

Review report on unaudited Reference Balance Sheet of Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited Post effectiveness of Part C of the Composite Scheme of Arrangement on the Appointment Date, i.e, July 01, 2022

To the Board of Directors of Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited

1. We have reviewed the unaudited Balance Sheet ("the Statement") of **Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited** ("the Company") as at July 01, 2022 post effectiveness of Part C of the Composite scheme of arrangement between HSSS Investment Holding Private Limited, KBHB Investment Holding Private Limited, SSBPB Investment Holding Private Limited (collectively, the "Amalgamating Companies"), Jubilant Industries Limited ("JIL"), Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited ("Amalgamated Company / Company") and their respective shareholders and creditors under Sections 230 to 232 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
2. This Statement, which is the responsibility of the Company's management, has been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standard 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" ("IND AS 34"), prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, as amended, read with relevant rules issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the statements based on our review.
3. We conducted our review in accordance with the Standard on Review Engagement (SRE) 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. This Standard requires that we plan and perform the review to obtain moderate assurance as to whether the Statement is free of material misstatement. A review is limited primarily to inquiries of company personnel and analytical procedures applied to financial data and thus provide less assurance than an audit. We have not performed an audit and accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.
4. Based on our review conducted as above, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying Statement has not been prepared in accordance with the aforesaid Scheme of Arrangement.

For **BGJC & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 003304N/N500056





Pranav Jain

Partner

Membership Number: 098308

UDIN: 23098308BQVLZE4217

Date: August 25, 2023

Place: New Delhi

Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited

Reference Balance Sheet on commencement of business on 01st July, 2022 pursuant to the Composite Scheme of Arrangement (Scheme) between Jubilant Industries Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary namely, Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited taking into account the effect of Part C of the Scheme

(₹ in million)

	Notes	As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	1,683.61	1,683.51
Capital work-in-progress	4	10.76	10.76
Other Intangible assets	5	12.80	12.80
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6 (a)	10.75	-
(ii) Loans	7	1.07	1.04
(iii) Other financial assets	8	13.30	13.30
Deferred tax assets (net)	9	278.67	278.64
Other non-current assets	10	28.18	26.83
Total non-current assets		2,039.14	2,026.88
Current assets			
Inventories	11	2,518.64	2,518.52
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6 (c)	0.45	0.45
(ii) Trade receivables	12	2,750.46	2,750.46
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	13 (a)	26.62	9.45
(iv) Other bank balances	13 (b)	1.59	0.59
(v) Loans	7	0.97	0.96
(vi) Other financial assets	8	6.76	6.68
Current tax assets (net)		4.03	3.14
Other current assets	10	545.96	541.15
Total current assets		5,855.48	5,831.40
Assets classified as held for sale		13.57	-
Total Assets		7,908.19	7,858.28
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	150.67	56.09
Other equity	14 (a)	1,460.05	1,623.17
Total equity		1,610.72	1,679.26
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15 (a)	459.94	459.94
(ia) Lease liabilities	15 (b)	202.34	202.34
(ii) Other financial liabilities	16	60.30	60.30
Provisions	17	128.20	127.53
Total non-current liabilities		850.78	850.11
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15 (c)	1,764.05	1,764.05
(ia) Lease liabilities	15 (d)	27.88	27.88
(ii) Trade payables:			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	18	189.52	189.52
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	18	2,538.02	2,537.65
(iii) Other financial liabilities	16	556.21	555.82
Other current liabilities	19	286.70	169.93
Provisions	17	84.31	84.06
Total current liabilities		5,446.69	5,328.91
Total Equity and Liabilities		7,908.19	7,858.28
Corporate information and significant accounting policies	1 & 2		
Notes to the financial statements	3 to 34		

The accompanying notes "1" to "34" form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date.

For BGJC & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 003304N/N500056

Pranav Jain

Partner

Membership No. 098308

Place : New Delhi

Date : 25 August, 2023



For and on behalf of Board of Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited

Umesh Sharma

Umesh Sharma

Chief Financial Officer



Manu Ahuja

Manu Ahuja

CEO & Whole-time Director

DIN: 05123127

Place : Gurugram

Date : 25 August, 2023

Statement of Changes in Equity as at 01 July 2022 pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement

A. Equity share capital

	(₹ in million)
Balance as at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)	56.09
Shares cancelled pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement [Refer note 20]	(56.09)
Shares issued pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement (Refer note 20)	150.67
Balance as at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	150.67

B. Other Equity

	Items of other Comprehensive Income					Total			
	Capital reserve	Security premium	General reserve	Share based payment reserve*	Retained earnings		Equity instruments through OCI	Re-measurement of defined benefits obligations	Foreign currency translation reserve
As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)	-	880.47	-	22.95	724.38	0.29	(5.00)	0.08	1,623.17
Amount transferred pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement (Refer note 20)	48.85	1,225.42	200.31	12.09	1,333.33		0.02		2820.02
Amount reversed/adjusted pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement [Refer note 20 (d)]	(48.85)	(880.47)	-	(22.95)	(2,030.87)				(2983.14)
As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	-	1,225.42	200.31	12.09	26.84	0.29	(4.98)	0.08	1,460.05

* Refer note 20 (f) and 29.

Notes:

- **Capital reserve**
The accumulated surplus is not available for distribution of dividend and expected to remain invested permanently.
- **Security premium**
The unutilized accumulated excess of issue price over face value on issue of shares. This is utilized in accordance with the provision of the Act.
- **General reserve**
This represents appropriation of profit by the Company and is available for distribution of dividend.
- **Share based payment reserve**
The fair value of the equity settled share based payment transactions with employees is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss with corresponding credit to Share based payment reserve. Further, equity settled share based payment transaction with employees of subsidiary is recognized in investment of subsidiaries with corresponding credit to Share based payment reserve. Balance of a share based payment reserve is transferred to general reserve upon expiry of grants or upon exercise of stock options by an employee.
- **Equity instrument through OCI**
The Company has elected to recognize changes in fair value of certain investment in equity securities through other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the equity instrument through OCI within equity. The Company transfers amount therefrom to retained earnings when the relevant securities are derecognized.



Statement of Changes in Equity as at 01 July 2022 pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement

- **Re-measurement of defined benefit obligation**

Re-measurement of defined benefits obligation comprises actuarial gains and losses and return on plan assets.

- **Foreign currency translation reserve**

Exchange differences arising on translation of the foreign operations are recognized in other comprehensive income as described in accounting policy and accumulated in a separate reserve within equity. The cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss when the Company disposes or partially disposes off its interest in a foreign operation through sale, liquidation, repayment of share capital or abandonment of all, or part of, that entity.

The accompanying notes "1" to "34" form an integral part of this reference balance sheet.

In terms of our report of even date.

For **BGJC & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 003304N/N500056



Pranav Jain

Partner

Membership No. 098308



Place: New Delhi

Date: 25 August, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of **Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited**



Umesh Sharma

Chief Financial officer





Manu Ahuja

CEO & Whole-time Director

DIN: 05123127

Place: Gurugram

Date: 25 August, 2023

Notes to the reference balance sheet as at 01 July 2022

1. Corporate Information

Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited (the Company) is a public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is wholly owned subsidiary of Jubilant Industries Limited and presently engaged in the business of manufacturing and sale of agri, industrial polymers and consumer products. The Company caters to both domestic and international market. The registered office of the Company is situated at Bhartiagram, Gajraula District Amroha-244 223.

2. Significant accounting policies

This note provides significant accounting policies adopted and applied in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) *Statement of compliance*

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and other relevant provisions of the Act. The financial statements of the Company are presented in Indian Rupee and all values are rounded to the nearest million, except per share data and unless stated otherwise.

(ii) *Purpose of preparation*

These accounts have been prepared taking into account the effect of Part C of the proposed Composite Scheme of Arrangement, approved by the Board on 12th August, 2022.

(iii) *Historical cost convention*

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention on accrual basis except for the following material items those have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments);
- Defined benefit plans and other long-term employee benefits;
- Share-based payment transactions;
- Investment in equity instruments.

(b) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when:

- It is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or



Notes to the reference balance sheet as at 01 July 2022

- It is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other assets as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for the purpose of current-non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

(c) Property, plant and equipment (PPE) and intangible assets

(i) Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, which includes capitalized finance costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment loss. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. The cost of an item of a PPE comprises its purchase price including import duty, and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition of its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Expenditure incurred on start-up and commissioning of the project and/ or substantial expansion, including the expenditure incurred on trial runs (net of trial run receipts, if any) up to the date of commencement of commercial production are capitalised. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as the appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Advances paid towards acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Balance Sheet date, are shown under other non-current assets and cost of assets not ready for intended use before the year end, are shown as capital work-in-progress.

(ii) Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired (including implementation of software system) and in process research and development are measured initially at cost.



Notes to the reference balance sheet as at 01 July 2022

After initial recognition, an intangible asset is carried at its cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment loss. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits from the specific asset to which it related.

Expenditure on intangible assets eligible for capitalisation are carried as Intangible assets under development where such assets are not yet ready for their intended use.

(iii) Depreciation and amortisation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is provided on straight line basis on the original cost/ acquisition cost of assets or other amounts substituted for cost of fixed assets as per the useful life specified in Part 'C' of Schedule II of the Act, read with notification dated 29 August, 2014 of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, except for the following classes of fixed assets which are depreciated based on the internal technical assessment of the management as under:

Category of assets	Management estimate of useful life	Useful life as per Schedule II
Motor Vehicles under finance lease	Tenure of lease or 5 years whichever is shorter	8 years
Employee perquisite related assets (included in office equipment)	5 years, being the period of perquisite scheme	10 years
Computers covered under perquisite scheme	5 years, being the period of perquisite scheme	3 years

Depreciation on assets added/ disposed off during the year has been provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date/month of addition/ disposal.

Leasehold lands, which qualify as finance lease is amortised over the lease period on straight line basis.

Software systems are being amortised over a period of five years or its useful life whichever is shorter.

Depreciation and amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted, if appropriate.

(iv) De-recognition

A property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use and disposal. Losses arising from retirement and gains or losses arising from disposal of a tangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



Notes to the reference balance sheet as at 01 July 2022

(d) Discontinued operations and non-current assets held for sale

Discontinued operation is a component of the Company that has been disposed of or classified as held for sale and represents a major line of business.

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use.

Such assets are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Losses on initial classification as held for sale and subsequent gains and losses on re-measurement are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Once classified as held for sale, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are no longer depreciated or amortised.

(e) Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. The Company's non-financial assets other than inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs) represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less cost to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(f) Financial instrument

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the



Notes to the reference balance sheet as at 01 July 2022

acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date the Company commits to purchase or sale the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Debts instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A "debt instrument" is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking in to account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVOCI in both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included with in the FVOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI). On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVPL

FVPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVOCI criteria, as at FVPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').



Notes to the reference balance sheet as at 01 July 2022

Debt instruments included within the FVPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity investments

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, equity instruments are classified in two categories:

- Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)
- Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. The Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVOCI then all fair value changes on the instrument as at FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of Financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowance using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount to lifetime ECL. For all financial assets with contractual cash flows other than trade receivable, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of ECLs (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's Balance Sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and do what extent it has retained



Notes to the reference balance sheet as at 01 July 2022

the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is also recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition

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 de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statements of Profit and Loss.

Compound financial instruments

The liability component of a compound financial instrument is recognised initially at fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity component. The equity component is recognised initially as the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and the equity components, if material, in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

Subsequent to the initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not re-measured subsequent to initial recognition except on conversion or expiry.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses various types of derivative financial instruments to hedge its currency and interest risks etc. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are off set and the net amount presented in Balance Sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off



Notes to the reference balance sheet as at 01 July 2022

the amounts and is intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(g) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value except scrap, which is valued at net estimated realizable value.

The methods of determining cost of various categories of inventories are as follows:

Raw materials	Weighted average method
Work-in-progress and finished goods (manufactured)	Variable cost at weighted average including an appropriate share of variable and fixed production overheads. Fixed production overheads are included based on normal capacity of production facilities
Finished goods (traded)	Cost of purchases
Stores & spares	Weighted average method
Fuel and Packing materials etc	Weighted average method
Goods-in-transit	Cost of purchases

Cost includes all direct costs, cost of conversion and appropriate portion of variable and fixed production overheads and such other costs incurred as to bring the inventory to its present location and condition inclusive of any tax wherever applicable.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion/ reprocessing and the estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

The net realizable value of work-in-progress is determined with reference to the selling price of related finished products. Raw materials and other supplies held for use in the production of finished goods are not written down below cost except in cases where material prices have declined and it's estimated that the cost of finished goods will exceed their net realizable value.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

(i) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that effects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a



Notes to the reference balance sheet as at 01 July 2022

provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

(j) Contingent assets, liabilities and commitments

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that may arise from past events but their existence is confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent Assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continuously and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the assets and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs.

Commitments are future liabilities for contractual expenditure, classified and disclosed as follows: (i) estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for; (ii) uncalled liability on shares and other investments partly paid; (iii) funding related commitment to subsidiary, associate and joint venture companies; and (iv) other non-cancellable commitments; if any, to the extent they are considered material and relevant in the opinion of management. Other commitments related to sales/procurements made in the normal course of business are not disclosed to avoid excessive details.

(k) Revenue recognition

The company's revenue is derived from single performance obligation under arrangements in which the transfer of control of product and the fulfilment of company's performance obligation occur at the same time.

Revenue from sale of products is recognised when the property in the goods or all significant risks and rewards of ownership of the products have been transferred to the buyer, and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of the consideration that will be derived from the sale of products as well as regarding its collection.

Revenue includes only those sales for which the Company has acted as a principal in the transaction, takes title to the products, and has the risks and rewards of ownership, including the risk of loss for collection, delivery and returns. Any sales for which Company has acted as an agent without assuming the risks and rewards of ownership have been reported on a net basis.

Goods sold on consignment are recorded as inventory until goods are sold by the consignee to the end customer.

Subsidy in respect of fertilizer being disbursed by the Central Government of India is included in turnover and the same is recognized based upon the latest notified rates and only to the extent that the realization is reasonably assured.

Sale of utility is recognized on delivery of the same to the purchaser and when no significant uncertainty exists as to its realization.

Export incentives entitlements are recognized as income when the right to receive credit as per the terms of the scheme is established in respect of exports made, and where no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of the relevant export proceeds exists.



Notes to the reference balance sheet as at 01 July 2022

Other income recognition:

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive the income is established. Income from interest on deposits, loans and interest bearing securities is recognized on time proportionate basis. Other non-operating revenue is recognised in accordance with terms of underlying asset.

(I) Employee benefits

(i) **Short-term employee benefits:** All employee benefits falling due within twelve months of the end of the period in which the employees render the related services are classified as short-term employee benefits, which include benefits like salaries, wages, short term compensated absences, performance incentives, etc. And are recognised as expenses in the period in which the employee renders the related service and measured accordingly.

(ii) **Post-employment benefits:** Post employment benefit plans are classified into defined benefits plans and defined contribution plans as under:

a) Gratuity

The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. The liability in respect of gratuity is recognized in the books of accounts based on actuarial valuation by an independent actuary. The gratuity liability for certain employees of the one of the units of the Company is funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India.

b) Superannuation

Certain employees of the Company are also participants in the superannuation plan ('the Plan'), a defined contribution plan. Contribution made by the Company to the Plan during the year is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss.

c) Provident Fund

(i) The Company makes contributions to the recognized provident fund – "VAM EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND TRUST" (a multiemployer trust) for most of its employees in India, which is a defined benefit plan to the extent that the Company has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investments of the trust and the notified interest rate. The Company's obligation in this regard is determined by an independent actuary and provided for if the circumstances indicate that the Trust may not be able to generate adequate returns to cover the interest rates notified by the Government.

For other employees in India, provident fund is deposited with Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. This is treated as defined contribution plan.

(ii) Company's contribution to the provident fund is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss.



Notes to the reference balance sheet as at 01 July 2022

(iii) Other long-term employee benefits:

Compensated absences

As per the Company's policy, eligible leaves can be accumulated by the employees and carried forward to future periods to either be utilised during the service, or encashed. Encashment can be made during service, on early retirement, on withdrawal of scheme, at resignation and upon death of employee. Accumulated compensated absences are treated as other long-term employee benefits. The Company's liability in respect of other long-term employee benefits is recognized in the books of accounts based on actuarial valuation using projected unit credit method as at Balance Sheet date by and independent actuary. Actuarial losses/gains are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise.

Actuarial Valuation

The liability in respect of all defined benefit plans is accrued in the books of accounts on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary using the Project Unit Credit Method, which recognizes each year of service as giving rise to additional unit of employees benefit entitlement and measure each unit separately to build up the final obligation. The obligation is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on Government securities as at the Balance Sheet date, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligation.

Re-measurement gains and losses in respect of all defined benefit plans arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the Statement of Changes in the Equity and in the Balance Sheet. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in profit or loss as past service cost. Gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of any defined benefit plan are recognized when the curtailment or settlement occurs. Any differential between the plan assets (for a funded defined benefit plan) and the defined benefit obligation as per actuarial valuation is recognised as a liability if it is a deficit or as an asset if it is a surplus (to the extent of the lower of present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reduction in future contribution to the plan).

Past service cost is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. To the extent that the benefits are already vested immediately following the introduction of, or changes to, a defined benefit plan, the past service cost is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Past service cost may be either positive (where benefits are introduced or improved) or negative (where existing benefits are reduced).

(m) Share based payments

The grant date fair value of options granted (net of estimated forfeiture) to employees of the Company is recognized as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options. The expense is recorded for separately each vesting portion of the award as if the award was, in substance,



Notes to the reference balance sheet as at 01 July 2022

multiple awards. The increase in equity recognized in connection with share based payment transaction is presented as a separate component in equity under "share based payment reserve". The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of stock options that vest. For the option awards, grant date fair value is determined under the option-pricing model (Black-Scholes-Model). Forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures materially differ from those estimates.

(n) Finance costs

Finance costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Finance cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the finance costs. Finance costs that are directly attributable to the construction or production or development of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

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

Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings are amortised over the period of such borrowings.

(o) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in OCI.

- **Current tax**

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis simultaneously.

- **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:



Notes to the reference balance sheet as at 01 July 2022

- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction;
- temporary differences related to freehold land and investment in subsidiaries to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future;
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets (DTA) include Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis simultaneously.

Deferred income tax is not provided on the undistributed earnings of the subsidiaries where it is expected that the earnings of the subsidiary will not be distributed in the foreseeable future.

(p) Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.



Notes to the reference balance sheet as at 01 July 2022

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease Liability

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(q) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The CEO and Whole-time Director of the Company is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments and accordingly identified as the chief operating decision maker. Revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, which are common to the enterprise as a whole and are not allocable to segments on a reasonable basis, have been treated as "un-allocable revenue/ expenses/ assets/ liabilities", as the case may be.



Notes to the reference balance sheet as at 01 July 2022

(r) Foreign currency translation

(i) *Functional and presentation currency*

The functional currency of the Company is the Indian rupee. These financial statements are presented in Indian rupee.

(ii) *Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at Balance Sheet date exchange rate are generally recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(s) Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within other income.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are credited to Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets and presented within other income.

(t) Royalty

The liability for payment of royalty is provided in terms of the agreement on accrual basis calculated at net sale value of the product (covered under the agreement) sold.

(u) Earnings per share

(i) *Basic earnings per share*

Basic earnings per share, is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

(ii) *Diluted earnings per share*

Diluted earnings per share, adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- The after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- The weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.



Notes to the reference balance sheet as at 01 July 2022

(v) Measurement of fair values

A number of the accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

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

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

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

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability, those are not based on observable market data (unobservable data).

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a finance team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values.

The finance team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, is used to measure fair values, then the finance team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations met the requirement of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair values of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values used in preparing these financial statements is included in the respective notes.

(w) Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of Financial Statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future period affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Financial Statements is included in the following notes.

- Recognition and estimation of tax expense including deferred tax – Note 9.
- Estimated impairment of financial assets and non-financial assets- Note 2(e) and 2(f).
- Assessment of useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible asset- Note 2(c).
- Estimation of assets and obligations relating to employee benefits- Note 22.
- Valuation of inventories- Note 2(g).
- Recognition of revenue and related accruals- Note 2(k).
- Recognition and measurement of contingency: Key assumption about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources- Note 30.
- Lease classification- Note 32.
- Fair value measurements- Note 2(v).



Jubilant Agri And Consumer Products Limited

Notes to the reference balance sheet as at 01 July 2022

3. Property, plant and equipment

Description	GROSS BLOCK - COST / BOOK VALUE		DEPRECIATION / AMORTISATION		NET BLOCK	
	Total As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)	Additions/ adjustments pursuant to Scheme	Total As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)	Additions/ adjustments pursuant to Scheme	Total As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	Total As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)
Land						
(a) Freehold	59.87	-	-	-	59.87	59.87
(b) Leasehold	18.14	-	1.82	-	16.32	16.32
Buildings						
(a) Factory	284.03	-	77.63	-	206.40	206.40
(b) Others	47.76	-	4.81	-	42.95	42.95
Plant & machineries	1,558.06	-	446.15	-	1,111.91	1,111.91
Furniture & fixtures	5.00	0.02	3.60	-	1.42	1.40
Office equipments	48.20	0.23	30.16	0.15	18.12	18.04
Right of use assets	258.81	-	32.19	-	226.62	226.62
TOTAL	2,279.87	0.25	596.36	0.15	1,683.61	1,683.51

Note:

3.1 Assets classified as held for sale (Refer note 21).



Jubilant Agri And Consumer Products Limited

Notes to the reference balance sheet as at 01 July 2022

4. Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)		Total As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)		Total As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)	
		10.76		10.76	
		10.76		10.76	
4.1 Ageing of Capital work-in-progress					
As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme):					
Description	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	10.76	-	-	-	10.76
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10.76	-	-	-	10.76
As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme):					
Description	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	10.76	-	-	-	10.76
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10.76	-	-	-	10.76
4.2 Expected completion schedule of capital work-in-progress where cost or time overrun has exceeded original plan					
As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme):					
Description	To be completed				
	Up to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Installation of new Sulphur furnace&Boiler 300	-	1.47	-	-	
Procurement of new DT pump, Clean Tank Pump & Acid Loading Pump in Sulphuric Plant	0.60	-	-	-	
New GPC for Polymer Weight Analysis , AC for server & UPS Room	2.96	-	-	-	
Administrative capex for office shifting	1.28	-	-	-	
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	
As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme):					
Description	To be completed				
	Up to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Installation of new Sulphur furnace&Boiler 300	-	1.47	-	-	
Procurement of new DT pump, Clean Tank Pump & Acid Loading Pump in Sulphuric Plant	0.60	-	-	-	
New GPC for Polymer Weight Analysis , AC for server & UPS Room	2.96	-	-	-	
Administrative capex for office shifting	1.28	-	-	-	
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	



Jubilant Agri And Consumer Products Limited

Notes to the reference balance sheet as at 01 July 2022

5. Other intangible assets

Description	GROSS BLOCK - COST/BOOK VALUE		DEPRECIATION / AMORTISATION		NET BLOCK	
	Total As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)	Additions/ adjustments pursuant to Scheme	Total As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)	Additions/ adjustments pursuant to Scheme	Total As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	Total As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)
Software	2.48	-	2.16	-	0.32	0.32
License	26.28	-	13.80	-	12.48	12.48
TOTAL	28.76	-	15.96	-	12.80	12.80



Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited

Notes to the Reference Balance Sheet as at 01 July 2022

		(₹ in million)	
		As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)
6(a). Non-current investments			
I. Investment in equity shares (at cost)			
Unquoted investments (fully paid up)			
Subsidiary company:			
200 (Pre Scheme: Nil) equity shares with no par value			
Jubilant Industries Inc. USA		10.75	-
Total non-current investments		10.75	-
6(b). Additional information			
		(₹ in million)	
		As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)
	Aggregate amount of quoted investments	-	-
	Market value of quoted investments	-	-
	Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	10.75	-
	Aggregate provision for diminution in value of investments	-	-
		(₹ in million)	
		As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)
6(c). Current investments			
I. Quoted investment in equity shares (at fair value through other comprehensive income)			
448 (Pre Scheme: 448) equity shares of ₹ 10 each			
Voith Paper Fabrics India Limited		0.45	0.45
II. Unquoted investment in equity shares (at cost)			
530 (Pre Scheme: 530) equity shares of ₹ 10 each			
Minerva Holding Limited*		-	-
132 (Pre Scheme: 132) equity shares of ₹ 10 each			
Kashipur Holdings Limited*		-	-
Total current investments		0.45	0.45
6(d). Additional information			
		(₹ in million)	
		As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)
	Aggregate amount of quoted investments	0.08	0.08
	Market value of quoted investments	0.45	0.45
	Aggregate amount of unquoted investments*	-	-
	Aggregate provision for diminution in value of investments	-	-
* Shares were received free of cost under the Scheme of Arrangement (1997) approved by the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad.			
		(₹ in million)	
		As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	
		Non-current	Current
7. Loans			
Loan receivable considered good - Unsecured:			
- Loan to employees		1.07	0.97
Total loans		1.07	0.97
8. Other financial assets			
Interest receivable		-	0.59
Security deposits		12.97	12.97
Others		0.33	-
Total other financial assets		13.30	6.68



Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited

Notes to the Reference Balance Sheet as at 01 July 2022

9. Deferred tax						
Deferred income tax reflect the net tax effects of temporary difference between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant component of the Company's net deferred income tax are as follows:						
<i>Deferred tax assets:</i>						
(₹ in million)						
	Provision for compensated absences and gratuity	Expenditure allowed on actual payment basis	Tax losses carried forward	Unabsorbed depreciation	Others	Total
As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)	30.29	25.40	-	284.23	(28.22)	311.70
- Pursuant to Scheme (Refer note 20)	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.03
As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	30.32	25.40	-	284.23	(28.22)	311.73
<i>Deferred tax liabilities:</i>						
(₹ in million)						
					Depreciation, amortization and other temporary differences	Total
As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)					33.06	33.06
- Pursuant to Scheme (Refer note 20)					-	-
As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)					33.06	33.06
<i>Net deferred tax assets:</i>						
(₹ in million)						
Particulars	As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)		As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)			
Deferred tax assets	311.73		311.70			
Deferred tax liabilities	33.06		33.06			
Deferred tax assets (net)	278.67		278.64			
(₹ in million)						
	As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)		As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)			
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current		
10. Other assets						
Advance to suppliers	-	159.66	-	159.57		
Capital advances	3.21	-	3.21	-		
Security deposits	16.96	-	15.61	-		
Prepaid expenses	8.01	18.18	8.01	18.09		
Advance to employees	-	5.52	-	5.52		
Recoverable from/balance with government authorities	-	340.64	-	336.01		
Others	-	21.96	-	21.96		
Total other assets	28.18	545.96	26.83	541.15		
(₹ in million)						
	As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)		As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)			
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current		
11. Inventories						
Raw materials [including goods-in-transit ₹ 836.91 million (Pre Scheme: ₹ 836.91 million)]			1,393.56	1,393.56		
Work-in-progress			341.90	341.90		
Finished goods			636.83	636.83		
Stock-in-trade			24.29	24.29		
Stores and spares [including goods-in-transit ₹ 0.02 million (Pre Scheme: ₹ 0.02 million)]			53.75	53.75		
Fuel and packing materials			68.31	68.19		
Total inventories			2,518.64	2,518.52		



Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited

Notes to the Reference Balance Sheet as at 01 July 2022

		(₹ in million)			
		As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)		
12. Trade receivables (Current)					
Trade receivable considered good - Unsecured		2,750.46	2,750.46		
Trade receivable-credit impaired		41.22	41.22		
		2,791.68	2,791.68		
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss		41.22	41.22		
Total receivables		2,750.46	2,750.46		
12.1	Trade receivables includes subsidy receivable ₹ 1,166.38 million (Pre Scheme: ₹1,166.38 million).				
12.2	Refer note 24 for ageing of trade receivables.				
		(₹ in million)			
		As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)		
13(a). Cash and cash equivalents					
Balance With Banks					
- On current accounts		16.60	9.45		
- On fixed deposits		10.00	-		
Cash on hand		0.02	-		
Total cash and cash equivalents		26.62	9.45		
13(b). Other bank balances					
Margin money with bank*		1.59	0.59		
Total other bank balances		1.59	0.59		
*For bank guarantees in favour of government authorities					
		(₹ in million)			
		As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)		
14. Equity share capital					
Authorized					
7,79,77,617 (Pre Scheme: 58,24,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each		779.78	58.24		
		779.78	58.24		
Issued, subscribed and paid-up					
1,50,67,101 (Pre Scheme: 56,08,552) equity shares of ₹ 10 each		150.67	56.09		
Total equity share capital		150.67	56.09		
14.1	Movement in equity share capital:				
		As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)		As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)	
		No. of shares	₹ in million	No. of shares	₹ in million
	As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)	56,08,552	56.09	56,08,552	56.09
	Add: Issued pursuant to Scheme (Refer note 20)	1,50,67,101	150.67	-	-
	Less: Cancelled pursuant to Scheme (Refer note 20)	56,08,552	56.09	-	-
	As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	1,50,67,101	150.67	56,08,552	56.09
14.2	The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 each. Holder of each equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.				



Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited

Notes to the Reference Balance Sheet as at 01 July 2022

14.3 Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company:

	As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)		As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)	
	No. of shares	% held	No. of shares	% held
Jubilant Industries Limited* and its nominees (Equity shares)	-	-	56,08,552	100%
HSB Trustee Company Private Limited and HS Trustee Company Private Limited (Jointly acting as Trustee on behalf of Hari Shanker Bhartia Family Trust) (Refer note 20)	53,18,439	35.30%	-	-
SPB Trustee Company Private Limited and SS Trustee Company Private Limited (Jointly acting as Trustee on behalf of Shyam Sunder Bhartia Family Trust) (Refer note 20)	52,33,903	34.74%	-	-

* Holding Company

14.4 Information regarding issue of shares in the last five years

- i) The Company has not issued any bonus shares.
- ii) The Company has not undertaken any buy-back of shares.

14.5 Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters

	As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)		As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)		% Change
	No. of shares	% held	No. of shares	% held	
Jubilant Industries Limited and its nominees (Equity shares)	-	-	-	56,08,552	-100%
Kavita Bhartia	613	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
Hari Shankar Bhartia	20,873	0.14%	-	-	0.14%
Priyavrat Bhartia	253	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
Shamit Bhartia	6,561	0.04%	-	-	0.04%
Aasthi Bhartia	99	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
Arjun Shanker Bhartia	99	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
Shyam Sunder Bharia	72,825	0.48%	-	-	0.48%
Jaytee Private Limited	380	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
Jubilant Infrastructure Limited	50,000	0.33%	-	-	0.33%
Vam Holdings Limited	2,84,070	1.89%	-	-	1.89%
HSB Trustee Company Private Limited and HS Trustee Company Private Limited (Jointly acting as Trustee on behalf of Hari Shanker Bhartia Family Trust) (Refer note 20)	53,18,439	35.30%	-	-	35.30%
SPB Trustee Company Private Limited and SS Trustee Company Private Limited (Jointly acting as Trustee on behalf of Shyam Sunder Bhartia Family Trust) (Refer note 20)	52,33,903	34.74%	-	-	34.74%
Jubilant Consumer Private Limited	2,78,522	1.85%	-	-	1.85%

(₹ in million)

	As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)
14 (a). Other equity		
Capital reserve	-	-
Security premium	1,225.42	880.47
General reserve	200.31	-
Share based payment reserve	12.09	22.95
Retained earnings	26.84	724.38
Items of other comprehensive income:		
Equity instruments through OCI	0.29	0.29
Re-measurement of defined benefits obligations	(4.98)	(5.00)
Foreign currency translation reserve	0.08	0.08
Total other equity	1,460.05	1,623.17



Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited

Notes to the Reference Balance Sheet as at 01 July 2022

(₹ in million)

	As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)
15(a). Non-current borrowings		
Term loans from banks		
- Indian rupee loans (secured)	870.88	870.88
Less: Current maturities of non-current borrowings	410.94	410.94
Net non-current borrowings	459.94	459.94
15(b). Lease liabilities		
Non-current portion of lease liabilities	202.34	202.34
Total non-current lease liabilities	202.34	202.34
15(c). Current borrowings		
Secured:		
From banks	1,313.96	1,313.96
Current maturities of non-current borrowings	410.94	410.94
Unsecured:		
MSME Treds Borrowings	0.53	0.53
Commercial card from banks	38.62	38.62
Total current borrowings	1,764.05	1,764.05
15(d). Lease liabilities		
Current portion of lease liabilities	27.88	27.88
Total current borrowings	27.88	27.88

15.1 Nature of security of non-current borrowings and other terms of repayment

- 15.1.1 Term loan I availed from Ratnakar Bank Limited amounting to ₹ 82.35 million (Pre Scheme: ₹ 82.35 million) (net of processing fee being adjustment as per Ind AS) including current maturities of ₹ 82.50.00 million (Pre Scheme: ₹ 82.50 million) is secured by first pari passu charge on all fixed assets (both present and future) of the Company.
- 15.1.2 Term loan II availed from Ratnakar Bank Limited amounting to ₹ 409.46 million (Pre Scheme: ₹ 409.46 million) (net of processing fee being adjustment as per Ind AS) including current maturities of ₹ 262.50 million (Pre Scheme: ₹ 262.50 million) is secured by first pari passu charge on all fixed assets (both present and future) of the Company.
- 15.1.3 Term loan III availed from Ratnakar Bank Limited amounting to ₹ 247.27 million (Pre Scheme: ₹ 247.27 million) including current maturities of ₹ 65.94 million (Pre Scheme: ₹ 65.94 million) is secured by first pari passu charge on all fixed assets (both present and future) of the Company.
- 15.1.4 Term loan IV availed from Ratnakar Bank Limited amounting to ₹ 131.80 million (Pre Scheme: ₹ 131.80 million) including current maturities of ₹ Nil (Pre Scheme: ₹ Nil) is secured by first pari passu charge on all fixed assets (both present and future) of the Company.
- 15.1.5 Term loan I availed from Ratnakar Bank Limited is repayable in remaining three structured quarterly instalments, payable up to March 2023.
- 15.1.6 Term loan II availed from Ratnakar Bank Limited is repayable in remaining six structured quarterly instalments, payable up to October 2023.
- 15.1.7 Term loan III availed from Ratnakar Bank Limited is repayable in remaining forty five equal monthly instalments, payable up to March 2026.
- 15.1.8 Term loan IV availed from Ratnakar Bank Limited is repayable in forty eight equal monthly instalments and will start from January 2024 after a moratorium period of twenty four months.

15.2 Nature of security of current borrowings and other terms of repayment

- 15.2.1 Working capital facilities (including cash credit) sanctioned by Consortium of banks are secured by a first charge by way of hypothecation, of the entire book debts, inventories and current assets both present and future of the Company wherever the same may be held and unconditional and irrevocable corporate guarantee of its holding company in favour of bankers. Short term borrowings from banks are availed in Indian rupees and in foreign currency.
- 15.2.2 The quarterly returns or statements [Financial Follow-up Report (FFR I)] by the Company for working capital limits with such banks are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company.
- 15.2.3 There are no charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.



Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited

Notes to the Reference Balance Sheet as at 01 July 2022

(₹ in million)

	As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)		As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
16. Other financial liabilities				
Capital creditors	-	12.06	-	12.06
Employee benefits payable	-	33.43	-	33.43
Security deposit	60.30	2.10	60.30	2.10
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	0.52	-	0.52
Due to related parties	-	11.83	-	14.75
Other payables	-	496.27	-	492.96
Total other financial liabilities	60.30	556.21	60.30	555.82
17. Provisions (Unsecured considered good)				
Provisions for employee benefits	128.20	84.14	127.53	83.89
Other provisions	-	0.17	-	0.17
Total provisions	128.20	84.31	127.53	84.06

18. Trade payables

(₹ in million)

As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme):	Not Due	Over due				Total
		Up to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Outstanding dues of micro and small						
(a) Disputed dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Undisputed dues	129.95	59.57	-	-	-	189.52
	129.95	59.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	189.52
Outstanding dues other than micro and small						
(a) Disputed dues	-	-	-	-	0.96	0.96
(a) Undisputed dues	2,298.47	233.03	2.14	0.74	2.68	2,537.06
	2,298.47	233.03	2.14	0.74	3.64	2,538.02

(₹ in million)

As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme):	Not Due	Over due				Total
		Up to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Outstanding dues of micro and small						
(a) Disputed dues	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
(a) Undisputed dues	129.95	59.57	-	-	-	189.52
	129.95	59.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	189.52
Outstanding dues other than micro and small						
(a) Disputed dues	-	-	-	-	0.96	0.96
(a) Undisputed dues	2,298.25	233.03	2.08	0.74	2.59	2,536.69
	2,298.25	233.03	2.08	0.74	3.55	2,537.65

(₹ in million)

	As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)
19. Other current liabilities		
Advance from customers	101.04	101.04
Statutory dues payables	64.97	64.72
Advance received against sale of fixed assets	116.52	-
Others	4.17	4.17
Total other liabilities	286.70	169.93



Notes to the reference balance sheet as at 01 July 2022

20. Composite Scheme of Arrangement

(a) These accounts have been prepared taking into account the effect of Part C of the proposed Composite Scheme of Arrangement (Scheme), approved by the Board on 12th August 2022 between the following companies:

- I HSSS Investment Holding Private Limited (Amalgamating Company-1),
- KBHB Investment Holding Private Limited (Amalgamating Company-2),
- SSBPB Investment Holding Private Limited (Amalgamating Company-3),
- Jubilant Industries Limited (JIL) is the holding company of the Amalgamated company namely, Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited (JACPL), and
- Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited (JACPL) (Amalgamated Company), a wholly owned subsidiary of JIL.

(b) Pursuant to the Composite Scheme JIL would amalgamate with the Company from the appointed date i.e. July 01, 2022 wherein JIL shall cease to exist.

Pursuant to Part C of the Scheme, upon the effective date and with effect from the appointed date, JIL shall stand amalgamated in the Company, its wholly owned subsidiary. In so far as the amalgamation of JIL into the Company is concerned, upon the effective date, the equity shares of the Company held by JIL shall be automatically cancelled, and simultaneously and concurrent with such cancellation, the Company shall issue and allot equity shares, such that for every 1 (One) fully paid up equity share of ₹ 10/- each of JIL held by the equity shareholders of JIL as on the Record Date, 1 (One) equity Share shall be issued and allotted by the Company.

The equity shares issued by the Company, subject to approval/exemption from SEBI, be listed and/or admitted to trading on the stock exchanges where the equity shares of JIL are listed and/or admitted to trading.

(c) Upon the scheme becoming effective, the authorized share capital of the Company shall automatically stand enhanced by the authorized share capital of the JIL.

Further, the resultant authorized share capital of the Company comprising: (i) 7,43,54,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each aggregating ₹ 74,35,40,000/-; (ii) 26,23,617 10% optionally convertible non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of ₹ 10 each, aggregating ₹ 2,62,36,170/- ; and (iii) 10,00,000 10% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of ₹ 10 each, aggregating ₹ 1,00,00,000/-, shall stand reclassified entirely only as equity share capital, comprising 7,79,77,617 equity shares of ₹ 10 each, aggregating ₹ 77,97,76,170/-

(d) Computation of net impact of Investment of JIL in the Company:

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
		Amount
Investment in the company as per books of JIL	A	3016.28
Less:		
Share capital as per books of the Company	B	56.09
Security premium as per books of the Company	C	880.47
Reversal of capital reserve created pursuant to Part B of the Scheme	D	48.85
Adjusted in retained earnings (balancing figure)	A-(B+C+D)	2030.87



Notes to the reference balance sheet as at 01 July 2022

(e) Effects on the financial statements

		(₹ in million)
Particulars		Amount
Assets		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment		0.10
Investments		10.75
Loans		0.03
Deferred tax assets		0.03
Other non-current assets		1.35
Current assets		
Inventories		0.12
Trade receivables		1.12
Cash and cash equivalents		17.17
Other bank balances		1.00
Loans		0.01
Other financials assets		3.00
Current tax assets		0.89
Other current assets		4.81
Assets classified as held for sale		13.57
Total assets	A	53.95
Liabilities		
Non-current liabilities		
Provisions		0.67
Current liabilities		
Trade payables		1.49
Other financials liabilities		3.31
Other current liabilities		116.77
Provisions		0.25
Total liabilities	B	122.49
Equity		
Share capital		94.58
Security premium		344.95
General reserve		200.31
Share based payment reserve		(10.86)
OCI- Re-measurement of defined benefit obligations		0.02
Retained earnings		(697.54)
Total equity	C	(68.54)
Total equity and liabilities	(B+C)	53.95

(f) In the books of JIL equity settled share payment based transactions with the employees of the Company, was recognised in investment, therefore, capital contribution of the JIL is adjusted with share based payment reserve of the Company.

(g) In the books of JIL Trade receivable of ₹ 1.12 million is receivable from the Company so adjusted with the Trade payable of the Company.

(h) The above have been accounted for, in compliance with Ind AS 103 "Business Combination".



Notes to the reference balance sheet as at 01 July 2022

21. On September 03, 2020, the Board of Directors of Jubilant Industries Limited (JIL) authorized to transfer its Plant and Machinery and Land and Building to a group company for a consideration based on an independent valuation. JIL entered into an agreement to sell its Plant and Machinery and Land and Building for a consideration of ₹133.00 million on securing the requisite approvals. Accordingly, the financial statements have been presented in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 105 "Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations"

Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS-105 "Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations" are as under:

a) Non-current assets held for sale:

(₹ in million)		
Block of assets held for sale	As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)
Land (Freehold)	6.81	-
Buildings Factory	4.22	-
Plant & machineries	2.54	-
Total	13.57	-

22. Employee benefits in respect of the Company have been calculated as under:

A. Defined Contribution Plans

The Company has certain defined contribution plan such as provident fund, employee state insurance, employee pension scheme, employee superannuation fund wherein specified percentage is contributed to them.

B. Defined Benefits Plans

i. Gratuity

Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation:

(₹ in million)		
Particulars	As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)
Present vale of obligation	105.46	104.94

Reconciliation of the present value of defined benefit obligation and the fair value of the plan assets:

(₹ in million)		
Particulars	As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)
Present vale of obligation	105.46	104.94
Fair value of plan assets	12.54	12.54
Net liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet	92.92	92.40

* In respect of one unit of the Company, the plan assets were invested in insurer managed funds.

C. Other long term benefits (compensated absences)

(₹ in million)		
Particulars	As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	45.30	44.93



Notes to the reference balance sheet as at 01 July 2022

23. Fair value measurement

Particulars	Note	Level of hierarchy	As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)				As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)				
			FVPL		FVOCI		FVPL		FVOCI		
			Amortized Cost		Amortized Cost		Amortized Cost		Amortized Cost		
Financial assets											
Investments in quoted equity instruments	(d)	1	-	0.45	-	-	-	-	0.45	-	-
Trade receivables	(a)		-	-	2,750.46	-	-	-	-	2,750.46	-
Loans	(a, b)		-	-	2.04	-	-	-	-	2.00	-
Cash and cash equivalents	(a)		-	-	26.62	-	-	-	-	9.45	-
Other bank balances	(a)		-	-	1.59	-	-	-	-	0.59	-
Other financial assets	(a, b)		-	-	20.06	-	-	-	-	19.98	-
Total financial assets			-	0.45	2,800.77	-	-	-	0.45	2,782.48	-
Financial liabilities											
Non-current borrowings (including other current maturities)	(c)	3	-	-	870.88	-	-	-	-	-	870.88
Current borrowings	(a)		-	-	1,353.11	-	-	-	-	-	1,353.11
Trade payables	(a)		-	-	2,727.54	-	-	-	-	-	2,727.17
Other financial liabilities	(a)		-	-	846.73	-	-	-	-	-	846.34
Total financial liabilities			-	-	5,798.26	-	-	-	-	-	5,797.50

Note:

- (a) Fair valuation of financial assets and liabilities with short term maturities is considered as approximate to respective carrying amount due to the short term maturities of these instruments.
- (b) Fair value of non-current financial assets and liabilities has not been disclosed as there is no significant differences between carrying value and fair value.

(c) Fair value of non-current borrowings as below:

Particulars	Level	Fair value	
		As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)
		Borrowings (including other current maturities)*	3
Total		874.07	874.07

* The fair value of other borrowings is based upon a discounted cash flow analysis that used the aggregate cash flows from principal and finance costs over the life of the debt and current market interest rates.

(d) The fair value is determined by using the valuation model/technique with observable/non-observable inputs and assumptions.



Notes to the reference balance sheet as at 01 July 2022

24. Financial risk management

Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company, through three layers of defence namely policies and procedures, review mechanism and assurance aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations. The Audit committee of the Board with top management oversee the formulation and implementation of the risk management policies. The risk are identified at business unit level and mitigation plan are identified, deliberated and reviewed at appropriate forums.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- credit risk [see(i)];
- liquidity risk [see(ii)]; and
- market risk [see(iii)].

i. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter-party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers, loans and investments.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Trade receivables and other financial assets

The Company has established a credit policy under which new customer is analyzed individually for credit worthiness before the payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company's review includes external ratings, if they are available, financial statements, credit agency information, industry information and business intelligence. Sale limits are established for each customer and reviewed annually. Any sales exceeding those limits require approval from the appropriate authority as per policy.

In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are grouped according to their credit characteristics, including whether they are an individual or a legal entity, whether they are institutional, dealers or end-user customer, their geographic location, industry, trade history with the Company and existence of previous financial difficulties.

Expected credit loss for trade receivables:

Based on internal assessment which is driven by the historical experience/ current facts available in relation to default and delays in collection thereof, the credit risk for trade receivables is considered low. The Company estimates its allowance for trade receivable using lifetime expected credit loss. The balance past due for more than 6 months (net of expected credit loss allowance) is ₹ 1.58 million (Pre Scheme: ₹ 1.58 million).

Movement in the expected credit loss is as follows:

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)
Balance at the end of the period	41.22	41.22

The ageing of trade receivables as on balance sheet date is given below. The age analysis has been considered from the due date.

As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme):

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Not due	Up to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed							
Considered good	2,241.61	507.27	1.58	-	-	-	2,750.46
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	1.58	3.85	1.75	8.03	15.21
Disputed							
Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	2.16	3.87	2.44	17.54	26.01
Total	2,241.61	507.27	5.32	7.72	4.19	25.57	2,791.68
Less: Allowance for credit impaired balances	-	-	3.74	7.72	4.19	25.57	41.22
Total	2,241.61	507.27	1.58	-	-	-	2,750.46



Notes to the reference balance sheet as at 01 July 2022

As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme):							(₹ in million)
Particulars	Not due	Up to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed							
Considered good credit risk	2,241.61	507.27	1.58	-	-	-	2,750.46
Credit impaired	-	-	1.58	3.85	1.75	8.03	15.21
Disputed							
Considered good credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Credit impaired	-	-	2.16	3.87	2.44	17.54	26.01
Total	2,241.61	507.27	5.32	7.72	4.19	25.57	2,791.68
Less: Allowance for credit impaired balances	-	-	3.74	7.72	4.19	25.57	41.22
Total	2,241.61	507.27	1.58	-	-	-	2,750.46

Expected credit loss on financial assets other than trade receivables:

With regard to all financial assets with contractual cash flows, other than trade receivables, management believes these to be high quality assets with negligible credit risk. The management believes that the parties from which these financial assets are recoverable, have strong capacity to meet the obligations and where the risk of default is negligible and accordingly no provision for expected loss has been provided on these financial assets. Break up of financial assets other than trade receivables have been disclosed on Balance Sheet.

ii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company's treasury department is responsible for managing the short-term and long-term liquidity requirements. Short term liquidity situation is reviewed daily by the Treasury. Longer term liquidity position is reviewed on a regular basis by the Company's Board of Directors and appropriate decisions are taken according to the situation.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	Contractual cash flows			
	Carrying amount	Total	Within 1 year	More than 1 year
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Borrowings (1)	2,223.99	2,227.18	1,764.05	463.13
Trade payables	2,727.54	2,727.54	2,727.54	-
Other financial liabilities	846.73	846.73	584.09	262.64

As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)	Contractual cash flows			
	Carrying amount	Total	Within 1 year	More than 1 year
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Borrowings (1)	2,223.99	2,227.18	1,764.05	463.13
Trade payables	2,727.17	2,727.17	2,727.17	-
Other financial liabilities	846.34	846.34	583.70	262.64

(1) Carrying amount presented as net of unamortized transaction cost.

iii. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

Currency risk

Foreign currency is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company has obtained foreign currency borrowing and has foreign currency trade payable and trade receivable and is therefore, exposed to foreign



Notes to the reference balance sheet as at 01 July 2022

Exposure to currency risk

The summary quantitative data about the Company's exposure to currency risk as reported to the management of the Company is as follows:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)		As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)	
	USD	EUR	USD	EUR
Trade receivable	553.88	93.04	553.88	93.04
Trade payables	(1442.56)	(14.23)	(1442.56)	(14.23)
Borrowings	(329.52)	-	(329.52)	-
Net exposure	(1218.20)	78.81	(1218.20)	78.81

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonable possible strengthening/ weakening of the EUR, USD currencies at year end would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Profit or loss (before tax)	
	Strengthening	Weakening
01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)		
USD (1% movement)	(12.18)	12.18
EUR (1% movement)	0.79	(0.79)
01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)		
USD (1% movement)	(12.18)	12.18
EUR (1% movement)	0.79	(0.79)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because funds are borrowed at both fixed and floating interest rates. Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rate. The borrowings of the Company are principally denominated in INR and USD with a mix of fixed and floating rates of interest. The Company has exposure to interest rate risk, arising principally on changes in base lending rate and LIBOR rates. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows:

The following table provides a break-up of the Company's fixed and floating rate borrowings:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at	As at
	01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)
Fixed-rate borrowings	-	-
Floating rate borrowings	2,227.18	2,227.18
Total borrowings (gross of transaction costs)	2,227.18	2,227.18

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for floating rate liabilities assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the year-end was outstanding for the whole year.

If interest rates had been 25 basis points higher/ lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit would decrease / increase by ₹ 5.57 million (Pre Scheme ₹ 5.57 million). This is mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings.



Notes to the reference balance sheet as at 01 July 2022

25. Capital management

Risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

- safeguarding their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio:

'Net Debt' (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and current investments) divided by 'Total Equity' (as shown in the Balance sheet).

The gearing ratios were as follows:

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)
Total borrowings [Refer note 15 (a) & 15 (c)]	2,223.99	2,223.99
Less: Cash and cash equivalents [Refer note 13 (a)]	26.62	9.45
Less: Other bank balances [Refer note 13 (b)]	1.59	0.59
Less: Current investments (Refer note 11)	0.45	0.45
Net debt	2,195.33	2,213.50
Total equity [Refer note 14 & 14 (a)]	1,460.05	1,623.17
Gearing ratio	1.50	1.36



Notes to the reference balance sheet as at 01 July 2022

26. Changes in financial liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)	Change	As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)
Long term borrowings from banks	870.88	-	870.88
Short term borrowings from banks	1,352.58	-	1,352.58
Short term borrowings from others	0.53	-	0.53
Total	2223.99	0.00	2223.99

27. Segment information

Business Segment

The CEO and Whole-time Director of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined by Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments". Operating Segments have been defined and presented based on the regular review by the CODM to assess the performance of each segment and to make decision about allocation of resources. Accordingly, the Company has determined reportable segments by the nature of its products and services, which are as follows:

- a. **Performance Polymers & Chemicals:** Adhesives & Wood Finishes, Sulphuric Acid, Food Polymer
Food Polymer (Solid PVA) and Latex
- b. **Agri Products:** Single Super Phosphate and Agro Chemicals for Crop Products

There are no separate reportable geographical segment in accordance with the requirement of Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments".

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

No operating segments have been aggregated to from the above reportable operating segments.

Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment according to the relative contribution of each segment to the total common costs.

Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which relate to the Company as a whole and not allocable to segments on reasonable basis have been included under 'unallocable revenue/ expenses/ assets/ liabilities'.

Finance costs and fair value gains and losses on financial assets are not allocated to individual segments as the underlying instruments are managed on a Company basis.

Borrowings, current taxes, deferred taxes and certain financial assets and liabilities are not allocated to those segments as they are also managed on a Company basis.

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Segment Assets		Segment Liabilities	
	As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)	As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)
Performance Polymers	3,807.01	3,807.01	2,132.81	2,132.81
Agri Products	3,520.68	3,520.68	1,689.19	1,689.19
Discontinued operations	19.69	-	4.47	-
Segment Total	7,347.38	7,327.69	3,826.47	3,822.00
Un-allocated corporate assets/ liabilities	282.14	251.95	247.01	133.03
Total	7,629.52	7,579.64	4,073.48	3,955.03
Deferred tax asset/ liabilities	278.67	278.64	-	-
Borrowings (including other current maturities)	-	-	2,223.99	2,223.99
Total assets/ liabilities	7,908.19	7,858.28	6,297.47	6,179.02



Notes to the reference balance sheet as at 01 July 2022.

28. Related party disclosures

1. Subsidiary Company: Jubilant Industries Inc. USA

2. Enterprises in which certain key management personnel are interested

Jubilant Pharmova Limited, Jubilant Ingrevia Limited, Jubilant Life Sciences (USA) Inc. USA

3. Key management personnel (KMP)

Mr. Manu Ahuja (CEO and Whole-time Director), Mr. Umesh Sharma (Chief Financial Officer), Mr. Priyavrat Bhartia (Director), Mr. Shamit Bhartia (Director), Ms. Shivpriya Nanda (Director) and Mr. Radhey Shyam Sharma (Director) and Mr. Ravinder Pal Sharma (Director)

4. Others

Pace Marketing Specialties Limited Officer's Superannuation Scheme (Trust), VAM Employees Provident Fund Trust, Jubilant Bhartia Foundation.

5. Details of related party transactions (at arm length):

As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme):

(₹ in million)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Holding company	Subsidiary company	Enterprises in which certain key management personnel are interested	Key management personnel	Others	Total
1	Trade payables:						
	Jubilant Ingrevia Limited	-	-	62.49	-	-	62.49
		-	-	62.49	-	-	62.49
2	Other payables:						
	Jubilant Pharmova Limited	-	-	18.81	-	-	18.81
		-	-	18.81	-	-	18.81
3	Trade receivables:						
	Jubilant Ingrevia Limited	-	-	3.46	-	-	3.46
	Jubilant Industries Inc. USA	-	311.91	-	-	-	311.91
		-	-	3.46	-	-	3.46
4	Other receivables:						
	Jubilant Ingrevia Limited	-	-	5.81	-	-	5.81
		-	-	5.81	-	-	5.81
5	Outstanding against advance received for sale of assets:						
	Jubilant Ingrevia Limited	-	-	116.52	-	-	116.52
		-	-	116.52	-	-	116.52
6	Outstanding investment in Equity stock:						
	Jubilant Industries Inc. USA	-	10.75	-	-	-	10.75
		-	10.75	-	-	-	10.75

As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme):

(₹ in million)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Holding company	Fellow subsidiary company	Enterprises in which certain key management personnel are interested	Key management personnel	Others	Total
1	Trade payables:						
	Jubilant Industries Limited	1.12	-	-	-	-	1.12
	Jubilant Ingrevia Limited	-	-	62.47	-	-	62.47
		1.12	-	62.47	-	-	63.59
2	Other payables:						
	Jubilant Pharmova Limited	-	-	18.81	-	-	18.81
		-	-	18.81	-	-	18.81
3	Trade receivables:						
	Jubilant Ingrevia Limited	-	-	3.46	-	-	3.46
	Jubilant Industries Inc. USA	-	311.91	-	-	-	311.91
		-	-	3.46	-	-	3.46
4	Other receivables:						
	Jubilant Ingrevia Limited	-	-	2.89	-	-	2.89
		-	-	2.89	-	-	2.89
5	Equity share capital held by:						
	Jubilant Industries Limited	56.09	-	-	-	-	56.09
		56.09	-	-	-	-	56.09

Notes to the reference balance sheet as at 01 July 2022

29. Employee Stock Option Scheme

Jubilant Industries Limited has two Employee Stock Option Scheme namely,

- JIL Employee Stock Option Scheme 2013 ("Scheme 2013")
- JIL Employee Stock Option Scheme 2018 ("Scheme 2018")

Scheme 2013:

Jubilant Industries Limited constituted "JIL Employees Stock Option Scheme 2013 (Scheme 2013)" for employees of the Company, its subsidiaries and holding companies. Under the Scheme 2013, up to 5,90,000 stock options can be issued to eligible employees of the Company/subsidiaries/holding companies. The options are to be granted at the price as determined by the Nomination, Remuneration and Compensation Committee (Committee), in accordance with the applicable laws.

Each option, upon vesting, shall entitle the holder to subscribe 1 (one) fully paid equity share of ₹ 10 of the Company. 20% of the options shall vest on first anniversary of the grant date, subsequent 30% shall vest on second anniversary and balance 50% of the options shall vest on the third anniversary of the grant date or as may be decided by the Committee from time to time, subject to compliance with the applicable laws.

Jubilant Industries Limited has constituted a Committee, comprising of a majority of independent directors. This Committee is fully empowered to administer the Scheme 2013.

Stock options Outstanding under the "Scheme 2013" is set out below:

Particulars	As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)		As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)	
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (₹)	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (₹)
Options outstanding at the end of the period	95,343	225.01	95,343	225.01

Scheme 2018:

Jubilant Industries Limited constituted "JIL Employees Stock Option Scheme 2018 (Scheme 2018)" for employees of the Company, its subsidiaries and holding companies. Under the Scheme 2018, up to 5,00,000 stock options can be issued to eligible employees of the Company/subsidiaries/holding companies. The options are to be granted at the price as determined by the Nomination, Remuneration and Compensation Committee (Committee), in accordance with the applicable laws.

Each option, upon vesting, shall entitle the holder to subscribe 1 (one) fully paid equity share of ₹ 10 of the Company. Options shall vest at the end of the third year from the grant date or as may be decided by the Committee from time to time, subject to compliance with the applicable laws.

Jubilant Industries Limited has constituted a Compensation Committee, comprising of a majority of independent directors. This Committee is fully empowered to administer the Scheme 2018.

Stock options Outstanding under the "Scheme 2018" is set out below:

Particulars	As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)		As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)	
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (₹)	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (₹)
Options outstanding at the end of the period	94,900	10.00	94,900	10.00



Jubilant Agri And Consumer Products Limited

Notes to the reference balance sheet as at 01 July 2022

30. Contingent Liabilities & Commitments (to the extent not provided for)

A) Guarantees:

Outstanding guarantees furnished by banks on behalf of the Company/by the Company including in respect of letters of credit is ₹ 713.81 million (Pre Scheme: ₹ 713.81 million).

B) Claims against Company not acknowledged as debt*:

Claims/Demands in respect of which proceeding or appeals are pending and are not acknowledged as debts on account of:

Particulars	As at	
	01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)
Sales tax	16.98	1.75
Service tax	1.18	1.18
GST	1.18	1.18
Others	73.35	73.35

* Inclusive of contingent liabilities taken over in term of the Business Transfer Agreement and Scheme of Arrangement. Certain of the above demands are still in the name of Jubilant Industries Limited/ Jubilant Pharmova Limited.

ii) A civil suit (OS No. 5549/2013) has been filed by Kids Kemp (the lessor) against Food Express Stores and the Company, and the same is pending before the City Civil Court Bangalore. Part of the claims were settled by means of a compromise petition between the parties and the remaining claims amounting to ₹ 23.10 million (Pre Scheme: ₹ 23.10 million) relate to claims for past periods. The company has filed detailed statement of objections and is strongly contesting the claims on a number of grounds, including that a significant part of the claims is barred by the law of limitation. The Company is reasonably confident that its position will be upheld by the court. Hence, no liability is acknowledged. This relates to the Retail business which has been sold out.

iii) Another suit (OS No. 5561/2014) is pending before the City Civil Court, Bangalore and has been filed against the company by Shivashakti Builders (the lessor) amounting to ₹ 218.86 million (Pre Scheme: ₹ 218.86 million). The matter relates to damages allegedly suffered by the plaintiff due to the termination of a lease arrangement by the Company. The Company has filed detailed objections to the plaint and has explained the reasons as to why it terminated the lease arrangement. The matter is pending in trial and the company is reasonably confident of its chances of success in this matter. This relates to Retail business which has been sold out.

31. Commitments as at year end

a) Capital Commitments:

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) ₹ 18.32 million (Pre Scheme: ₹ 18.32 million) [Advances ₹ 3.21 million (Pre Scheme: ₹ 3.21 million)].

b) Other commitments

Export obligation under Advance License Scheme on duty free import of raw materials, remaining outstanding ₹ 624.16 million (Pre Scheme: ₹ 624.16 million)

32. Leases

Particulars	As at	
	01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)
Lease liabilities at the end of the year	230.22	230.22

Carrying value of assets (₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)		As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)	
	Land & Buildings	Others	Land & Buildings	Others
Balance at the end of the period	221.20	5.42	221.20	5.42

Maturity analysis of lease liabilities (₹ in million)

Maturity analysis- contractual undiscounted cash flows	As at 01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	As at 01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)
Less than one year	45.69	45.69
One to five years	128.92	128.92
More than five years	288.25	288.25
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	462.86	462.86
Current lease liabilities	27.88	27.88
Non-current lease liabilities	202.34	202.34



Jubilant Agri And Consumer Products Limited

Notes to the reference balance sheet as at 01 July 2022

33. The Company has established a comprehensive system of maintenance of information and documents as required by the transfer pricing legislation under sections 92-92F of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Since the law requires existence of such information and documentation to be contemporaneous in nature, the Company is in the process of updating the documentation for the specified domestic transactions entered into with the specified persons and the international transactions entered into with the associated enterprises during the financial year and expects such records to be in existence before the due date of filing of income tax return. The management is of the opinion that its specified domestic transactions and international transactions are at arm's length so that the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation.

34. Other Statutory Information

- (i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding Benami property.
- (ii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (iii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency.
- (iv) The Company is not declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) or consortium thereof or other lender in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.
- (v) There are no amounts due and outstanding to be credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund.

(vi) Micro, small and medium enterprises

There are no Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at the end of the year. The information as required to be disclosed in relation to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at	As at
	01 July 2022 (Post Scheme)	01 July 2022 (Pre Scheme)
The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year	189.52	189.52
The interest due on principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under the MSMED Act	-	-

The accompanying notes "1" to "34 form an integral part of this reference balance sheet.

In terms of our report of even date.

For BGJC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 003304N/N500056

Pranav Jain
Partner
Membership No. 098308



Place : New Delhi
Date : 25 August, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited



Umesh Sharma
Umesh Sharma
Chief financial Officer

Manu Ahuja
Manu Ahuja
CEO & Whole-time Director
DIN: 05123127

Place : Gurugram
Date : 25 August, 2023