Cement & Cement Products	**32,533**	**69,439**	65,800	68,425
Infrastructure Project	**237**	**5,409**	2,991	4,457
Hotel/Hospitality	**304**	**2,388**	696	2,500
Sports Events	**264**	**11,360**	209	12,152
Real Estate	**140**	**1,553**	271	1,972
Power	**92,946**	**72,301**	2,41,776	66,019
Fertilizers	**1,204**	**7,320**	3,645	7,214
Health Care	**5,424**	**3,501**	14,204	1,678
Others	**273**	**2,478**	256	2,686
Unallocated	**-**	**253**	81	373
	1,39,641	**1,88,830**	3,30,368	1,82,026

Additional Information by Geographics	**31st March, 2017**	31st March, 2016
Revenue		
India	**13,86,462**	18,41,587
Outside India	**53,926**	**78,119**
Total	**14,40,388**	**19,19,706**
Non-Current Assets	**21,80,800**	53,84,130
India	**25,011**	26,391
Outside India	**22,05,811**	54,10,521
Total		

[a] Segments have been identified in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard on Operating Segment [IND AS-108] taking into account the organisation structure as well as differential risk and returns of these segments.

[b] Business Segment has been disclosed as the primary segment.

[c] Types of Products and Services in each Business Segment:

[i]	Construction	Civil Engineering Construction/EPC Contracts
[ii]	Cement & Cement Products	Manufacture and Sale of Cement, Clinker and Cement Products
[iii]	Hotel/Hospitality	Hotels, Golf Course, Resorts and Spa
[iv]	Sports Events	Sports related Events
[v]	Real Estate	Real Estate Development
[vi]	Power	Generation & Sale of Power [Hydro, Wind and Thermal Power] and Power Transmission
[vii]	Infrastructure Projects	Expressways
[viii]	Investments	Investments in Companies
[ix]	Fertilizers	Manufacture and Sale of Urea etc.
[x]	Health Care	Running of Hospital
[xi]	Others	Includes Heavy Engineering Works, Hitech Castings, Coal Extraction, Aviation, Waste Treatment Plant, Edible Oils and Man Power.

[d] Segment Revenues, Results, Assets and Liabilities include the amounts identifiable to each segment and amounts allocated on a reasonable basis.

[e] Segment Assets exclude Deferred Tax Asset. Segment Liability exclude Deferred Tax Liability.

CONSOLIDATED NOTE No."42"

In accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard [IND AS 33] on "Earning Per Share" computation of basic and diluted earring per share is as under:

				₹ LAKHS	
				2016-2017	2015-2016
[a]	Net Profit/(Loss) from continuing operation for Basic Earnings Per Share as per Statement of Profit & Loss			**(6,87,439)**	(2,05,428)
	Add: Adjustment for the purpose of Diluted Earnings Per Share			**6,656**	6,136
	Net Profit/(Loss) from continuing operation for Diluted Earnings Per Share			**(6,80,783)**	(1,99,292)
[b]	Net Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operation for Basic Earnings Per Share as per Statement of Profit & Loss			**(1,83,169)**	(89,654)
	Add: Adjustment for the purpose of Diluted Earnings Per Share			**-**	-
	Net Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operation for Diluted Earnings Per Share			**(1,83,169)**	(89,654)
[c]	Net Profit/(Loss) from continuing & discontinued operation for Basic Earnings Per Share as per Statement of Profit & Loss			**(8,70,608)**	(2,95,082)
	Add: Adjustment for the purpose of Diluted Earnings Per Share			**6,656**	6,136
	Net Profit/(Loss) from continuing & discontinued operation for Diluted Earnings Per Share			**(8,63,952)**	(2,88,946)
[d]	Weighted average number of equity shares for Earnings Per Share computation:				
	[i]	Number of Equity Shares at the beginning of the year		**2,43,24,56,975**	2,43,24,56,975
	[ii]	Number of Shares allotted during the year		**-**	-
	[iii]	Weighted average shares allotted during the year		**-**	-
	[iv]	Weighted average of potential Equity Shares		**7,93,02,813**	7,93,02,813
	[v]	Weighted average for:			
		[a] Basic Earnings Per Share		**2,43,24,56,975**	2,43,24,56,975
		[b] Diluted Earnings Per Share		**2,51,17,59,788**	2,51,17,59,788
[e]	Earnings Per Share				
	[i]	For Continuing operation			
		Basic	₹	**(28.26)**	(8.44)
		Diluted	₹	**(27.11)**	(7.93)
	[ii]	For Discontinued operation			
		Basic	₹	**(7.53)**	(3.69)
		Diluted	₹	**(7.29)**	(3.57)
	[iii]	For Continuing & Discontinued operation			
		Basic	₹	**(35.79)**	(12.13)
		Diluted	₹	**(34.40)**	(11.50)
[f]	Face Value Per Share		₹	**2.00**	2.00

CONSOLIDATED NOTE No."43"

First-time adoption of Ind AS

These financial statements, for the year ended 31st March 2017, are the first financial statements the Group has prepared under Ind AS. For periods up to and including the year ended 31st March 2016, the Group prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP)

Accordingly, the Group has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ending on 31 March 2017, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended 31st March 2016, as described in the significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Group's opening balance sheet was prepared as at 1st April 2015, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Group in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at 1st April 2015 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March 2016.

[i] Mandatory Exceptions from retrospective application

The Group has applied the following exceptions to the retrospective application of Ind AS as mandatorily required under Ind AS 101.

The estimates at 1st April 2015 and at 31st March 2016 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP. The estimates used by the Group to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions at 1st April 2015, the date of transition to Ind AS and as at 31st March 2016.

Classification and measurement of financial assets

The classification of financial assets is made on the basis of the facts and circumstances that existed on the date of transition to Ind AS.

Government loans

The Group has elected to apply the requirement of Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 20 retrospectively as all the required information needed had been obtained at the time of initially accounting of the loan.

[ii] Optional Exemptions from retrospective application

Business Combination

The Group has applied the exemption as provided in Ind AS 101 and not applied Ind AS 103 "Business Combinations" for acquisitions of subsidiaries, or of interest in associates and joint venture and transactions which are considered business combinations for Ind AS, that occurred prior to the date of transition i.e. 1st April 2015. The carrying amounts of assets & liabilities in accordance with previous GAAP are considered as their deemed cost.

Deemed Cost

The Group has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at the previous GAAP carrying value as its deemed cost on the date of transition to Ind AS.

Long Term Foreign Currency Monetary Items

The Group has elected to continue the policy of capitalising exchange differences arising from translation of long term foreign currency monetary items.

Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

The Group has elected to measure its investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates at previous GAAP carrying value as its deemed cost on the date of transition to Ind AS.

RECONCILIATION OF CONSOLIDATED EQUITY AS AT 31st MARCH, 2016 AND 1st APRIL, 2015 (DATE OF TRANSITION TO IND AS)

₹ LAKHS

			As at 31st March 2016			As at 1st April 2015		
			Indian GAAP	Effects of Transition to Ind AS	Ind AS	Indian GAAP	Effects of Transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
ASSETS				Increase/(Decrease)			Increase/(Decrease)	
[A]	**NON-CURRENT ASSETS**							
	(a)	Property, Plant and Equipment	**44,07,022**	**(10,91,075)**	**33,15,947**	44,25,663	(11,23,022)	33,02,641
	(b)	Capital Work-in-Progress	**12,78,910**	**(2,50,536)**	**10,28,374**	18,41,937	(2,63,652)	15,78,285
	(c)	Goodwill	**4,087**	**556**	**4,643**	4,656	(3)	4,653
	(d)	Intangible Assets	**9,58,231**	**(363)**	**9,57,868**	9,47,220	(11,045)	9,36,175
	(e)	Intangible Assets under Development	**1,03,689**	**-**	**1,03,689**	1,00,043	-	1,00,043
	(f)	Investments in Associates	**43**	**4,581**	**4,624**	42	4,582	4,624
	(g)	Financial Assets						
		(i) Investments	**3,02,928**	**(38,488)**	**2,64,440**	3,02,176	(37,795)	2,64,381
		(ii) Trade Receivables	**2,53,659**	**816**	**2,54,475**	2,90,783	-	2,90,783
		(iii) Loans	**11,308**	**8,648**	**19,956**	9,740	11,307	21,047
		(iv) Other Financial Assets	**3,750**	**2,531**	**6,281**	5,385	2,052	7,437
	(h)	Deferred tax assets (NET)	**10,715**	**(10,715)**	**-**	-	-	-
	(i)	Other Non-Current Assets	**3,63,617**	**(1,63,204)**	**2,00,413**	4,24,634	(1,46,777)	2,77,857
			76,97,959	**(15,37,249)**	**61,60,710**	83,52,279	(15,64,353)	67,87,926

₹ LAKHS

			As at 31st March 2016			As at 1st April 2015		
			Indian GAAP	Effects of Transition to Ind AS	Ind AS	Indian GAAP	Effects of Transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
ASSETS				**Increase/(Decrease)**			Increase/(Decrease)	
[B]	**CURRENT ASSETS**							
	(a)	Inventories	**13,00,623**	**45,268**	**13,45,891**	13,92,869	16,729	14,09,598
	(b)	Financial Assets						
		(i) Investments	**2,145**	**60**	**2,205**	350	9	359
		(ii) Trade Receivables	**3,55,353**	**68,330**	**4,23,683**	3,47,395	34,750	3,82,145
		(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	**49,137**	**425**	**49,562**	1,26,556	(2,475)	1,24,081
		(iv) Bank Balances other than (iii) above	**16,603**	**719**	**17,322**	81,902	540	82,442
		(v) Loans	**50,407**	**5,135**	**55,542**	66,441	6,468	72,909
		(vi) Other Financial Assets	**94,739**	**25,816**	**1,20,555**	2,13,676	24,604	2,38,280
	(c)	Other Current Assets	**3,84,233**	**(66,268)**	**3,17,965**	3,68,659	(38,771)	3,29,888
			22,53,240	**79,485**	**23,32,725**	25,97,848	41,854	26,39,702
[C]	**NON-CURRENT ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE**		**-**	**15,25,292**	**15,25,292**	-	15,86,983	15,86,983
TOTAL			**99,51,199**	**67,528**	**1,00,18,727**	**1,09,50,127**	**64,484**	**1,10,14,611**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES								
[A]	**EQUITY**							
	(a)	Equity Share Capital	**48,649**	**-**	**48,649**	48,649	-	48,649
	(b)	Other Equity	**12,59,736**	**(56,706)**	**12,03,030**	14,46,862	(1,04,863)	13,41,999
	(c)	Non Controlling Interest	**4,80,938**	**17,985**	**4,98,923**	4,48,718	14,408	4,63,126
			17,89,323	**(38,721)**	**17,50,602**	19,44,229	(90,455)	18,53,774
[B]	**LIABILITIES**							
	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES							
	(a)	Financial Liabilities						
		(i) Borrowings	**53,37,869**	**(51,764)**	**52,86,105**	56,04,242	(64,356)	55,39,886
		(ii) Trade Payables	**16,192**	**(3,771)**	**12,421**	18,280	(4,095)	14,185
		(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	**1,15,238**	**7,713**	**1,22,951**	77,478	(32,766)	44,712
	(b)	Provisions	**10,094**	**4,191**	**14,285**	8,959	(1,585)	7,374
	(c)	Deferred Tax Liabilities [Net]	**-**	**41,046**	**41,046**	1,02,776	92,598	1,95,374
	(d)	Deferred Revenue	**44,972**	**4,204**	**49,176**	63,321	-	63,321
	(e)	Other Non-Current Liabilities	**8,884**	**51,361**	**60,245**	11,923	48,716	60,639
			55,33,249	**52,980**	**55,86,229**	58,86,979	38,512	59,25,491
	CURRENT LIABILITIES							
	(a)	Financial Liabilities						
		(i) Borrowings	**4,87,130**	**(93,530)**	**3,93,600**	5,24,296	(1,23,583)	4,00,713
		(ii) Trade Payables	**4,30,970**	**(2,07,001)**	**2,23,969**	4,43,094	(1,35,348)	3,07,746
		(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	**14,10,229**	**(46,960)**	**13,63,269**	17,52,459	39,263	17,91,722
	(b)	Other Current Liabilities	**2,98,773**	**23,657**	**3,22,430**	3,73,428	6,953	3,80,381
	(c)	Provisions	**1,525**	**(963)**	**562**	**25,642**	**(3,950)**	**21,692**
			26,28,627	**(3,24,797)**	**23,03,830**	**31,18,919**	**(2,16,665)**	**29,02,254**
[C]	**LIABILITIES DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH ASSETS IN DISPOSAL**							
	GROUP CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE		**-**	**3,78,066**	**3,78,066**	-	3,33,092	3,33,092
TOTAL			**99,51,199**	**67,528**	**1,00,18,727**	**1,09,50,127**	**64,484**	**1,10,14,611**

Note: The figures of Indian GAAP for the previous period have been restated, regrouped and reclassified wherever considered necessary.

RECONCILIATION OF CONSOLIDATED PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2016

₹ LAKHS

	IGAAP	EFFECTS OF TRANSITION TO IND AS	IND AS
		Increase/(Decrease)	
INCOME			
Revenue From Operations	17,32,126	1,77,003	19,09,129
Other Income	8,568	2,009	10,577
	17,40,694	1,79,012	19,19,706
TOTAL INCOME			
EXPENSES			
Cost of Materials Consumed	4,37,197	79,851	5,17,048
Purchase of Stock-in-trade	18,124	6,388	24,512
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods & Work-in-Progress	23,610	(4,449)	19,161
Manufacturing, Construction, Real Estate, Hotel/Hospitality/ Event & Power Expenses	4,32,363	21,005	4,53,368
Excise Duty on Sale of Goods	-	69,478	69,478
Employee Benefits Expense	86,563	2,189	88,752
Finance Costs	7,51,535	22,601	7,74,136
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	1,78,644	3,382	1,82,026
Other Expenses	2,59,241	(16,687)	2,42,554
TOTAL EXPENSES	21,87,277	1,83,758	23,71,035
Profit/(Loss) before Exceptional Items & Tax	(4,46,583)	(4,746)	(4,51,329)
Exceptional Items - Loss/(Gain)	23,013	(2,283)	20,730
Profit/(Loss) before Tax	(4,69,596)	(2,463)	(4,72,059)
Tax Expense			
Current Tax	113	3	116
Deferred Tax	(1,15,169)	(40,570)	(1,55,739)
Profit/(Loss) for the year after Tax	(3,54,540)	38,104	(3,16,436)
Non Controlling Interest	(20,039)	(1,315)	(21,354)
Share of Profit / (Loss) of Associates	1	(1)	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year after Tax and Non Controlling Interest	(3,34,500)	39,418	(2,95,082)

Reconciliation of Consolidated Profit/(Loss) and Other Equity between Ind AS and Indian GAAP

₹ LAKHS

Nature of Adjustments	Notes	Net Profit	Other Equity	
		Year ended 31st March 2016	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
Net Profit / Other Equity as per Indian GAAP		(3,34,500)	12,59,736	14,46,862
Increase/(Decrease)				
Effect on account of fair valuation of financial liability	(i)	(342)	2,82,148	2,76,951
Effect on account of fair valuation of financial assets	(ii)	(981)	(2,64,950)	(2,63,969)
Proposed dividend including tax	(iii)	-	904	-
Other adjustments	(iv)	(290)	(25,014)	(27,020)
Deferred Tax impact on above adjustments (Net)	(v)	41,031	(49,794)	(90,825)
Net Profit / Other Equity as per IND AS		(2,95,082)	12,03,030	13,41,999

Notes to the reconciliation of Consoliated Other Equity as at 1st April 2015 and 31st March 2016 and Profit or Loss for the year ended 31st March 2016.

(i) Borrowings

Under Indian GAAP, transaction costs incurred in connection with borrowings are amortised over the period of loan and charged to profit & loss for the period. Under Ind AS, transaction costs are included in the initial recognition amount of financial liability and charged to profit & loss using the effective interest method.

Accordingly, loans have been shown net off of loans processing fees / transaction cost and charged to profit and loss account using the effective interest method.

Government Grant

Under Indian GAAP, interest free loans and VAT deferment loans from Government [Govt.] were disclosed as liability. Under Ind AS, such Govt. loans are required to be fair valued and Govt. Grant to be recognised.

Accordingly, Interest free loan and VAT deferment loans have been recognised at fair value. The difference between carrying value and fair value has been recognised as income from Government Grant over the period in which the company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Compound financial instruments

The Company has issued Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds [FCCBs]. The FCCBs are convertible into equity shares at predetermined price at the option of bond holder. Under Indian GAAP, the FCCBs were recognised as liability. Under Ind AS, FCCBs are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract. Interest on liability component is recognised using the effective interest method.

(ii) Fair Valuation of Investments

Under Indian GAAP, the Company accounted for long term investments in unquoted and quoted equity shares as investment measured at cost less provision for diminution other than temporary in the value of investments.

Under Ind AS, the Company has designated investments (other than investment in associates) as Fair Value through Profit & Loss (FVTPL) investments. Ind AS requires FVTPL investments to be measured at fair value. At the date of transition to Ind AS, difference between the instruments fair value and Indian GAAP carrying amount has been recognised in retained earning and subsequently in the profit & loss for the year ended 31st March 2016.

Under Indian GAAP, the Company accounted for long term investments in preference shares of Group companies as investment measured at cost less provision for diminution other than temporary in the value of investments. Under Ind AS, the Company has designated those investments as FVTPL debt investments. Ind AS requires such debt instruments to be measured at fair value. At the date of transition to Ind AS, difference between the instruments fair value and the Indian GAAP carrying amount has been recognised in retained earnings.

Financial Guarantees

Under Indian GAAP, financial guarantees given for the assistances to group companies were disclosed as contingent liability. Under Ind AS, such financial guarantees are required to be recognised at fair value. Accordingly, the Company has fair valued these financial guarantees and recognised as deemed investment in associates. Corresponding liability has been created and recognised as Income over the period of guarantee as income from corporate guarantee.

(iii) Proposed Dividend

Under Indian GAAP, dividend proposed by board of directors after the Balance Sheet date but before the approval of the financial statement were considered as adjusting event and recognised as a liability. Under Ind AS, such dividends are recognised when the same is approved by the shareholders in the general meeting. Accordingly, the liability for proposed dividend has been reversed with the corresponding adjustment to retained earnings.

(iv) Other Adjustments

Trade Receivables

Under Indian GAAP, the Company has created provision for impairment of receivables consists only in respect of specific amount for incurred losses. Under Ind AS, impairment allowance has been determined based on Expected Loss model (ECL).

Provisions

Under Indian GAAP, the Company has accounted for provisions, including long-term provision, at the undiscounted amount. In contrast, Ind AS 37 requires that where the effect of time value of money is material, the amount of provision should be the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The discount rate(s) should not reflect risks for which future cash flow estimates have been adjusted. Ind AS 37 also provides that where discounting is used, the carrying amount of a provision increases in each period to reflect the passage of time. This increase is recognised as borrowing cost.

Security Deposits

Under Indian GAAP, interest free security deposits that are refundable in cash on completion of the lease term are recorded at their transaction value. Under Ind AS, all financial assets are required to be recognised at fair value. Accordingly, the Company has fair valued these security deposits. Difference between the fair value and transaction value of the security deposits have been recognised as prepaid rent.

Property, Plant and Equipments

Lease arrangements were assessed and recognised as finance lease asset with corresponding finance lease obligation at the date of transition to Ind AS.

Prior Period Income and Expenses

Under Indian GAAP, prior period income / expenses were recognised in the current period as a result of errors or omissions in the preparation of financial statements of prior period. Under Ind AS, Prior period income/ expenses shall be recognised in the relevant previous years and financial statements shall be restated for this purpose. Accordingly, Profit and loss statement has been restated for Prior period income / expenses of relevant previous years.

Sale of goods

Under Indian GAAP, sale of goods was presented as net of excise duty. However, under Ind AS, sale of goods includes excise duty. Excise duty on sale of goods is separately presented on the face of statement of profit and loss. Discount on sales has been adjusted from sales under Ind AS.

Joint Ventures and Associates Companies

The Group holds not more than 50% interest in some companies. Under Indian GAAP, Group has proportionately consolidated its interest in Consolidated Financial Statement. On transition to Ind AS the Group has assessed and determined that those companies are its controlled entities. Therefore, it needs to be accounted for using line by line consolidation as against proportionately consolidation. In other case, the Group has consolidated some companies line by line and some companies on equity method under Indian GAAP. On transition to Ind AS, they are assessed and determined as its associates and controlled entities which are accounted for using equity method and line by line consolidation respectively.

(v) Deferred tax

Indian GAAP requires deferred tax accounting using the income statement approach, which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. Ind AS 12 requires entities to account for deferred taxes using the balance sheet approach, which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base. The application of Ind AS 12 approach has resulted in recognition of deferred tax on new temporary differences which was not required under Indian GAAP.

In addition, the various transitional adjustments lead to temporary differences. According to the accounting policies, the Company has to account for such differences. Deferred tax adjustments are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in retained earnings or a separate component of equity.

CONSOLIDATED NOTE No."44"

Additional information, as required under Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, of enterprises consolidated as Subsidiary / Associates.

₹ LAKHS

Name of the entity in the	Net Assets i.e. Total Assets minus Total Liabilities as at 31st March 2017		Share in Profit/(Loss) for F.Y. 2016-17	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount
Parent :				
Jaiprakash Associates Limited	**143.30**	**7,55,899**	**46.34**	**(4,36,159)**
Subsidiaries:				
Indian				
Jaypee Infratech Limited	**101.29**	**5,34,293**	**9.31**	**(87,639)**
Himalyan Expressway Limited	**3.45**	**18,219**	**0.23**	**(2,165)**
Jaypee Ganga Infrastructure Corporation Limited	**(2.59)**	**(13,675)**	**6.04**	**(56,891)**
Jaypee Agra Vikas Limited	**1.70**	**8,942**	**0.07**	**(701)**
Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited	**14.30**	**75,413**	**5.10**	**(48,048)**
Jaypee Fertilizers & Industries Limited	**15.08**	**79,569**	**0.15**	**(1,422)**
Himalyaputra Aviation Limited	**(0.82)**	**(4,321)**	**(0.00)**	**22**
Jaypee Assam Cement Limited	**(0.02)**	**(99)**	**0.00**	**(1)**
Jaypee Health Care Limited	**4.74**	**25,018**	**1.20**	**(11,274)**
Jaypee Infrastructure Development Limited (Formerly known as Jaypee Cement Cricket (India) Limited)	**(0.01)**	**(48)**	**0.00**	**(1)**
Jaypee Cement Hockey (India) Limited	**(0.53)**	**(2,783)**	**0.05**	**(494)**
Jaypee Agri Initiatives Company Limited	**(0.16)**	**(819)**	**0.18**	**(1,656)**
Bhilai Jaypee Cement Limited	**1.85**	**9,738**	**0.73**	**(6,903)**
Gujarat Jaypee Cement & Infrastructure Limited	**0.01**	**43**	**0.00**	**(1)**
Yamuna Expressway Tolling Limited	**(0.00)**	**(26)**	**0.00**	**(30)**
Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited*	**-**	**-**	**7.47**	**(70,281)**
Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited*	**-**	**-**	**5.25**	**(49,446)**
Sangam Power Generation Company Limited*	**-**	**-**	**0.01**	**(77)**
Jaypee Power Grid Limited	**-**	**-**	**(0.49)**	**4,583**
Jaypee Arunachal Power Limited*	**-**	**-**	**0.02**	**(203)**
Jaypee Meghalaya Power Limited*	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Bina Power Supply Limited*	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Foreign				
Nil				
Minority Interest in all Subsidiaries	**27.77**	**1,46,463**	**7.51**	**(70,651)**
Associates [Investment as per the equity method]				
Indian				
Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Limited	**15.03**	**79,274**	**(0.13)**	**1,239**
Jaypee Uttar Bharat Vikas Private Limited	**7.58**	**39,996**	**0.00**	**(1)**
RPJ Minerals Private Limited	**0.01**	**33**	**0.00**	**(14)**
Sonebhadra Minerals Private Limited	**0.00**	**1**	**0.00**	**(1)**
Madhya Pradesh Jaypee Minerals Limited	**-**	**-**	**0.01**	**(122)**
MP Jaypee Coal Limited	**-**	**-**	**0.15**	**(1,412)**
MP Jaypee Coal Fields Limited	**-**	**-**	**(0.00)**	**1**
Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited**	**-**	**-**	**4.53**	**(42,638)**
Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited**	**-**	**-**	**3.47**	**(32,648)**
Foreign				
Nil	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

* Profit/(Loss) taken till 17.02.2017, since these companies ceased to be subsidiary.

**Associates w.e.f. 18.02.2017

CONSOLIDATED NOTE No."45"

The previous year figures have been regrouped/ recast/ rearranged wherever considered necessary to conform to current year's classification.

CONSOLIDATED NOTE No."46"

Figures pertaining to the subsidiary companies have been reclassified wherever necessary to bring them in line with the Parent Company's Financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED NOTE No."47"

All the figures have been rounded off to the nearest lakh ₹

Signatures to Consolidated Note No."1" to "47"

For and on behalf of the Board

For M.P. SINGH & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.002183C

RAVINDER NAGPAL
Partner
M.No.081594

MANOJ GAUR
Executive Chairman & C.E.O.
DIN - 00008480

SUNIL KUMAR SHARMA
Executive Vice Chairman
DIN - 00008125

ASHOK JAIN
President [Finance]

RAM BAHADUR SINGH
C.F.O. [Cement]

MOHINDER KHARBANDA
Sr. General Manager [Sectl.]
& Company Secretary
FCS - 2365

RAHUL KUMAR
Whole-Time Director & C.F.O.
DIN - 00020779

Place:New Delhi
Dated:29th May, 2017

FORM AOC - 1

Salient features of the Financial Statement of Subsidiaries/ Associates as per Companies Act, 2013

Part "A" : Subsidiaries

₹ LAKHS

Sl. No.	Name of the Subsidiary		Reporting Currency	Share Capital	Reserve & Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities (including Loan)	Investment Details (including Share held in Trust and Share Application Money)	Turnover	Profit/ (Loss) Before Taxation	Provision for Taxation	Profit / (Loss) After Taxation	Proposed Dividend (including Dividend Distribution Tax)	% of Share holding *
1.	Jaypee Infratech Limited	CY	INR	1,38,893	3,95,400	18,20,102	12,85,809	42,750	96,588	(1,24,292)	(36,623)	(87,669)	-	71.64%
		PY	INR	1,38,893	4,61,869	18,29,987	2,29,225	42,750	2,80,854	(45,539)	(9,808)	(35,731)	-	71.64%
2.	Himalyan Expressway Limited	CY	INR	11,809	6,410	67,485	49,266	-	4,694	(2,165)	-	(2,165)	-	100%
		PY	INR	11,809	8,575	69,110	48,726	-	4,442	(2,075)	1	(2,076)	-	100%
3.	Bhilai Jaypee Cement Limited	CY	INR	37,968	(28,230)	81,131	71,393	-	8,413	(9,953)	(3,080)	(6,873)	-	74%
		PY	INR	37,968	(21,357)	84,327	67,716	-	44,403	(11,623)	(3,569)	(8,054)	-	74%
4.	Jaypee Ganga Infrastructure Corporation Limited	CY	INR	27,135	(55,297)	1,343	29,505	-	-	(55,297)	-	(55,297)	-	100%
		PY	INR	27,135	16,081	56,851	13,635	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
5.	Gujarat Jaypee Cement & Infrastructure Limited	CY	INR	73	(30)	44	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	74%
		PY	INR	73	(30)	45	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	74%
6.	Jaypee Agra Vikas Limited	CY	INR	27,380	(18,438)	26,625	17,683	-	1	(701)	-	(701)	-	100%
		PY	INR	27,380	(17,738)	26,006	16,364	-	-	(2490)	-	(2,490)	-	100%
7.	Himalyaputra Aviation Limited	CY	INR	1,000	(5,321)	11,536	15,857	-	2,516	22	-	22	-	100%
		PY	INR	1,000	(5,345)	3,693	8,039	-	591	(1,564)	-	(1,564)	-	100%
8.	Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited	CY	INR	62,750	12,663	5,23,993	4,48,580	7,629	74,695	(47,747)	-	(47,747)	-	100%
		PY	INR	62,750	60,409	5,77,740	4,54,581	8,062	1,13,619	(24,195)	(1,047)	(23,148)	-	100%
9.	Jaypee Assam Cement Limited	CY	INR	6	(105)	4	103	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	100%
		PY	INR	6	(103)	5	103	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	100%
10.	Jaypee Fertilizers & Industries Limited (JFIL)	CY	INR	49,650	29,912	80,626	1,064	78,618	30	(1,290)	135	(1,425)	-	100%
		PY	INR	38,729	31,337	81,904	11,838	78,618	512	(2,171)	(1,162)	(1,009)	-	100%
11.	Jaiprakash Agri Initiatives Company Limited	CY	INR	5,510	(6,329)	9,806	10,625	-	18	(1,656)	-	(1,656)	-	100%
		PY	INR	5,510	(4,673)	10,686	9,850	-	38	(1,796)	-	(1,796)	-	100%
12.	Jaypee Infrastructure Development Limited (Formerly known as Jaypee Cement Cricket (India) Limited)	CY	INR	5	(53)	4	52	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	100%
		PY	INR	5	(52)	4	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
13.	Jaypee Health Care Limited	CY	INR	42,750	(17,732)	87,644	62,626	-	19,821	(11,274)	-	(11,274)	-	100%
		PY	INR	42,750	(6,460)	84,850	48,560	-	8,834	(5,851)	-	(5,851)	-	100%
14.	Jaypee Cement Hockey (India) Limited)	CY	INR	100	(2,883)	718	3,501	-	864	(494)	-	(494)	-	100%
		PY	INR	100	(2,389)	1,042	3,331	-	1,019	(539)	-	(539)	-	100%
15.	Yamuna Expressway Tolling Limited	CY	INR	5	(31)	60,004	60,030	-	-	(30)	-	(30)	-	100%
		PY	INR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited * (as at 17.02.2017)	CY	INR	2,93,800	4,03,384	24,14,767	17,17,583	5,24,371	2,55,108	(1,03,330)	(33,049)	(70,281)	-	60.69%
		PY	INR	2,93,800	4,71,418	24,11,915	16,46,697	5,61,624	4,15,512	(66,259)	(24,980)	(41,279)	-	60.69%

₹ LAKHS

Sl. No.	Name of the Subsidiary		Reporting Currency	Share Capital	Reserve & Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities (including Loan)	Investment Details (including Share held in Trust and Share Application Money)	Turnover	Profit/ (Loss) Before Taxation	Provision for Taxation	Profit / (Loss) After Taxation	Proposed Dividend (including Dividend Distribution Tax)	% of Share holding *
17.	Jaypee Power Grid Limited *	CY	INR	30,000	7,249	91,041	53,792	-	15,499	5,455	872	4,583	-	44.91%
	(as at 17.02.2017)	PY	INR	30,000	7,360	95,092	57,732	-	17,381	5,020	(2)	5,022	-	44.91%
18.	Sangam Power Generation Company	CY	INR	55,198	(183)	55,015	-	-	29	(77)	-	(77)	-	60.69%
	Limited (as at 17.02.2017)	PY	INR	55,198	(106)	55,096	4	-	37	(99)	-	(99)	-	60.69%
19.	Prayagraj Power Generation Company	CY	INR	2,60,919	(15,220)	16,10,267	13,64,568	-	1,47,009	(49,446)	-	(49,446)	-	65.81%
	Limited (as at 17.02.2017)	PY	INR	2,57,319	33,627	14,51,649	11,60,703	-	9,552	(4,563)	-	(4,563)	-	65.88%
20.	Jaypee Arunachal Power Limited	CY	INR	20,000	1,005	22,701	1,696	-	3	(203)	-	(203)	-	60.69%
	(as at 17.02.2017)	PY	INR	20,000	1,205	22,738	1,533	-	5	(187)	-	(187)	-	60.69%
21.	Jaypee Meghalaya Power Limited	CY	INR	838	(11)	902	75	-	-	(4)	-	(4)	-	60.69%
	(as at 17.02.2017)	PY	INR	838	(7)	906	75	-	-	(5)	-	(5)	-	60.69%
22.	Bina Power Supply Limited	CY	INR	5	(1)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.69%
	(as at 17.02.2017)	PY	INR	5	(1)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.69%
23.	Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited	CY	INR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(as at 31.08.2015)	PY	INR	5	-	18	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.69%

* effective ownership of the company.

(i) Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited holds 100% of equity share capital in the companies mentioned at Sl.No.18 to 22 and holds 74% of equity share capital in company mentioned at Sl. No.17.

(ii) Companies mentioned at Sl. No. 16 to 22 ceased to be Subsidiary of the Company w.e.f. 18.02.2017 and company mentioned at Sl. No. 23 ceased to be the subsidiary of the company w.e.f. 08.09.2015.

(iii) The above details are as at 31st March, 2017 except wherever specifically mentioned.

(iv) The figures for year ended 31st March, 2016 as given above are recast/reworked due to implementation of Indian Accounting Standards [IND AS].

(v) Profit/(Loss) for the year includes Other Comprehensive Income.

1. Name of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations
   - (i) Sangam Power Generation Company Limited
   - (ii) Jaypee Ganga Infrastructure Corporation Limited
   - (iii) Jaypee Arunachal Power Limited
   - (iv) Gujarat Jaypee Cement & Infrastructure Limited
   - (v) Jaypee Agra Vikas Limited
   - (vi) Jaypee Meghalaya Power Limited
   - (vii) Jaypee Assam Cement Limited
   - (viii) Jaypee Infrastructure Development Limited (Formerly known as Jaypee Cement Cricket (India) Limited)
   - (ix) Yamuna Expressway Tolling Limited
2. Name of subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year

   NIL

Part "B" : Associates

Statement pursuant to Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies.

₹ LAKHS

Sl. No.	Name of Associates		Latest Audited Balance Sheet Date	Shares of Associates held by the company as at 31st March, 2017			Description of how there is significant influence	Reason why the Associates is not consolidated	Networth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	Profit/ (Loss) for the FY16-17	
				No.	Amount of Investment in Associates	Extent of Holding %				Considered in Consolidation	Not Considered in Consolidation
1	RPJ Minerals Private Limited (RPJ)	CY	31.03.2017	7,36,620	1,212	43.83%	%age of shares held	-	33	(14)	(12)
		PY		7,36,620	1,212	43.83%			59	1	1
2	Sonebhadra Minerals Private Limited	CY	31.03.2017	23,575	633	48.76%	%age of shares held	-	1	(1)	-
		PY		23,575	633	48.76%			2	(1)	-
3	Madhya Pradesh Jaypee Minerals Limited	CY	31.03.2016	3,00,00,000	3,000	49.00%	%age of shares held	-	(8,804)	(122)	(88)
		PY		3,00,00,000	3,000	49.00%			(8,594)	(278)	(5,437)
4	MP Jaypee Coal Limited	CY	31.03.2016	49,00,000	490	49.00%	%age of shares held	-	(2,495)	(1,412)	(1,473)
		PY		49,00,000	490	49.00%			390	(2)	-
5	MP Jaypee Coal Fields Limited	CY	31.03.2016	49,00,000	490	49.00%	%age of shares held	-	36	1	-
		PY		49,00,000	490	49.00%			35	1	-
6	Jaypee Uttar Bharat Vikas Private Limited	CY	31.03.2017	NIL	-	50.00% *	%age of shares held	-	39,996	(1)	(1)
		PY		NIL	-	50.00% *			39,998	(1)	(1)
7	Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Limited	CY	31.03.2017	NIL	-	49.87% **	%age of shares held	-	79,274	1,239	1,242
		PY		NIL	-	49.87% **			76,792	(171)	(177)
8	Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited	CY	31.03.2017	1,78,30,00,600	1,74,262	29.74%	%age of shares held	-	9,89,281	(42,638)	(33,380)
		PY		-	-	-		-	-	-	-
9	Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited	CY	31.03.2017	34,00,00,000	34,000	13.03%	%age of shares held	-	2,40,616	(32,648)	(21,958)
		PY		-	-	-		-	-	-	-

CY: Current Year, PY: Previous Year

* held through Jaypee Fertilizers & Industries Limited (wholly owned subsidiary); **held through Jaypee Uttar Bharat Vikas Private Limited

1. Name of Associates which are yet to commence operations
   (i) RPJ Minerals Private Limited (RPJ)
   (ii) Sonebhadra Minerals Private Limited
2. Name of Associates which have been liquidated or sold during the year
   NIL

As per our report of even date attached to the Balance Sheet

For and on behalf of the Board

For M.P. SINGH & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.002183C

MANOJ GAUR
Executive Chairman & C.E.O.
DIN - 00008480

RAVINDER NAGPAL
Partner
M.No.081594

SUNIL KUMAR SHARMA
Executive Vice Chairman
DIN - 00008125

ASHOK JAIN
President [Finance]

RAM BAHADUR SINGH
C.F.O. [Cement]

MOHINDER KHARBANDA
Sr. General Manager [Sectl.]
& Company Secretary
FCS - 2365

RAHUL KUMAR
Whole-Time Director & C.F.O.
DIN - 00020779

Place : New Delhi
Dated : 29th May, 2017

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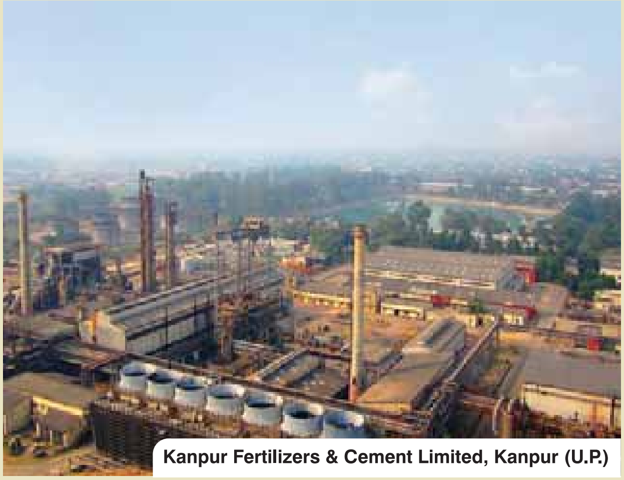

Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Limited, Kanpur (U.P.)

Captive Power Plant, Churk (U.P.)

CSR Activities at Jaiprakash Associates Limited

Hospital Complex at Rewa (M.P.)

Adult Education programme at Jaypee Nagar Rewa (M.P.)

Sardar Patel Uchchatar Madhyamik Vidyalaya, Rewa (M.P.)

Road constructed by JAL at Jaypee Nagar, Rewa (M.P.)

Jay Jyoti Inter Collage, Churk (U.P.)

If undelivered please return to:

JAIPRAKASH
ASSOCIATES LIMITED

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Ph.: +91 (120) 4609000, 2470800 **Fax:** +91 (120) 4963122
E-Mail : For Shareholders : jal.investor@jalindia.co.in For Fixed Deposits : jalinvestor@jalindia.co.in,
Website : www.jalindia.com