

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of

Genus Paper and Coke Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Genus Paper and Coke Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2022, and the statement of Profit and Loss, and Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us except the effect of the matter described in the basis of qualified opinion, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, and its Profit and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report and other company related information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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



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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for

one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial control with reference to financial statement in place and operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in '**Annexure I**'
- g) With respect to the other matter to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended: in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv.
 - (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other

person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

- (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v.

- (a) The company has not proposed any Final dividend during the year.
 - (b) The company has not proposed any interim dividend during the year.
 - (c) The Board of Director of the company has not proposed any final dividend which require approval of members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, we give in "Annexure 2" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said Order.



D. KHANNA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants



For D.Khanna & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 012917N


[Deepak Khanna]



Partner
M.No. 092140
Date: 23-05-2022
Place: Jaipur
UDIN: 22092140AJLTJN8208

Annexure '1' to the Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in Paragraph 2 under "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" section of our report on even date to the members of Genus Paper and Coke Limited on the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022.

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act.

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of Genus Paper and Coke Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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



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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to Financial Statements in place and such internal financial controls with respect to Financial Statements were operating effectively as at 31 March 2022, based on the internal controls over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the components of internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For D.Khanna & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 012917N


[Deepak Khanna]

Partner

M.No. 092140

Date: 23-05-2022

Place: Jaipur

UDIN: 22092140AJLTJN8208



ANNEXURE '2' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Genus Paper and Coke Limited of even date for the F Y 2021-2022)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

- i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:
 - (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets. Presently company does not have any right to use asset.
(B) The Company does not have any kind of Intangible Assets, therefor Reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(B) not application.
 - (b) The Company has a regular program of physical verification of its property, plant & equipment by which these are verified in a phased manner by the management during the year, which in our opinion is reasonable, having regard to the size of the company and nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.
 - (c) According to information and explanation given to us and based on our verification, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.
 - (d) The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year. During the year company does not have Right to use assets and intangible Assets.
 - (e) Based on the information and explanation given to us and as represented by the person those charge with governance, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- ii.
 - (a) The Management has conducted physical verification of Inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion the coverage and the procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. No discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed on such physical verification.
 - (b) As disclosed in Note No 13 to the financial statements, the company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of INR Five Crores in aggregate from banks and /or financial institutions during the year on the basis of security of

current assets of the company. The quarterly returns / statements filed by the company with such banks and financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts of the company.

iii. During the year, the company has made investments in, provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.

(a) During the year, the company has provided loans or provided advances in the nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any other entity.

S. No.	Particulars	aggregate amount during the year	balance outstanding at the balance sheet
(A)	loans or advances and guarantees or security to subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	Nil	Nil
(B)	loans or advances and guarantees or security to parties other than subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	Nil	Nil

(b) The investments made, guarantees provided, security given and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans and guarantees provided are not prejudicial to the company's interest.

(c) In respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated, wherever required and the repayments or receipts are regular, wherever stipulated.

(d) There is no amounts of loans and advances in the nature of loan granted to the companies, firms, limited liability partnerships, or any other parties which are overdue for more than ninety days.

(e) There were no loans or advances in the nature of loan granted to companies which had fallen due during the year hence reporting under the clause 3(iii) (e) is not applicable.

(f) The company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment hence reporting under clause 3(iii)(f) is not applicable.





- iv. The Company has granted loans, made investments, given guarantees, and security, to parties covered in register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 which are in compliance to provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act.
- v. The company has not accepted deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made there under, hence this clause is not applicable.
- vi. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, related to the manufacture of coke, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.
- vii.
 - a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues to the appropriate authorities and there are no undisputed statutory dues outstanding as on 31st March 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - b) As represented by the management and those charge with governance, according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no material statutory dues referred to in sub clause (a) have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination, the company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of accounts, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, reporting under the clause 3(viii) of the CARO is not applicable.
- ix.
 - (a) The company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender accordingly reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) is not applicable.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
 - (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has utilized the money obtained by way of term loans during the year for the purposes for which they were obtained.
 - (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the



company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the company.

- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. The company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. The company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures;

x.

- (a) The Company has not raised money by way of Initial Public Offer / further public offer (including debt instruments), hence reporting under clause (x) of 'the Order' is not applicable.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares / fully or partially or optionally convertible debenture during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

xi.

- (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no material fraud by the company or any fraud on the company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government;
- (c) "As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the company during the year".

xii. The company is not a Nidhi Company, hence reporting under clause xii(a), xii(b), xii(c) of 'the Order' is not applicable.

xiii. According to information and explanation given to us and based on our examination, section 177 of 'the Act' is not applicable to company and company has complied with the provisions of Section 188 of 'the Act' w.r.t. transactions with the related parties, wherever applicable. Details of the transactions with the related parties have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable Accounting Standards.

xiv.

- (a) The Internal Audit is not applicable to the company.
- (b) The company is not required to have an internal audit system for the period under audit.



- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the company.
- xvi.
- (a) Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934), hence requirement to report under clause xvi(a) is not applicable to the company.
 - (b) Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934; hence requirement to report under clause xvi(a) is not applicable to the company.
 - (c) company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India, accordingly this clause is not applicable
 - (d) Company does not have CIC as part of the Group, hence requirement to report under clause xvi(a) is not applicable to the company.
- xvii. Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly this clause is not applicable.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.
- xx.
- a) Company is not required to spend under CSR / There is no unspent amount accordingly this clause is not applicable
 - b) Company is not required to spend under CSR / There is no unspent amount accordingly this clause is not applicable.
- xxi. Since this report is in relation to stand alone financial statements accordingly this clause is not applicable.



D. KHANNA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants



For D.Khanna & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 012917N



[Deepak Khanna]
Partner
M.No. 092140
Date: 23-05-2022
Place: Jaipur
UDIN: 22092140AJLTJN8208

GENUS PAPER AND COKE LIMITED

CIN: U21000UP2020PLC131514

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022

All Amounts are Stated in INR in lacs except otherwise stated

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	4,322.07	-
Capital work-in-progress	3	3.17	3,933.06
Financial Assets-Loans			
Loans	4	-	-
Others Financial Assets *	5	6.31	86.30
Non-financial assets	10	-	-
Tax assets	6	-	-
		4,331.56	4,019.36
Current Assets			
Inventories	7	1,857.06	1,791.42
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	8	810.49	-
Cash and cash equivalents	9	1,105.45	40.16
Other bank balances	9	361.87	-
Others Financial Assets	5	288.00	29.93
Non-financial assets	10	-	321.72
		4,422.86	2,183.23
TOTAL		8,754.42	6,202.59
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	11	1,000.00	1,000.00
Other Equity	12	1,773.44	-
Total equity		2,773.44	1,000.00
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	13	3,173.38	3,054.00
Provisions	15	3.86	-
Deferred Tax Liability	16	96.86	-
		3,274.10	3,054.00
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	13	396.84	178.00
Trade payables	17	1,984.04	1,657.64
Other liabilities	14	24.27	312.95
Tax Liabilities (Net)	6	-	-
Provisions	15	280.70	-
Non-financial liabilities	18	21.03	-
		2,706.88	2,148.59
		8,754.42	6,202.59
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.2		

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

As per our report of even date

For D.Khanna & Associates

ICAI Firm Regn. No. 012917N

Chartered Accountants

Deepak Khanna

Partner

Membership No. 092140

UDIN: 22092140 AJLTJN 8208

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Genus Paper & Coke Limited

Kavash Chandra Agarwal

Director & CEO

DIN: 00895365

Himanshu Agarwal

Director

DIN: 0006518

Sanjay Kumar Agarwal

Chief Financial Officer

Anuj Ahlawalia

Company Secretary

Place : Jaipur:

May 23, 2022

Place : Moradabad

May 23, 2022

GENUS PAPER AND COKE LIMITED

CIN: U21000UP2020PLC131514

Statement Of Profit And Loss For The Year Ended On March 31, 2022

All Amounts are Stated in INR in lacs except otherwise stated

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	19	14,246.17	-
Other income	20	0.23	-
Finance Income	21	8.77	-
Total Income		14,255.17	-
EXPENDITURE			
Cost of raw materials consumed	22	11,145.56	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	23	(1,253.56)	-
Employees Benefit Expenses	24	266.42	-
Finance Cost	25	369.03	-
Depreciation & Amortisation Expenses	26	233.58	-
Other Expenses	27	1,159.20	-
Total Expenses		11,920.22	-
Profit before tax		2334.95	-
Tax Expenses	28		
Current tax		490.80	-
Deferred tax		96.86	-
Total tax expense		587.66	-
Profit for the year		1,747.29	-
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	29		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement gains/(loss) on defined benefit plans		-	-
Net gain/(loss) on FVTOCI equity Securities		-	-
Income tax effect relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax		1,747.29	-
Earnings per equity share	30		
Basic and Diluted earnings per share (In Indian Rupees per share)		87.36	-
Nominal value per equity share (In Indian Rupees per share)		10.00	-
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.2		

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

As per our report of even date

For D.Khanna & Associates

ICAI Firm Regn. No. 012917N

Chartered Accountants

Deepak Khanna

Partner

Membership No. 092140

UDIN: 23072140ASL5JN 8208



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Genus Paper & Coke Limited

Kailash Chandra Agarwal

Director & CEO

DIN: 00895365

Himanshu Agarwal

Director

DIN: 0006518

Sanjay Kumar Agarwal

Chief Financial Officer

Anuj Ahluwalia

Company Secretary

Place : Jaipur

May 23, 2022

Place : Moradabad

May 23, 2022

GENUS PAPER AND COKE LIMITED

CIN: U21000UP2020PLC131514

Cash Flow Statement For The Year Ended On March 31, 2022

All Amounts are Stated in INR in lacs except otherwise stated

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Net profit before tax	2,334.95	-
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation & Amortisation Expenses	233.58	-
Finance Cost	369.03	-
Dividend Income	-	-
Finance Income	(8.77)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	2,928.79	-
Adjustments for:		
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(65.65)	(1,791.42)
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	(810.49)	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Loans and Others	143.65	(437.95)
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade payables	326.41	1,657.64
Increase in financial, Non Financial Liabilities & Provisions	16.90	312.95
Cash generated from Operations	2,539.61	(258.78)
Direct Taxes paid (Net)	490.80	-
Cash from operating activities	2,048.82	(258.78)
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress	(599.61)	(3,933.06)
Investment in Margin Money deposits	(361.87)	-
Interest received	8.77	-
Dividend received	-	-
Net Cash from / (used in) investing activities	(952.71)	(3,933.06)
C. Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Proceeds/(Repayment) from Issuance of Share Capital/App. Money	-	1,000.00
Repayment of Long Term borrowings	(2,963.00)	-
Proceeds of Long Term borrowings	3,301.21	3,232.00
Finance Cost	(369.03)	-
Net Cash from / (used in) financing activities	(30.82)	4,232.00
Net increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equipment (A+B+C)	1,065.29	40.16
Cash and Cash equivalent at beginning of the year	40.16	-
Cash and Cash equivalent at end of the year	1,105.45	40.16
Components of Cash and Cash equivalent		
Balances with Banks	-	39.62
Cash/Cheque in hand	1105.45	0.53
	1105.45	40.16

As per our report of even date

For D.Khanna & Associates

ICAI Firm Regn. No. 012917N

Chartered Accountants

Deepak Khanna

Partner

Membership No. 092140

UDIN: 22092140ASTJN 8208



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Genus Paper & Coke Limited

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DIN: 00895365

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DIN: 0006518

Sanjay Kumar Agarwal

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Anuj Ahluwalia

Company Secretary

Place : Jaipur

May 23, 2022

Place : Moradabad

May 23, 2022

GENUS PAPER AND COKE LIMITED

CIN: U21000UP2020PLC131514

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

All Amounts are Stated in INR in lacs except otherwise stated

45 Relationship with Struck off Companies

The company has no transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of

46 Loans or Advances in the nature of loans are granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties

Type of Borrower	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans
Promoter	-	-
Director	-	-
KMPs	-	-
Related Parties	-	-

47 Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Ind AS 115 was notified on March 28, 2018 and establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under Ind AS 115, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

The new revenue standard will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under Ind AS. Either a full retrospective application or a modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2018 and will be applied accordingly. The Company is evaluating the impact of Ind AS 115 related to the recognition of revenue from contracts with customers and it continues to evaluate the changes to accounting system and processes, and additional disclosure requirements that may be necessary. A reliable estimate of the quantitative impact of Ind AS 115 on the financial statements will only be possible once the evaluation has been completed.

Other Amendments:

On March 28, 2018, the MCA, issued certain amendments to Ind AS. The amendments relate to following standards:

- Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates
- Ind AS 12, Income Taxes
- Ind AS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

The amendments are effective from April 01, 2018. The company believes that the aforementioned amendments will not materially impact the financial statements of the Company.

As per our report of even date

For D.Khanna & Associates

ICAI Firm Regn. No. 012917N

Chartered Accountants

Deepak Khanna

Partner

Membership No. 092140

UDIN: 22092140ASTJN8208

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Genus Paper & Coke Limited

Kailash Chandra Agarwal

Director & CEO

DIN: 00895365

Himanshu Agarwal

Director

DIN: 0006518

Sanjay Kumar Agarwal

Chief Financial Officer

Anuj Ahluwalia

Company Secretary

Place : Jaipur

May 23, 2022

Place : Moradabad

May 23, 2022

GENUS PAPER AND COKE LIMITED

CIN: U21000UP2020PLC131514

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts expressed in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except otherwise stated)

a. Share Capital

	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
At the beginning of the year	2,000,000	200.00	-	-
Issued during the year	-	-	2,000,000	200.00
At the end of the year	2,000,000	200.00	2,000,000	200.00
	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
% Redeemable, Optionally Convertible Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
At the beginning of the year	800,000	800.00	-	-
Issued during the year	-	-	800,000	800.00
At the end of the year	800,000	800.00	800,000	800.00

Promoters Shareholding

Particulars	No. of Shares as at March 31, 2022	No. of Shares as at March 31, 2021	Percentage of total shares	Percentage change during the year
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up Genus Paper & Boards Ltd.*	2,000,000	2,000,000	100%	-
0% Redeemable, Optionally Convertible Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up Genus Paper & Boards Ltd.	800,000	800,000	100%	-

* Six (06 Nos.) Shares held by individual as nominee shareholders.

b. Other Equity

	Reserve		Items of OCI	Total Equity
	Capital Reserve	Retained Earnings	FVTOCI reserve	
As at April 01, 2021	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	26.15	1,747.29	-	1,773.44
Other Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2022	26.15	1,747.29	-	1,773.44

As per our report of even date

For D.Khanna & Associates

ICAI Firm Regn. No. 012917N

Chartered Accountants

Deepak Khanna

Partner

Membership No. 092140

UDIN: 22042140ASLTSN 8208



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Genus Paper & Coke Limited

Kailash Chandra Agarwal

Director & CEO

DIN: 00895365

Sanjay Kumar Agarwal

Chief Financial Officer

Himanshu Agarwal

Director

DIN: 0006518

Anuj Ahluwalia

Company Secretary

Place : Jaipur

May 23, 2022

Place : Moradabad

May 23, 2022

Genus Paper & Coke Limited

CIN: U21000UP2021PLC131514

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees except share data and unless otherwise stated)

Ind AS 37-Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The amendment specifies that the 'cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the O contract. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an 'allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract). The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022, although early adoption is permitted. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact is not expected to be material

For D.Khanna & Associates
ICAI Firm Regn. No. 012917N
Chartered Accountants

Deepak Khanna
Partner
Membership No. 092140

UDIN: 22092140A3LTJN8208



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Genus Paper & Coke Limited

Kailash Chandra Agarwal
Director & CEO
DIN: 00895365

Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
Chief Financial Officer

Himanshu Agarwal
Director
DIN: 0006518

Anuj Ahluwalia
Company Secretary

Place: Jaipur
May 23, 2022

Place : Moradabad
May 23, 2022

1. Corporate Information

Genus Paper & Coke Limited (referred to as "Genus" or the "Company") is a subsidiary company of Genus Paper and Board Limited. The Company is primarily engaged in the business manufacturing of Metallurgical Coke (Met Coke) (Core business Division). The company has also been engaged in making strategic investment activity, where under investments are made in shares and securities and Loans basis a thorough and systematic evaluation by the Company and the management. The registered office of the Company is located at Village Aghwanpur, Kanth Road, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh – 244 001 and books of accounts and others relevant documents maintained at D-116, Okhla Industrial Area Phase-1 New Delhi 110020

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 23rd May 2022.

2. Significant Accounting Policies for the year ended March 31, 2022.

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the Standalone Financial Statements as it is wholly owned subsidiary of listed company i.e Genus Paper & Boards Limited.

The standalone financial statement has been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- Derivative financial instruments
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policies regarding financial instruments)

The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs (INR 00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a. 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,
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or



Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees except share data and unless otherwise stated)

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is 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.

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.

b. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statement requires estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known / materialized.

c. Foreign currencies

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the functional currency of the Company.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company in INR at spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at INR spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items



Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees except share data and unless otherwise stated)

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

d. Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-



Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees except share data and unless otherwise stated)

assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

e. Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customer is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Ind AS 115 supersedes Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and Ind AS 18 Revenue and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with customers. Ind AS 115 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

Ind AS 115 requires entities to exercise Judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The cumulative effect of initially applying Ind AS 115, if any, is recognised at the date of initial application as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. Therefore, the comparative information is not restated and continues to be reported under Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18.

The Goods and service Tax (GST) is not received by the Company on its own account. It is a tax collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it has been excluded from revenue.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances.

Interest income

For all financial instrument measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash



Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees except share data and unless otherwise stated)

payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest income is included under the head "other income" in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividends

Revenue is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Other Income

Other Income is accounted for on accrual basis except, where the receipt of income is uncertain.

Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Indian rupee using the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of these transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are recognised in profit or loss.

f. Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in India.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in OCI or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provision where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at



each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period/year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in OCI or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

g. Property, Plant & Equipment

Under the previous GAAP (Indian GAAP), property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress were carried in the balance sheet at cost of acquisition. The Company has elected to regard those values of property as deemed cost at the date of the acquisition since they were broadly comparable to fair value and there is no change in the functional currency of the Company except for Freehold Land which have been measured at fair value at the date of transition to Ind AS.

Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress are stated at cost, net of tax / duty credit availed, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance or extends its estimated useful life.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Gains and losses upon disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and are recognized net within "other (income)/expense, net" in the statement of profit and loss.



Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees except share data and unless otherwise stated)

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management, which is equal to the life prescribed under the Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

The lives of the assets are as follows:

Assets	Life of the assets (In Years)
Buildings	30 - 60
Plant and equipment	4 - 40
Furniture & fixtures	10
Computers	3
Vehicles	8

The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial period/year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

h. Intangible Assets

Costs relating to computer software, which is acquired, are capitalized and amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of three years.

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

i. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.



j. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on weighted average basis

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials and Components: Materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
- Finished goods and work in progress: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs.
- Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

k. Impairment of Non- Financial Assets

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

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

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated.



Impairment losses, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods/ years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

I. Provision

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Other Litigation claims

Provision for litigation related obligation represents liabilities that are expected to materialise in respect of matters in appeal.

Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation under purchase unit credit method.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.



Past service costs are recognised in statement of profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

The Company treats accumulated leave, as a long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on an actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the period-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the entire liability in respect of leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement beyond 12 months after the reporting date.

m. Financial Instruments

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 acquisition of the financial 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 (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

Debt instrument 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 specified 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.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if 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 within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the OCI. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity investments:

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in OCI 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 FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition

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



- a) 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, and

- (i) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- (ii) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

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 derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does



Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees except share data and unless otherwise stated)

not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

n. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

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

o. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential shares.

p. Segment reporting

The Company's operations predominantly relate only to manufacture and sale of met-coke and allied product and accordingly this is the only primary segment. Further, the Company has major operations in one part of India and therefore there are no geographical segments.

q. Contingent Liability and contingent assets

A contingent liability is possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognise the contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not



Genus Paper & Coke Limited

CIN: U21000UP2021PLC131514

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees except share data and unless otherwise stated)

wholly within the control of the entity. The Company does not recognise the contingent assets but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

r. CSR expenditure

The Company has opted to charge its CSR expenditure incurred during the year to the statement of profit and loss.

Change in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform-Phase 2: Amendments to Ind AS 109, Ind AS 107, Ind AS 104 and Ind AS 116

The amendments provide temporary reliefs which address the financial reporting effects when an interbank offered rate (IBOR) is replaced with an alternative nearly risk-free Interest rate (RFR). The amendments include the following practical expedients:

- A practical expedient to require contractual changes, or changes to cash flows that are directly required by the reform, to be treated as changes to a floating interest rate, equivalent to a movement in a market rate of Interest.
- Permit changes required by IBOR reform to be made to hedge designations and hedge documentation without the hedging relationship being discontinued.
- Provide temporary relief to entitles from having to meet the separately Identifiable requirement when an RFR instrument is designated as a hedge of a risk component.

Upon evaluation, the Company noted that there is no impact on the company's Financial Statements.

Conceptual framework for financial reporting under Ind AS issued by ICAI

The Framework is not a Standard and it does not override any specific standard. Therefore, this does not form part of a set of standards pronounced by the standard setters. While, the Framework is primarily meant for the standard-setter for formulating the standards, it has relevance to the preparers in certain situations such as to develop consistent accounting policies for areas that are not covered by a standard or where there is choice of accounting policy, and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the Standards.

The amendments made in following standards due to Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Ind AS Includes amendment of the footnote to the definition of an equity instrument in Ind AS 102- Share Based Payments, footnote to be added for definition of liability



Genus Paper & Coke Limited

CIN: U21000UP2021PLC131514

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees except share data and unless otherwise stated)

i.e., definition of liability is not revised on account of revision of definition in conceptual framework in case of Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets etc.

The MCA has notified the Amendments to Ind AS consequential to Conceptual Framework under Ind AS vide notification dated June 18, 2021, applicable for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2021. Accordingly, the Conceptual Framework is applicable for preparers for accounting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2021. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Ind AS 116: Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions

MCA issued an amendment to Ind AS 116 Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 to update the condition for lessees to apply the relief to a reduction in lease payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022 from 30 June 2021.

The amendment applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021. In case a lessee has not yet approved the financial statements for issue before the issuance of this amendment, then the same may be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2020.

This amendment had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

Amendment to Ind AS 105, Ind AS 16 and Ind AS 28

The definition of "Recoverable amount" is amended such that the words "the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use" are replaced with "higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use". The consequential amendments are made in Ind AS 105, Ind AS 16 and Ind AS 28.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Ind AS 16-Property Plant and equipment

The amendment clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no significant impact on its financial statements.



GENUS PAPER AND COKE LIMITED
CIN: U21000UP2020PLC131514

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

All Amounts are Stated in INR in lacs except otherwise stated

3 Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land	Residential buildings	Factory buildings	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Total Property, plant and equipment
<u>Gross Carrying Value</u>							
At April 1, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	194.89	-	633.26	3,726.60	-	0.90	4,555.65
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2022	194.89	-	633.26	3,726.60	-	0.90	4,555.65
<u>Depreciation and Impairment</u>							
Depreciation Charge for the year	-	-	17.69	215.64	-	0.24	233.58
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2022	-	-	17.69	215.64	-	0.24	233.58
<u>Net value</u>							
At April 1, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2022	194.89	-	615.57	3,510.96	-	0.65	4,322.07

Capital Work In Progress

At April 1, 2021

3,933.06

At March 31, 2022

3.17

Pledge on Property, plant and equipment:

Refer Note 13 for details of Property, plant and equipment pledged as security against loan obtained by the Company.

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GENUS PAPER AND COKE LIMITED

CIN: U21000UP2020PLC131514

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022*All Amounts are Stated in INR in lacs except otherwise stated***4 Loans****(Unsecured, considered good)**

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
A) Non-current		
Due to related party	-	-
Due to others	-	-
Total	-	-
B) Current		
Trade deposits	-	-
Total	-	-

5 Others Financial Assets**(Unsecured, considered good)**

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
A. Non-Current		
Security Deposit	1.19	-
Pre Operative Expenses	5.12	86.30
	6.31	86.30
B. Current		
Prepaid Insurance & Expenses	6.66	6.99
GST Input	262.78	1.37
Loans & Advances	16.73	-
Interest Accrued on Deposits	0.11	-
Pre Operative Expenses	1.71	21.57
	288.00	29.93

6 Non-current tax assets and current tax liabilities

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Non-current tax assets		
Advance Income tax (Net of provision for tax)	-	-
	-	-
Current tax liabilities		
Provision for tax (net of advance tax payments)	-	-
	-	-

7 Inventories

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
(Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)		
Raw materials	603.50	1,791.42
Finished goods	1,253.56	-
Work-in-progress	-	-
Stores and spares	-	-
	1,857.06	1,791.42



GENUS PAPER AND COKE LIMITED

CIN: U21000UP2020PLC131514

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

All Amounts are Stated in INR in lacs except otherwise stated

8 Trade Receivables

(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Due to others	810.49	-
	810.49	-

9 Cash and Bank Balances

A) Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Current		
Balance with banks:		
On current accounts	-	39.62
Cheque in hand	1,105.10	-
Cash in hand	0.35	0.53
	1,105.45	40.16

B) Other bank balances

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Current		
Margin money deposits	361.87	-
	361.87	-

Breakup of financial assets carried at amortised cost / fair value

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Others	288.00	29.93
Cash and Bank balances	1,467.32	40.16
	1,755.31	70.09

10 Non-financial assets

(Unsecured, considered good)

A) Non-current

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Advances recoverable in cash or kind	-	-
	-	-

B) Current

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Advances recoverable in cash or kind	-	79.26
Balance with statutory/government authorities	-	242.47
	-	321.72

11 Share capital

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Authorised		
2000000 (31-03-2021: 2000000) Equity shares of Rs. 10/- Each	200.00	200.00
800000 (31-03-2021: 800000) 0% Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- Each	800.00	800.00
	1,000.00	1,000.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
2000000 (31-03-2021: 2000000) Equity shares of Rs. 10/- Each	200.00	200.00
800000 (31-03-2021: 800000) 0% Redeemable Optionally Convertible Preference	800.00	800.00
	1,000.00	1,000.00

24



GENUS PAPER AND COKE LIMITED

CIN: U21000UP2020PLC131514

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

All Amounts are Stated in INR in lacs except otherwise stated

a. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year.

Equity shares

	31-03-2022		31-03-2021	
	Numbers	Value	Numbers	Value
At the beginning of the year	2,000,000	200.00	-	-
Issued during the year	-	-	2,000,000	200.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	2,000,000	200.00	2,000,000	200.00

0% Redeemable, optionally convertible preference shares

	31-03-2022		31-03-2021	
	Numbers	Value	Numbers	Value
At the beginning of the year	800,000	800.00	-	-
Issued during the year	-	-	800,000	800.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	800,000	800.00	800,000	800.00

b. Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. However, no such preferential amounts exist currently. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company

	31-03-2022		31-03-2021	
	Numbers	% holding	Numbers	% holding
Equity Shares				
Genus Paper & Boards Ltd.	2,000,000	100.00%	2,000,000	100.00%
Preference shares				
Genus Paper & Boards Ltd.	8,000,000	100.00%	8,000,000	100.00%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

As per Management opinion and in view of bussiness prospect all preference shareholders will opt for conversion of all shares into equity in due time, hence treated as equity.

d. Shareholding Of Promoter

Share Held By promoter at the end of the year		% Change during the Year	
S.No.	Promoter Name	No. Of Shares	% of Total
1	Genus Paper & Board Limited (CIN L21098UP2012PLC048300) (6 No. of shares held by individual as a Nominee Shareholders)	2,000,000	100%

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GENUS PAPER AND COKE LIMITED

CIN: U21000UP2020PLC131514

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022*All Amounts are Stated in INR in lacs except otherwise stated***12 Other Equity**

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Capital Reserve	26.15	-
Retained earnings	1,747.29	-
	1,773.44	-

The movement in balance of other equity is as follows:

Capital Reserve

Balance as per last financial statements

Add: Addition during the year

Closing Balance

-	-
26.15	-
26.15	-

Retained earnings

Balance as per last financial statements

Add: Profit for the year

Net surplus in the statement of profit and loss

-	-
1,747.29	-
1,747.29	-

13 Borrowings**A) Non Current borrowings**

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
From Banks (secured)		
Term loans	2,319.35	2,024.00
Other loans (unsecured)		
ICDs	1,210.03	1,208.00
TOTAL	3,529.38	3,232.00
Less : Current Maturity of Long Tem Debt	356.00	178.00
	3,173.38	3,054.00

The above amount includes:

Secured borrowings

Unsecured borrowings

2,319.35	2,024.00
1,210.03	1,208.00

B) Current borrowings

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Current Maturities of Non Current borrowings		
From Banks (secured)		
Term loans	356.00	178.00
Other short term borrowings		
Cash credit from banks (Secured)	40.84	-
Less : Amount disclosed under other current liabilities		
TOTAL	396.84	178.00
The above amount includes:		
Secured borrowings	396.84	178.00
Unsecured borrowings	-	-

Notes :

- 1 Term Loan from Axis Bank of Rs 2319.35 Lakhs (Previous Year Rs 2024.00 Lakhs) is primarily secured by charge over company's movable and immovable assets located at Survey no 14 & 15, Bachao, Village Chopadva, Kachchh, Gujarat.



GENUS PAPER AND COKE LIMITED

CIN: U21000UP2020PLC131514

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

All Amounts are Stated in INR in lacs except otherwise stated

14 Other liabilities

Current

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Creditor for capital goods	-	-
Others	24.27	312.95
	24.27	312.95

15 Provisions

A) Non-current

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Gratuity	2.62	-
Leave Encashment	1.24	-
	3.86	-

B) Current

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Provision for tax (net of advance tax payments)	280.65	-
Current portion of Provision of Gratuity	0.02	0.02
Current portion of Provision of Leave Encashment	0.03	0.03
	280.70	-
	284.55	-

16 Deferred Tax Liability

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Deferred tax liability arising on account of timing differences relating to:		
Written down value difference of property,	97.85	-
Impact on account of investment carried at FVTOCI	-	-
Impact on account of actuarial gain / (loss) on gratuity valuation	(0.98)	-
	96.86	-
Deferred tax asset arising on account of timing differences relating to:		
MAT credit entitlement	-	-
	-	-
B		
(A-B)	96.86	-

Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities):

96.86

For the year ended March 31, 2022

Particulars	Opening Balance	Recognised in profit & loss
Written down value difference of property,	-	-
Impact on account of investment carried at FVTOCI	-	-
Impact on account of actuarial gain / (loss) on gratuity valuation	-	-
MAT credit entitlement	-	-
	-	-

For the year ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	Opening Balance	Recognised in profit & loss
Written down value difference of property,	-	-
Impact on account of investment carried at FVTOCI	-	-
Impact on account of actuarial gain / (loss) on gratuity valuation	-	-
MAT credit entitlement	-	-
	-	-



GENUS PAPER AND COKE LIMITED

CIN: U21000UP2020PLC131514

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

All Amounts are Stated in INR in lacs except otherwise stated

17 Trade payables

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Trade payables (Refer note 38 for details of dues to micro and small enterprises)		
- Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	1.42
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	73.58	1,656.22
- Letter of Credit Liability (Refer note 31)	1,910.47	-
	<u>1,984.04</u>	<u>1,657.64</u>

Breakup of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Borrowing	2,319.35	2,024.00
Other liabilities	24.27	312.95
Trade Payables	1,984.04	1,657.64
	<u>4,327.67</u>	<u>3,994.59</u>

18 Non-financial liabilities

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Statutory liabilities	21.03	-
	<u>21.03</u>	<u>-</u>

19 Revenue from Operations

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Sale of products	14,246.17	-
Other Sales	-	-
	<u>14,246.17</u>	<u>-</u>

20 Other income

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Other non-operating income		
Dividend income	0.06	-
Interest on Income tax Refund	0.03	-
Miscellaneous receipt	0.14	-
	<u>0.23</u>	<u>-</u>

21 Finance Income

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Interest income on :		
Other advances and deposits	8.77	-
	<u>8.77</u>	<u>-</u>

22 Cost of raw materials consumed

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Raw material consumed		
Opening stock at the beginning of the year	1,791.42	-
Add: Purchases	9,957.65	1,791.42
	<u>11,749.06</u>	<u>1,791.42</u>
Less: Closing stock at the end of the year	603.50	1,791.42
	<u>11,145.56</u>	<u>-</u>

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GENUS PAPER AND COKE LIMITED

CIN: U21000UP2020PLC131514

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

All Amounts are Stated in INR in lacs except otherwise stated

23 Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Inventories at the end of the year		
Finished goods	1,253.56	-
Work-in-progress	-	-
	1,253.56	-
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Finished goods	-	-
Work-in-progress	-	-
	-	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	(1,253.56)	-

24 Employees Benefit Expenses

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Salaries, wages and bonus	247.77	-
Director's Remuneration	12.00	-
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 32)	1.95	-
Staff welfare expenses	4.69	-
	266.42	-

25 Finance Cost

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Interest on loans from banks	310.05	-
Interest on others	19.97	-
Bank charges	39.01	-
	369.03	-

26 Depreciation & Amortisation Expenses

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Depreciation and amortisation expense	233.58	-
	233.58	-

27 Other Expenses

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Power and fuel	91.99	-
Stores and Packing material consumed	6.90	-
Repairs and maintenance		
Plant and machinery	65.85	-
Others	1.75	-
Printing, postage, telegram and telephones	1.99	-
Directors Travelling	2.94	-
Insurance	25.51	-
Travelling and conveyance	17.50	-
Rent	2.31	-
Rates and taxes	14.68	-
Legal and professional charges	30.33	-
Payment to statutory auditors (refer note 33)	1.50	-
Sales Commission	672.26	-
Freight and forwarding expense	175.41	-
Miscellaneous expenses	48.28	-
	1,159.20	-



GENUS PAPER AND COKE LIMITED

CIN: U21000UP2020PLC131514

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

All Amounts are Stated in INR in lacs except otherwise stated

28 Tax Expenses

(a) Tax charge

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
The Major component of income tax expenses are as follows:		
Current Income tax:		
Current income tax charges	490.80	-
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	96.86	-
Income tax expenses reported in the statement of profit or loss	587.66	-
OCI Section		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year:	-	-
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Income tax charged to OCI	-	-

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

Profit before tax (A)	1,950.08	-
Enacted tax rate in India (B)	25.17	-
Expected Tax Expenses (C= A*B)	490.80	-
Actual Tax expense (net off tax for earlier years)	490.80	-
Difference (Note A)	-	-

29 Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

The disaggregation of changes to OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown as below:

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Remeasurement costs on net defined benefit liability	-	-
Deferred tax effect on remeasurement costs	-	-
Remeasurement of financial assets	-	-
Deferred tax effect on above	-	-
Total	-	-

30 Earnings per equity share

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
The following reflects the profit and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:		
Profit available for equity shareholders	1,747.29	-
Weighted average number of equity shares in computing basic EPS	2,000,000	-
Weighted average number of equity shares in computing Diluted EPS	10,000,000	-
Face value of each equity share (Rs.)	10.00	-
Earnings per equity share: Basic (Rs.)	87.36	-
Earnings per equity share: Diluted (Rs.)	17.47	-

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GENUS PAPER AND COKE LIMITED

CIN: U21000UP2020PLC131514

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

All Amounts are Stated in INR in lacs except otherwise stated

31 Commitments and Contingencies

(A) There are no outstanding commitment as at the balance sheet date

(B) Contingent liabilities

Particulars	March 31,2022	March 31, 2021
a. Bank Guarantee issued by Banks and against which margin money of Rs. Nil was provided in the form of fixed deposits.	-	-
b. Outstanding letter of credit issued by Banks against which margin money of Rs. NIL was provided in the form of Fixed deposits.	1,910.47	-
c. Claims arising from disputes not acknowledged as debts - indirect taxes (excise duty, sales tax, custom duty and service tax)	-	-
d. Claims arising from disputes not acknowledged as debts - direct taxes	-	-
e. Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts	-	-

32 Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

(1) Disclosures related to defined contribution plan

Particulars	March 31,2022	March 31, 2021
Provident fund contribution recognized as expense in the statement of profit and loss	0.03	-

(2) Disclosures related to defined benefit plan

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan and governed by Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days last drawn salary for each completed year of service. The following tables summarise net benefit expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss, the status of funding and the amount recognised in the Balance sheet for the gratuity plan:

Statement of profit and loss

Particulars	March 31,2022	March 31, 2021
A) Net employee benefit expense (recognised in Employee benefits expenses)		
Current service cost	2.64	-
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost on benefit obligation	-	-
Net actuarial (gain) / loss recognised in the year	-	-
Net employee benefit expenses	2.64	-

B) Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet

Particulars	March 31,2022	March 31, 2021
Details of Provision for gratuity		
Defined benefit obligation (DBO)	2.64	-
Net plan liability	2.64	-

C) Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for gratuity are as follows :

Particulars	March 31,2022	March 31, 2021
Opening defined benefit obligation	-	-
Current service cost	2.64	-
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Actuarial (gains) / losses on obligation for the year recognised in OCI	-	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	2.64	-

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GENUS PAPER AND COKE LIMITED

CIN: U21000UP2020PLC131514

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

All Amounts are Stated in INR in lacs except otherwise stated

Amount to be recognised in Other Comprehensive Income(OCI):

Particulars	March 31,2022	March 31, 2021
Opening amount recognised in OCI	-	-
Remeasurement for the year - Obligation (gain)/ loss	-	-
Total remeasurment cost/(credit) for the year recognised in OCI	-	-
Closing amount recognised in OCI	-	-

D) The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations for the Company's plans are shown below

Particulars	March 31,2022	March 31, 2021
Discount rate (p.a.)	7.51%	7.80%
Expected return on assets (p.a.)	0.00%	0.00%
Increment rate (p.a.)	5.00%	6.00%

E) Sensitivity Analysis

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for the significant assumption is as shown below:

Particulars	March 31,2022	March 31, 2021
(a) Effect of 0.5% change in assumed discount rate		
- 1.00% increase	(0.34)	-
- 1.00% decrease	0.42	-
(b) Effect of 0.5% change in assumed salary escalation rate		
- 0.5% increase	0.43	-
- 0.5% decrease	(0.35)	-

(3) Notes:

- The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

33 Remuneration to statutory auditors (excluding applicable taxes)

Particulars	March 31,2022	March 31, 2021
As Auditors:		
Statutory audit including limited review	1.20	-
Tax audit	0.30	-
Total	1.50	-

34 Hedging Activities and Derivatives

The Company uses foreign currency denominated borrowings and foreign exchange forward contracts to manage some of its transaction exposures. The foreign exchange forward contracts are not designated as cash flow hedges and are entered into for periods consistent with foreign currency exposure of the underlying transactions, generally from one week to twelve months.

Particulars of unhedged foreign currency exposure are detailed below at the exchange rate prevailing as at the reporting date :

(Equivalent amount in Indian Rupees)

Particulars	Currency	March 31,2022	March 31, 2021
Trade payables	USD	-	-

35 Fair Values

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities approximates their carrying amounts as at the balance sheet date.

36 Fair Value Hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy of assets as at March 31, 2021

	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets measured at Fair Value				
Investment in Equity Shares (Quoted)	-	-	-	-
Investment in Equity Shares(Unquoted)	-	-	-	-

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GENUS PAPER AND COKE LIMITED

CIN: U21000UP2020PLC131514

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

All Amounts are Stated in INR in lacs except otherwise stated

Measurement of Fair Value - Valuation techniques

The following table shows the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 2 fair values for assets and liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss.

Type	Valuation Technique
Assets measured at fair value:	
Investment in Equity Instruments (Unquoted)	The fair value is determined using discounted cash flow method.

37 Financial risk management objectives and policies

Financial Risk Management Framework

The Company is exposed primarily to Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk and Market risk. The Company has a risk management policy and its management is supported by a risk management committee that advises on risk and appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The risk management committee provides assurance to the Company's management that the risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. Risk assessment and management policies and processes are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Board of Directors and the Audit Committee are responsible for overseeing Company's financial risk assessment and management policies and processes.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables and loans to companies).

Exposure to credit risk:

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer and the carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	Upto 1 year	1 to 5	> 5 years	Total
March 31, 2022				
Non current Borrowings	-	2,319.35	1,210.03	3,529.38
Current Maturities of Non Current Borrowings	356.00	-	-	356.00
Current Borrowings	40.84	-	-	40.84
Trade Payables	1,984.04	-	-	1,984.04
Other Payables	24.27	-	-	24.27
	2,405.15	2,319.35	1,210.03	5,934.53

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result from changes in the foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, credit, liquidity and other market changes. The Company's exposure to market risk is primarily on account of foreign currency

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market interest rates. The borrowings of the Company are fixed rates and therefore the Company is not exposed significantly to the interest rate risk.

Foreign Currency exchange rate risk

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets / liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the respective entities. The risks primarily relate to fluctuations in US Dollar, Japanese Yen, SGD and Euro against the functional currency of the Company. The Company, as per its risk management policy, uses derivative instruments primarily to hedge foreign currency payable. The Company evaluates the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations by assessing its exposure to exchange rate risks. It hedges a part of these risks by using derivative financial instruments in line with its risk management policies.



GENUS PAPER AND COKE LIMITED

CIN: U21000UP2020PLC131514

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

All Amounts are Stated in INR in lacs except otherwise stated

38 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

Particulars	March 31,2022	March 31, 2021
The principal amount remaining unpaid as at the end of the year.	NIL	NIL
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year.	-	-
Amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of payments made beyond the appointed date during the year.	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment without the interest specified under the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-

39 In respect of the amounts mentioned under section 125 of the Companies Act, 2013 there are no dues that are to be credited to the investor education and protection fund.

40 Related party disclosures

Names of related parties and description of relationship

Relationship	Name of the Party
Holding Company	GENUS PAPER AND BOARD LIMITED 100% Shares Owned by Genus Paper and Board Limited (w.e.f. 23 July,2020)
Enterprises in the control of the Management	Yajur Commodities Ltd (formerly Virtuous Urja Ltd.)
Key managerial personnel	Kailash Chandra Agarwal Director & CEO Sanjay Kumar Agarwal Chief Financial Officer Anuj Ahluwalia Company Secretary
Executive Directors	Ashutosh Todi Executive Director
Independent and Non Executive Directors	Himanhsu Agarwal Non Executive Director Surya Prakash Sinha Non Executive Director

Transactions with related parties

Particulars	March 31,2022	March 31, 2021
Enterprises in the control of the Management		
Yajur Commodities Limited		
Purchase of goods and services	6,020.69	811.57
Commission Paid	644.99	-
Interest on Loan	2.25	-

Particulars	March 31,2022	March 31, 2021
Key managerial personnel		
a) Kailash Chandra Agarwal		
Repayment Of Loan	100.00	-
Loan Taken	-	100.00

b) Ashutosh Todi

Remuneration Paid	12.00	-
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The above loans are unsecured and are repayable on demand and were proposed to be utilised for business purposes by the recipient

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GENUS PAPER AND COKE LIMITED

CIN: U21000UP2020PLC131514

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

All Amounts are Stated in INR in lacs except otherwise stated

41 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's separate financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. There are no significant areas involving a high degree of judgement or complexity.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation. Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 36(2).

42 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value and keep the debt equity ratio within acceptable range. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders and issue new shares.

Particulars	Closing Balance	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Borrowings	3570.21	3232.00
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,105.45	40.16
Net Debt (A)	2,464.77	3,191.84
Equity	2,773.44	1,000.00
Total Capital (B)	2,773.44	1,000.00
Total of Capital and Net Debt(A+B)	5,238.21	4,191.84
Gearing Ratio	47.05%	76.14%

43 Details of Benami Property held

No proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

44 Wilful Defaulter

GENUS PAPER AND COKE LIMITED is **not** declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

Wilful defaulter" here means a person or an issuer who or which is categorized as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) or consortium thereof, in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.



GENUS PAPER AND COKE LIMITED

CIN: U21000UP2020PLC131514

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

All Amounts are Stated in INR in lacs except otherwise stated

Equity share capital

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Balance at the beginning	200.00	-
Changes in Equity share capital due to Prior Period Error	-	-
Restated Balance at the beginning	200.00	-
Changes in Equity share capital during the current reporting period	-	200.00
Balance at the end of the current reporting period	200.00	200.00

0% Redeemable, optionally convertible preference shares

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Balance at the beginning	800.00	-
Changes in Equity share capital due to Prior Period Error	-	-
Restated Balance at the beginning	800.00	-
Changes in Equity share capital during the current reporting period	-	800.00
Balance at the end of the current reporting period	800.00	800.00

12. Other Equity -	Retained Earning		Capital Reserve		Total	
Particulars	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated Balance at the beginning of the current reporting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year	1,747.29	-	26.15	-	1,773.44	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	1,747.29	-	-	-	-	-
Any other changes (to be specified)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the current reporting period	1,747.29	-	26.15	-	1,773.44	-

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GENUS PAPER & COKE LIMITED

CIN: U21000UP2020PLC131514

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

All Amounts are Stated in INR in lacs except otherwise stated

Current Financial Liabilities: Trade Payables

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Not due as on 31-03-21	Total
(i)MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii)Others	1,984.04	-	-	-	-	1,984.04
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction					
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Not due as on 31-03-21	Total
(i)MSME	1.42	-	-	-	-	1.42
(ii)Others	1,656.22	-	-	-	-	1,656.22
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

Current Financial Assets: Trade Receivables

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
good	810.49	-	-	-	-	810.49
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-

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GENUS PAPER & COKE LIMITED

CIN: U21000UP2020PLC131514

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

1 Debt Service Coverage Ratio

Particulars	As on 31-03-2022	As on 31-03-2021
Earning before interest, Tax ,Exceptional Items and other comprehensive income	2,664.98	-
Net profit	2,664.98	-
Principal Repayment	178.00	-
Finance Costs	246.96	-
Finance Cost Capitalised	-	-
Interest + Principal Repayment	424.96	-
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	6.27	-

2 Debt Equity Ratio

Particulars	As on 31-03-2022	As on 31-03-2021
Paid up Debt Capital	3,570.21	-
Paid-up equity share capital	2,773.44	-
Reserves excluding Revaluation Reserves as per balance sheet	-	-
Net Worth	2,773.44	-
Debt Equity Ratio	1.29	-

3 Current Ratio

Particulars	As on 31-03-2022	As on 31-03-2021
Current Assets	4,422.86	2,183.23
Current Liabilities	2,706.88	2,148.59
Current Ratio	1.63	1.02

4 Return on Equity Ratio

Particulars	As on 31-03-2022	As on 31-03-2021
Net Income available to Equity Shareholders	1,747.29	-
Shareholder's Equity	2,747.29	1,000.00
Return on Equity Ratio	63.60%	0.00%

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5 Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio

Particulars	As on 31-03-2022	As on 31-03-2021
Net Credit sales	14,246.17	-
Average Trade Receivables	405.24	-
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	35.15	-

6 Net Capital Turnover Ratio

Particulars	As on 31-03-2022	As on 31-03-2021
Net Sales	14,246.17	-
Net Worth	2,773.44	1,000.00
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	5.14	-

7 Net Profit Ratio

Particulars	As on 31-03-2022	As on 31-03-2021
Net Profit	1,747.29	-
Net Sales	14,246.17	-
Net Profit Ratio	0.12	-

8 Return on Capital Employed

Particulars	As on 31-03-2022	As on 31-03-2021
Earning before interest, Tax ,Exceptional Items and other comprehensive income	2,664.98	-
Capital Employed (Total Assets-Current Liability)	6,047.54	4,054.00
Return on Capital Employed	0.44	-

9 Trade Payable Turnover Ratio

Particulars	As on 31-03-2022	As on 31-03-2021
Net Credit Purchase	9,957.65	1,791.42
Average Trade Payable	1,820.84	828.82
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	5.47	2.16

10 Inventory Turnover Ratio

Particulars	As on 31-03-2022	As on 31-03-2021
COGS	9,892.00	-
Average Inventory	1,824.24	895.71
Inventory Turnover Ratio	5.42	-

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