DALMIA CEMENT (BHARAT) LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT
2021-22

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Board of Directors

Mr. G.N.Bajpai
Chairman

Mr. Mahendra Singhi
Managing Director & CEO

Mr. Gautam Dalmia
Non Executive Director

Mr. Paul Heinz Hugentobler
Independent Director

Mr. Sudha Pillai
Independent Director

Mr. Thyagarajan Venkatesan
Non Executive Director

Chief Financial Officer
Mr. Dharmender Tuteja

Company Secretary
Manisha Bansal

Statutory Auditors
Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
NSBP & Co.

Registered Office:
Dalmiapuram-621651
District Tiruchirapalli
Tamil Nadu

Corporate Office
11th & 12th Floor,
Hansalaya Building
15, Barakhamba Road
New Delhi-110001

Debenture Trustees

1. Vistra ITCL (India) Limited
   (Formerly known as)
   IL & FS Trust Company
   Limited
   The IL & FS Financial Center
   Plot C-22, G Clock,
   BandraKurla
   Complex, Bandra (E)

2. Axis Trustee Services Ltd.
   IInd Floor, Red Fort Capital
   Parsvnath Tower,
   Bhai Veer Singh Marg,
   New Delhi-110 001

Registrar and Share Transfer Agent
KFin Technologies Limited
Selenium Tower B, Plot 31 & 32,
Financial District, Nanakramguda,
Serilingampally Mandal,
Hyderabad - 500032, Telangana

Bankers

Axis Bank Limited

HDFC Bank Limited

ICICI Bank Limited

IDBI Bank Limited

IDFC Bank Limited

IndusInd Bank Limited

RBL Bank Limited

State Bank of India

Standard Chartered Bank

Yes Bank Limited

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Dear Members,

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting their twenty sixth report alongwith the audited financial statements including consolidated financial statements for the financial year **("FY")** 2021-22.

Financial Highlights

(Rs. in crore)

	STANDALONE		CONSOLIDATED	
Particulars	**FY 2021-22**	FY 2020-21*	**FY 2021-22**	FY 2020-21*
Revenue from continuing operations	**9718**	**8788**	**11269**	**10094**
Profit before finance costs, depreciation, exceptional items and tax	**2110**	**2599**	**2522**	**2911**
Less: Finance costs	207	275	240	318
Add: Foreign currency fluctuation (net)	6	7	5	7
Profit before depreciation, exceptional items and tax	**1909**	**2331**	**2287**	**2600**
Less: Depreciation and amortisation	1043	1059	1231	1241
Profit before exceptional items and tax expense	**866**	**1272**	**1056**	**1359**
Less: Exceptional items	-	-	28	(35)
Profit before tax from continuing operations	**866**	**1272**	**1084**	**1324**
Less: Tax expense:				
Current tax	162	-	176	10
Deferred tax charge/(credit)	44	398	(206)	392
Tax adjustments for earlier years	1	(234)	(1)	(234)
Total tax expense/(credit) of continuing operations	**207**	**164**	**(31)**	**168**
Profit after tax before share of profit in associate and joint ventures	**659**	**1108**	**1115**	**1156**
Share of profit/(loss) in associate and joint ventures	-	-	5	(1)
Net Profit for the year from continuing operations	**659**	**1108**	**1120**	**1155**
Net profit/(loss) for the year from discontinued operation	6	(2)	7	(2)
Profit for the year	**665**	**1106**	**1127**	**1153**
Profit attributable to non-controlling interest	-	-	29	12
Profit attributable to owners of the Parent	665	1106	1098	1141
Other comprehensive income	374	132	378	141
Total comprehensive income	**1039**	**1238**	**1505**	**1294**
Balance of profit for earlier years	3386	2248	3556	2378
Add: Profit for the year (attributable to owners of the Parent)	665	1106	1098	1141
Add: Transfer from debenture redemption reserve	19	36	19	36
Add: Other comprehensive income/(loss) arising from re-measurement of defined benefit obligations (net of tax)	(1)	(4)	(2)	(3)
Add: Transfer from reserves	-	-	-	4
Less: Transfer to Debenture Redemption Reserve	-	-	0	-
Less: Share of deemed capital contribution transferred to non-controlling interest	-	-	9	-
Less: Dividends paid on equity shares	154	-	154	-
Balance carried forward to the Balance sheet	**3915**	**3386**	**4508**	**3556**

**During the year, the Group has given accounting effect of Scheme of Arrangement between the Company and its then subsidiary namely Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited ('DBRL'), and the Scheme of Amalgamation of Dalmia Refractories Limited ('DRL') and its then subsidiary GSB Refractories India Private Limited ('GSB India') with DBRL from their respective Appointed Date(s) i.e. April 1, 2019 and April 1, 2020, after the Scheme(s) were approved by National Company Law Tribunal ('NCLT'), Chennai vide its Order dated February 3, 2022.*

The standalone and consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 have been restated to give impact of the aforesaid NCLT order. Accordingly, comparative figures for previous year have been given on the basis of restated financial statements.

Economic Overview and Outlook

Global economy started the year 2021 with strong optimism, driven by roll out of vaccination across countries and a pent-up demand driving economic recovery. As estimated in the World Economic Outlook, January 2022, after the pandemic-led degrowth of 3.9% in 2020, the global economy rebounded fast and reported a growth of 5.9% in 2021.

Aligned with the recovery of the global output, global goods trade reported swift growth. Services trade also reported strong growth and reached the pre-pandemic level during the last quarter of calendar year 2021. The emergence of the delta and the omicron variant, however, slowed the recovery, dovetailed with a rising inflation scenario driven by energy price rises and supply chain disruptions.

(Source World Economic Outlook, January 2022)

The rollout of the vaccination programme across the country along with the supportive policies helped the Indian economy to withstand the challenges posed by the subsequent waves of the pandemic. Advance estimates suggest a GDP growth of 9.2% during FY22, implying that the overall economic activities were recovering to pre pandemic levels. Agriculture and allied sectors have been the least impacted and are expected to grow by 3.9% in 2021-22 against 3.6% in 2020-21. The Gross Value Added (GVA) of Industry (including mining and construction) is expected to rise by 11.8% in FY22 after contracting by 7% in FY21. The services sector was hit hardest by the pandemic. It is estimated to grow by 8.2% in FY22 against 8.4% contraction in FY21.

India's Consumer Price Index inflation stood at 6.07% YoY in February 2022 breaching the targeted tolerance band. The inflation was largely driven by supply-side disruptions, caused by the pandemic, driving input costs. The RBI believes that inflation beyond 6% will not sustain for long and is transitory.

India has been consistently emphasising on supply-side reforms rather than a total reliance on demand management. These supply-side reforms include deregulation of numerous sectors, simplification of processes, removal of legacy issues like 'retrospective tax', privatisation, and production-linked incentives, among others.

The Government of India is looking for a sustained recovery of the economy and is focused on infrastructure building as an attempt to create the multiplier effect that can aid the economy. However, geopolitical tensions and shortage of raw materials pose major risks to growth.

Indian Cement Industry overview and outlook

With an annual production capacity of 550 million tonnes, Indian cement industry is the second-largest producer of cement in the world, contributing close to 8% of the world's total cement output. However, in terms of per capita cement consumption, the country lags behind the global average of 525 kgs. Subsequent lockdowns in FY21 led to a decline of 18% in cement production (April-December). Pent-up demand from sectors contributed to the recovery of demand in FY22 and reported a growth of 25% (April-December). At 254 million tonnes (MT), it grew around 3% as compared with 247 MT of cement produced during the corresponding months of FY20 (for the nine-month period from April 2019 to December 2019), reflecting that the production has outperformed the pre-covid levels. Additionally, ICRA estimates 18-20% volumetric growth for the full year in FY22 to 355 million metric tonnes, surpassing pre-COVID-19 levels by 6%.

Looking at a granular level, the demand was severely impacted during the third quarter of FY22. This was largely owing to escalations in input costs coupled with sluggish demand due to unseasonal rains, labour scarcity issues due to the festive season and sand mining ban in the eastern parts of the country. However, demand started to recover gradually from December onwards.

Cement plays an important role in catalysing the growth of a country's economy. Not only does it generate employment, but it also contributes significantly to the country's GDP. With the government of India's focus on bolstering the country's infrastructure sector as well as the housing sector, Indian cement industry is poised for strong growth. Infrastructure sector; real estate upcycle; affordable housing; roads and highways; real income growth; rural roads; railways and smart cities are some of the drivers of the country's cement demand.

The National Infrastructure Pipeline is aimed at enabling a forward outlook on infrastructure projects which will create jobs, improve ease of living and provide equitable access to infrastructure for all, making growth more inclusive. The Plan covers the period between 2019 and 2025 with 7,400 projects, entailing an estimated investment of Rs 1.11 lakh crore.

The cement prices during the third quarter of FY22 faced multiple challenges such as an unprecedented rise in input cost, sluggish demand including from the rural regions. The price of key inputs including pet coke, coal and diesel have faced steep rise in the international markets, leading to surge in operational cost and an impact on the margin. The ongoing geopolitical tension has further contributed to the rise.

Notwithstanding the challenges, India's cement sector is poised for strong growth. This is driven by robust growth anticipated from the individual housing segment buoyed by growth in rural income, government's focus on the affordable housing segment. The government's push towards infrastructure and the boom in industrial sector demand driven by increased warehouse requirement for e-commerce boom and data centres for back offices are expected to further add to cement demand in the country.

Operations and Business Performance

Your Company manufactured 19368 (KMT) of cement on a standalone basis in the FY22 registering an increase of 7.95% as compared to 17192 (KMT) in the FY21. The cement sales were 19322 (KMT) in the FY22 registering an increase of 6.45% as compared to 18151(KMT) in the FY21.

Your Company manufactured 22193 (KMT) of cement on a consolidated basis in the FY22 registering an increase of 9.31% as compared to 20303 (KMT) in the FY21. The cement sales were 22128 (KMT) in the FY22 registering an increase of 7.55% as compared to 20575 (KMT) in the FY21.

On a standalone basis, your Company recorded revenue of Rs.9718 crore from continuing operations for the FY22, registering a growth 10.58% as compared to Rs. 8788 crore in

FY21. The Company earned a profit before tax from continuing operations of Rs. 866 crore during FY22 registering a decline of 31.91% as compared to Rs. 1272 crore in FY21. This decrease is primarily on account of higher variable cost and logistics cost due to increase in fuel prices, which is partially offset by increased sales volume and improvement in realisations and lower finance costs as compared to the financial year.

On a consolidated basis, your Company recorded a revenue of Rs.11,269 crore for FY22 registering a growth of 11.64% as compared to Rs. 10,094 crore in FY21. The Company earned a profit before tax from continuing operations of Rs. 1084 crore during FY22 registering a decline of 18.11% as compared to Rs. 1,324 crore in FY21 due to higher variable cost and logistics cost due to increase in fuel prices, which is partially offset by increased sales volume and improvement in realisations along with accrual of incentive benefits granted/being eligible during the year and lower finance costs as compared to that of the previous year.

During the year, commercial production was commenced by Murli Industries Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, at its plant in Chandrapur district, Maharashtra which added 2.9 MnT cement capacity to the Company's overall consolidated installed capacity.

The consolidated performance of the Company, its subsidiaries, associate and joint venture companies (collectively referred to as "the Group") has been detailed at appropriate places in this report.

During the year, in a bid to exit from the non-core business areas, the Company completed the sale of master wholesaler business for all construction and building materials (Hippo Stores) to a promoter group company, generating cash of Rs. 155 crore. Proceeds from the sale will be used for business growth purposes.

Your Company continues to be engaged in the same line of business during the financial year 2021-22.

Capacity Enhancement

During the financial year 2021-22, we added 5.15 MnT of Grinding Capacity (2.25 MnT at Line 2, Dalmia DSP Unit-II, near Cuttack, Odisha and 2.9 MnT at Murli Plant in Maharashtra) which led to an increase in the Group's capacity from 30.75 MnT in financial year 2021 to 35.9 MnT in financial year 2022.

During the year, we doubled our renewable energy capacity from 32 MW in financial year 2021 to 63 MW in financial year 2022. This included 9.4 MW of WHRS at Kadapa; 17.5 MW of Solar Power at Kapilas and 4.6 MW of Solar Power at Bengal plant.

In addition to the above, we added 32 MW of Thermal Power through Murli Acquisition.

Dalmia Bharat Green Vision Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, was incorporated to set up three green field cement projects in Tuticorin, South Chennai and North Bihar to add 5.5 MnTPA cement capacity. The said capacity is expected to be added in FY 2024.

Updates about the Schemes of Arrangement and Amalgamation

(i) Amalgamation of Dalmia DSP Limited

The Scheme of amalgamation of Dalmia DSP Limited with the Company has been approved by the National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT"), Kolkata on February 15, 2022. The matter had been heard by NCLT, Chennai and the order is awaited. The appointed date for the said Scheme is the closing business hours of March 31, 2020.

(ii) Amalgamation of Murli Industries Limited

The Composite Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation for (a) Demerger of Paper and Solvent Extraction Undertakings of Murli Industries Limited into Ascension Mercantile Private Limited and Ascension Multiventures Private Limited (both wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company), respectively, followed by (b) Amalgamation of Murli Industries Limited with the Company, has been approved by the National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT"), Mumbai. The matter has been heard by NCLT, Chennai and the order is awaited. The appointed date for the said Scheme is the closing business hours of March 31, 2020.

(iii) Restructuring of refractory business

The Scheme of Arrangement between the Company and its then subsidiary namely Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited ('DBRL') ('Scheme 1'), and the Scheme of Amalgamation of Dalmia Refractories Limited ('DRL') and its then subsidiary GSB Refractories India Private Limited ('GSB India') with DBRL ('Scheme 2'), were approved by the National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai (NCLT), vide Order(s) dated February 3, 2022. On filing of the said order(s) with the respective Registrar of Companies, the Scheme(s) became effective on March 1, 2022 and have been given effect to from their respective Appointed Date(s) i.e. April 1, 2019 and April 1, 2020.

Pursuant to aforesaid Scheme(s) becoming effective, the refractory undertaking of the Company stands transferred and vested to DBRL from the Appointed Date i.e. April 1, 2019. Further, DBRL and its subsidiaries namely Dalmia OCL Limited, OCL Global Limited and OCL China Limited ceased to be the subsidiaries of the Company and became an associate of the Company with effect from April 1, 2020.

Dividend

Your Directors had, on September 30, 2021 and on January 27, 2022, declared interim dividend(s) of Rs. 0.80 (8.00%) and of Rs. 2.50 (25%) per equity share of Rs. 10/- each for the FY 2021-2022. The dividend distribution has resulted in a cash outgo of around Rs. 103.63 crore.

Your Directors have considered and decided that the interim dividend(s) be the final dividend for financial year 2021-22 and accordingly no further dividend has been recommended.

In view of the changes made under the Income-tax Act, 1961, by the Finance Act, 2020, dividends paid or distributed by the Company had been taxable in the hands of the Shareholders.

The dividends had been recommended based on the financial and non-financial factors prevailing during the financial year under review.

Transfer to General Reserve

Your Directors have not proposed to transfer any amount to the General Reserve.

Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements of your Company for the FY 2021-22, are prepared in compliance with applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Accounting Standards. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of audited financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary companies, as approved by their respective Board of Directors and forms an integral part of this Annual Report.

Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Venture Companies

During the financial year 2021-22 the changes in the subsidiaries were as under:

S.No.	Name of the Company	Status (subsidiary/ joint venture/associate)	Added/Ceased	Effective Date
1.	Dalmia Bharat Green Vision Limited	Subsidiary	Added	May 22, 2021
2.	OCL Global Ltd	Subsidiary	Ceased	April 1, 2020*
3.	OCL China Limited	Subsidiary	Ceased	April 1, 2020*
4.	Dalmia OCL Limited	Subsidiary	Ceased	April 1, 2020*
5.	Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited	Subsidiary	Ceased	April 1, 2020*
6.	Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited	Associate	Added	April 1, 2020*

** Pursuant to implementation of the scheme(s) from March 01, 2022.*

A report containing the salient features of the financial statements of the Company's subsidiaries, associates and joint venture companies for the financial year ended March 31, 2022 in the prescribed form AOC- 1 as per the Companies Act, 2013 is set out in **Annexure 1** and forms an integral part of this Annual Report.

The Financial Statements of the Company and its subsidiaries and the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company including all other documents required to be attached thereto, are placed on the Company's website at www.dalmiacement.com. These documents will also be available for inspection on all working days, during business hours, at the registered office of the Company and any member desirous of obtaining a copy of the same may write to the Company Secretary.

Board of Directors and Meetings

As on March 31, 2022 the Company's Board comprised of six members — one Executive Director, five Non-executive Directors of which three are Independent Directors, including one Woman Director.

Mr. Ghyanendra Nath Bajpai, a Non-Executive Independent Director is acting as the Chairman of the Board.

The Board meetings are conducted in due compliance with; and following the procedures prescribed in the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder including secretarial standards.

During the year under review the Board of Directors met five (5) times i.e. on April 29 2021; July 26, 2021; September 30, 2021; October 26, 2021 and January 27, 2022.

Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 152(6)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013, Mr. Gautam Dalmia is liable to retire by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting ("AGM") and being eligible offers himself for re-appointment. Mr. Gautam Dalmia has submitted requisite declaration to the effect that he is qualified to be reappointed as a Director of the Company.

In accordance with the provisions of Sections 2(51) and 203 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, the following were the Key Managerial Personnel of the Company as on March 31, 2022.

1. Mr. Mahendra Singhi, Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer;
2. Mr. Dharmender Tuteja, Chief Financial Officer; and
3. Ms. Manisha Bansal, Company Secretary.

Your Company has received declarations from all the Independent Directors confirming that they meet the criteria of independence as prescribed under the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 read with the Schedules and Rules issued thereunder as well as under Listing Regulations.

In the opinion of the Board, Independent Directors fulfil the conditions specified in the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Schedules and Rules issued thereunder as well as under Listing Regulations and are independent from Management.

Committees of the Board

There are four Committees of the Board namely (a) Audit Committee (b) Nomination and Remuneration Committee (c) Risk Management Committee and (d) Corporate Social Responsibility Committee.

The details with respect to the composition of the Committees as on March 31, 2022, number of meetings held during the FY 2021-22 and other related matters are provided as below:

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee comprised of four (4) members, namely Mr. Ghyanendra Nath Bajpai, Mr. Paul Heinz Hugentobler, Mrs. Sudha Pillai and Mr. Mahendra Singhi. All members of the Committee, other than Mr. Mahendra Singhi are Independent Directors. Mrs. Sudha Pillai is acting as the Chairperson of the Committee.

The role, powers and terms of reference of the Audit Committee covers all the areas prescribed under Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 besides other terms as referred by the Board of Directors from time to time.

The Audit Committee met six (6) times during the year i.e on April 28, 2021(adjourned till April 29, 2021); July 26, 2021; August 26, 2021; September 15, 2021; October 26, 2021 and January 27, 2022.

The Board has accepted all the recommendations made by the Audit Committee.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee comprised of three (3) members, namely Mr. Paul Heinz Hugentobler, Mr. Ghyanendra Nath Bajpai, and Mrs. Sudha Pillai. All members of the Committee are Independent Directors. Mr. Paul Heinz Hugentobler is the Chairman of the Committee.

The role, powers and terms of reference of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee covers all the areas prescribed under Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 besides other terms as referred by the Board of Directors from time to time.

The Committee met two (2) times during the year i.e. on July 26, 2021 and January 25, 2022.

Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee comprised of four (4) members, namely Mr. Ghyanendra Nath Bajpai, Mr. Paul Heinz Hugentobler, Mrs. Sudha Pillai and Mr. Mahendra Singhi. Mrs. Sudha Pillai is acting as the Chairperson of the Committee.

The role, powers and terms of reference of the Risk Management Committee are as referred by the Board of Directors from time to time.

The Committee met three (3) time during the year i.e. on April 28, 2021; July 26, 2021 and January 24, 2022.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee

The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Company comprised of four (4) members, namely Mrs. Sudha Pillai, Mr. Gautam Dalmia, Mr. Mahendra Singhi and Mr. Venkatesan Thyagarajan. Mrs. Sudha Pillai, Independent Director is the Chairperson of the Committee.

The role, powers and terms of reference of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee covers all the areas prescribed under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 besides other terms as referred by the Board of Directors from time to time. The role of Corporate Social Responsibility Committee broadly includes the following:

- Formulate and recommend Corporate Social Responsibility Policy to the Board.
- Recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on activities to be undertaken by the Companies in the areas or subject, specified on Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.
- Monitor the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy from time to time.

The Committee met two (2) times during the year i.e. on April 28, 2021 and July 26, 2021.

Nomination and Remuneration Policy

The Nomination and Remuneration Policy of the Company lays down the constitution and role of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The policy has been framed with the objective –

(a) to ensure that appointment of directors, key managerial personnel and senior managerial personnel and their removals are in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013;

(b) to set out criteria for the evaluation of performance and remuneration of directors, key managerial personnel and senior managerial personnel;

(c) to adopt best practices to attract and retain talent by the Company; and

(d) to ensure diversity of the Board of the Company.

The policy specifies the manner of effective evaluation of performance of Board, its Committees and individual Directors to be carried out either by the Board, by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee or by an independent external agency and review its implementation and compliance. The Nomination and Remuneration policy of the Company can be accessed at https://www.dalmiacement.com/wp-content/themes/DalmiaCement/assets/pdf/dcbl/DCBL Nomination%20and%20Remuneration%20Policy.pdf

Annual evaluation of Board performance and performance of its Committees and of Directors

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board has carried out annual evaluation of (i) its own performance; (ii) Individual Directors' performance; (iii) performance of the Chairman of the Board; and (iv) performance of all Committees of Board for the Financial Year 2021-22.

The Board's functioning was evaluated on various aspects, including inter-alia the structure of the Board, meetings of the Board, functions of the Board, effectiveness of Board processes, information and functioning.

The Committees of the Board were assessed on inter-alia the degree of fulfilment of key responsibilities, adequacy of Committee composition and effectiveness of meetings.

The Directors were evaluated on various aspects such as attendance and contribution at Board/Committee meetings and guidance/support to the Management outside Board/Committee meetings.

The performance of Non-Independent Directors, Board as a whole and the Chairman was evaluated in a separate meeting

of Independent Directors. Similar evaluation was also carried out by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board. Performance evaluation of Independent Directors was done by the entire Board, excluding the Independent Director being evaluated.

Based on the feedback of the Directors and on due deliberations of the views and counter views, the evaluation was carried out in terms of the Nomination and Remuneration Policy. The Directors expressed their satisfaction with the evaluation process.

Further, the evaluation process confirmed that the Board and its Committees continue to operate effectively and the Directors had met the high standards professing and ensuring best practices in relation to corporate governance of the Company's affairs.

Directors Responsibility Statement

Pursuant to Section 134(3)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013, your Directors state that:

(a) in the preparation of the annual accounts for the year ended March 31, 2022, the applicable accounting standards have been followed and there are no material departures from the same;

(b) the Directors have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the profit of the Company for that period;

(c) the Directors have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities;

(d) the Directors have prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis;

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

(f) the Directors have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

Particulars of remuneration of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Employees

Disclosure pertaining to remuneration and other details as required under Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 is provided in the prescribed format and is attached as **Annexure-2** and forms part of this report.

The statement giving particulars of employees as required under section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(2) and 5(3) of Companies is provided as **Annexure-2A**. However, the Annual Report, excluding this annexure is being sent to the members of the Company. Any member interested in obtaining such information may write to the Company Secretary and the same will be furnished on request.

The Managing Director & CEO of the Company did not receive any remuneration or commission from the holding company or the subsidiary company of your Company.

Share Capital

During the year under review, there was no change in the issued, subscribed and paid up share capital of the Company. The paid-up equity share capital of the Company is Rs. 314,04,52,670/- consisting of 31,40,45,267 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each.

Annual Return

As required under Section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, the Annual Return of the Company is available on the Company's website www.dalmiacement.com.

Corporate Social Responsibility

The Group has been following the concept of giving back and sharing with the under privileged sections of the society for more than eight decades. The Corporate Social Responsibility of the Group is based on the principle of Gandhian Trusteeship. For over eight decades, the Group has addressed the issues of health care and sanitation, education, rural development, women empowerment and other social development issues. The prime objective of our Corporate Social Responsibility policy is to hasten social, economic and environmental progress. We remain focused on generating systematic and sustainable improvement for local communities surrounding our plants and project sites.

The Board of Directors of your Company has formulated and adopted a policy on Corporate Social Responsibility. The policy was revised during the year to incorporate various amendments brought out by the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021 with respect to *inter-alia* ongoing project, treatment of unspent amount, set off of excess amount spent and annual action plan. The said policy can be accessed at which can be accessed on the website of the Company at https://www.dalmiacement.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/DCBL_CSR_Policy.pdf

The Company has spent an aggregate amount of Rs. 8.55 crore towards corporate social responsibility activities during the FY 2021-22.

The annual report on corporate social responsibility activities containing composition of CSR committee and disclosure as per Rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 is attached as **Annexure 3** and forms part of this report.

Related Party Transactions

Related party transactions entered during the FY 2021-22 are in the ordinary course of business and on an arms' length basis and are incompliance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Related Party Transactions are placed before the Audit Committee for prior approval. Prior omnibus

approval of the Audit Committee is obtained for the transactions which are repetitive in nature and in the best interests of the Company. The particulars of material contracts or arrangements or transactions entered into with the related parties are provided in Form AOC-2 as **Annexure 4** and forms part of this report.

Risk Management

Your Company has a Risk Management Committee which monitors and reviews the risk management plan / process of your Company. The Risk Management Committee oversees the risk management processes with respect to all probable risks that the organization could face such as strategic, financial, liquidity, security including cyber security, regulatory, legal, reputational and other risks. The Committee ensures that there is a sound Risk Management Policy to address such risks.

The Company has adequate risk management procedures in place. The major risks are assessed through a systemic procedure of risk identification and classification. Risks are prioritised according to significance and likelihood. There are no elements of risk which in the opinion of the Board may threaten the existence of the Company.

Adequacy of Internal Financial Controls

Your Company has in place adequate internal financial control systems commensurate with the size of operations. The Company has requisite policies and procedures for ensuring orderly and efficient conduct of business, safeguarding of assets, prevention and detection of frauds and errors, adequacy and completeness of the accounting records, and timely preparation of reliable financial information.

The internal auditors of the Company conduct regular internal audits as per approved plan and the Audit Committee reviews periodically the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control systems and takes steps for corrective measures whenever required. There are established Cause-Effect-Action (CEA) systems and escalation matrices to ensure that all critical aspects are addressed well in time.

Whistle Blower Policy & Vigil Mechanism

In compliance with the provisions of section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has in place the Whistle Blower Policy and Vigil Mechanism for Directors, employees and other stakeholders which provides a platform to them for raising their voice about any breach of code of conduct, financial irregularities, illegal or unethical practices, unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud. Adequate safeguards are provided against victimization to those who use such mechanism and direct access to the Chairperson of the Audit Committee in appropriate cases is provided. The policy ensures that strict confidentiality is maintained whilst dealing with concerns and also that no discrimination is made against any person. The Whistle Blower Policy and Vigil Mechanism may be accessed on the Company's website at https://www.dalmiacement.com/wp-content/themes/DalmiaCement/assets/pdf/dcbl/DCBL-Whistleblower-Policy-and-Vigil-Mechanism.pdf

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

Your Company is committed to ensuring that all are treated with dignity and respect. The Human Resource and the Legal & Secretarial departments in collaboration with other functions, ensure protection against sexual harassment of women at workplace and for the prevention and redressal of complaint in this regard.

In line with the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013, an Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy has been put in place and Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) has been set up to redress complaints received regarding sexual harassment. During the financial year 2021-22, no complaint was received by ICC.

Loans, Guarantees, Security and Investments

Your Company has given loans and guarantees, provided security and made investments within the limits with the necessary approvals and in terms and in accordance with the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. The particulars of such loans and guarantees given, securities provided and investments made are provided in the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company at note nos. 46, 6(i) and 9 (i).

Energy Conservation, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Transactions

A statement giving details of Energy Conservation, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange transactions forms part of this report as **Annexure 5**.

Auditors and Auditors' report

A. Statutory Auditors and their report

M/s. Chaturvedi & Shah LLP and M/s. NSBP & Co. were appointed as the Joint Statutory Auditors of the Company at the Annual General Meeting held on September 30, 2020. NSBP & Co. have submitted resignation from their services to the Company and hence will hold office only till the conclusion of the upcoming 25th Annual General Meeting. On the recommendation of the Audit Committee, the Board has recommended to appoint Walker Chandiok & Co. LLP as the statutory auditors jointly with Chaturvedi & Shah LLP.

There is no qualification, reservation or adverse remark in the report of the Statutory Auditors on Standalone Financial Statements. The notes on financial statements referred to in the Auditors' Report are self-explanatory and do not call for any comments and explanation. The Auditors have not reported any matter under Section 143 (12) of the Act during the year under review.

The Report submitted by the Statutory Auditors on the consolidated financial statements of the Company do not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark or disclaimer. However, the Statutory Auditors in their report on the standalone and consolidated financial

statements included matters of emphasis regarding (a) amortisation of goodwill as per the provisions of Scheme(s) of arrangement and amalgamation as a result of which the profit before tax from continuing operations for the year ended March 31, 2022 was lower by Rs. 203 crore (b) arbitral award in respect of a dispute between the Company and Bawri Group which has been challenged before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court (c) redemption of mutual fund units by the Company at the prevailing value after they were released to the Company upon the furnishing of bank guarantee of Rs. 344 crore to the Trial Court. The Supreme Court has permitted the Company to replace its existing bank guarantee of Rs. 344 crore with fresh bank guarantee of Rs.100 crore and corporate guarantee of Rs. 300 crore.

The aforesaid have been explained and clarified in note 4(A)(b), 6(i)(b), 9(i)(b) and 52(a) of the notes to accounts to the Standalone Financial Statements and note no. 4(b)(ii), 37(B), 9(i)(b) and 54 of the notes to accounts to the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2022, which are self-explanatory and do not call for any further comments and explanation.

With respect to the report of the Statutory Auditors on the consolidated financial statements, regarding disclosure made under the heading other matters, it may be noted that since the audit of the said joint venture company is yet to be completed, the consolidation is made based on the unaudited financial statements furnished by its management. This has no material impact on the financial statement.

B Secretarial Auditor and their report

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, the Board of Directors had appointed Mr. R. Venkatasubramanian, Practicing Company Secretary, as the Secretarial Auditor for the Financial Year 2021-22.

As required under section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Secretarial Audit Report in Form MR-3 is attached as **Annexure 6** and forms part of this report.

There is no qualification, reservation or adverse remark in the secretarial audit report.

C. Cost Auditor and their report

The Cost Accounts and records as required to be maintained under Section 148 (1) of the Act are duly made and maintained by your Company. In terms of the provisions of Section 148 of the Act read with the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, M/s. R.J. Goel & Co., Cost Accountants, Delhi, were appointed as Cost Auditors to audit the cost records of the cement and power business of the Company for the financial year 2021-22.

Your Directors have, on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, re-appointed M/s. R.J. Goel & Co., Cost Accountants, Delhi, to conduct the Cost Audit of your Company for the financial year ending March 31, 2023, at a remuneration as mentioned in the Notice convening the AGM. As required under the Act, the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors has to be placed before the members at a general meeting for ratification. Hence, a resolution for the same forms part of the Notice convening the AGM.

The report of the Cost Auditors for the financial year 2020-21 do not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark or disclaimer.

Deposits

During the year under review, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public/member under Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014.

Compliance with Secretarial Standards

The Company has complied with all the applicable Secretarial Standards (SS) issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India from time to time and approved by the Central Government.

Significant/Material Orders passed by the Regulators

There are no significant or material orders which were passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals which impact the going concern status and the Company's operations in future.

Material changes and commitments affecting the financial position

No material changes and commitments, other than disclosed as part of this report, affecting the financial position of the Company have occurred between March 31, 2022 and the date of the report.

Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process

No application has been made under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code; hence the requirement to disclose the details of application made or any proceeding pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 during the year alongwith their status as at the end of the financial year is not applicable.

Difference in Valuation

There was no one time settlement entered into with the Banks or Financial Institutions, hence the requirement to disclose the details of difference between amount of the valuation done at the time of onetime settlement and the valuation done while taking loan from the Banks or Financial Institutions along with the reasons thereof, is not applicable.

Health, Safety and Environment

Occupational health and safety have always been a key imperative for the Company. Your Company has been taking utmost care of its people and providing them with the best working facilities equipped with modern technologies. The health and safety practices are continuously improved to ensure zero harm. A multi-year roadmap of guidelines to activate safety measures and achieve safety goals across the manufacturing units is developed.

As a socially and environmentally responsible company, your Company consistently adopts sustainable practices. It follows the philosophy of "Clean and Green is profitable and Sustainable" which makes the Company a powerful and distinctive brand. Your Company helps communities build and protect a sustainable environment by effectively managing their resources and giving back to society.

In view of the COVID-19 pandemic, your Company has adhered to the lockdown directions and has taken all such steps as are required to ensure health & safety of Company's people including work from home, social distancing, hygiene practices and deep cleaning of premises at Company's various locations as per the directions from the Central & State Governments and local bodies.

Industrial Relations

The industrial relations during the year under review remained harmonious and cordial.

Acknowledgement and Appreciation

Your Directors express their sincere appreciation for the assistance and co-operation received from the Government authorities, dealers, financial institutions, banks, customers, vendors and members during the year under review. Your Directors also wish to place on record their deep sense of appreciation for the committed services by the Company's executives, staff and workers.

For and on behalf of the Board

G N Bajpai
Chairman
DIN: 00946138

Place: New Delhi
Dated: May 9, 2022

Annexure 1

AOC-1

Statement containing salient features of financial statements of subsidiaries and joint ventures as per Companies Act, 2013
(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of Section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013
read with Rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

PART - A : Subsidiaries

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	Name of the Subsidiary Company	Reporting Currency	Share Capital	Reserves & Surplus	Total Liabili-ties	Total Assets	Invest-ments	Turnover	Profit/ (Loss) before taxation	Provision for Taxation	Profit/ (Loss) after taxation	Proposed Dividend	% of share-holding
1	Calcolm Cement India Limited	INR	409	(43)	980	1,346	336	1,158	167	71	96	-	76.00%
2	Alsthom Industries Limited	INR	19	81	142	242	32	261	23	0	22	-	100.00%
3	Dalmia DSP Limited	INR	150	(36)	574	688	-	393	73	15	58	-	100.00%
4	Murli Industries Limited	INR	2,366	(1,862)	1,008	1,512	0	110	24	(315)	339	-	100.00%
5	RCL Cements Limited	INR	4	28	0	32	31	0	(0)	-	(0)	-	100.00%
6	SCL Cement Limited	INR	3	(4)	2	1	-	0	(0)	-	(0)	-	100.00%
7	Vinay Cement Limited	INR	19	28	18	65	50	24	39	10	29	-	97.21%
8	Bangaru Kamakshi Amman Agro Frams Private Limited	INR	0	11	6	17	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	100.00%
9	Chandrasekara Agro Farms Private Limited	INR	0	3	0	3	-	-	(0)	-	(0)	-	100.00%
10	Cosmos Cements Limited	INR	15	20	16	50	-	-	(0)	-	(0)	-	100.00%
11	D.I. Properties Limited	INR	1	2	1	4	-	-	(0)	-	(0)	-	100.00%
12	Dalmia Minerals & Properties Limited	INR	1	52	1	54	48	-	(0)	-	(0)	-	100.00%
13	Geetee Estates Limited	INR	0	7	0	7	-	-	(0)	-	(0)	-	100.00%
14	Golden Hills Resort Private Limited	INR	1	(1)	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	-	100.00%
15	Hemshila Properties Limited	INR	1	6	0	7	0	-	(0)	-	(0)	-	100.00%
16	Ishita Properties Limited	INR	0	(1)	2	1	-	0	0	0	0	-	100.00%
17	Jayevijay Agro Farms Private Limited	INR	0	4	1	5	-	-	(0)	-	(0)	-	100.00%
18	Rajputna Properties Private Limited	INR	1	(12)	12	1	-	-	(12)	-	(12)	-	100.00%
19	Shri Rangam Properties Limited	INR	1	9	0	11	-	-	0	0	0	-	100.00%
20	Sri Madhusudana Mines & Properties Limited	INR	0	7	-	7	-	-	(0)	-	(0)	-	100.00%
21	Sri Shanamugha Mines & Minerals Limited	INR	1	8	0	9	-	-	0	0	0	-	100.00%
22	Sri Subramanya Mines & Minerals Limited	INR	0	6	0	6	-	-	(0)	-	(0)	-	100.00%
23	Sri Swaminatha Mines & Minerals Limited	INR	0	3	0	4	-	-	(0)	-	(0)	-	100.00%
24	Sri Trivikrama Mines & Properties Limited	INR	0	6	0	7	-	-	(0)	-	(0)	-	100.00%
25	Sutnga Mines Private Limited	INR	2	1	0	3	2	-	0	(0)	0	-	100.00%
26	Hopco Industries Limited	INR	0	(0)	0	0	0	-	(0)	-	(0)	-	100.00%
27	Ascension Mercantile Private Limited	INR	0	(0)	0	0	-	-	(0)	-	(0)	-	100.00%
28	Ascension Multiventures Private Limited	INR	0	(0)	0	0	-	-	(0)	-	(0)	-	100.00%
29	Dalmia Bharat Green Vision Limited (w.e.f. May 22, 2021)	INR	0	(3)	110	207	-	-	(3)	-	(3)	-	100.00%

Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operation: Nil

Names of subsidiaries which were liquidated or sold during the year - Refer sub note (a) below

PART - B : Associate and Joint ventures

Statement pursuant to section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to associate companies and joint ventures.

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Name of Associate	Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	No. of Shares	Amount of Investment in Associate *	Networth attributable to Share-holding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	Extend of Holding %	Profit/ (Loss) for the year considered in consolidation **	Profit/ (Loss) for the year not considered in consolidation	Descri-ption of how there is significant influence	Reason why the associate is not considered
1	Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited (consolidated) (refer sub note (a) below)	31-Mar-22	18,723,743	357	398	42.36%	5	18	refer note (b)	Consolidated

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Name of Joint Ventures	Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	No. of Shares	Amount of Investment in Joint Venture#	Networth attributable to Share-holding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	Extend of Holding %	Profit/ (Loss) for the year considered in consolidation **	Profit/ (Loss) for the year not considered in consolidation	Descri-ption of how there is significant influence	Reason why the joint venture is not considered
1	Radhikapur (West) Coal Mining Private Limited	31-Mar-22	7,348,000	7	9	14.70%	0	2	N. A.	Consolidated
2	Khappa Coal Company Private Limited	31-Mar-21	1,836,500	2	2	36.73%	-	0	N. A.	Investment fully impaired

* Refer note 5A(i) of the consolidated financial statements.

\# Refer note 5A (ii) of the consolidated financial statements.

** share of profit restricted to 21.36% i.e. without considering the effect of dilution of compulsory convertible debentures (refer note 56 of the consolidated financial statements).

Notes:

(a) The Scheme of Arrangement between the Company and its then subsidiary namely Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited ('DBRL') ('Scheme 1'), and the Scheme of Amalgamation of Dalmia Refractories Limited ('DRL') and its then subsidiary GSB Refractories India Private Limited ('GSB India') with DBRL ('Scheme 2'), were approved by the National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai (NCLT), vide Order dated February 3, 2022. On filing of the said order(s) with the respective Registrar of Companies, the Scheme(s) became effective on March 1, 2022 and has been given effect to from their respective Appointed Date(s) i.e. April 1, 2019 and April 1, 2020 (refer note 54 of the consolidated financial statements).Pursuant to aforesaid Scheme(s) becoming effective, the refractory undertaking of Company stands transferred and vested to DBRL from the Appointed Date i.e. April 1, 2019. Further, DBRL and its subsidiaries namely Dalmia OCL Limited, OCL Global Limited and OCL China Limited ceased to be subsidiary of the Comapny and become an associate(s) of Company with effect from April 1, 2020.

(b) There is significant influence due to percentage (%) of equity share capital.

Mahendra Singhi
Managing Director & CEO
DIN : 00243835

Gautam Dalmia
Director
DIN : 00009758

Dharmender Tuteja
Chief Financial Officer

Manisha Bansal
Company Secretary
Membership No. A23818

Date: May 9, 2022
Place : New Delhi

Annexure 2

Details pertaining to remuneration as required under Section 197(12) read with Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

1. The ratio of remuneration of each Director to the median remuneration of the employees of the Company for Financial Year 2021-22 and the percentage increase in remuneration of each Director, Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary during the Financial Year 2021-22 are as under:

Name of the Director/ Key Managerial Personnel and Designation	*Remuneration for the FY 2021-22 (Rs. in crore)	Ratio of remuneration to median remuneration of employees of the Company	% increase in the remuneration in the FY 2021-22
Mr. Ghyanendra Nath Bajpai Chairman, Non-Executive Independent Director	0.60	10.31	-0.33
Mr. Gautam Dalmia Non-Executive Director	0.04	0.72	5.06
Mr. Mahendra Singhi** Managing Director & CEO	27.91	482.23	9.48
Mr. Paul Heinz Hugentobler Non-Executive Independent Director	0.45	7.71	4.81
Mrs. Sudha Pillai Non-Executive Independent Director	0.30	5.19	0.00
Mr. Venkatesan Thyagarajan Non-Executive Director	0.04	0.72	-11.70
Mr. Dharmender Tuteja Chief Financial Officer	2.40	41.46	NA
Ms. Manisha Bansal Company Secretary	0.18	3.08	10.00

Note: * remuneration includes sitting fees and commission paid to Directors.
** remuneration does not include the ESOP perquisite of Rs. 42.42 crore received from the Holding Company

1. The Median remuneration of employees of the Company during the financial year 2021-22 was Rs. 578826/-.
2. The percentage change in the median remuneration of employees in the financial year 2021-22 was 15.90%.
3. The number of permanent employees on the rolls of the Company at the end of the financial year was 4158.
4. The average percentage increase in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel was 6.91% during the financial year 2021-22 and the average percentage increase in the remuneration of managerial personnel during the said financial year was 5.00%.
5. It is hereby affirmed that the remuneration paid to Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management Personnel is as per the nomination and remuneration policy of the Company.

Annexure 3

THE ANNUAL REPORT ON CSR ACTIVITIES
For the Financial Year 2021-22

1. Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company:

The vision of our company, Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited ("Company") is to unleash the potential of everyone we touch. As we seek to do that, we aim at sustainable and inclusive growth, by making definitive triple bottom-line (social, economic and environmental) impact. While we have always had a strong commitment to comply with the law, we seldom hesitate to go beyond the limits laid under law and put in an extra effort to achieve the status of a responsible corporate citizen in tune with the Dalmia Group's values. Aiming at creating shared values for all stakeholders, we seek to integrate corporate social responsibility ("CSR") into our business processes.

In compliance with the provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") including Schedule VII thereof, and the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 ("Rules"), the Company shall undertake its CSR activities, projects, programmes (either new or ongoing) in a manner compliant with the Act and the Rules ("Projects").

Our approach towards CSR is based on our Company's core values, which include fostering inclusive growth by sharing some of the wealth we create with the society at large. CSR has always been and shall always be an integral and strategic part of our business process. It is a vital constituent of our Company's commitment to sustainability. True to the spirit of our vision, we strive to utilize the potential of human and natural capital around us in a manner that facilitates social, economic and environmental progress. The main objective of this Policy is to lay down guidelines for the Company to make CSR a key business process for sustainable development of the society. The Company aims to be a good corporate citizen by subscribing to the principles of integrating its economic, environmental and social objectives, and effectively utilizing its own resources towards improving the quality of life and building capacities of the local communities and society at large.

2. Composition of CSR Committee:

Sl. No.	Name of Director	Designation / Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
1	Mrs. Sudha Pillai	Chairperson and Independent Director	2	2
2	Mr. Gautam Dalmia	Director	2	2
3	Mr. Mahendra Singhi	Managing Director and CEO	2	2
4	Mr. Venkatesan Thyagarajan	Director	2	2

3. Provide the web-link where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the company.

CSR Policy

https://www.dalmiacement.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/DCBL_CSR_Policy.pdf

4. Provide the details of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable (attach the report).

We undertake Impact Assessment of our CSR projects regularly and last year also it was undertaken voluntarily, even though it wasn't mandated. Dalmia Bharat Foundation engaged Ernst and Young firm to study the impact of its works undertaken under Climate Action – Water and Dalmia Institute of Knowledge and Skills Harnessing project (DIKSHa) under its Livelihood vertical. Assessment scope included studying the impacts of its soil and water conservations works and the impact of its skill training project undertaken under its DIKSHa centres.

5. Details of the amount available for set off in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 7 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and amount required for set off for the financial year, if any: Rs. 1.49 crore

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount available for set-off from preceding financial years (in Rs)	Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any (in Rs)
1	FY 2020-21	Rs. 1.49 crore	Rs. 1.49 crore
	TOTAL	Rs. 1.49 crore	Rs. 1.49 crore

6. Average net profit of the company as per section 135(5). Rs. 502.43 Crore

7. (a) Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5) Rs. 10.05 Crore

(b) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years. NIL

(c) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any (Rs 1.49 crore)

Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7a+7b- 7c). Rs.8.55 Crore

8. (a) CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year:

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year (in Rs.)	Amount Unspent (in Rs. crore)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6).		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5).		
	Amount	Date of transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of Transfer
8.55	NIL	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

(b) Details of CSR amount spent against **ongoing projects** for the financial year: NIL

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10		
Sl. No	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes /No)	Location of the project		Project duration	Amount allocated for the project (in Rs.)	Amount spent in the current financial Year (in Rs.)	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (in Rs.)	Mode of Imple-mentation - Direct (Yes / No)	Mode of Imple mentation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District						Name	CSR Regist-ration No.

(c) Details of CSR amount spent against other than ongoing projects for the financial year:

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	
Sl. No.	**Name of the Project**	**Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act.**	**Local area (Yes/No.)**	**Locations of the project**		**Amount spend in the current Year (in Rs).**	**Mode of Implementation Director (Yes/No.)**	**Mode of Implementation - Through Implementation Agency**	
				State	**District**			**Name**	**CSR Registration number.**
1.	Livelihood	Item No. II	Yes	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	2,565,225	No	Dalmia Bharat Foundation	CSR00002821
			Yes	Tamil Nadu	Trichy	1,335,327			
			Yes	Andhra pradesh	Kadapa	181,658			
			Yes	Karnataka	Belagavi	1,252,195			
			Yes	Jharkhand	Bokaro	110,424			
			Yes	West Bengal	Medinipur	268,928			
			Yes	Assam	Morigaon	9,920			
			Yes	Meghalaya	East Jaintia Hills	443,669			
			No	Maharashtra Madhya Pradesh	Prabhani, Beed, Jalna Aurangabad, Nanded, Latur, Solapur Osmanabad Hingoli Khargane Barwani Sehore Bhopal Hoshangabad Burthanpur Shajanpur Dhar Raisen	18,400,000			
2.	Climate Action	Item No. IV	Yes	Karnataka	Belagavi	183,715	No	Dalmia Bharat Fundation	CSR00002821
			No	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	15,000,000			
			Yes	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	648,474			
			Yes	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	2784656			
			Yes	Tamil Nadu	Trichy	2,850,045			
			Yes	Karnataka	Belagavi	5,393,138			
			Yes	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	3,700,554			
			Yes	Jharkhand	Bokaro	5,323,598			
			Yes	Bihar	Rohtas	6,119,905			
			No	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	4,356,471			
			No	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	152,996			
			No	Tamil Nadhu	Mayiladuthurai	50,000			
			No	Assam	Monigaon	516,816			

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	
Sl. No.	**Name of the Project**	**Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act.**	**Local area (Yes/No.)**	**Locations of the project**		**Amount spend in the current Year (in Rs).**	**Mode of Implementation Director (Yes/No.)**	**Mode of Implementation - Through Implementation Agency**	
				State	**District**			**Name**	**CSR Registration number.**
3.	Social Infrastructure	Item No. I & X	No	Maharashtra Madhya Pradesh	Prabhani, Beed, Jalna Aurangabad, Nanded, Latur, Solapur Osmanabad Hingoli Khargane Barwani Sehore Bhopal Hoshangabad Burhanpur Shajapur Dhar Raisen Vidisha	1,600,000	No	Dalmia Bharat Foundation	CSR00002821
			Yes	Meghalaya	East Jainitia Hills	1,20,886			
			Yes	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	3,731,400			
4.	Covid-19 related Activities	Item No. I	Yes	Karnataka, Tamil Nadhu, Jharkhand, Bihar, Maharashtra, Delhi, west Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Assam	Belgaum, Trichy, Ariyalur, Bokaro, Rohtas, Chandrapur, Delhi, Medinipur, Sundargarh, Cuttak, Kadapa, Guwahati, Kolkatta	8,400,000	Yes	Dalmia Bharat Foundation	CSR00002821
	Total					85,500,000			

(d) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads: NIL
(e) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable: NIL
(f) Total amount spent for the Financial Year (8b+8c+8d+8e): Rs. 8.55 crore
(g) Excess amount for set off, if any, NIL

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (in Rs. crore)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)	10.05
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	8.55
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	NIL
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iii)-(iv)]	NIL

9. (a) Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years: NIL

Sl.No.	Preceding Financial Year	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under section 135 (6) (in Rs.)	Amount spent in the reporting Financial Year (in Rs.).	Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per section 135(6), if any.			Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years. (in Rs.)
				Name of the Fund	Amount (in Rs)	Date of transfer	
		N.A					

(b) Details of CSR amount spent in the financial year for **ongoing projects** of the preceding financial year(s): N.A.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Sl. No.	Project ID	Name of the Project	Financial Year in which the project was commenced	Project duration	Total amount allocated for the project (in Rs.)	Amount spent on the project in the reporting Financial Year (in Rs)	Cumulative amount spent at the end of reporting Financial Year. (in Rs.)	Status of the project - Completed/ Ongoing

10. In case of creation or acquisition of capital asset, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year. N.A.
(asset-wise details).

a. Date of creation or acquisition of the capital asset(s). N.A

b. Amount of CSR spent for creation or acquisition of capital asset. NIL

c. Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name such capital asset is registered, their address etc. N.A

d. Provide details of the capital asset(s) created or acquired (including complete address and location of the capital asset). N.A

11. Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5). N.A.

Mahendra Singhi
(Managing Director &
Chief Executive Officer)

Sudha Pillai
(Chairperson of CSR
Committee)

Annexure 4

FORM NO. AOC-2

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arm's length transactions under third proviso thereto

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis:
   None

2. Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis

	1	2	3
Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	*Mr. Jai Hari Dalmia (Director of Holding Company)	Mr. Yadu Hari Dalmia (Director of Holding Company)	Dr. Niddodi Subrao Rajan (Director of Holding Company)
Nature of contracts / arrangements / transactions	Employment as advisor	Employment as advisor	Agreement as advisor
Duration of the contracts / arrangements/ transactions	Five years effective October 31, 2018	Five years effective October 31, 2018	Three financial years from 2019-20 to 2021-22
Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any	Remuneration as per the resolution passed by the Board of Directors. The annual increments to the salary shall fall due on April 1 of each year and shall be such amount as does not exceed 30% of the salary. The term of five year may be terminated by either party by giving to the other three month's notice in writing. Value: Rs. 3.89 crore for the year under review	Remuneration as per the resolution passed by the Board of Directors. The annual increments to the salary shall fall due on April 1 of each year and shall be such amount as does not exceed 30% of the salary. The term of five year may be terminated by either party by giving to the other three month's notice in writing. Value: Rs. 12.80 crore for the year under review	Maximum professional fees to be paid is Rs. 3.50 crore during a financial year plus reimbursement of travel and other out of pocket expenses that may be incurred by him for the purpose of rendering such professional services. The agreement may be terminated by either party by giving thirty days advance written notice to the other Value: Rs. 1.20 crore for the year under review
Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any	October 30, 2018	October 30, 2018	December 31, 2019
Amount paid as advances, if any	NIL	NIL	NIL

* Mr. Jai Hari Dalmia left for his heavenly abode on July 8, 2021

G.N.Bajpai
(Chairman)
DIN: 00946138

Date: May 9, 2022

Annexure 5

Particulars with respect to conservation of energy, technology absorption and foreign exchange earnings and outgo for the financial year 2021-22

A. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY

(a) The steps taken or impact on conservation of energy:

Power Energy Conservation

1. Optimization of Pyro Process, Raw Material & Finished Product Grinding System to reduce the specific power consumption.
2. Modification/Upgradation of fuel grinding system to achieve reduction in power consumption.
3. Optimization of grinding media and Replacement of grinding tools to improve the productivity.
4. Improvement in raw material grinding productivity by carrying our CFD Analysis and modification of cyclone separators.
5. Upgradation or retrofitting the old generation coolers with best in class new generation coolers for reducing the heat consumption.
6. Maximization of WHRS power generation by process optimization.
7. Replacement with latest technology compressor for minimizing power consumption.
8. Replacement of old lighting with LED light fitting to reduce power.
9. Reduction in power consumption by installing LORAWAN technology (By return air temperature and timer) based package AC.
10. Continuous process optimization by carrying out scheduled process studies and immediate implementation of actions.
11. Regular monitoring & arresting of false air in the Pyro System, Grinding system, CPP & WHRS in order to reduce the heat rate and power consumption.

(b) The steps taken for utilizing alternate sources of Energy:

a. Increased consumption of all types of waste (Hazardous and Non-hazardous) in Kiln as an alternate fuel to reduce the consumption of fossil fuels.

b. Increased consumption of bio-mass and non-hazardous waste/alternate fuels in CPPs to reduce the consumption of fossil fuels.

c. Commissioning of Full-fledged mechanized AFR pre-processing by installation of imported shredders, screening system and feeders to have smooth operation.

d. Installation of first ever Chloride bypass system to maximise usage of Alternate fuels containing volatiles.

e. Optimization of shredding system by preventive maintenance and change of material for blades to achieve higher throughput.

f. Replacement of HSD by usage of Bio Diesel in heavy earth mover equipments in mining operation.

g. Installation and Commissioning of additional solar power plants and WHRS as part of our renewable energy initiatives. Also, procurement of green power from power exchange.

(c) The capital investment on energy conservation equipment:

(B) TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION:

(a) The efforts made towards technology absorption:

1. Installation of Basic Brick MAGNEL 85S installed in kiln to avoid coating formation.
2. Chlorine bypass system for chlorine management in clinker and to increase TSR%.
3. Waste Heat Recovery System for Preheater and Cooler Exhaust Hot Gases.
4. Improvement in exhaust filters to control the emission and maintain the levels below the acceptable limits.
5. Condition monitoring by Thermal scanning(using thermography Camera) for electrical equipment.
6. Development of common SCADA screen for temperatures for each section for faster analysis and reliability improvement.
7. Introduction of RFID in weigh bridge to reduce TAT for vehicle movement.
8. Implementation of new PLMS system "Weigh Plus" for smooth logistics operation.
9. CBA Upgradation done in LS Crusher for Stock Pile quality improvement.

10. Participating and Educating in various National and International seminars.
11. Launching of cloud based mobile app for KPI dashboards of group Cement Plants, CPP, WHRS & Solar and also hierarchy based alert management for KPI deviation w.r.t targets.
12. Using remote connectivity/accessibility of plant DCS and Camera mounted helmet for expert help from remote.

(b) The benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution:

1. Improved usage of Hazardous alternate fuels for achieving low cost of production and supporting circular economy.
2. Maximization of Conditioned Fly Ash in place of Dry Fly Ash in PPC & PCC manufacturing.
3. Assessment and Optimization of Raw material reserves for maximizing consumption of Alternate fuels and Alternate Raw Materials as part of cost reduction initiative.
4. Regular assessment and improvements in environment abatement equipments for controlling the gaseous emission.
5. Updating and working with Made in India Vendors for maximizing Alternate fuel consumption and improvement in manufacturing efficiencies.

(c) The technology imported during the last 3 years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year.

1. Chlorine bypass system for maximization of AFR consumption.
2. Online Gear Box Monitoring system for Raw mill & Cement Mill Gear Box for improvement of lifecycle of critical equipments.

(d) Expenditure incurred on Research and Development:

		(Rs. in crore)
a.	Capital	0.20
b.	Revenue	4.23

Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo

Foreign exchange earnings in terms of actual inflows during the is Nil

Foreign exchange outgo in terms of actual outflows during the year is Rs. 649.13 crore

Annexure 6

FORM NO MR 3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

For the Financial Year Ended 31.03.2022
(Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act 2013, and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014)

To
The Members,
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited.

I have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (herein after called the **Company**). Under the ongoing COVID 19 pandemic, Secretarial Audit could only be conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of the Dalmia Cement(Bharat) Limited's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided to medigitallyby the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of Secretarial Audit, I hereby report that in my opinion, the company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31.03.2022 complied with the statutory provisions listed here under and also that the Company has proper Board – processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

I have examined the digital copies of books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by Dalmia Cement(Bharat) Limited ("**The Company**") for the financial year ended 31.03.2022 to the extent made available to me by e mail/online mode according to the provisions of:

(i) The Companies Act, 2013 (**The Act**) and the rules made thereunder;

(ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('**SCRA**') and the rules made thereunder;

(iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;

(iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and the External Commercial Borrowings;

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

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

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

c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018; (Not applicable during the year)

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

e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client; (Not Applicable as the Company is not registered as Registrar to an issue and Share Transfer Agent during the financial year under review)

f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009;(Not Applicable as there was no reportable event during the period under review) and

g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buy Back of Securities) Regulations, 2018; (Not Applicable as there was no reportable event during the period under review)

h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations,2015;

i) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations,2014;

j) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non- Convertible and Redeemable Preference Shares) Regulations,2013;

(vi) And other applicable laws like Factories Act, 1948, Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, Workmen Compensation Act, 1923 etc.

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

(1) Secretarial Standards with regards to Meeting of Board of Directors (SS-1) and General Meetings (SS-2) issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

(2) The Listing Agreements (Debt Instruments) entered into by the Company with National Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock Exchange.

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards etc. mentioned above to the extent possible under the adverse business conditions caused by the ongoing COVID 19 pandemic; however one of the statutory forms were filed after due date with additional fees.

I further report that:

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

I further report and certify, based on the certificate(s) provided by individual Directors, that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company have been barred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as directors of companies by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such statutory authority.

1. Adequate Notice is given to all Directors to schedule the Board meetings, Agenda and detailed notes on Agenda were sent atleast seven days in advance and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.There have been one Independent Directors Meeting, two Audit Committee meeting and one Board meeting with shorter notice for which statutory provisions were followed and approval of directors obtained. There have been eight resolutions by circulation passed by the Board and two resolutions by circulation by the Audit Committee of the Board for which also the mandatory provisions as per The Act and Secretarial Standards were adhered to. All decisions were passed with requisite majority. An Extra Ordinary general meeting was held at a shorter notice after getting approval from all shareholders and conducted as per the mandatory provisions of the Act and Secretarial Standards as applicable as on date.

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

   I further report that during the audit period the company has managed to continue normal business activities and conduct regular Committee meetings, Board meetings and Annual General meeting through video conferencing thereby complying with all statutory and procedural requirements, filing of ROC forms and maintenance of all relevant and required documents to the extent possible under the circumstances, inspite of the adverse business conditions caused by the ongoing COVID 19 pandemic. I report that the following significant events happened during the year:

   1. Sad Demise of Shri Jai Hari Dalmia advisor to the company and promoter Director of the Group.
   2. Scheme of Arrangement between Dalmia Bharat Refractories Ltd.(DBRL) and the Company for transfer of Refractory Undertaking of the Company to DBRL has been sanctioned on 03.02.2022 by NCLT,Chennai.
   3. Modified Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation of Dalmia Refractories Ltd. and its subsidiary,GSB Refractories India Private Ltd. with DBRL has been sanctioned on 03.02.2022 by NCLT,Chennai.
   4. Scheme of Amalgamation of Dalmia DSP Ltd. has been approved by NCLT, Kolkata and is waiting before NCLT, Chennai for final approval.
   5. Composite Scheme amongst Murli Industries Limited, Ascension Mercantile Private Limited, Ascension Multiventures Private Limited and the Company is awaiting final hearing before NCLT, Chennai and orders reserved by NCLT, Mumbai.
   6. Approval of the sale of master wholesaler business,Hippo Stores of the Company to Hippostores Technology Private Limited.

Place: Angarai
Date: 09.05.2022

R.Venkatasubramanian.
Practising Company Secretary
ACS No. 3673; CP No. 3893
UDIN:

This report is to be read with my letter of even date which is annexed as Annexure–Aand forms an integral part of this report

ANNEXURE – A

To
The Members
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited.

My report of even date is to be read along with this letter:

1. Maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.

2. I have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. I believe that the processes and practices, I followed, provide a reasonable basis for my opinion.

3. I have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and book of accounts of the Company.

4. Where ever required, I have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.

5. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. My examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.

6. The Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the company nor the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the company.

Place: Angarai
Date: 09.05.2022

R.Venkatasubramanian
Practising Company Secretary
ACS No. 3673; CP No. 3893
UDIN: A003673D000292995

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, its profit including other comprehensive income , its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Emphasis of Matters

(a) We draw attention to Note 4(A)(b) to the accompanying standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 which describes that the Company had recognized goodwill arisen on giving impact of such Schemes from the appointed dates, which is being amortized over for a period of 10 years in accordance with the provisions of respective Schemes from the respective appointed date, approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai Bench. As a result of above amortization of goodwill, profit before tax from continuing operations for the year ended March 31, 2022 is lower by Rs. 203 C rore.

(b) We draw attention to Note 6(i)(b) to the accompanying standalone financial statements in respect of dispute between the Company and Bawri Group (BG), the Arbitral Tribunal has passed the Award according to which the Company has to pay Rs. 30 Crore along with interest and cost of arbitration amounting to Rs. 16 Crore to BG. The Award has further rejected Company's claim of refund of Rs. 59 Crore in respect of investment in optionally redeemable convertible debentures and awarded to transfer 0.01% equity in Saroj Sunrise Private Limited (a BG Group Company) against it. The Company has been legally advised that the Award is patently illegal and ought to be set aside and challenged it before the Delhi High Court. The court has stayed the operation and execution of the Award qua the amounts awarded against the Company subject to deposit of certain amounts with the Court, which deposit has been made. BG has also challenged the Award before Hon'ble Delhi High Court. Management is of the view that no adjustments are required towards the interest, charges and impairment of investment in the books of accounts.

(c) We draw attention to Note 9(i)(b) to the accompanying standalone financial statement, as noticed by the Company, in the financial year ended March 31, 2019, certain mutual fund units (''Securities'') appearing as current investments, valued at Rs. 344 Crore as on March 31, 2019 were illegally and fraudulently transferred by one of the Depository Participants ("DPs"), from demat accounts of the Company's erstwhile subsidiaries namely OCL India Limited and Dalmia Cement East Limited (which were merged with Company). Pursuant to the complaint lodged by the Company, Economic Offences Wing, Delhi ("EOW") seized the Securities and have also filed charge sheet against DP, its Managing Director, Clearing Agent and its business head for committing various offences under Indian Penal Code and further, criminal court has already taken cognizance of the matter.

Pursuant to order dated March 16, 2021 passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Securities were released to the Company upon furnishing bank guarantee of Rs.344 Crore before Trial Court. The Securities were later redeemed by the Company during the financial year 2021-22. Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated April 11, 2022 further modified its earlier order permitting the Company to replace its existing bank guarantee of Rs. 344 Crore with fresh bank guarantee of Rs. 100 Crore and corporate guarantee of Rs. 300 Crore. The Company is fully confident that there will be no loss to the Company and hence no provisions are required in the books of account.

(d) We draw attention to Note 52(a) to the accompanying standalone financial statements, regarding accounting of the schemes from the appointed dates being April 1, 2019 as approved by the National Company Law Tribunal, though the Schemes has become effective on March 1, 2022 and restatement of comparatives for the previous year by the management of the Company.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of above matters.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2022. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
(1) Revenue recognition as per Ind AS 115 (*as described in note of the standalone financial statements*)	
The accounting policies for revenue recognition are set out in Note 1(b) (ii) (f) to the standalone financial statements. The terms of sales arrangements, including the timing of transfer of control, the nature of discount and rebates arrangements and delivery specifications, create complexity and judgment in determining sales revenues and accordingly, it was determined to be a key audit matter in our audit of the standalone financial statements.	● Considered the appropriateness of Company's revenue recognition policy and its compliance in terms of Ind AS 115 'Revenue from contracts with customers'. ● Assessed the design and tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls related to sales and related rebates and discounts; ● Performed sample tests of individual sales transaction and traced to sales invoices, sales orders and other related documents. In respect of the samples selected, tested that the revenue has been recognized as per the sales agreements; ● Assessed the relevant disclosures made in the Standalone financial statements.
(2) Impairment Assessment of Carrying Value of Goodwill *(as described in note of the standalone financial statements)*	
(a) The Company is carrying goodwill of Rs. 559 Crore (net of amortization) arisen on giving impact of scheme of arrangement and amalgamations relating to slump exchange of undertaking of Odisha Cement Limited on going concern basis; (b) The Company is also carrying Goodwill arisen on Amalgamation of Adhunik Cement Limited and Adhunik MSP Cement (Assam) Limited. As per the scheme of Arrangement, excess of cost of investment made over the net assets taken in transferor companies aggregating to Rs. 21 Crore has been recorded as Goodwill. For performing the impairment testing, the Company has used discounted cash flows method to determine the recoverable amount, these discounted cash flow calculations use five-year projection those are based on annual forecasts and present trends. As required under Ind AS 36 goodwill arising on such Schemes of Arrangement and Amalgamation is required to be tested for impairment on annual basis. The estimated recoverable amount of the goodwill is calculated as the higher of the value-in-use or fair value less costs to dispose, which involve significant estimates, assumptions and judgements on future growth rates, discount rates etc. Considering the significance of the matter and various judgement involved, we have identified this as a Key Audit Matter	● We have evaluated that the assumptions used by the management are in line with the present trend and information available. ● We obtained and read the valuation report used by the management for determining the fair value of the cash generating unit. ● We have assessed the valuation methodology used by the valuer and its professional competence and expertise. ● Made inquiries with management to understand drivers of the cash flow forecasts like discount rates, capitalization rates, expected growth rates and terminal growth rates used. ● Performed a sensitivity analysis on certain assumptions like discount rates and capitalization rates. ● We have assessed the disclosures included in Note 4 A (a) to the standalone Ind AS financial statements.
(3) Exposures to Murli Industries Limited ("MIL") and Dalmia DSP Limited ("DSP") in respect of investment, loans and advances, corporate guarantee (*as described in note of the standalone financial statements*)	
Management regularly reviews whether there are any indicators of impairment on the investments made by the Company by reference to the requirements under Ind AS	

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
36 "Impairment of Assets". Accordingly, management has identified impairment indicators by considering internal/ external sources of information in Murli Industries Limited ("MIL") and Dalmia DSP Limited ("DSP"). The Company has made investment of Rs. 69 Crore in Murli Industries Limited ("MIL") (acquired under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) under a competitive bidding process). The Company has made investment of Rs. 150 Crore in Dalmia DSP Limited ("DSP") (acquired under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) under a competitive bidding process) in earlier year including investment in unsecured optionally convertible debentures. Loan advanced amounting to Rs. 11 Crore and Rs. 29 Crore as loan to the MIL and DSP outstanding as at March 31, 2022, respectively. Also, the corporate guarantee amounting to Rs. 762 Crore for MIL and Rs. 15 Crore for Dalmia DSP Limited is given by the Company as on March 31, 2022. As a result, an impairment assessment has been performed by the Company by comparing the carrying value of these investments (including the loans advanced and bank guarantee given by the Company) to their recoverable amount to determine whether an impairment was required to be recognized. The Company is confident of achieving the business plan of these subsidiary companies. Considering the amount involved and management's estimates of future cash flows and various judgements and projections based on which business plan has been prepared, this matter has been determined to be a key audit matter in our audit of the standalone financial statement.	• We obtained management's evaluation of impairment analysis including fair valuation for investments. • We have evaluated the business plan of MIL and DSP including various assumptions used by it, indicating future profitability and its synergy in the business of the Company considering the business and market in which the Company operates. • Made inquiries with management to understand drivers of the cash flow forecasts like discount rates, capitalization rates, expected growth rates and terminal growth rates used. • Performed a sensitivity analysis on certain assumptions like discount rates and capitalisation rates. • We have read the Scheme of Amalgamation of DSP with the Company ('Scheme I') and composite Scheme of Arrangement for (a) demerger of paper and solvent extraction undertakings of MIL to Ascension Mercantile Private Limited and Ascension Multiventures Private Limited, respectively and (b) amalgamation of residual MIL with the Company ('Scheme II') We have evaluated the disclosures included in Note 54(i)(a) & (b) to the standalone Ind AS financial statements.
(4) Litigations Matters & Contingent liabilities (*as described in note of the standalone financial statements*)	
The Company is subject to claims and litigations. Major risks identified by the Company in that area relate to claims against the company and taxation matters. The amounts of claims and litigations may be significant and estimates of the amounts of provisions or contingent liabilities are subject to significant management judgment. Due to complexity involved in these litigation matters, management's judgment regarding recognition and measurement of provisions for these legal proceedings is inherently uncertain and might change over time as the outcomes of the legal cases are determined and it has been considered as a key audit matter.	• Assessing the procedures implemented by the company to identify and gather the risks it is exposed to. • Discussion with the management on the development in theses litigations during the year ended March 31, 2022. • Obtaining an understanding of the risk analysis performed by the company, with the relating supporting documentation and studying written statements from internal / external legal experts, when applicable. • Verification that the accounting and / or disclosures as the case may be in the standalone financial statements is in accordance with the assessment of legal counsel/ management. • Obtaining representation letter from the management on the assessment of those matters as per SA 580 (revised) - written representations.

Information Other Than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

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

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

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2022 and are therefore

the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
   (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
   (c) The standalone Balance Sheet, the standalone Statement of Profit and Loss including the standalone Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the standalone Cash Flow Statement and standalone Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, as amended;
   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 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 standalone financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
   (g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2022 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;
   (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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements– Refer Note 6(i)(b) and Note 35(A) to 35(C) to the standalone financial statements;
      ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
      iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
      iv (a) Management has represented to us that , to the best of it's knowledge and belief, and as disclosed in the notes to the accounts no funds 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 persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
      (b) Management has represented to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief , and as disclosed in the notes to the account no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
      (c) based on our audit procedure conducted that are considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our attention that cause us to believe that the representation given by the management under paragraph (2) (h) (iv) (a) & (b) contain any material misstatement.
   (v) As stated in Note 13 to the standalone financial statements:

   The final dividend proposed in the previous year, declared and paid by the company during the year is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act, as applicable.

   The interim dividend declared and paid by the Company during the year and until the date of this report is in compliance with Section 123 of the Act.

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 101720W/ W100355

Lalit R. Mhalsekar
Partner
Membership No. 103418
UDIN: 22103418AIQEIO4670

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 9, 2022

For NSBP & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 001075N

Deepak K. Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No. 095541
UDIN: 22095541AIQEHO6251

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 9, 2022

"ANNEXURE 1" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DALMIA CEMENT (BHARAT) LIMITED

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 under the heading of "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date)

1) a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment, investment property and relevant details of right of use assets .

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

b) As explained to us, property, plant and equipment, investment property and right of use assets were physically verified by the management in a phased periodical manner, which in our opinion is reasonable, having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its assets. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.

c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us in respect of immovable properties disclosed as property, plant and equipment, investment property and right of use assets (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favors of the lessee) in the financial statements are in the name of the Company, except as mentioned in note 2(A)(i) to the standalone financial statements.

d) According to information and explanations given to us and books of accounts and records examined by us, Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year.

e) According to information & explanations and representation given to us by the management, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

2) a) As explained to us and on the basis of the records examined by us, in our opinion, physical verification of the inventories have been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management and having regard to the size and nature of business of the Company and nature of its inventory, the coverage and procedures of such verification by the management is appropriate. As explained to us and on the basis of the records examined by us, no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification of inventories when compared with books of account.

b) As per the information and explanation given to us and examination of books of accounts and other records produced before us, in our opinion quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with banks or financial institutions pursuant to terms of sanction letters for working capital limits secured by current assets are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.

3) With respect to investments made in or any guarantee or security provided or any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, granted during the year by the Company to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties:

a) As per the information and explanations given to us and books of accounts and records examined by us, during the year the Company has provided guarantee amounting to Rs. 917 Crore and provided loans to its subsidiaries company's amounting to Rs. 659 Crore and has not provided any security or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other entities (including subsidiaries/ joint ventures /associates).

Rs. Crore

	Guarantees	Loans
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year		
Subsidiaries	917	659
Others – Loan to employees	-	10
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases Subsidiaries	964	349
Others- Loan to employees	-	17

b) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given us and on the basis of our audit procedures, the investments made, guarantee provided, security given and the terms and conditions of all loans and advances in the nature of loans and guarantee provided are, prima facie, not prejudicial to Company's interest.

c) According to the books of accounts and records examined by us in respect of the loans and advances in the nature of loans, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts are regular.

d) According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, in respect of loans granted and advances in the nature of loans provided by the Company, there is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the balance sheet date.

e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given and books of accounts and records examined by us, there were no loans which had fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the over dues of existing loans given to the same parties

f) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not granted any loans repayable on demand to related parties as defined in clause (76) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013

4) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 185 of the Act. The Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act in respect of investments made or loans or guarantee or security provided to the parties covered under Section 186 of the Act.

5) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. Therefore, the clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

6) 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 Act, related to the manufacture of cement, clinker and power 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.

7) In respect of statutory dues:

a) According to the records examined by us of the Company, undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, duty of customs, cess and any other statutory dues have been generally regularly deposited with appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, there were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues, outstanding as at March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, we confirm that the following dues of 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, have not been deposited with the appropriate authority on account of any dispute.

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Andhra Pradesh Value Added Tax Act, 2005	Denial of VAT credit and Penalty thereon	0.20	June 2008 to August 2010	Andhra Pradesh Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal, Hyderabad
Central Excise Act, 1944	Denial of Cenvat credit of service tax paid on GTA services	1.74	December 2012 to August 2013 October 2014 to March 2015	High Court, Vijayawada
Central Excise Act, 1944	Denial of Input and Service Tax Credit	9.89	October 2009 to March 2010	CESTAT, Hyderabad
Customs Act, 1962	Chargeable to Social Welfare Cess	0.27	July 2019 to March 2021	Deputy Commissioner OF Customs (APPG) Mangaloru
Customs Act, 1962	Chargeable to Social Welfare Cess and IGST	0.05	February 2020	Deputy Commissioner , Ratnagiri Custom Division
Central Excise Act, 1944	Evasion of Service tax in course of construction of the Railway Siding	0.08	July 2012 to December 2014	CESTAT, Kolkata

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Central Excise Act, 1944	Denial of CENVAT Credit on quantity used in manufacturing of final product by siting moisture/ invisible loss	7.93	April 2013 to March 2017	CESTAT, Kolkata
West Bengal Value Added Tax Act, 2003	Contravention of West Bengal VAT	0.32	April 2013 to March 2014	West Bengal, Tribunal
The West Bengal tax on goods into local Areas Act, 2012	Entry Tax	4.08	April 2012 to March 2017	West Bengal Taxation Tribunal (WBTT)
Central Excise Act, 1944	Disallowance of Service Tax Cenvat Credit on sales agent commission	3.41	April 2013 to March 2016	CESTAT, Kolkata
Jharkhand Value Added Tax Act, 2005	Enhancement of Gross turnover & disallowance of ITC.	0.10	April 2017 to June 2017	Joint Commissioner of Commercial Tax, Dhanbad
Central Excise Act, 1944	Admissibility of Modvat	0.10	January 1990 to September 1990	High Court, Orrisa
Customs Act, 1962	Denial of concessional rate of Custom Duty	0.87	April 2012 to March 2013	Commissioner Appeals Customs, Kolkata
Central Excise Act, 1944	Service Tax Demand	0.17	April 2016 to June 2017	Commissioner (Appeals), Bhubaneswar
Central Excise Act, 1944	Service Tax Demand	0.63	August 2007 to Febrauary 2011 April 2015 to March 2016	CESTAT, Kolkata
Central Excise Act, 1944	Disallowance of CENVAT Credit	19.73	August 2008 to June 2009 March 2013 to June 2017	CESTAT, Kolkata
Central Excise Act, 1944	Disallowance of CENVAT credit of Service Tax	0.20	April 2015 to March 2017	Commissioner (Appeals), Bhubaneswar
Central Excise Act, 1944	Disallowance of CENVAT credit of Service Tax	0.08	May 2002 to October 2003	High Court, Orissa
Central Excise Act, 1944	Disallowance of CENVAT credit of Service Tax	0.09	June 2016 to September 2016	The Asst. Commissioner, Central Tax. GST & Central Excise, Rourkela
Central Excise Act, 1944	Differential duty demand on self consumed clinker	18.68	April 2012 to March 2016	CESTAT, Kolkata
Central Excise Act, 1944	Valuation - Selling agent commission sought to be added to assessable value for payment of duty	0.06	April 2005 to March 2006	CESTAT, Kolkata
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	Non-submission of Declaration Forms	0.27	October 2015 to June 2017	Odisha Sales Tax Trubunal
West Bengal Value Added Tax Act, 2003	Interest on undeposited Entry Tax on Goods bought from outside state	2.69	April 2016 to June 2017	Addl. CCT (LTU) Kolkata
Orissa Sales Tax Act	Interest on undeposited Entry Tax on Goods bought from outside state	1.19	April 2015 to March 2016	Addl. CCT (LTU) Kolkata

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Orissa Sales Tax Act	Entry Tax and Sales Tax Demand	2.95	April 2005 to March 2007	Odisha Sales Tax Trubunal
West Bengal Sales Tax Act	Alleged shortage of stock in godown	0.04	April 2014 to March 2015	ARB (WB)
Orissa Sales Tax Act	Quantity Discount includible in determining 'sale price' (CF) / Notional value for Excise duty with respect to free Advance License from customers treated as sale price (RF)	0.53	April 1995 to March 1996	High Court of Odisha
Orissa Sales Tax Act	Credit Notes on account of Cash discount subsequent to sales are not allowable under OVAT Act	0.16	October 2005 to November 2005	CCT, Odisha
Orissa Sales Tax Act	Entry tax on import & entry tax on inward freight on purchase	0.03	April 2005 to March 2006	Addl. CCT, Rourkela
Orissa Sales Tax Act	Entry tax on Enhanced purchase value of lime stone as fixed by IBM and interest & Penalty on same	0.22	April 2011 to March 2013	Odisha Sales Tax Tribunal
Orissa Sales Tax Act	Demand of Interest on amount of Entry Tax remained unpaid because of stay order on goods not manufactured in Odisha	1.46	April 2010 to June 2017	High Court of Odisha
Orissa Sales Tax Act	Tax & penalty demand on differential value of limestone receipt from Own Mines, Interest on undeposited entry tax on import of goods	0.41	October 2015 to June 17	Addl. CCT (Appeal), Rourkela
Orissa Sales Tax Act	Constitutional validity of West Bengal Entry Tax Act.	7.32	October 2013 to June 2017	WBTT [transferred from HC (Kolkata)]
Orissa Sales Tax Act	Non-submission of Declaration Forms	0.87	April 2013 to September 2015	JCCT, Rourkela
Orissa Sales Tax Act	Non-submission of Declaration Forms	0.03	April 2016 to Mar-17	Addl CCT (Appeal), Rourkela
Orissa Sales Tax Act	Tax Demand for Mismatch of ITC	0.22	October 2015 to June 2017	Addl CCT (Appeal), Rourkela
Goods and Service Tax Act	Demand order in Form DRC-07 for FY 2018-19 (Bihar)	0.13	April 2018 to March 2019	Asst. Commissioner State GST, Special Circle Patna
Customs Act, 1962	Denial of education cess paid through MEIS scrips	0.09	August 2017 to December 2017	Commissioner Appeals - Trichy
Central Excise Act, 1944	Denial of cenvat credit on cement and steel used in the construction of civil structure, foundation etc	5.04	September 2004 to February 2006	Supreme Court, Delhi
Central Excise Act, 1944	Denial of refund of excise duty on packing charges on the ground of unjust enrichment	0.08	May 1980 to July 1989	High Court, Chennai

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
The Tamil Nadu Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas Act, 2001	Entry tax on bags purchased from other states	0.09	April 2005 to March 2006	Supreme Court, Delhi
Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959	Denial of concessional rate benefit on certain items purchased through Form XVII	0.01	April 1986 to March 1987 April 1990 to March 1993	Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal, Madurai
Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959	Denial of concessional rate benefit on certain items purchased through Form XVII	0.02	April 1989 to March 1990	High Court, Chennai
Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959	Demand for sales tax on packing charges	0.29	April 1975 to March 1977	Supreme Court, Delhi
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	Demand against non submission of "C", "F", "H", and "I" Forms	16.08	April 2008 to March 2009	Commercial Tax Officer, Lalgudi
Finance Act, 1994	Service tax demand abatement claimed at higher rate on GTA and security services	0.65	April 2015 to May 2015 April 2016 to March 2017	CESTAT, Kolkata
Finance Act, 1994	Denial of service tax credit availed on railway freight basis ineligible documents	0.01	April 2017 to March 2018	CESTAT, Kolkata
The West Bengal Entry of Goods into Local Areas Act, 2012	Entry tax on specific goods	1.69	April 2013 to March 2017	High Court, Kolkata
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excess interest refunded	0.30	April 2015 to June 2018	CESTAT, Kolkata
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Cess remission under dispute	0.05	April 2012 to March 2013	Supreme Court
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty on freight charges from factory to customer premises and on sale of scrap	0.05	April 2016 to March 2017	Commissioner (Appeal)
Kerala Value Added Tax Act, 2003	Non payment of sales tax on freight component in cement sales invoices	1.14	April 2013 to August 2013	Assistant Commissioner, Commercial Tax dept, Earnakulam
Kerala Value Added Tax Act, 2003	Demand for incorrect turnover reported (stock transfer) as per return, omission and refill shortages	0.04	April 2009 to March 2010	Assistant Commissioner, Commercial Tax dept, Earnakulam
Kerala Value Added Tax Act, 2003	Demand against transport of goods without proper documentation	0.02	April 2008 to March 2009	Assistant Commissioner, Commercial Tax dept, Earnakulam
Kerala Value Added Tax Act, 2003	Increase in turnover and disallowance of input tax credit	0.52	April 2013 to March 2014	Assistant Commissioner, Commercial Tax dept, Earnakulam
Kerala Value Added Tax Act, 2003	Increase in turnover and disallowance of input tax credit	0.70	April 2011 to March 2012	Deputy Commissioner, Commercial Tax dept, Earnakulam
Income Tax Act, 1961	Demand of interest u/s 220 shown on Income Tax portal	0.28	AY 2011-2012, 2012-2013	Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, New Delhi

8) According to the information and explanations and representation given to us by the management, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.

9) a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given and books of accounts and records examined by us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

b) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

c) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given and records examined by us, the money raised by way of term loans have been applied prima facie for the purpose 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, *prima facie*, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used during the year 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.

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.

10) a) The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and hence clause (x)(a) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, the Company has not issued optionally convertible debentures on private placement basis, also the Company has not made any preferential allotment of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year and hence clause (x) (b) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

11) a) Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and as per information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

b) According to information and explanation given to us, no report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Act has been filed by us or by any other auditor in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year and provided to us, when performing our audit.

12) In our opinion, company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the company.

13) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act and their details have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14) a) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the company issued till date, for covering the period upto March 31, 2022.

15) According to the information and explanations provided by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in Section 192 of the Act.

16) a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

b) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations provided to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, the company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year as per the Reserve bank of India Act 1934.

c) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.

d) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group has 3 Core Investment Company (CIC).

17) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations provided to us, Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

18) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Therefore, provisions of clause (xviii) of Paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

19) 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.

20) With respect to CSR contribution under section 135 of the Act:

a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, in respect of other than ongoing projects, there were no unspent amount that were required to be transferred to a Fund specified in Schedule VII in compliance with second proviso to sub-section 5 of section 135 of the Act.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, in respect of ongoing projects there were no unspent amount that were required to be transferred to special account in compliance with provision of sub section 6 of section 135 of the Act.

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 101720W/ W100355

Lalit R. Mhalsekar
Partner
Membership No. 103418
UDIN: 22103418AIQEIO4670

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 9, 2022

For NSBP & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 001075N

Deepak K. Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No. 095541
UDIN: 22095541AIQEHO6251

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 9, 2022

Annexure 2 referred to in paragraph 2(f) under "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" to the independent auditor's report of even date on the standalone financial statements of Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022, in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements with reference to these standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing as specified under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these Standalone Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of standalone financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to these standalone 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 standalone financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these Standalone Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to these standalone 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 these standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to these standalone financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting as at March 31, 2022, based

on the internal control with reference to these standalone financial statements were operating effectively criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 101720W/ W100355

Lalit R. Mhalsekar
Partner
Membership No. 103418
UDIN: 22103418AIQEIO4670

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 9, 2022

For NSBP & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 001075N

Deepak K. Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No. 095541
UDIN: 22095541AIQEHO6251

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 9, 2022

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise Rs.

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021*
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	**2A**	8,692	8,332
Capital work-in-progress	**2B**	634	622
Investment properties	**3**	0	0
Goodwill	**4A**	580	784
Other intangible assets	**4B**	2,483	2,606
Right of use assets	**33(a)**	79	149
Intangible assets under development	**4C**	11	75
Biological assets other than bearer plants	**5**	0	0
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	**6(i)**	1,335	1,090
(ii) Loans	**6(ii)**	292	209
(iii) Other financial assets	**6(iii)**	71	64
Other non-current assets	**7**	228	154
Total non-current assets		**14,405**	**14,085**
Current assets			
Inventories	**8**	753	617
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	**9(i)**	1,872	1,515
(ii) Trade receivables	**9(ii)**	578	465
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	**9(iii)**	105	121
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	**9(iv)**	8	38
(v) Loans	**9(v)**	60	782
(vi) Other financial assets	**9(vi)**	460	481
Other current assets	**10**	432	342
Total current assets		**4,268**	**4,361**
Assets classified as held for sale	**11**	7	0
Total assets		**18,680**	**18,446**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	**12**	314	314
Other equity	**13**	11,029	10,124
Total equity		**11,343**	**10,438**
Liabilities			
Non- current liabilities			
Financial liabilities:			
(i) Borrowings	**14**	1,386	2,072
(ii) Lease liabilities	**33(a)**	34	95
Provisions	**15**	118	120
Government grants	**16**	79	71
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	**17**	1,790	1,707
Total non-current liabilities		**3,407**	**4,065**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities:			
(i) Borrowings	**18(i)**	1,170	1,392
(ii) Lease liabilities	**33(a)**	12	25
(iii) Trade payables	**18(ii)**		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		25	14
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		617	730
(iv) Other financial liabilities	**18(iii)**	1,153	1,040
Provisions	**19**	71	71
Government grants	**16**	11	8
Current tax liabilities (net)		280	13
Other current liabilities	**20**	591	650
Total current liabilities		**3,930**	**3,943**
Total liabilities		**7,337**	**8,008**
Total equity and liabilities		**18,680**	**18,446**
* Restated (refer note 52 (a))			
Significant accounting policies	**1B**		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101720W/ W100355

Lalit R. Mhalsekar
Partner
Membership No.: 103418
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 9, 2022

For NSBP & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001075N

Deepak K. Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 095541
Place : New Delhi
Date : May 9, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited

Mahendra Singhi
Managing Director & CEO
DIN : 00243835
Place : New Delhi

Gautam Dalmia
Director
DIN : 00009758
Place : New Delhi

Dharmender Tuteja
Chief Financial Officer
Place : New Delhi

Manisha Bansal
Company Secretary
Membership No. A23818
Place : New Delhi

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

Rs.

Particulars	Notes	Year ended, March 31, 2022	Year ended, March 31, 2021*
Continuing operations			
Income			
Revenue from operations	21	9,718	8,788
Other income	22	180	246
Total income		**9,898**	**9,034**
Expenses			
Cost of raw materials consumed	23	1,355	1,305
Purchases of stock in trade		116	19
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock in trade	24	(46)	63
Employee benefits expense	25	583	514
Finance costs:			
- Interest cost	26(a)	194	286
- Other borrowing costs (including exchange differences on borrowings (net))	26(b)	13	(11)
Foreign currency fluctuation (net)		(6)	(7)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2A(vi)	1,043	1,059
Power and fuel (refer note 47)		2,238	1,403
Freight charges:			
- on finished goods		1,777	1,641
- on internal clinker transfer		164	162
Other expenses	27	1,601	1,328
Total expenses		**9,032**	**7,762**
Profit before tax from continuing operations		**866**	**1,272**
Tax expense	17		
Current tax		162	-
Deferred tax charge		44	398
Tax adjustments for earlier years		1	(234)
Total tax expense of continuing operations		**207**	**164**
Profit for the year from continuing operations		**659**	**1,108**
Discontinued operation	29		
Profit/ (loss) before tax from discontinued operation		8	(3)
Tax expense/ (credit) on discontinued operation		2	(1)
Net profit/ (loss) for the year from discontinued operation		**6**	**(2)**
Profit for the year		**665**	**1,106**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
- Re-measurement (loss) on defined benefit plans		(1)	(5)
- Net gain on equity instruments through other comprehensive income		423	164
- Income tax (expense) relating to above items		(48)	(27)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**374**	**132**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1,039**	**1,238**
Earnings per Share (Face value of Rs. 10 each)	28		
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (Rupees) - Continuing operations		20.99	35.28
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (Rupees) - Discontinued operation		0.19	(0.06)
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (Rupees) - Continuing and discontinued operations		21.18	35.22
* Restated (refer note 52 (a))			
Significant accounting policies	1B		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101720W/ W100355

Lalit R. Mhalsekar
Partner
Membership No.: 103418
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 9, 2022

For NSBP & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001075N

Deepak K. Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 095541
Place : New Delhi
Date : May 9, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited

Mahendra Singhi
Managing Director & CEO
DIN : 00243835
Place : New Delhi

Gautam Dalmia
Director
DIN : 00009758
Place : New Delhi

Dharmender Tuteja
Chief Financial Officer
Place : New Delhi

Manisha Bansal
Company Secretary
Membership No. A23818
Place : New Delhi

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

a. Equity share capital:

Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	No. of Shares	Rs.
As at April 1, 2020	31,40,45,267	314
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at April 1, 2020	**31,40,45,267**	**314**
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**31,40,45,267**	**314**
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at April 1, 2021	**31,40,45,267**	**314**
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**31,40,45,267**	**314**

b. Other equity: Rs.

Particulars	Reserve and surplus				Other comprehensive income (OCI)	Total other equity
	Securities premium	Debenture redemption reserve	Share based payment reserve	Retained earnings	Equity instruments through OCI	
As at April 1, 2020	6,563	55	19	2,248	-	8,885
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at April 1, 2020	**6,563**	**55**	**19**	**2,248**	**-**	**8,885**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,106	-	1,106
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)						
Re-measurement (loss) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	(4)	-	(4)
Net gain on equity instruments through OCI	-	-	-	-	136	136
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,102**	**136**	**1,238**
Debenture redemption reserve released during the year	-	(36)	-	36	-	-
Employee stock option expense (refer note 32)	-	-	1	-	-	1
As at March 31, 2021	**6,563**	**19**	**20**	**3,386**	**136**	**10,124**
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at April 1, 2021	**6,563**	**19**	**20**	**3,386**	**136**	**10,124**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	665	-	665
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)						
Re-measurement (loss) on defined benifit plans	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Net gain on equity instruments throug OCI	-	-	-	-	375	375
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**664**	**375**	**1,039**
Debenture redemption reserve released during the year	-	(19)	-	19	-	-
Dividends paid (refer note 13)	-	-	-	(154)	-	(154)
Employee stock option expense (refer note 32)	-	-	20	-	-	20
As at March 31, 2022	**6,563**	**-**	**40**	**3,915**	**511**	**11,029**

For description of the purposes of each reserve within equity, refer note 13 of standalone financial statements.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101720W/ W100355

Lalit R. Mhalsekar
Partner
Membership No.: 103418
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 9, 2022

For NSBP & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001075N

Deepak K. Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 095541
Place : New Delhi
Date : May 9, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited

Mahendra Singhi
Managing Director & CEO
DIN : 00243835
Place : New Delhi

Gautam Dalmia
Director
DIN : 00009758
Place : New Delhi

Dharmender Tuteja
Chief Financial Officer
Place : New Delhi

Manisha Bansal
Company Secretary
Membership No. A23818
Place : New Delhi

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

Rs.

	Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021*
A.	**Cash flow from operating activities**			
	Profit/ (loss) before tax from			
	- Continuing operations		866	1,272
	- Discontinued operation		8	(3)
	Profit before tax		**874**	**1,269**
	Adjustments:			
	Depreciation and amortisation	**2A(vi)**	1,044	1,060
	Bad debts/ advances written off		3	2
	Impairment allowance (net)		28	3
	Provision for impairment in value of investment (net)		0	2
	Exchange difference (net)		3	(25)
	Interest expense (including other finance cost)		202	290
	Interest (income)	**22**	(128)	(188)
	Dividend (income)	**22**	(6)	(3)
	Share-based payment expense	**25**	20	1
	(Profit) on sale of current investments (net)	**22**	(79)	(20)
	Change in fair value of investments measured at FVTPL	**22**	60	(28)
	(Profit) on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	**22**	(3)	(4)
	Profit on sale of Hippo stores business	**29**	(62)	-
	Liabilities no longer required written back	**22**	(18)	-
	Operating profit before working capital changes		**1,938**	**2,359**
	Working capital adjustments:			
	(Increase)/ decrease in inventories		(162)	82
	(Increase) in trade receivables		(114)	(4)
	(Increase)/ decrease in financial and other assets		(141)	143
	(Decrease)/ increase in trade and other payables		(25)	498
	(Decrease)/ increase in provisions and government grants		(2)	17
	Cash generated from operations		**1,494**	**3,095**
	Income tax refund (net)		93	17
	Net cash flow from operating activities		**1,587**	**3,112**
B.	**Cash flow from investing activities**			
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangibles assets		(1,117)	(749)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		10	8
	Investment in subsidiaries		(124)	(69)
	Proceeds from sale of current investments (net)		84	332
	Maturity of bank deposits (having original maturity of more than three months)		34	35
	Loan given to an associate		-	(26)
	Loan repaid by an associate		24	2
	Loans given to subsidiaries		(659)	(702)
	Loans repaid by subsidiaries		1,259	743
	Proceeds on sale of Hippo Stores business	**29**	35	-
	Dividend received		6	3
	Interest received		154	169
	Net cash flow (used in) investing activities		**(294)**	**(254)**
C.	**Cash flow from financing activities**			
	Proceeds from long term borrowings		33	1,222
	(Repayment) of long term borrowings		(1,024)	(3,043)
	Availment of short term foreign currency loan		190	193
	(Repayment) of short term foreign currency loan		(104)	(486)
	(Repayment) of other short term borrowings (net)		-	(318)
	Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(36)	(35)
	Interest paid		(212)	(364)
	Dividends paid	**13**	(154)	-
	Net cash flow (used in) financing activities		**(1,307)**	**(2,831)**
	Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**(14)**	**27**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		121	94
	Less: Transferred pursuant to sale of Hippo Stores business	**29**	(2)	-
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**105**	**121**
	* Restated (refer note 52 (a))			

Notes:

(a) The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) 'Statement of Cash Flow'.

(b) For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

A.	**Continuing operations**			
	Balances with banks:			
	- On current accounts		87	112
	- On cash credit accounts		12	6
	- On deposit accounts with original maturity of less than three months		2	1
	Cheques on hand		4	2
	Cash on hand		0	0
	Cash and cash equivalents - Continuing operations (A)	**9(iii)**	**105**	**121**
B.	**Discontinued operation (refer note 29)**			
	Cash and cash equivalents		-	-
	Cash and cash equivalents - Discontinued operation (B)		**-**	**-**
	Cash and cash equivalents as per cash flow statement (A+B)		**105**	**121**

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

(c) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities: **Rs.**

Particulars	As at April 1, 2021	Cash flows	Fair value changes	Foreign exchange movement	Reclassification	As at March 31, 2022
Non current borrowings (including current maturity of non-current borrowings)	2,858	(991)	(10)	6	5	1,868
Current borrowings (refer note 18(i))	606	86	(0)	1	(5)	688

Particulars	As at April 1, 2020	Cash flows	Fair value changes	Foreign exchange movement	As at March 31, 2021
Non current borrowings (including current maturity of non-current borrowings)	4,665	(1,821)	18	(4)	2,858
Current borrowings (refer note 18(i))	1,215	(602)	-	(7)	606

For lease liabilities, refer note 33.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101720W/ W100355

Lalit R. Mhalsekar
Partner
Membership No.: 103418
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 9, 2022

For NSBP & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001075N

Deepak K. Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 095541
Place : New Delhi
Date : May 9, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited

Mahendra Singhi
Managing Director & CEO
DIN : 00243835
Place : New Delhi

Gautam Dalmia
Director
DIN : 00009758
Place : New Delhi

Dharmender Tuteja
Chief Financial Officer
Place : New Delhi

Manisha Bansal
Company Secretary
Membership No. A23818
Place : New Delhi

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

Note 1

A. Corporate Information

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited ('DCBL' or 'the Company') is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India (erstwhile Companies Act, 1956). Its debt securities are listed on one stock exchange in India. The registered office of the Company is located at Dalmiapuram, Distt Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu- 621651.

The Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling of cement and its related products.

A Scheme of Arrangement had been filed with the National Company Law Tribunal for transfer and vesting of refractory undertaking of the Company to Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited ('DBRL') by way of slump exchange on a going concern basis with effect from April 1, 2019 being the appointed date, which has subsequently been approved by the National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai Bench vide its order as stated in note no. 52 (a) below.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on May 9, 2022.

B. Significant Accounting Policies

(i) Basis of preparation

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

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- Derivative financial instruments [refer accounting policy 1B(ii)(v)];
- Investment in bonds and mutual funds measured at fair value [refer accounting policy 1B(ii)(u) regarding financial instruments];
- Investment in equity shares, other than investment in joint venture and subsidiaries [refer accounting policy 1B(ii)(u)];
- Defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value [refer accounting policy 1B(ii)(r)]; and
- Share based payments [refer accounting policy 1B(ii)(s)]

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (Rs.) and all the values are rounded off to the nearest Crore, except number of shares, face value of share, earning per share or wherever otherwise indicated. Wherever the amount represented Rs. '0' (zero) construes value less than Rupees fifty lakhs. Adding the individual figures may therefore not always result in exact total given.

(ii) Summary of significant Accounting Policies

a. Business combinations and goodwill

In accordance with Ind AS 101 provisions related to first time adoption, the Company had elected to apply Ind AS accounting for business combinations prospectively from the date of transition to Ind AS i.e. April 1, 2015. As such, Indian GAAP balances relating to business combinations entered into before that date, including goodwill, have been carried forward to Ind AS financial statements on the transition date. Business combination post April 1, 2015 had been accounted for as per the provisions of the Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation approved by Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) including the accounting for amortising the value of resulting goodwill.

b. Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or

- 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.

c. Investment in associate, joint ventures and subsidiaries

Investments representing equity interest in associate, joint ventures and subsidiaries are carried at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27.

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Company. Control is evidenced where the Company (a) has power over the investee, (b) it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and (c) has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Power is demonstrated through existing rights that give the ability to direct relevant activities, which significantly affect the entity returns.

The considerations made in determining whether significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over the subsidiaries.

Any impairment loss required to be recognised in statement of profit and loss is in accordance with Ind AS 109.

On disposal of such investments, difference between the net disposal proceeds and carrying amount is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

d. Foreign currencies

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the Company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances
Foreign currency transactions are recorded, on initial recognition in the functional currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in statement of profit and loss. Exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings, settlement gain/ loss and fair value gain/ loss on derivative contracts relating to borrowings are accounted for and disclosed under "Finance costs" 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 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 statement of profit and loss are also recognised in statement of profit and loss).

In accordance with Ind AS 101 'First-time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards', the Company had continued the policy of capitalisation of exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items in the Indian GAAP financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period i.e. March 31, 2016. Accordingly, exchange differences arising on long-term foreign currency monetary items related to acquisition of a depreciable asset are capitalised/ de-capitalised and depreciated over the remaining useful life of the asset.

e. Fair value measurement

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

The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for sale in discontinued operation.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets and liabilities. The management selects external valuer on various criteria such as market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained by valuer. The management decides, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the

major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The management, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.
This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Property, plant and equipment (note 2A)
- Intangible assets (note 4A and 4B)
- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 30)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 38)
- Comparison of carrying value and fair value of financial instruments (note 38)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 39)

f. Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers
Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the contractually defined terms of payment and net of discounts, price concessions, volume rebates and any taxes collected on behalf of the government such as goods and service tax, etc. Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably.

Sale of goods (including sale of scrap included under other operating revenue)
Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, which is generally on dispatch/ delivery of the goods. The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated.

In determining the transaction price, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, non-cash incentives and consideration payable to the customer (if any). No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with credit terms largely ranging between 0 to 90 days.

Variable consideration
If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Where the sale of goods provide customers with discounts, volume rebates etc., such discounts, volume rebates etc. give rise to variable consideration.

The Company follows the 'most expected value' method in estimating the amount of variable consideration. The Company estimates the variable consideration based on an analysis of accumulated historical experience. A liability (included in "Other financial liabilities") is recognised for expected discounts, volume rebates etc. payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period.

Non-cash incentives
The Company provides non-cash incentives at fair value to customers. These benefits are passed on to customers on satisfaction of various conditions of various sales schemes. Consideration received is allocated between the products sold and non-cash incentives to be issued to customers. Fair value of the non-cash incentive is determined by applying principle of Ind AS 113 i.e. at market rate. A contract liability for the non-cash incentive is recognised at the time of sale.

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Contract balances
Trade receivables - A trade receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered to a customer as this is the point in time that the consideration becomes unconditional because only a passage of time is required before the payment is due.

Revenue from services
Revenue from management services are recognised at the point in time i.e. as and when services are rendered.

Interest Income
For all debt instruments/ subsidies measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument/ subsidies or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in "Other income" in the statement of profit and loss.

Guarantee commission
Guarantee commission is as per the terms of arrangement in the normal course of business and settled through receipt/ payment.

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

Insurance and other claims
Insurance and other claims are accounted for to the extent the Company is reasonably certain of their ultimate collection.

g. Government grants and subsidies

Government grants and subsidies are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant/ subsidy will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant/ subsidy relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

Where the grant/ subsidy relates to an asset, it is recognised as deferred income which is recognised as income on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the related asset.

When loans or similar assistance are provided by government or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities. Income from such benefit is recognised on a systematic basis over the period of the loan during which the Company recognises interest expense corresponding to such loan. Income arising from below-market rate of interest loans/ interest free loans, are included under "Other income".

Government grant and subsidy that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs, are recognised in statement of profit and loss of the period in which it becomes receivable. Government grants and subsidies are recognised in statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants/ subsidy are intended to compensate. The Company has chosen to present grants related to income to be deducted in reporting the related expense. Income from subsidies in the nature of operations are included under "Revenue from operations".

If the grant received is to compensate the import cost of assets, and is subject to an export obligation as prescribed in the EPCG scheme, than the recognition of the grant would be linked to fulfilment of the associated export obligations. At the year end, the portion of grant for which the export obligation has not been met is retained in deferred revenue under "Government grants".

h. Income taxes

Tax expense comprises current income tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income-tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date and includes any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

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

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, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associate and interests in joint venture, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associate and interests in joint venture, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. 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 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 statement of profit and loss is recognised outside statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

i. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operation

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell.

Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet. The liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the balance sheet.

A discontinued operation is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and:

- represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations,
- is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as profit or loss before / after tax from discontinued operation in the statement of profit and loss.

Additional disclosures are provided in note 29. All other notes to the financial statements mainly include amounts for continuing operations, unless otherwise mentioned.

j. Property, plant and equipment

The Company had measured property, plant and equipment (PPE) except leasehold land, vehicles, furniture and fixtures, office equipment and mines development at fair value as on the transition date i.e. April 1, 2015 which has become its deemed cost. In respect of vehicles, furniture and fixtures, office equipment and mines development, the Company had applied applicable Ind AS from a retrospective basis and arrived at the carrying value as per Ind AS as at transition date.

PPE are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price, including import duties and non- refundable purchase taxes, and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. 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.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of PPE is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Refer to significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (note 30) and provisions (note 42) for further information about the recorded decommissioning provision.

Items of stores and spares that meet the definition of PPE are capitalised at cost. Otherwise, such items are classified as inventories.

Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)
Capital work in progress are stated at cost, net of impairment loss, if any. Assets in the course of construction are capitalised in capital work in progress account. At the point when an asset is capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment. Costs (net of income) associated with the commissioning of the asset, including the expenditure incurred on trial runs (net of trial run receipts, if any), are capitalised up to the date asset is ready for its intended use.

Expenses incurred relating to project during the project development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as pre-operative expenses and disclosed under 'Capital work in progress' or 'Intangible assets under development', as the case may be.

Depreciation charge
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on a straight-line basis, except for assets of manufacturing facility situated at Lumshnong, Meghalaya wherein depreciation is provided on a written down value method, based on the respective estimate of useful lives as given below. Estimated useful lives of assets are determined based on technical parameters/ assessments.

The management believes that useful lives currently used, which are as prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment, though these lives in certain cases are different from lives prescribed under Schedule II.

Type of Asset	Useful life (in years)
Buildings	
Factory buildings	30 years
Non-factory buildings *	30 to 60 years
Roads	5 to 10 years
Plant and equipments	
Continuous process plant	25 years
Other plant and equipment *	5 to 15 years
Plant and equipment related to Captive Power Plant *	25 years
Mines related assets *	4 to 8 years
Certain diesel generator sets and workshop appliances *	5 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	3 to 6 years
End user devices such as computers	3 years
Servers and networks	6 years
Vehicles	
Motor cycles, scooters and other mopeds	10 years
Motor buses, motor lorries and motor cars other than those used in a business of running them on hire	8 years

* The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates these items of property, plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. 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.

Freehold land bearing mineral reserves and Mines development cost are depreciated over their estimated commercial life based on the unit of production method. Freehold non-mining land is not depreciated.

The Company has separately assessed the useful life of major components of plant and equipment ranging from 5 to 25 years.

Capitalised spares are depreciated over their own estimated useful life or the remaining estimated useful life of the related asset, whichever is lower.

On an item of property, plant and equipment discarded during the year, accelerated depreciation is provided upto the date on which such item of property, plant and equipment is discarded.

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 year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

k. Investment properties

The Company had elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its investment properties as recognised in its Indian GAAP financial statements as deemed cost at the transition date.

Investment property comprises freehold land that are held for capital appreciation and recognised at cost, less impairment loss, if any.

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

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Though the Company measures investment property using cost based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in notes. Fair value are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer.

I. Goodwill and Other intangible assets

(i) Goodwill as per Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation (Scheme) approved by NCLTs.

a) Goodwill arose on amalgamation of Adwetha Cement Holdings Limited ('ACHL') had been recognised in accordance with Scheme approved by NCLT. Said goodwill was initially measured, being the excess of cost of investment in ACHL cancelled over net identifiable assets acquired and liability assumed. Said goodwill is being amortised in accordance with Scheme over a period of 4 years.

b) Goodwill arose on amalgamation of Adhunik Cement Limited ('ACL') had been recognised in accordance with Scheme approved by NCLT. Said goodwill was initially measured, being the excess of cost of investment in ACL cancelled over net identifiable assets (including fair value of mining rights) acquired and liability assumed.

The subsequent measurement is at deemed cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The said goodwill is not amortised and is tested for impairment annually.

c) Goodwill and goodwill having underlying intangible assets, acquired pursuant to transfer of Undertakings of Odisha Cement Limited ('ODCL') to the Company by way of slump exchange had been recognised in accordance with Scheme approved by NCLT. Said goodwill and goodwill having underlying intangible assets have been amortised in accordance with approved Scheme over a period of 5 years and 10 years respectively.

(ii) Mining rights

a) The Company has carried out fair valuation of mining rights of the mines of ACL (amalgamated with the Company from appointed date January 1, 2015 in accordance with Scheme approved by NCLT). Said mining rights are amortised over their estimated commercial life based on the unit of production method.

b) Mining rights acquired pursuant to transfer of Undertakings of ODCL to the Company by way of slump exchange has been recognised at fair value in accordance with Scheme approved by NCLT. Said mining rights are amortised over their estimated commercial life based on the unit of production method.

Net carrying value of above mentioned mining rights as on transition date to Ind AS i.e. April 1, 2015 has been considered as deemed cost.

c) Mining rights include amounts paid for securing mining rights and are amortised over their estimated commercial life based on the unit of production method.

(iii) Brands and Raw materials procurement rights (other than limestone)

Brands and Raw materials procurement rights acquired pursuant to transfer of Undertakings of ODCL to the Company by way of slump exchange have been recognised at fair value in accordance with Scheme approved by NCLT. Said intangible assets have a finite useful life and are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Amortisation is provided on a straight-line basis, based on the respective estimate of useful lives as given below:

Type of Intangible Asset	Useful life (in years)
Brands	20 and 27 years
Raw Materials procurement rights (other than limestone)	3.25 and 26.50 years

Net carrying value of brands and raw materials procurement rights as on transition date to Ind AS i.e. April 1, 2015 have been considered as deemed cost.

(iv) Other intangible assets

The Company had measured intangible assets at carrying value as recognised in the financial statements as on transition date i.e. April 1, 2015, which became its deemed cost.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

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

The useful life of computer software is estimated as 3 years to 6 years and accordingly amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life.

Research and development cost

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate technical and commercial feasibility of making the asset available for use or sale.

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit.

m. Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

Borrowing costs consist of interest (calculated using the effective interest rate method), hedge related cost incurred in connection with foreign currency borrowings and other costs that an entity incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Expenses incurred on the issue of debt securities are amortised over the term of the related securities and included within borrowing costs. Premium payable on early redemption of debt securities, in lieu of future finance costs, is written off as borrowing costs as and when paid.

n. Leases

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

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases (refer note 1(B)(ii)(n)(iii) below). The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

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i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, lease payments made at or before the commencement date, an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis from the commencement date over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Right-of-use assets	Lease term (in years)
Leasehold land	10 to 99 years
Buildings	1 to 90 years
Vehicles	1 to 5 years
Other equipments	2 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (p) Impairment of non-financial assets.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Lease liabilities and Right-of-use assets have been presented as a separate line in the balance sheet. Lease payments have been classified as cash used in financing activities.

iii) Short-term leases

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease.

o. Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. However, 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.

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

- Raw materials, packing materials, fuels and stores and spares: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on moving weighted average basis, except in case of Limestone inventories included in Raw materials and Coal inventories (in one of the unit) included in fuels inventories, where cost is determined on annual weighted average basis.

- 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. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

- Stock in trade: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

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

p. 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. The 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. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less 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 cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as at March 31 and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGU's) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill are not reversed in future periods.

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q. Provisions and contingent liabilities

General

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

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.

Mines reclamation liability

The Company records a provision for mines reclamation cost until the closure of mine. Mines reclamation costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows, with a corresponding amount being capitalised at the start of each project. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the mine reclamation liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the statement of profit and loss as "Finance cost". The estimated future costs of mine reclamation are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are capitalised in property, plant and equipment and are depreciated over the estimated commercial life of the related asset based on the unit of production method.

Enterprise social commitment

Enterprise social commitment is the amount to be spent on social and economic development of the surrounding area over a period of time where any new project is set up. Such obligation arises out of conditions mentioned in the Environment Clearance Certificate given by the Government for new projects and are generally defined as a percentage of total project cost. The present value of such future cash flows discounted at appropriate and applicable discount rates are capitalised in property, plant and equipment against the obligation created. Actual cash flows that happen over the period are adjusted against the obligation. The obligation is increased over a period of time and the differential is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as "Finance cost".

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a 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 the 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 a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

r. Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefits in the form of contribution to Statutory Provident Fund, Pension Fund, Superannuation Fund and National Pension Scheme are defined contribution schemes. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the respective funds. The Company recognises contribution payable to these schemes as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognised as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

The Company operates three defined benefit plans for its employees, viz., gratuity, provident fund contribution to Dalmia Cement Provident Fund Trust and post-retirement medical benefits. The costs of providing benefits under these plans are determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end. Separate actuarial valuation is carried out for each plan using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurements, comprising of re-measurement 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

Current service cost is recognised within employee benefits expenses. Net interest expense or income is recognised within finance costs.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilised within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Re-measurement gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

s. Share-based payments

Certain employees (Senior Executives) of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments (share options of the Holding company i.e. Dalmia Bharat Limited), whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

Equity-settled transactions
Share options of the Holding company are accounted for as equity settled as the Company has no obligation to settle the share-based payment transaction and also the shares are of holding company.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value (obtained by the holding company being the administrator of the scheme) at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model.

The cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The statement of profit and loss expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Holding company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions of Holding company are reflected within the grant date fair-value.

t. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares and the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

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u. 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

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. The Company initially measures a financial asset at fair value plus, in the case of financial asset not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

A 'financial asset' 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.

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

Financial assets at FVTOCI (debt instruments)

A 'financial asset' 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 recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognises interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On de-recognition, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss.

The Company has not designated any financial asset (debt instruments) as at FVTOCI.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)
On initial recognition of an equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL.

Subsequently, these financial assets are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled from other comprehensive income to profit or loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Dividends on these investments are recognised as 'other income' in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Company elected to classify irrevocably its listed equity investments under this category.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
Financial assets at FVTPL are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has designated investment in mutual funds, bonds and derivative instruments as at FVTPL.

Derecognition
A financial asset is primarily derecognised when:

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

Impairment of financial assets
In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits and bank balance.
b) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:
- Trade receivables

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. The credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk of customer has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant

increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, the Company considers:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'Other expenses' in the statement of profit and loss.

The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost and contractual revenue receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

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, 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.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings and derivative financial instruments.

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109 'Financial instruments'.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings
This is the category most relevant to the Company. 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.

This category generally applies to borrowings. For more information, refer note 14.

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

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.

v. Derivative financial instruments

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement
The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange option contract, foreign exchange forward contract and interest rate swap contract, to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to statement of profit and loss.

w. 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 book overdraft as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

x. Segment reporting

Identification of segments

The Company's operating businesses are organised and managed separately according to the nature of products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. The analysis of geographical segments is based on the areas in which major operating divisions of the Company operate.

Inter-segment transfers
Inter-segment revenue has been accounted for based on the transaction price agreed to between segments which is based on current market prices.

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

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

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

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All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

y. Cash dividend distribution to equity holders of the Company

The Company recognises a liability to make cash or non-cash distributions to equity holders of the Company when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in other equity. Interim dividends are recognised as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of directors.

C. Reclassifications consequent to amendments to Schedule III

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs amended the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 on March 24, 2021 to increase the transparency and provide additional disclosures to users of financial statements. These amendments are effective from April 1, 2021.

Consequent to above, the Company has changed the classification/presentation of (i) current maturities of long-term borrowings (ii) security deposits, in the current year.

The current maturities of long-term borrowings has now been included in the "Current borrowings" line item. Previously, current maturities of long-term borrowings was included in 'other financial liabilities' line item.

Further, security deposits (which meet the definition of a financial asset as per Ind AS 32) have been included in 'other financial assets' line item. Previously, these deposits were included in 'loans' line item.

The Company has reclassified comparative amounts to conform with current year presentation as per the requirements of Ind AS 1. The impact of such classifications is summarised below:

Rs.

Balance Sheet (extract)	March 31, 2021 (as previously reported)	Increase/ (decrease)	March 31, 2021 (restated)
Other financial liabilities (current)	1,826	(786)	1,040
Current borrowings	606	786	1,392
Loans (non-current)	248	(39)	209
Other financial assets (non-current)	25	39	64
Loans (current)	802	(20)	782
Other financial assets (current)	461	20	481

D. Recent Accounting Pronouncement

Standards notified but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 has notified certain amendments to existing Ind AS via notification dated March 23, 2022. The same shall come into force from annual reporting period beginning on or after April 1, 2022 which the Company has not applied as they are not effective for annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2021.

Key synopsis are as under:

- Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment - For items produced during testing/ trial phase, clarification added that revenue generated out of the same shall not be recognised in statement of profit and loss and considered as part of cost of PPE.
- Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets - Guidance on what constitutes cost of fulfilling contracts (to determine whether the contract is onerous or not) is included.
- Ind AS 103 - Business Combination - Reference to revised Conceptual Framework.
- Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments - The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 per cent' test in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability.

While preparing the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022, the above amendments are not considered for disclosure as standards notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, but not yet effective, in accordance with Ind AS.

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2A. Property, plant and equipment

Rs.

Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipment	Mines development	Total
Deemed cost * / Cost								
As at April 1, 2020	1,021	995	7,781	19	21	56	63	9,956
Additions	68	79	1,718	2	0	11	8	1,886
Disposals	-	(3)	(83)	(0)	(1)	(1)	-	(88)
Exchange difference	-	-	(0)	-	-	-	-	(0)
As at March 31, 2021	**1,089**	**1,071**	**9,416**	**21**	**20**	**66**	**71**	**11,754**
Additions	59	60	914	4	16	15	7	1,075
Disposals **	(0)	(32)	(95)	(4)	(2)	(7)	-	(140)
Exchange difference	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0
Reclassification	-	6	(7)	(0)	1	0		(0)
As at March 31, 2022	**1,148**	**1,105**	**10,228**	**21**	**35**	**74**	**78**	**12,689**
Depreciation								
As at April 1, 2020	35	267	2,444	7	10	33	29	2,825
Charge for the year	9	51	605	2	2	9	1	679
Disposals	-	(2)	(79)	(0)	(0)	(1)	-	(82)
As at March 31, 2021	**44**	**316**	**2,970**	**9**	**12**	**41**	**30**	**3,422**
Charge for the year	8	46	601	2	3	11	0	671
Disposals **	-	(1)	(90)	(0)	(1)	(4)	-	(96)
Reclassification	-	(0)	0	0	(0)	(0)	-	0
As at March 31, 2022	**52**	**361**	**3,481**	**11**	**14**	**48**	**30**	**3,997**
Net block								
As at March 31, 2022	**1,096**	**745**	**6,747**	**10**	**21**	**26**	**48**	**8,692**
As at March 31, 2021	**1,044**	**756**	**6,446**	**12**	**9**	**24**	**41**	**8,332**

* Refer note 1(B)(ii)(i)
** includes property, plant and equipment of discontinued operation, refer note 29.

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Notes:

(i) All the title deeds of property, plant and equipment are held in the name of Company, except as mentioned below:

Rs.

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/ director or employee of promoter/ director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company	Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2022	Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2021
Property, plant and equipment	Freehold Land - Belgaum Distict	Basalingappa Basappa Undodi	No	December 10, 2007	The Agreement of sale got executed between farmers/ land owners and the Company. After execution of Agreement of sale, farmer's family members approached the Hon'ble court for consideration in sale proceeds or to get their share of land. The Company filed the case against the farmer/land owner for specific performance of executing the sale deed. The same is pending in the court of law.	2	2
Property, plant and equipment	Freehold Land - Belgaum Distict	Danappa Mallappa Dalal & Irappa Mallappa Dalal	No	Janauary 07, 2008		1	1
Property, plant and equipment	Freehold Land - Belgaum Distict	Sakereppa Appanna Hulkund & Tayavva Ramappa Ainapur	No	April 02, 2008		1	1
Property, plant and equipment	Freehold Land - Belgaum Distict	Govindappa Bhimappa Hulkund	No	May 13, 2008		1	1
Property, plant and equipment	Freehold Land - Belgaum Distict	Kashwwa Ningappa Ambaljeri	No	August 12, 2008			0 0
Property, plant and equipment	Freehold Land - Belgaum Distict	Shivappa. S.Todakar	No	March 11, 2010		1	1
Property, plant and equipment	Freehold Land - Belgaum Distict	Yallappa & Basappa S/o Ramappa Belagali	No	July 21, 2010		0	0
Property, plant and equipment	Freehold Land - Belgaum Distict	Mahaninga-ppa, Mallappa, Shivalingappa Dahvaleshwar	No	August 17, 2010		1	1
Property, plant and equipment	Freehold Land - Kalburgi District	Mallappa S/o Hashappa Bedar	No	May 06, 2008		0	0
Property, plant and equipment	Freehold Land - Kalburgi District	Basapppa Peerappa Harijan [Myagari]	No	June 25, 2008		0	0
Property, plant and equipment	Freehold Land - Kalburgi District	Khabual Khasim Patel	No	June 25, 2008		1	1
Property, plant and equipment	Freehold Land - Kalburgi District	Tammanna Sabanna Harijan	No	June 27, 2008		0	0
Property, plant and equipment	Freehold Land - Kalburgi District	Bhimanna Ummanna Handriki	No	June 27, 2008		0	0
Property, plant and equipment	Freehold Land - Kalburgi District	Md. Yusuf and Md. Ameenu-ddin joint	No	July 11, 2008		0	0

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Rs.

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/ director or employee of promoter/ director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company	Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2022	Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2021
Property, plant and equipment	Freehold Land - Bokaro	Bokaro Jai Prakash Cement Private Limited (Now a unit of Company)	No	Janauary 24, 2012	Registration process for transfer of name is in prorgress.	1	1
Property, plant and equipment	Freehold Land - Kurnool district	Govt of Andhra Pradesh	No	April 01, 2014	Under process with the registering authority	1	1
Property, plant and equipment	Freehold Land - Thangskai	Mr. Phon Syih	No	March 31, 2012	Awaiting permission from government of Meghalaya.	0	0
Property, plant and equipment	Freehold Land - Thangskai	Mr. Phon Syih	No	March 31, 2020	Awaiting permission from government of Meghalaya.	0	0
Property, plant and equipment	Freehold Land - Sonapur	Adhunik Cement Limited (Now a unit of Company)	No	April 01, 2018	Under process with the registering authority.	1	1
Property, plant and equipment	Building - Bhubaneswar	OCL INDIA LTD (Now a unit of Company)	No	March 23, 2012	Registration process for transfer of name is in progress	2	2
Property, plant and equipment	Building - Bhubaneswar	OCL INDIA LTD (Now a unit of Company)	No	March 25, 1993	Registration process for transfer of name is in progress	0	0
Property, plant and equipment	Building - Bhubaneswar	OCL INDIA LTD (Now a unit of Company)	No	March 21, 1996	Registration process for transfer of name is in progress	0	0
Property, plant and equipment	Building - Bhubaneswar	OCL INDIA LTD (Now a unit of Company)	No	January 09, 1990	Registration process for transfer of name is in progress	0	0
Property, plant and equipment	Building - Bhubaneswar, Cuttack	OCL INDIA LTD (Now a unit of Company)	No	June 27, 1996	Registration process for transfer of name is in progress	0	0
Property, plant and equipment	Building - Berhampur	OCL INDIA LTD (Now a unit of Company)	No	April 15, 2005	Registration process for transfer of name is in progress	0	0
Property, plant and equipment	Building - Sambalpur	OCL INDIA LTD (Now a unit of Company)	No	January 12, 2007	Registration process for transfer of name is in progress	0	0
Property, plant and equipment	Building - Rajgangpur	OCL INDIA LTD (Now a unit of Company)	No	December 11, 2008 & February 01, 2009	Registration process for transfer of name is in progress	2	2

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Rs.

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/ director or employee of promoter/ director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company	Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2022	Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2021
Property, plant and equipment	Building - Midnapore.	OCL INDIA LTD (Now a unit of Company)	No	December 15, 2013	Registration process for transfer of name is in progress	1	1
Property, plant and equipment	Building - Midnapore.	OCL INDIA LTD (Now a unit of Company)	No	September 29, 2014	Registration process for transfer of name is in progress	3	3
Property, plant and equipment	Freehold Land - Mauza Bayamba Mauza Biswali, Badapokhari	OCL INDIA LTD (Now a unit of Company)	No	March 31, 2007	Registration process for transfer of name is in progress	8	8
Property, plant and equipment	Freehold Land - Kalpachhuria	OCL INDIA LTD (Now a unit of Company)	No	November 19, 2011	Registration process for transfer of name is in progress	0	0
Investment Property	Investment Property - Bhubaneswar	OCL INDIA LTD (Now a unit of Company)	No	March 08, 1998	Registration process for transfer of name is in progress	0	0
Investment Property	Investment Property - Mehsana District	OCL INDIA LTD (Now a unit of Company)	No	January 11, 2008	Registration process for transfer of name is in progress	0	0

(ii) The Company has pledged certain assets against borrowings which has been disclosed in note 14.
(iii) Refer to note 34(A) for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.
(iv) During the year ended March 31, 2022, interest capitalised is Rs. 39 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 154).
(v) Disposals from (i) Plant and equipment having gross block of Rs. 29 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 10) and accumulated depreciation of Rs. 28 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 10) and (ii) Vehicles having gross block of Rs. 0 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 0) and accumulated depreciation of Rs. 0 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 0) are transferred to 'Assets classified as held for sale'.

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
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(vi) Reconciliation of depreciation and amortisation expense:

Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Depreciation and amortisation expense on:		
Property, plant and equipment (PPE)	671	679
Goodwill	203	203
Other intangible assets	134	147
Right of use assets (refer note 33(a))	37	41
As per PPE, Intangible assets and Right of use assets Schedule	**1,045**	**1,070**
Less: Cost allocated to capital work-in-progress (refer note 44)	(1)	(11)
Adjustment against recoupment from deferred capital subsidy (refer note 16(ii))	(0)	(0)
As per statement of profit and loss	**1,044**	**1,059**
Less: Discontinued operation (refer note 29)	(1)	-
As per statement of profit and loss - Continuing operations	**1,043**	**1,059**

(vii) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment during the year.

2B. Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)
Movement of capital work-in-progress

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Opening balance	622	1,591
Additions during the year	950	814
Capitalised during the year	(924)	(1,782)
Transfer to Assets held for sale	(6)	-
Impairment during the year (refer note (ii) below)	(8)	-
Disposal duing the year	-	(0)
Closing balance	**634**	**622**

Notes :

(i) Capital work in progress mainly comprises plant and equipment under construction of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2021: Rs. 317) for new cement plants in Odisha along with new grinding capacity in eastern part of India.

(ii) Section 10A(2)(b) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 was amended with effect from March 28, 2021 which states that the right to obtain a prospecting licence followed by a mining lease or a mining lease, as the case may be, shall lapse on the date of commencement of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2021. It further states that wherever the rights have lapsed, the expenditure incurred towards reconnaissance or prospecting operation in such manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government shall be reimbursed. However, the rules for such reimbursement has not yet been notified.

The Company has spent Rs. 8 in connection with certain mines located in different parts of the country. The Company has already filed writ petitions and is of the view that as Grant Order/ Letter of Intent has been granted by the State, the recent amendment to Section 10A(2)(b) may not apply. However, the Company also has a right to challenge the amendments made in the Act in 2021. As a matter of prudence, a provision of Rs. 8 has been made during the year in the financial statements.

(iii) Details of expenses capitalised and carried forward as a part of capital work in progress are disclosed in note 44.

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(iv) Capital work-in-progress - Ageing Schedule

Rs.

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years*	
As at March 31, 2022					
Projects in progress	562	31	12	29	634
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**562**	**31**	**12**	**29**	**634**
As at March 31, 2021					
Projects in progress	401	185	6	30	622
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**401**	**185**	**6**	**30**	**622**

*Includes Rs. 24 (March 31, 2021 Rs. 25) related to incubation projects.

(v) Expected completion schedule for capital-work-in progress, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan

Capital work in progress, where time is overdue **Rs.**

CWIP	To be Completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2022					
(a) Projects in progress					
Belguam	3	-	-	-	3
Dalmiapuram	0	-	-	-	0
Delhi	0	-	-	-	0
Kapilas	2	-	-	-	2
Rajgangpur	0	-	-	-	0
Total	**5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5**
(b) Project temporarily suspended	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total Overdue	**5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5**
As at March 31, 2021					
(a) Projects in progress					
Belguam	3	-	-	-	3
Kapilas	8	-	-	-	8
Total	**11**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**11**
(b) Project temporarily suspended	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total Overdue	**11**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**11**

There are no cost overrun as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
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3. Investment properties

Rs.

Particulars	Land (Freehold)	Total
Deemed cost *		
As at April 1, 2020	0	0
Additions	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**0**	**0**
Additions	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2022	**0**	**0**
Depreciation		
As at April 1, 2020	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**-**	**-**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2022	**0**	**0**
As at March 31, 2021	**0**	**0**

* Refer note 1(B)(ii)(k)

Notes:

(i) The Company's investment properties consist of freehold lands for capital appreciation. The Company has no restrictions on the realisability of its investment property and no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements.

(ii) There is no material expenses incurred for the maintenance of investment properties nor income derived out of the same.

(iii) Investment properties were mortgaged against the secured borrowings of the Company as disclosed in note no. 14.

(iv) As at March 31, 2022, the fair value of the properties is Rs. 4 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 3). The fair valuation of investment properties comprising lands are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer.

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
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4. Goodwill and other Intangible Assets

Rs.

Partticulars	Note 4A	Note 4B				
		Other intangible Assets				
	Goodwill ^^	Brands $	Mining rights ^	Raw materials procurement rights#	Computer software	Total
Deemed cost*/cost						
As at April 1, 2020	3,087	1,973	1,170	279	20	3,442
Additions	-	-	-	-	5	5
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**3,087**	**1,973**	**1,170**	**279**	**25**	**3,447**
Additions	-	-	6	-	41	47
Disposals **	-	-	-	-	(38)	(38)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	0	0
As at March 31, 2022	**3,087**	**1,973**	**1,176**	**279**	**28**	**3,456**
Amortisation						
As at April 1, 2020	2,100	382	219	81	12	694
Charge for the year	203	76	58	9	4	147
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**2,303**	**458**	**277**	**90**	**16**	**841**
Charge for the year	203	76	44	9	5	134
Disposals **	-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	0	0
As at March 31, 2022	**2,507**	**534**	**321**	**99**	**19**	**973**
Net block						
As at March 31, 2022	**580**	**1,439**	**856**	**180**	**9**	**2,483**
As at March 31, 2021	**784**	**1,515**	**894**	**189**	**9**	**2,606**

* Refer note 1(B)(ii)(l)
** includes intangible assets of discontinued operation, refer note 29.

Net block Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Goodwill	580	784
Other intangible assets	2,483	2,606
	3,063	**3,390**

The company has not revalued any of its intangible assets during the year.

^^ Goodwill acquired pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation

(a) Impairment testing of goodwill

The carrying amount of Goodwill of Rs. 580 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 784) acquired pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation has been allocated to Cement Cash Generating Unit (CGU) for impairment testing.

The Company performs annual impairment test for carrying value of goodwill. The Company considers the relationship between its market capitalisation based on other comparable companies and its book value, among other factors, when reviewing for indicators of impairment.

The recoverable amount has been considered based on the fair value less cost of disposal or value in use, whichever is higher as required to be assessed under Ind-AS 36.

The recoverable amount of the Cement Business Unit (CGU) has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from financial projections approved by senior management of the Company, which are part of overall business plan covering a five-year period. The pre-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections for impairment testing during the current year is 17.28% (March 31, 2021: 16.86%) and cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a 4.00%

growth rate (March 31, 2021: 4.00%) which is consistent with the industry forecasts. As a result of the analysis, management did not identify any impairment for this CGU and accordingly, there is no need for impairment of goodwill.

The management believes that any reasonably possible change in the key assumptions on which recoverable amount is based, would not cause the carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit.

Key assumptions used for value in use calculations

The calculation of value in use for the CGU is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

EBITDA margins

EBITDA margins are estimated based on the trend of actual EBITDA of cement segment for past 1 year preceding the beginning of the budget period.

Discount Rate

Discount rates represent the current market assessment of the risks specific to the CGU, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Company and the CGU and is derived from its weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The WACC takes into account both debt and equity. The cost of equity is derived from the expected return on investment by the Company's investors. The cost of debt is based on the interest-bearing borrowings the Company is obliged to service. CGU specific risk is incorporated by applying individual beta factor. The beta factor is evaluated annually based on publicly available market data. Adjustments to the discount rate are made to factor in the specific amount and timing of the future tax flows in order to reflect a pre-tax discount rate.

Growth rates used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the forecast period

The Company has considered growth rate of 4.00% to extrapolate cash flows beyond the forecast period which is in line with the industry forecasts.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

The implications of the key assumptions for the recoverable amount are discussed below:

Growth rate assumptions –

A reduction to 0% in the long-term growth rate would result in value in use being higher than carrying amount of the assets.

Discount rates -

A pre-tax discount rate of more than 22.65% would result in value in use being lower than the carrying amount of the assets.

EBITDA margins -

A decreased demand can lead to a decline in EBITDA. A decrease in EBITDA by 33.00% would result in value in use being lower than carrying amount of the assets.

(b) Amortisation of recognised goodwill

The Company has continued to amortise goodwill acquired on account of slump exchange of the assets and liabilities forming part of Undertakings of Odisha Cement Limited ('ODCL') (renamed to Dalmia Bharat Limited) on a going concern basis, based on allocation report prepared in accordance with Accounting Standard (AS) - 10, over a period of 10 years from the appointed date, as referred to in Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation sanctioned by Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT).

As a result of amortisation, profit before tax from continuing operations for the year ended March 31, 2022 is lower by Rs. 203 (March 31, 2021 : Rs. 203).

$ Brands

Pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation, Company had recorded value of Brands acquired from ODCL based on the fair valuation carried out by independent valuer, as at the appointed date January 1, 2015 at an aggregate value of Rs. 1,991.

^ Mining rights include

(a) Pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement, Company had carried out fair valuation of mining rights of the mines at ACL (amalgamated with the Company from appointed date January 1, 2015). A sum of Rs. 194 was assigned to these mining rights.

(b) Pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation, mining rights of the mines forming part of Undertakings of ODCL transfer to the Company by way of slump exchange from appointed date January 1, 2015. A sum of Rs. 969 was assigned to these mining rights.

 # Raw materials procurement rights

Pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation, Company had recorded value of Raw materials procurement rights from ODCL based on the the fair valuation carried out by independent valuer as at the appointed date January 1, 2015 at an aggregate value of Rs. 284.

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4C. Intangible assets under development (IAUD)

(i) Ageing schedule

Rs.

IAUD	Amount in IAUD for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2022					
Projects in progress	1	-	-	10	11
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1**	**-**	**-**	**10**	**11**
As at March 31, 2021					
Projects in progress	41	20	13	2	75
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**41**	**20**	**13**	**2**	**75**

There are no cost overrun/time overdue as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

5. Biological assets other than bearer plants

Rs.

Particulars	Livestock	Total
Cost		
As at April 1, 2020	0	0
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**0**	**0**
Additions	0	-
As at March 31, 2022	**0**	**0**
Depreciation		
As at April 1, 2020	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**-**	**-**
Charge for the year	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**-**	**-**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2022	**0**	**0**
As at March 31, 2021	**0**	**0**

Note:
The livestock comprises of milch cattles and the produce is utilised for welfare of the employees. It is measured at cost as the fair value cannot be measured reliably.

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Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
6. Financial assets		
(i) Non-current investments		
A. Investment in equity shares - at cost		
Subsidiary companies		
Unquoted		
27,26,77,725 (March 31, 2021: 27,26,77,725) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Calcom Cement India Limited (refer note (a) and (b) below)	260	260
15,00,00,000 (March 31, 2021: 15,00,00,000) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Dalmia DSP Limited	150	150
10,00,50,000 (March 31, 2021: Nil) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Dalmia Bharat Green Vision Limited (refer note (c) below)	100	-
11,83,13,06,411 (March 31, 2021: 11,83,13,06,411) Shares of Rs. 2/- each fully paid up in Murli Industries Limited (refer note (d) below)	69	69
6,95,500 (March 31, 2021: 6,95,500) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Dalmia Minerals & Properties Limited	52	52
1,88,20,000 (March 31, 2021: 1,88,20,000) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Alsthom Industries Limited	19	19
13,04,000 (March 31, 2021: 13,04,000) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Shri Rangam Properties Limited	9	9
7,25,000 (March 31, 2021: 7,25,000) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Sri Shanmugha Mines & Minerals Limited	8	8
2,85,500 (March 31, 2021: 2,85,500) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Sri Trivikrama Mines & Properties Limited	7	7
98,600 (March 31, 2021: 98,600) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Bangaru Kamakshiamman Agro Farms Private Limited	6	6
2,81,000 (March 31, 2021: 2,81,000) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Geetee Estates Limited	6	6
10,21,000 (March 31, 2021: 10,21,000) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Hemshila Properties Limited	6	6
2,59,400 (March 31, 2021: 2,59,400) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Sri Madhusudana Mines & Properties Limited	6	6
11,40,000 (March 31, 2021: 9,40,000) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Golden Hills Resort Private Limited	5	5
Less : Impairment in the value of investment (refer note (e) below)	(5)	(5)
	0	-
4,54,500 (March 31, 2021: 4,54,500) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Jayevijay Agro Farms Private Limited	5	5
1,99,000 (March 31, 2021: 1,99,000) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Sri Subramanya Mines & Minerals Limited	5	5
3,05,700 (March 31, 2021: 3,05,700) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Sri Swaminatha Mines & Minerals Limited	3	3
13,90,000 (March 31, 2021: 13,90,000) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in D.I. Properties Limited	3	3
48,100 (March 31, 2021: 48,100) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Chandrasekara Agro Farms Private Limited	3	3
50,000 (March 31, 2021: 50,000) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Ishita Properties Limited	1	1
8,10,000 (March 31, 2021: 10,000) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Rajputana Properties Private Limited (refer note (f) below)	1	0
Less : Impairment in the value of investment (Rupees twenty five lakhs)	(0)	-
	1	0

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Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
90,000 (March 31, 2021 : 10,000) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Hopco Industries Limited	0	0
1,10,000 (March 31, 2021: 10,000) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Ascension Mercantile Private Limited	0	0
1,10,000 (March 31, 2021: 10,000) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Ascension Multiventures Private Limited	0	0
	719	618
Associate - unquoted		
1,87,23,743 (March 31, 2021: 69,990) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited (refer note (h) below)	357	2
Nil (March 31, 2021 : 68,48,926) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited *	-	130
* to be issued persuant to scheme of arrangement (refer note (h) below)	357	132
Joint ventures - unquoted		
73,48,000 (March 31, 2021: 73,48,000) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Radhikapur (West) Coal Mining Private Limited (refer note (i) below)	7	7
18,36,500 (March 31, 2021: 18,36,500) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Khappa Coal Company Private Limited (refer note (j) below)	2	2
Less : Impairment in the value of investment	(2)	(2)
	-	-
Sub-total (A)	**1,083**	**758**
B. Investment in debentures - at cost		
Associate - unquoted		
Nil (March 31, 2021: 2,25,00,000) compulsory convertible debentures of Rs. 100/- each in Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited *	-	225
* to be issued pursuant to scheme of Arrangement (refer note (h) below)	-	225
Others - unquoted		
12,00,00,000 (March 31, 2021: Nil) 10% unsecured redeemable non-convertible debentures of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Hippostores Technology Private Limited (refer note (k) below)	120	-
5,900 (March 31, 2021: 5,900) zero coupon optionally redeemable convertible debentures of Rs. 1,00,000/- each in Saroj Sunrise Private Limited (refer note (a) and (b) below)	59	59
12 (March 31, 2021: 12) 8% non convertible secured debentures of Rs. 100/- each fully paid up in Indian Chamber of Commerce	0	0
2 (March 31, 2021: 2) 8% non convertible secured debentures of Rs. 25/- each partly paid up in Indian Chamber of Commerce	0	0
	179	59
Sub-total (B)	**179**	**284**
C. Investment in debentures - at fair value through profit or loss		
Subsidiary companies - unquoted		
44,90,070 (March 31, 2021: 44,90,070) 1% unsecured optionally convertible debentures of Rs. 100/- each in Dalmia DSP Limited	38	37
14,00,000 (March 31, 2021: 14,00,000) 1% unsecured optionally convertible debentures of Rs. 100/- each in Alsthom Industries Limited	12	11
1,46,00,000 (March 31, 2021: Nil) 0.01% unsecured optionally convertible debentures of Rs. 10/- each in Bangaru Kamakshiamman Agro Farms Private Limited	15	-
24,40,000 (March 31, 2021: Nil) 0.01% unsecured optionally convertible debentures of Rs. 10/- each in Cosmos Cement Limited	2	-
19,70,000 (March 31, 2021: Nil) 0.01% unsecured optionally convertible debentures of Rs. 10/- each in Jayevijay Agro Farms Private Limited	2	-
15,70,000 (March 31, 2021: Nil) 0.01% unsecured optionally convertible debentures of Rs. 10/- each in Dalmia Minerals & Properties Limited	2	-
13,30,000 (March 31, 2021: Nil) 0.01% unsecured optionally convertible		

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Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
debentures of Rs. 10/- each in D.I. Properties Limited	1	-
6,90,000 (March 31, 2021: Nil) 0.01% unsecured optionally convertible debentures of Rs. 10/- each in Chandrasekara Agro Farms Private Limited	1	-
Sub-total (C)	**73**	**48**
D. Others (unquoted) - at cost		
50 (March 31, 2021: 50) units of Rs.100/- each fully paid up in Co-operative Society	0	0
Property Rights in Holiday Resort	0	0
Sub-total (D)	**0**	**0**
Total (A+B+C+D)	**1,335**	**1,090**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	1,335	1,090
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	7	7

Notes:

(a) The Company invested a total amount of Rs. 260 and Rs. 59 in the equity shares of Calcom Cement India Limited ('Calcom') and Optionally Redeemable Convertible Debentures ('OCDs') of Saroj Sunrise Private Limited ('SSPL'), respectively. The OCDs are non-interest bearing and are secured by the pledge of equity shares of Calcom held by SSPL. If certain conditions as stipulated in the Shareholders Agreement for performance by Bawri Group ('BG'), other shareholder of Calcom, are met, these OCDs are convertible into equity shares constituting 0.01% shareholding of SSPL, else the Company has an option either to get the debentures redeemed for an aggregate amount of Rs. 59 or convert into equity shares constituting 99.99% shareholding of SSPL. Investment in zero coupon OCDs are in the nature of equity investment.

Apart from the above investments, the Company has granted loans to Calcom to the extent of Rs. 186 (excluding trade receivables of Rs. 3) as at March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 231 (excluding trade receivables of Rs. 8)) to fund its operational and capital expenditure.

Calcom has, on consolidated basis, earned profit of Rs.123 during the year ended March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 52). However, Calcom has accumulated losses of Rs. 69 as at March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 182). Keeping in view of its nature of long term strategic investment and business projections of Calcom, no impairment has been considered for carrying cost of investments and loans given to Calcom. The Company, being the holding company of Calcom, continues to provide required support to Calcom.

(b) The Company and BG entered into several agreements in the year 2012 wherein the Company acquired 76% stakes in one of its subsidiary company namely Calcom. Under the agreements, BG had to complete certain conditions as stipulated in the Shareholders' Agreement. As BG failed to complete the said conditions, the Company issued a notice to BG requiring them to transfer their remaining shareholding as provided in the Shareholders' Agreement. BG issued a notice demanding Rs. 30 from the Company which as per the Shareholders' Agreement was payable only on completion of the said conditions. The disputes were referred to Arbitral Tribunal and the Tribunal has passed the Award. The Award includes inter alia payment of Rs. 30 to BG along with interest; and rejection of Company's claim of transfer of remaining shares of BG in the said subsidiary. The Tribunal has also rejected Company's claim for refund of Rs. 32; and redemption of debentures worth Rs. 59 and awarded that in lieu of the debentures worth Rs. 59, BG shall transfer 0.01% equity in Saroj Sunrise Private Limited (a BG Group company) in favour of the Company. The Tribunal has also awarded a cost of Rs. 16 in favour of BG.

The Company has been legally advised that the Award is patently illegal and against the public policy of India and ought to be set aside and the same has been challenged before Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The Court has stayed the operation and execution of the Award qua the amounts awarded against the Company subject to deposit of certain amounts with the Court, which deposit has been made. Accordingly, no adjustments have been made in this regard, in the financial statements. BG has also challenged the Award before Hon'ble Delhi High Court.

During the pendency of arbitration proceedings, without prejudice to its rights, the Company has also exercised its right of Call Option to acquire the remaining shareholding of BG in said subsidiary in terms of the Shareholders' Agreement. As BG has refused to transfer the shares, the Company shall be taking steps for enforcing its right to seek transfer of shares under Call Option.

(c) During the current year, Dalmia Bharat Green Vision Limited is incorporated as a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. The Company has made a total investment of Rs. 100 in 10,00,50,000 equity shares having face value of Rs. 10 each.

(d) During the previous year, Company had completed the acquisition of Murli Industries Limited (MIL) pursuant to the Resolution Plan approved by National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016. The Company had invested Rs. 69 through 11,831,306,411 equity shares (including its nominees) of Rs. 2/- each in MIL. Accordingly, MIL has become a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
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(e) During the previous year, Company had provided impairment in value of investment of Rs. 5 and loan given including interest accrued thereon of Rs. 1, on account of negative net worth and cash flow of its wholly owned subsidiary namely Golden Hills Resort Private Limited. The loan given has been written off during the current year (refer note 36).

(f) During the current year, Company has provided impairment in value of investment of Rs. 0 and loan given of Rs. 11, on account of negative net worth and cash flow of its wholly owned subsidiary namely Rajputana Properties Private Limited (refer note 36).

g) During the current year, Company has further made investments in equity shares of Rs. 10 each in following subsidiay companies:

Rs.

Subsidiary companies	Amount
(i) Rajputana Properties Private Limited	1
(ii) Golden Hills Resort Private Limited (Rupees twenty lakhs)	0
(iii) Ascension Mercantile Private Limited (Rupees ten lakhs)	0
(iv) Ascension Multiventures Private Limited (Rupees ten lakhs)	0
(v) Hopco Industries Limited (Rupees Eight lakhs)	0

(h) The National Company Law Tribunal vide its order dated February 3, 2022 approved the Scheme of Arrangement between the Company and its then subsidiary namely Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited ('DBRL'), as a result of which, the refractory undertaking of the Company, including its investment in a subsidiary namely OCL Global Limited, stands transferred to DBRL with effect from the Appointed Date i.e. April 1, 2019. Pursuant to the Scheme becoming effective, the Company has received 68,48,926 equity shares of Rs. 10 each and 2,25,00,000 compulsory convertible debentures ('CCDs') of Rs. 100 each as consideration for the transfer of refractory undertaking. CCDs carry nil coupon rate having a tenure of 18 months from the date of allotment i.e. March 1, 2022. Further, the said CCD's has been converted by DBRL into 1,18,04,827 equity shares of Rs.10 each on March 28, 2022, which is pending allotment as at reporting date (refer note 52(a)).

(i) In respect of license granted for captive mining block at Radhikapur mines, a joint venture company viz. Radhikapur (West) Coal Mining Private Limited was incorporated on March 29, 2010 in which the Company's interest jointly with OCL Iron & Steel Limited (OISL) is 14.70%. The Company had invested Rs. 7 in equity shares of its joint venture which includes Rs. 4 being proportionate value of shares to be transferred to OISL after the receipt of approval from the Ministry of Coal, Government of India and other Joint Venture Partners. Consequent upon decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India cancelling the allocation of Coal block, vide Order dated September 24, 2014, as a matter of prudence, a provision of Rs. 3 was made in earlier years in the financial statements. Considering the improved financial condition and necessary process initiated by joint venture company during the previous year for reduction of share capital for refunding the amount invested by its Joint Venture Partners, the provision for impairment was reversed during in the previous year (refer note 36).

(j) The Company, in joint venture with Sun Flag Iron & Steel Limited, was allocated Khappa & Extension Coal Block (KECB) by the Ministry of Coal, Government of India vide their letter dated May 29, 2009 for development of coal mine and use of coal for captive mining. The Company had invested Rs. 2 in equity shares of Khappa Coal Company Private Limited and given an advance against share application money of Rs. 4. Consequent upon decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for cancellation of coal block vide order dated September 24, 2014, Company in earlier years had provided for its exposure in its joint venture viz. Khappa Coal Company Private Limited aggregating to Rs. 6.

(k) Pursuant to sale of master wholesaler business for all construction and building materials ('Hippo Stores') to Hippostores Technology Private Limited ('HTPL'), a promoter group company, on a going concern basis by way of slump sale, the Company has during the current year, as a part of purchase consideration, received Rs. 120 in unsecured redeemable non-convertible debentures (NCDs) of Rs. 10 each issued by HTPL. These NCDs carry fixed interest @ 10.00% p.a. and have a tenure of 24 months from date of allotment i.e. December 31, 2021 (also, refer note 29).

(l) During the current year, Company has invested in 0.01% unsecured optionally convertible debentures ('OCDs') of Rs. 10 each in following subsidiay companies:

Rs.

Subsidiary companies	Amount
(i) Bangaru Kamakshiamman Agro Farms Private Limited	15
(ii) Cosmos Cement Limited	2
(iii) Jayevijay Agro Farms Private Limited	2
(iv) Dalmia Minerals & Properties Limited	2
(v) D.I. Properties Limited	1
(vi) Chandrasekara Agro Farms Private Limited	1

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
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Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(ii) Loans (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Loans to related parties (refer note 36)		
- Secured, considered good */ **	133	201
- Unsecured, considered good	152	-
	285	201
Loans and advances to employees	7	8
	292	**209**

No loans or advances are due by directors or other officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person. Further, no loans or advances are due by firms or private companies in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

* The Company during the earlier years had taken over loans (including interest accrued) availed by its subsidiary company namely Calcom from various banks and financial institution, after entering into Novation agreement with subsidiary company along with the respective banks and financial institution. The terms of security and repayment remains the same for Calcom towards Company as was the case with the respective banks and financial institution. The outstanding amount of secured loan of Rs.186 as at March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 231) is disclosed in non-current and current loans in note 6(ii) and 9(v), respectively.

**** Terms of security:**

(a) Rs. 143 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 183) is secured by way of first pari-passu charge on entire (i) property, plant and equipment (immovable and movable) and (ii) intangible assets (both present and future) of Calcom having priority over existing charge holders except assets charged exclusively for specific purpose.

Further, secured by second pari-passu charge on entire current assets of Calcom, both present and future, provided ranking prior to the existing lenders on the cash flows of Calcom towards repayment. Also, secured by way of pledge of shares of Calcom held by other shareholder i.e. Bawri Group (15.92% stake after entry of Dalmia Cement).

(b) Rs. 43 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 48) is to be secured by way of first pari-passu charge on entire (i) property, plant and equipment (immovable and movable assets), (ii) intangible assets, and (iii) cash flows towards repayments (both present and future) of Calcom. Further, to be secured by second pari-passu charge on entire current assets of Calcom, both present and future.

(iii) Other financial assets (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

Security deposits		
- Unsecured, considered good	50	39
- Doubtful	1	1
Incentives receivable	18	18
Subsidies receivable	-	0
Advance against share application money (refer note 6(i)(j))		
- Considered doubtful	4	4
Advance for warrants (refer note below)	0	0
Deposit with banks having remaining maturity of more than twelve months *	3	7
Interest receivable	-	0
	76	**69**
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful advances)	(5)	(5)
	71	**64**

* includes Rs. 3 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 7), deposits kept with banks against bank guarantees given / are pledged with various authorities as margin money, including Rs. Nil (March 31, 2021: Rs. 6) on behalf of Calcom.

Note:
During the earlier years, the Company had advanced Rs. 0 (Rupees One lakh) to Calcom as application money towards share warrants. In terms of the agreement dated January 16, 2012 between the Company and BG, the share warrants, in case of non-fulfilment of project conditions by BG, would be converted into such number of equity shares that post conversion, the share holding of the Company in Calcom becomes 99%. Company vide letter dated May 15, 2015 gave notice to BG for non-fulfilment of project conditions (also, refer note 6(i)(b) above).

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Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Break up of financial assets carried at amortised cost		
Investment in redeemable non-convertible debentures	120	-
Loans to related parties	285	201
Loans to employees	7	8
Security deposits	50	39
Incentive receivable	18	18
Subsidies receivable	-	0
Advance for warrants	0	0
Deposit with banks having remaining maturity of more than twelve months	3	7
Interest receivable	-	0
	483	**273**
Break up of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Investment in optionally convertible debentures	73	48
	73	**48**
7. Other non-current assets		
(Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Capital advances		
- Secured, considered good *	45	32
- Unsecured, considered good	131	70
- Doubtful	0	1
Advances other than capital advances		
Prepayments	6	5
Deposits with government departments and other authorities		
- Unsecured, considered good	46	47
- Doubtful	8	-
	236	**155**
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful advances)	(8)	(1)
	228	**154**
* secured against bank guarantees held.		
8. Inventories (at lower of cost and net realisable value)		
Raw materials		
- On hand	108	89
- In transit	1	1
Work-in-progress	74	69
Finished goods		
- On hand	106	63
- In transit	20	17
Stock in trade	0	12
Packing materials	39	37
Fuels		
- On hand	267	203
- In transit	1	9
Stores, spares etc.		
- On hand	136	114
- In transit	1	3
	753	**617**

Inventories are hypothecated against the secured borrowings of the Company as disclosed in note 18(i).

The Company has provided for write down to the value of stores and spares (net of reversal) in the statement of profit and loss of Rs. 1 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 3).

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Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
9. Financial assets		
(i) Current investments		
Investment measured at fair value through profit and loss		
Corporate bonds (quoted) (refer note (a) below)	143	273
Units of debt schemes of various mutual funds (unquoted) (refer note (b) below) *	892	824
Alternative investment fund (unquoted)	1	5
Investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Equity shares (quoted)		
3,71,99,532 ** (March 31, 2021: 1,23,99,844) shares of Rs. 1/- each in Indian Energy Exchange Limited	836	413
	1,872	**1,515**
Aggregate book value of quoted investments	979	686
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	979	686
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	893	829
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investment	-	-

* Mutual fund units amounting to Rs. 108 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 103) has been liened with the bank against the issuance of bank guarantee.

** including 2,47,99,688 shares received as bonus shares during the current year.

Notes:

(a) During the earlier years, the Company invested Rs. 10 in 9.50% Yes Bank Perpetual Bond, whose value had become Rs. Nil in March 2020 due to Yes Bank Ltd. Reconstruction Scheme, 2020 dated March 6, 2020. On account of reconstruction scheme, the Company has also fair valued and carries the same at Rs. Nil value in the standalone financial statements.

(b) During the financial year ended March 31, 2019, certain mutual fund units ("Securities") valued at Rs. 344 as on March 31, 2019 were illegally, dishonestly and fraudulently transferred by Allied Financial Services Private Limited ("Allied"), the Depository Participant ("DP") in collusion with IL&FS Securities Services Limited ("ISSL"), the clearing agent of Allied, from demat accounts of Company's erstwhile subsidiaries namely OCL India Limited and Dalmia Cement East Limited (which were merged with Company).

Pursuant to complaint dated February 8, 2019 lodged by the Company, SEBI issued show cause notice to ISSL and Allied and after adjudicating, SEBI vide its orders both dated July 2, 2021 (i) found DP and its directors guilty for fraudulent transfer and violation of certain regulation and accordingly, imposed fine of Rs. 6 against DP and its directors and also restrained DP and its directors for 7 years from participating in the security market, and (ii) also found ISSL guilty for facilitating DP in executing fraudulent transfer of Securities and violation of certain regulation and accordingly, imposed fine of Rs. 26 against Clearing Agent and also restrained them from taking new clients for 2 years.

Pursuant to complaint dated February 15, 2019 lodged by the Company, Economic Offences Wing, Delhi ("EOW") seized the Securities and also filed charge sheet against DP, its Managing Director, Clearing Agent and its business head for committing various offences under Indian Penal Code and further, Trial Court has already taken cognizance of the matter.

EOW filed supplementary charge sheet on November 9, 2021, wherein EOW confirmed that the stolen securities became free from collateral and the same are liable to be released back to the Company on the ground that ISSL already settled trades out of funds of Allied. Consequently, ISSL does not have any claim/right over the stolen securities. The matter is pending consideration on framing of charges before Trial Court.

Further, Serious Fraud Investigation Office, New Delhi, ("SFIO") after conducting its own investigation, has filed its interim investigation report dated August 26, 2021. Pursuant to said report, SFIO has filed Petition on December 2, 2021 before NCLT, Mumbai seeking freezing of assets of various officials of ISSL involved in conspiracy with Allied.

Pursuant to order dated March 16, 2021 passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Securities were released to the Company upon furnishing bank guarantee of Rs. 344 before Trial Court. The Securities were later redeemed by the Company during the financial year 2021-22. Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated April 11, 2022 further modified its earlier order permitting the Company to replace its existing bank guarantee of Rs. 344 with fresh bank guarantee of Rs. 100 and corporate guarantee of Rs. 300.

The Company is fully confident that there will be no loss to the Company and hence, no provision is considered necessary in these financial statements.

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
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Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(ii) Trade receivables		
Trade receivables	559	451
Receivables from related parties (refer note 36)	19	14
	578	**465**
Break-up for security details :		
Trade receivables		
Secured, considered good (refer note (a) below)	286	245
Unsecured, considered good	292	220
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired	32	33
	610	**498**
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful receivables)		
Trade receivables - credit impaired	(32)	(33)
	578	**465**

Trade receivables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2022 Rs.

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 month-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed trade receivables — considered good	504	58	5	1	0	2	570
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables — which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivables — credit impaired	-	0	0	1	2	8	11
(iv) Disputed trade receivables — considered good (Refer note 53 (b))	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
(v) Disputed trade receivables — which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivables — credit impaired	-	-	0	-	0	21	21
Total	**504**	**58**	**5**	**2**	**2**	**39**	**610**

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
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As at March 31, 2021 **Rs.**

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 month-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed trade receivables — considered good	379	67	3	3	-	5	457
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables — which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivables — credit impaired	-	-	1	2	2	9	14
(iv) Disputed trade receivables — considered good (refer note (e) below)	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
(v) Disputed trade receivables — which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivables — credit impaired	-	-	0	0	2	17	19
Total	**379**	**67**	**4**	**5**	**4**	**39**	**498**

Notes:
(a) Secured by way of security deposits collected from customers or bank guarantees or letter of credit held against them.
(b) No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0 to 90 days credit period.
(c) Trade receivables are hypothecated against the secured borrowings of the Company as disclosed in note 18(i).
(d) For information on financial risk management objectives and policies, refer note 40.
(e) Set out below is the movement in the allowance for doubtful trade receivables as follows:

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Opening balance	33	33
Amount provided for during the year (net)	(0)	1
Amount written off during the year	(1)	(1)
Closing balance	**32**	**33**
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	87	112
- On cash credit accounts	12	6
- On deposit accounts with original maturity of less than three months *	2	1
Cheques on hand	4	2
Cash on hand	0	0
	105	**121**

At March 31, 2022, Company had available Rs. 388 (March 31, 2021 : Rs. 545) of undrawn committed borrowing facilities.

* includes Rs. 0 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 1) kept with banks against bank guarantee given/ are pledged with various authorities for margin money.

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
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Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above		
Deposits with remaining maturity of less than 12 months *	8	38
	8	**38**

Short-term deposits are made for varying periods between one day to twelve months, depending on the cash requirements of the Company, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates ranging from 2.50% p.a. - 7.50% p.a. (March 31, 2021: 3.00% p.a. - 8.00% p.a.).

* includes Rs. 8 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 3) kept with banks against bank guarantee given/ are pledged with various authorities for margin money.

(v) Loans (Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Loans to related parties (refer note 36)		
- Secured, considered good *	53	30
- Unsecured, considered good	-	743
- Doubtful	11	1
Loans and advances to employees:		
- Unsecured, considered good	7	6
- Doubtful	0	0
Loans to others	-	3
	71	**783**
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful loans)	(11)	(1)
	60	**782**

* Refer note 6(ii) above

Details of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel and related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013) that are either repayble on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

Rs.

Type of borrower	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	% of total loans and advances in the nature of loan	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	% of total loans and advances in the nature of loan
Related parties - subsidiary companies				
Murli Industries Limited	-	-	471	48.34%
Dalmia DSP Limited	-	-	122	12.47%
Alsthom Industries Limited	-	-	95	9.78%
Bangaru Kamakshiamman Agro Farms Private Limited	-	-	14	1.46%
Rajputana Properties Private Limited	-	-	9	0.95%
Ishita Properties Limited	-	-	2	0.23%
Cosmos Cement Limited	-	-	2	0.19%
Jayevijay Agro Farms Private Limited	-	-	2	0.17%
Dalmia Minerals & Properties Limited	-	-	1	0.13%
D.I. Properties Limited	-	-	1	0.10%
Golden Hills Resort Private Limited	-	-	1	0.07%
Chandrasekara Agro Farms Private Limited	-	-	0	0.04%
Hopco Industries Limited	-	-	0	0.00%
Total	**-**	**-**	**720**	**73.93%**
Total loans and advances	**349**	**100.00%**	**974**	**100.00%**

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
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Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(vi) Other financial aseets (unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Security deposits	41	20
Subsidies / incentive receivable		
- Unsecured, considered good	376	401
- Doubtful	3	2
Interest receivable		
- Unsecured, considered good (including Rs. 5 from related parties (March 31, 2021: Rs. 28)) (refer note 36) *	14	44
- Doubtful (including Rs. Nil from a related party (March 31, 2021: Rs. 0)) (refer note 36)	0	0
Lease rent receivable	1	1
Other receivable		
- Unsecured, considered good (including Rs. 0 from related parties (March 31, 2021: Rs. 0)) (refer note 36)	27	12
- Doubtful	0	0
Derivative instruments at fair value through profit and loss**		
Foreign currency forward / option contracts	1	3
	463	**483**
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful advances)	(3)	(2)
	460	**481**

* includes Rs. 6 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 12) on corporate bonds classified in current investments under note 9(i) above.

** Derivative instruments at fair value through profit or loss reflect the positive change in fair value of those foreign currency forward/option contracts that are not designated in hedge relationships, but are, nevertheless, intended to reduce the level of foreign currency risk for payments of funds borrowed.

Break up of financial assets carried at amortised cost		
Trade receivables	578	465
Cash and cash equivalents	105	121
Other bank balances	8	38
Loan to related parties	53	773
Loan to employees	7	6
Loan - others	-	3
Security deposits	41	20
Incentives receivable	-	-
Subsidies receivable	376	401
Interest receivable	14	44
Lease rent receivable	1	1
Other receivable	27	12
Total financial assets carried at amortised cost	**1,210**	**1,884**
Break up of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Investment in corporate bonds	143	273
Investments in mutual funds	892	824
Investment in alternative investment fund	1	5
Foreign currency forward / option contracts	1	3
Total financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss	**1,037**	**1,105**
Break up of financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Investment in equity shares	836	413
	836	**413**

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
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Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
10. Other current assets (Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Advances other than capital advances		
Advances to suppliers		
- Secured, considered good (refer note below)	25	25
- Unsecured, considered good	300	132
- Doubtful	6	6
Prepayments	18	21
Deposits and balances with government departments and other authorities:		
- Unsecured, considered good	89	160
- Doubtful	-	0
Other receivable	0	4
	438	**348**
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful advances)	(6)	(6)
	432	**342**

Note:
Secured by way of a first ranking exclusive charge over the Hypothecated Property as prescribed in Deed of Hypothecation dated March 17, 2017. Also, refer note 53 (b).

11. Assets or disposal group classified as held for sale		
Assets classified as held for sale *	7	0
	7	**0**

* Certain property, plant and equipment/ capital work-in-progress classified as held for sale during the reporting period were measured at lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell at the time of reclassification, resulting in recognition of a write down of Rs. 0 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 0) in the statement of profit and loss. The fair value of the plant and equipment was determined using the market comparison approach.

12. Share capital		
Authorised :		
38,53,50,000 (March 31, 2021: 38,53,50,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	385	385
3,00,00,000 (March 31, 2021: 3,00,00,000) Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each	300	300
72,30,00,000 (March 31, 2021: 72,30,00,000) Unclassified Shares of Rs. 10/- each	723	723
	1,408	**1,408**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up :		
31,40,45,267 (March 31, 2021: 31,40,45,267) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	314	314
	314	**314**

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
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All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares	Rs.	No. of Shares	Rs.
At the beginning of the year	31,40,45,267	314	31,40,45,267	314
Changes in equity share capital	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	**31,40,45,267**	**314**	**31,40,45,267**	**314**

b. Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a face value of Rs.10 per share. Each equity shareholder is entitled to one vote per share.

The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. In the event of dividend proposed by the Board of Directors, it shall be subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend which is paid as and when declared by the Board of Directors.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c. Equity shares held by holding company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares	Rs.	No. of Shares	Rs.
Dalmia Bharat Limited (including its nominees)	31,40,45,267	314	31,40,45,267	314

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding
Dalmia Bharat Limited (including its nominees)	31,40,45,267	100.00%	31,40,45,267	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.

e. Aggregate number of shares issued for consideration other than cash

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	No. of Shares	No. of Shares
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up issued during the year 2018-19 to Dalmia Bharat Limited, pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation	7,97,94,080	7,97,94,080

f. Shares reserved for issue under options

Information related to DBL ESOP Scheme 2018, including details of options issued, exercised and lapsed during the financial year and options outstanding at the end of the reporting period, is set out in note 32.

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements as at March 31, 2022
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g. Details of shares held by promoters
As at March 31, 2022

Promoter's Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid					
Dalmia Bharat Limited (including its nominees)	31,40,45,267	-	31,40,45,267	100.00%	-
Total	**31,40,45,267**	**-**	**31,40,45,267**	**100.00%**	

As at March 31, 2021

Promoter's Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid					
Dalmia Bharat Limited (including its nominees)	31,40,45,267	-	31,40,45,267	100.00%	-
Total	**31,40,45,267**	**-**	**31,40,45,267**	**100.00%**	

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
13. Other equity		
Securities premium		
Opening balance as per last financial statements	6,563	6,563
Closing balance	**6,563**	**6,563**
Debenture redemption reserve		
Opening balance as per last financial statements	19	55
Less: Released during the year	(19)	(36)
Closing balance	**-**	**19**
Share based payment reserve		
Opening balance as per last financial statements	20	19
Add: Created during the year	20	1
Closing balance	**40**	**20**
Retained earnings		
Opening balance as per last financial statements	3,386	2,248
Add: Profit for the year	665	1,106
Add: Amount released from debenture redemption reserve	19	36
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings		
Re-measurement (loss) on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	(1)	(4)
Less: Appropriations		
Dividends paid	(154)	-
Closing balance	**3,915**	**3,386**
Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income, net of tax		
Opening balance as per last financial statements	136	-
Add: Changes during the year	375	136
Closing balance	**511**	**136**
Total other equity	**11,029**	**10,124**

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
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Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Dividend distribution made and proposed		
Cash dividends on equity shares declared and paid :		
Final dividend for year ended March 31, 2021: Rs. 1.60 per share (March 31, 2020: Rs. Nil per share)	50	-
Interim dividends for the year ended on March 31, 2022: Rs. 3.30 per share (March 31, 2021: Rs. Nil per share) #	104	-
	154	**-**
Proposed dividend on equity shares:		
Final cash dividend for the year ended on March 31, 2022: Rs. Nil per share (March 31, 2021: Rs. 1.60 per share)	-	50
	-	**50**

Proposed dividend on equity shares is subject to approval at the Annual General Meeting and was not recognised as a liability as at March 31, 2021.

On September 30, 2021 and January 27, 2022, the Board of Directors of the Company declared an interim dividend at Rs. 0.80 per share of Rs. 25 and at Rs. 2.50 per share of Rs. 79, respectively for the financial year 2021-22, which has been paid during the year 2021-22.

Description of nature and purpose of each reserve

(a) Securities premium - The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in Securities Premium. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the specific provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) Debenture redemption reserve (DRR)- The Company has issued redeemable non-convertible debentures. Accordingly, the Companies (Share capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014 (as amended), require the Company to create DRR out of profits of the Company available for payment of dividend. DRR is required to be created for an amount which is equal to 10% of the value of debentures issued by the Company.

(c) Retained earnings- Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to debenture redemption reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

(d) Share based payment reserve- The Company measures and recognises the expense associated with share-based payment awards made to employees based on estimated fair values obtained by the holding company. Refer note 32 for further details.

(e) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income- The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of investments in equity instruments in OCI. These changes are accumulated within the 'Equity instruments through OCI' within equity. The Company transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised.

14. Financial liabilities		
(i) Borrowings		
Secured		
A. Redeemable non-convertible debentures (refer sub note 1 below)	-	220
Less: Shown in current maturities of long term borrowings	-	(220)
	-	**-**
B. Term loans		
a. From banks (refer sub note 2 below):		
i. Foreign currency loan	38	78
ii. Indian rupee loan	1,693	1,976
Less: Shown in current maturities of long term borrowings	(482)	(325)
	1,249	**1,729**
b. From others (Refer sub note 3 below)	77	105
Less: Shown in current maturities of long term borrowings	-	-
	77	**105**

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
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Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
C. Deferred payment liabilities (refer sub note 4 below)	55	38
Less: Shown in current maturities of long term borrowings	-	-
	55	**38**
Total (I)	**1,381**	**1,872**
Unsecured		
D. Foreign currency loans from banks (refer sub note 5 below)	-	441
Less: Shown in current maturities of long term borrowings	-	(241)
	-	**200**
E. Loan from a related party (refer sub note 6 below)	5	-
Less: Shown in current maturities of long term borrowings	-	-
	5	-
Total (II)	**5**	**200**
Total long term borrowings (I+II)	**1,386**	**2,072**
Current maturities of long term borrowings - Secured	482	545
Current maturities of long term borrowings - Unsecured	-	241
Total current maturities of long term borrowings disclosed in note 18(i)	**482**	**786**

1) Debentures referred to in A above to the extent of:

i) 8.70% Rs. Nil (March 31, 2021: Rs. 20) were secured by first pari-passu charge over specified movable and immovable property, plant and equipment of Dalmiapuram unit of the Company and redeemable in October 2021. The debentures have been fully redeemed during the year.

ii) 9.90% Rs.Nil (March 31, 2021: Rs. 200) were secured by way of first pari-passu charge on all movable and immovable property, plant and equipment (both present and future) of the cement units situated at Rajgangpur Cement Works (Odisha), Kapilas Cement Manufacturing Works (Cuttack & Jajpur) and OCL Bengal Cement Works (Midnapore, West Bengal) and redeemable in three yearly instalments ending on March 30, 2022. The debentures have been fully redeemed during the year.

2) Term loans from banks referred to in B (a) above to the extent of :

i) Rs. 256 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 274) carrying interest rate at repo rate plus 1.90% p.a. (present 5.90% p.a.) are secured by way of first pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment (movable & immovable) of the cement plant located at Belgaum, Karnakata, both present and future (except specific equipment financed by ECA lenders). It is repayable in unequal quarterly instalments starting from March 2017 till December 2031.

ii) Rs. 170 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 183) carrying interest rate at repo rate plus 1.90% p.a. (present 5.90% p.a.) are secured by way of first pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment (movable & immovable) of the cement plant located at Belgaum, Karnakata, both present and future (except specific equipment financed by ECA lenders). It is repayable in unequal quarterly instalments starting from March 2017 till December 2031.

iii) Rs. 5 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 14) carrying interest at 6 months LIBOR plus 2.05% p.a (present 2.24% p.a.) are secured by way of exclusive charge on Roller Press acquired through this loan for projects at Belgaum. The loan was availed in foreign currency and is repayable in 16 half yearly instalments of USD 637,110 each starting from October 2014 till May 2022.

iv) Rs. 212 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 232) carrying interest at repo rate plus 1.90% p.a. (present 5.90% p.a.) are secured by first pari-passu charge by way of mortgage and hypothecation over all immovable properties and movable fixed assets of the cement units situated at Rajgangpur Cement Works (Odisha), Kapilas Cement Manufacturing Works (Cuttack), OCL Bengal Cement Works (Midnapore, West Bengal) (both present and future). The loan is repayable in 48 structured quarterly instalments commencing from March 2019.

v) Rs. 33 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 64) carrying interest rate at 6 months LIBOR plus 1.94% p.a. are secured by first pari-passu charge by way of mortgage and hypothecation over all immovable properties and movable fixed assets of the cement units situated at Rajgangpur Cement Works (Odisha), Kapilas Cement Manufacturing Works (Cuttack and Jajpur), OCL Bengal Cement Works (Midnapore, West Bengal) (both present and future). The loan is repayable in 8 half yearly instalment of USD 2,142,857.10 each starting from December 15, 2019 and one instalment of USD 2,285,714.80 on December 15, 2022.

vi) Rs. 179 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 196) carrying interest at repo rate plus 1.90% p.a. (present 5.90% p.a.) are secured by first pari-passu charge on all movable and immovable fixed assets (both present and future) of the cement unit located at Jharkhand Cement Works, Bokaro. The loan is repayable in unequal 54 structured quarterly instalments of commencing from November 2016.

vii) Rs. 348 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 381) are secured by first pari-passu charge by way of mortgage on immovable properties and first charge by way of hypothecation on movable fixed assets including mining rights of cement unit located at Belgaum, Karnataka, both present and future (except specific equipment financed by ECA) at repo rate plus 1.90% p.a. (presently 5.90% p.a.). The loan is repayable in 38 structured quarterly installments commencing from December 31, 2020.

viii) Rs. 202 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 210) are secured by first pari-passu charge by way of mortgage on immovable properties (including mining land) and first charge by way of hypothecation on movable fixed assets, of cement units located at Ariyalur and Kadapa, both present & future at repo rate plus 1.90% p.a. (presently 5.90% p.a.). The loan is repayable in 38 structured quarterly installments commencing from December 31, 2020.

ix) Rs. 228 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 350) carrying interest at repo rate plus 0.60% p.a. (presently 4.60% p.a.) is secured by first pari-passu charge on all the land (including mining land) and immovable fixed assets pertaining to cement assets located at Ariyalur and Kadappa, both present and future. The loan is repayable in 5 unequal structured quarterly instalments commencing from December 2021.

x) Rs. 98 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 150) carrying interest at repo rate plus 0.60% p.a. (presently 4.60% p.a.) is secured by first pari-passu charge on all the land (including mining land) and immovable fixed assets pertaining to cement assets located at Ariyalur and Kadappa, both present and future. The loan is repayable in 5 unequal structured quarterly instalments commencing from December 2021.

3) Term loans from others referred to in B (b) above to the extent of:

i) Term loan in form of government grant of Rs. 23 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 56) carrying interest @ 0.10% p.a., are secured by way of first pari-passu charge on movable and immovable properties of cement unit at Dalmiapuram and is repayable in five unequal instalments starting from April 2019 till April 2023. The aforesaid loan was existing at the date of transition to Ind AS i.e. April 1, 2015 and thus carried at historical cost by applying the exemption of Ind AS 101.

ii) Term loan in form of government grant of Rs. 54 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 49) carrying interest @ 0.10% p.a. are secured by way of second pari-passu charge on movable and immovable properties of cement units located at Dalmiapuram and Ariyalur. Repayment schedule is yet to be finalised. Loan was received post transition to Ind AS and accounted at fair value with a difference being recognised as government grant (refer note 16(iii)).

4) Deferred payment liabilities referred to in C above to the extent of:

i) Rs. 17 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 16) interest free loan from Government of Karnataka in relation to Industrial Policy of the state towards VAT incentive for the period March 28, 2015 to June 30, 2017 on sale of goods produced from Belagavi plant and sold within the state of Karnataka. The loan is secured by way of a bank guarantee issued by the Company and is repayable in single instalment after a period of 12 years from the date of disbursement of each instalment. Loan received post transition to Ind AS are recognised at fair value with a difference between the gross proceeds and fair value of the loan being recognised as government grant (refer note 16(iii)).

ii) Rs. 38 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 22) interest free loan (including additional disbursement during the current year) from Government of Karnataka in relation to Industrial Policy of the state towards SGST incentive for the period July 2017 to March 2021 on sale of goods produced from Belagavi plant and sold within the state of Karnataka. The loan is secured by way of a bank guarantee issued by the Company and is repayable in single instalment after a period of 12 years from the date of disbursement of each instalment. Loan received post transition to Ind AS are recognised at fair value with a difference between the gross proceeds and fair value of the loan being recognised as government grant (refer note 16(iii)).

5) Foreign currency loans referred to in D above to the extent of:

i) Rs. Nil (March 31, 2021: Rs. 154) carried interest at 3 months LIBOR plus 2.40% p.a. and was repayable at the end of 15 months from the date of disbursement i.e. February 24, 2020. The loan is fully repaid during the year.

ii) Rs. Nil (March 31, 2021: Rs. 199) carried interest at 6 months EURIBOR plus 2.50% p.a. and was repayable at the end of 3 years from date of disbursement i.e. March 15, 2020. The loan is fully repaid during the year.

iii) Rs. Nil (March 31, 2021: Rs. 88) carried interest at 3 months LIBOR plus 2.85% p.a. and was repayable at the end of 15 months from the date of disbursement i.e. April 3, 2020. The loan is fully repaid during the year.

6) Loan from a Joint Venture Company referred to in E above is carrying interest rate of 5.50% p.a. and is repayable in November 2023 with renewal option.

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
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Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost		
Borrowings	1,386	2,072
Non-current lease liabilities (refer note 33(a))	34	95
	1,420	**2,167**
15. Provisions		
For mines reclamation liability (refer note 42)	57	54
For gratuity (refer note 31)	41	44
For leave encashment	13	12
For post-retirement mendical benefits (refer note 31)	4	4
For contingencies (refer note 42)	3	3
For enterprise social commitment (refer note 42)	-	3
	118	**120**
16. Government grants		
(i) Deferred export promotion capital goods (refer sub note (a) below)		
At the beginning of the year	4	-
Accrual during the year	-	4
Released to the statement of profit and loss	-	-
At the end of the year (I)	**4**	**4**
(ii) Deferred government grant (refer sub note (b) below)		
At the beginning of the year	1	2
Accrual during the year	1	-
Released to the statement of profit and loss	(0)	(1)
At the end of the year (II)	**2**	**1**
(iii) Deferred government grant (refer sub note (c) below)		
At the beginning of the year	74	82
Accrual during the year	20	12
Adjustment *	-	(11)
Released to the statement of profit and loss	(10)	(9)
At the end of the year (III)	**84**	**74**
Total (I+II+III)	**90**	**79**
Non current	79	71
Current	11	8

* As per letter dated December 29, 2020 from Direcorate of Industries and Commerce, the terms of repayment of loan revised to single instalment instead of twelve instalments, after a period of 12 years from the date of disbursement of each instalment. The revision in aforesaid repayment schedule was adjusted prospectively in deferred government grant with a correspoding change in deferred payment liabilities classified in borrowings under note 14(i) above.

Notes:

(a) The Company had received grant to compensate the import cost of assets, and is subject to an export obligation as prescribed in the EPCG scheme. The recognition of such grant is linked to fulfilment of the associated export obligations. At the year end, the portion of grant for which the export obligation has not been met is retained in deferred revenue under "Government grants".

(b) The Company has received grant towards capital investment under 'State Investment Promotion Scheme' as compensation for expenses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs. The grant is recognised in statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the assets.

(c) The benefit of a government loan at below current market rate of interest is treated as a government grant. The loan is recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 109. The benefit of the below market rate of interest/ interest free loans is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan determined in accordance with Ind AS 109 (at fair value) and the proceeds received. Government grant is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the period of the loan during which the entity recognises as interest expense, the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

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Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
17. Income tax		
(i) The major components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are:		
Profit or loss section:		
(a) Continuing operations		
Current income tax :		
Current income tax charge	162	-
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years	(3)	(83)
Deferred tax :		
Relation to origination of temporary differences	44	398
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years:		
- Remeasurement of deferred tax on account of new tax regime (net) *	-	(217)
- MAT credit entitlement	-	83
- Others	4	(17)
Total income tax expense for continuing operations	**207**	**164**
(b) Discontinued operation		
Current income tax :		
Current income tax charge	15	-
Deferred tax :		
Relation to origination of temporary differences	(13)	(1)
Total income tax expense/ (credit) for discontinued operation (refer note 29)	**2**	**(1)**
Net income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**209**	**163**
Other comprehensive income (OCI) section (including discontinued operation):		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year		
Net loss on re-measurement of defined benefit plans	0	2
Net (gain) on equity instruments through other comprehensive income	(48)	(29)
Income tax (expense) charged to OCI	**(48)**	**(27)**
(ii) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021:		
Profit before tax from continuing operations	866	1,272
Profit/ (loss) before tax from discontinued operation	8	(3)
Accounting profit before tax	**875**	**1,269**
Applicable tax rate *	25.168%	25.168%
Computed tax expense	**220**	**319**
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years		
- Remeasurement of deferred tax on account of new tax regime (net) *	-	(217)
- Others	1	(17)
Realisation of brought forward long term capital loss not recognised in the books due to prudence	(8)	-
Others	(4)	78
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**209**	**163**
Income tax expense from continuing operations	207	164
Income tax expense/ (credit) attributable to discontinued operation	2	(1)

* During the previous year ended March 31, 2021, the Company adopted the option of reduced tax rate with effect from financial year 2019-20. Consequently, (a) net deferred tax credit of Rs. 217 was recognised in profit or loss as included under 'Tax adjustments for earlier years' during the year ended March 31, 2021 on account of expensing of MAT credit balance of Rs. 248 and offset by tax credit on account of re-measurement of net deferred tax liabilities of Rs. 465 as at April 1, 2020.

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(iii) Deferred tax — Rs.

Deferred tax relates to the following:	Balance Sheet		Statement of Profit and Loss	
Particulars	**As at March 31, 2022**	**As at March 31, 2021**	**Year Ended March 31, 2022**	**Year Ended March 31, 2021**
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment (including goodwill and other intangible assets)	1,746	1,875	(129)	(453)
Revaluation of FVTOCI investments to fair value	77	29	-	-
Others	27	48	(21)	(62)
Total deferred tax liabilities	**1,850**	**1,952**	**(150)**	**(515)**
Deferred tax assets				
Expenditure debited in statement of profit and loss but allowable for tax purposes in subsequent years	29	24	5	(7)
Impairment allowance (for doubtful debts and advances)	17	10	7	(2)
Carry forward of unabsorbed depreciation	-	42	(42)	(565)
Others	14	169	(155)	144
Total deferred tax assets	**60**	**245**	**(185)**	**(430)**
Deferred tax (credit)/ expense			**35**	**(85)**
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	**1,790**	**1,707**		
Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities (net):				
Opening balance as at April 1	1,707	1,434		
Tax expense during the year recognised in profit or loss	35	(85)		
Tax expense during the year recognised in OCI	48	27		
Reversal of MAT credit entitlement	-	331		
Closing balance as at March 31	**1,790**	**1,707**		

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

The Company has unabsorbed depreciation of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2021: Rs 168) that were available for offsetting for indefinite life against future taxable profits of the Company.

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
18. Financial liabilities		
(i) Borrowings		
Secured		
(a) Current maturity of long term borrowings (refer note 14)	482	545
(b) Foreign currency loan from banks:		
- Buyer's credit	192	74
	674	**619**
Unsecured		
(c) Current maturity of long term borrowings (refer note 14)	-	241
(d) From a related party (refer note 36)	-	5
(e) Commercial papers	496	497
(f) Buyer's credit	-	30
	496	**773**
	1,170	**1,392**

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All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

1) **Foreign currency loan from banks referred to in (b) above to the extent of:**
Rs. 192 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 74) are secured by first Pari-Pasu charge through hypothecation on inventories and trade receivables in favour of working capital lenders and carry interest rate at 6 months/ 12 months EURIBOR/LIBOR plus 0.25 % p.a. to 0.35% p.a. (presently 0.49% p.a. to 0.50% p.a.) (March 31, 2021: 1.00% p.a. to 1.90% p.a.).
2) Commercial papers referred to in (e) above are payable in three months and carry interest rate in the range of 4.17% p.a. to 4.35% p.a. (March 31, 2021: 3.60% p.a. to 3.76% p.a.).
3) Buyer's credit from a bank referred to in (f) above was repayable in less than one year and carried interest rate at 12 months LIBOR plus 0.37% p.a.
4) The quartely returns or statements of current assets filed with banks are in agreement with the books of account of the company.

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(ii) Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 43)	25	14
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
- Related parties (refer note 36)	12	15
- Others	605	715
	642	**744**

For maturity profile of trade payables and other financial liabilities, refer note 40.

Trade payables - Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2022

Rs.

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment: Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed trade payables:							
- Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	24	1	0	-	-	25
- Others	146	375	83	3	2	0	609
(ii) Disputed trade payables:							
- Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Others	4	3	0	0	1	0	8
	150	**402**	**84**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**642**

As at March 31, 2021

Rs.

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment: Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed trade payables:							
- Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	12	2	-	0	-	14
- Others	175	400	139	4	2	1	721
(ii) Disputed trade payables:							
- Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	0	0	0	0	-	0
- Others	3	1	0	1	1	3	9
	178	**413**	**141**	**5**	**3**	**4**	**744**

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
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All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(iii) Other financial liabilities		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings		
- Related party (refer note 36)	0	0
- Others	9	13
Security deposits received	551	507
Rebate to customers	355	305
Liability for capital expenditure		
- Acceptances	5	41
- Other than acceptances	181	120
Accrued employee liabilities (including due to related parties Rs. 0 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 1)) (refer note 36)*	17	18
Foreign currency forward/option contracts	2	2
Directors commission payable (refer note 36)	1	1
Purchase consideration payable (refer note below)	30	30
Other payable	2	3
	1,153	**1,040**

* including dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises of Rs. 5 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 2) (refer note 43).

Note:

A sum of Rs. 30 was payable to Bawri Group (BG) upon fulfilment of certain project conditions as part of Shareholder's Agreement. In the event, project conditions are not fulfilled, BG was obligated to refund Rs. 32 out of tranche 1 payment made by the Company to BG. As the project conditions were not fulfilled, the liability to pay Rs. 30 has been disputed by the Company and claim of refund of Rs. 32 has been made (refer note 6(i)(b) above).

Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost		
Borrowings	1,170	1,392
Lease liabilities (refer note 33(a))	12	25
Trade payables	642	744
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	9	13
Security deposits received	551	507
Rebate to customers	355	305
Liability for capital expenditure	186	161
Accrued employee liabilities	17	18
Directors commission payable	1	1
Purchase consideration payable	30	30
Other payable	2	3
	2,975	**3,199**
Financial liabilitis carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Foreign currency forward/option contracts	2	2
	2	**2**
19. Provisions		
For gratuity (refer note 31)	39	30
For leave encashment	7	6
For post-retirement medical benefits (refer note 31)	0	0
For enterprise social commitment (refer note 42)	25	35
For other employee benefits	0	0
	71	**71**
20. Other current liabilities		
Liability towards dealer incentive *	71	89
Advance from customers	164	146
Other liabilities		
- Statutory dues (refer note 36)	270	273
- Others	86	142
	591	**650**

* Liability towards dealer incentive relates to in-kind discount granted to the customers as part of sales transaction and has been estimated with reference to the relative standalone selling price of the products for which they could be redeemed.

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
21. Revenue from operations		
Revenue from contracts with customers		
- Sale of manufactured goods	9,487	8,707
- Sale of traded goods	128	21
- Sale of services	54	23
Total sale of products and services	**9,669**	**8,751**
Subsidies on sale of manufactured goods	-	6
Other operating revenue		
- Scrap sale	22	12
- Others	27	19
Total other operating revenue	**49**	**31**
	9,718	**8,788**
Notes:		
a. Revenue from contracts with customers disaggregated based on nature of products or services:		
Sale of products		
Manufactured goods		
- Cement and its related products	9,454	8,700
- Power	33	7
	9,487	**8,707**
Traded goods	128	21
Total sale of products	**9,615**	**8,728**
Sale of Services		
Management service charges	54	23
Total sale of services	**54**	**23**
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**9,669**	**8,751**
Reconciliation of revenue as per contract price and as recognised in statement of profit and loss:		
Revenue as per contract price	11,291	9,931
Less: Discounts and incentives	(1,622)	(1,180)
Revenue from contracts with customers	**9,669**	**8,751**
Set out below is the revenue from contracts with customers and reconciliation to statement of profit and loss:		
Total revenue from contracts with customers	9,669	8,751
Add: Items not included in disaggregated revenue:		
Subsidies on sale of manufactured goods	-	6
Other operating revenue	49	31
Revenue as per the statement of profit and loss	**9,718**	**8,788**
	As at March 31, 2022	**As at March 31, 2021**
b. Contract balances		
The following table provides information about receivables and contract liabilities from contracts with customers:		
Receivables		
Trade receivables (refer note 9(ii))	578	465
Contract liabilities:		
Advance from customers (refer note 20)	164	146

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
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All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
22. Other income		
Interest income	116	170
Interest income from other financial assets at amortised cost	1	9
Unwinding of interest income on financial instruments	11	11
Dividend income from current investments measured at FVTOCI	6	3
Gains/ (losses) on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (net):		
- Profit on sale of current investments (net)	79	20
- On change in fair value of investments measured at FVTPL	(60)	28
Liabilities no longer required written back	18	-
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment (net)	3	4
Miscellaneous receipts	6	1
	180	**246**
23. Cost of raw materials consumed		
Opening stock	90	97
Add: Purchases (refer note 47)	1,374	1,298
	1,464	**1,395**
Less: Closing stock	(109)	(90)
Cost of raw materials consumed	**1,355**	**1,305**
24. Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock in trade		
Finished goods		
- Closing stock	126	80
- Opening stock	80	126
	(46)	**46**
Work-in-progress		
- Closing stock	74	69
- Opening stock	69	90
	(5)	**21**
Stock in trade		
- Closing stock	0	12
- Opening stock	12	0
- Less: Transferred pursuant to sale (refer note 29)	(11)	-
	1	**(12)**
	(50)	**55**
Add: Trial run production transferred to capital work-in-progress (refer note 44)	4	8
Net (decrease)/ increase in inventories	**(46)**	**63**
25. Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus	504	459
Contribution to provident and other funds	25	25
Gratuity expense (refer note 31)	5	8
Post-retirement medical benefits (refer note 31)	0	5
Employee stock option scheme (refer note 32)	20	1
Workmen and staff welfare expenses	29	16
	583	**514**

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Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
26. Finance costs		
(a) Interest cost:		
On borrowings - at amortised cost		
- On term loans and debentures	136	275
- On short term borrowings	26	44
Others		
- On lease liabilities (refer note 33(a))	6	9
- On unwinding of discount on provision and other liabilities	13	11
- Net interest on defined benefit obligations (refer note 31)	5	8
- On deposits from dealers and others	21	22
- On others (including interest on income tax of Rs. 0 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 0)	2	6
	209	**375**
Less: Capitalisation of interest (refer note 44)	(15)	(89)
	194	**286**
(b) Other borrowing costs		
- Other finance cost	5	4
- Exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings (net) *	8	(15)
	13	**(11)**
* include settlement gain/ loss and fair value gain/ loss on derivative contracts relating to borrowings.		
27. Other expenses		
Packing expenses	424	352
Consumption of stores and spare parts	28	24
Repairs and maintenance :		
- Plant and machinery (refer note 47)	202	165
- Buildings	10	9
- Others	47	19
Rent	21	13
Rates and taxes	12	12
Insurance (net of subsidy Rs. Nil (March 31, 2021: Rs. 0))	14	12
Management service charges	113	112
Depot expenses	175	177
Professional charges	105	79
Advertisement and sales promotion	131	107
Travelling and conveyance	30	17
Bad debts/ advances/ deposits written off (net)	4	2
Impairment allowance (net of reversal Rs.1 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 2))	27	3
Provision for impairment in value of investment (net)	0	2
Corporate social responsibility expenses (refer note (a) below)	10	3
Directors sitting fees (refer note 36)	0	0
Miscellaneous expenses (refer note (b) below) *	248	220
	1,601	**1,328**

* Also, refer note 47.

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Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Notes:		
(a) Disclosure in respect of Corporate social responsibility (CSR) expenses:		
(i) Gross amount required to be spent during the year	10	3
(ii) Amount spent during the year * :		
- Construction/ acquisition of any asset	-	-
- On purposes other than above	9	4
(iii) Excess amount spent on CSR as per Section 135(5) of Companies Act, 2013:		
Opening balance	1	-
Amount required to be spent during the year	10	3
Amount spent during the year	9	4
Closing balance **	**-**	**1**
(iv) Total of previous year shortfall	-	-
(v) Reason for shortfall	N.A.	N.A.
(vi) Nature of CSR Activities	Social Infrastr-ucture Project, Livelihood Project and Climate Action Project	Social Infrastr-ucture Project, Livelihood Project and Climate Action Project
* includes Rs. 8 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 3) paid to a related party (refer note 36).		
** Asset recognised on the amount spent in excess of CSR liability.		
(b) Remuneration paid to statutory auditors		
As an auditor		
i) Statutory audit fee	1	1
ii) Tax audit fees	0	0
iii) Limited review fee	1	1
In other capacity		
i) Certification fee	0	0
ii) Taxation matters	-	-
28. Earnings Per Share		
(a) Continuing operations		
Profit attributable to equity shareholders for basic and diluted EPS (Rs.)	659	1,108
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic and diluted EPS	31,40,45,267	31,40,45,267
Basic and Diluted EPS (Rupees)	**20.99**	**35.28**
(b) Discontinued operation		
Profit/ (loss) attributable to equity shareholders for basic and diluted EPS (Rs.)	6	(2)
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic and diluted EPS	31,40,45,267	31,40,45,267
Basic and Diluted EPS (Rupees)	**0.19**	**(0.06)**
(c) Continuing and discontinued operations		
Profit attributable to equity shareholders for basic and diluted EPS (Rs.)	665	1,106
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic and diluted EPS	31,40,45,267	31,40,45,267
Basic and Diluted EPS (Rupees)	**21.18**	**35.22**

29. Divestment of Hippo Stores business (Discontinued operation)

(i) Description

The Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on October 26, 2021, has approved divestment of master wholesaler business for all construction and building materials (Hippo Stores) to Hippostores Technology Private Limited, a promoter group company on a going concern basis by way of slump sale. Consequent to the approval received from the Board of Directors, the Company has concluded sale of Hippo Stores business on December 31, 2021 for a consideration of Rs. 155 pursuant to the Business Transfer Agreement executed on December 24, 2021. The Company has received Rs. 35 in cash and balance consideration of Rs. 120 in the form of 10% unsecured redeemable non-convertible debentures.

In accordance with requirements of Ind AS 105 "Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations", the relevant financial information of the said business have been presented under discontinued operation in the statement of profit and loss upto the date of such transfer.

(ii) Financial performance and cash flow information:

The financial performance and cash flow information presented are for the period ended December 31, 2021 (March 31, 2022 column) and year ended March 31, 2021, is as below:

Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Financial performance:		
Revenue including other income	42	-
Total expenses	96	3
(Loss) before tax for the period from discontinued operation	**(54)**	**(3)**
Tax expense/ (credit)	(28)	(1)
(Loss) for the period from discontinued operation (a)	**(26)**	**(2)**
Gain before tax on disposal of discontinued operation	62	-
Tax expense related to disposal of discontinued operation	30	-
Profit on disposal of discontinued operation (b)	**32**	**-**
Net profit/ (loss) for the period from discontinued operation (a+b)	**6**	**(2)**
Cashflow disclosure		
Net cash flow (used in) operating activities	(57)	(23)
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities	(8)	(39)
Net cash flow from financing activities	66	62

(iii) Details of disposal of discontinued operation:

Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022
Consideration received	155
Carrying amount of net assets transferred	(93)
Gain before tax on disposal of discontinued operation	**62**
Tax expense on gain	(30)
Gain on disposal of discontinued operation	**32**

(iv) The carrying amount of assets and liabilities as at the date of transfer (December 31, 2021) are as follows:

Rs.

Particulars	December 31, 2021
Property, plant and equipment	35
Other intangible assets	36
Right-of-use assets	69
Inventories	26
Trade receivables	1
Cash and cash equivalents	2
Others assets	18
Total assets (a)	**187**
Trade payables	12
Other liabilities and provisions	82
Total liabilities (b)	**94**
Net assets transferred (a-b)	**93**

30. Disclosure of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's 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.

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Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgement, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the standalone financial statements:

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options - Company as lessee

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.
The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

Litigations and contigencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation, taxation and other claims against the Company. A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation.

Where it is management's assessment that the outcome cannot be reliably quantified or is uncertain, the claims are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the likelihood of an adverse outcome is remote. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not provided for in the financial statements. When considering the classification of legal or tax cases as probable, possible or remote, there is judgement involved. This pertains to the application of the legislation, which in certain cases is based upon management's interpretation of specific applicable law, and the likelihood of settlement. Management uses in-house and external legal professionals to make informed decision.

Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings, the Company does not expect them to have a materially adverse impact on the Company's financial position or profitability. Details of such provision are disclosed in note 35.

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 standalone 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.

Share-based payments

The Company initially measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees using Black-Scholes model to determine the fair value of the liability incurred. Estimating fair value for equity-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility, risk free rate, expected dividend yield, market price and exercise price and making assumptions about them. For equity-settled share-based payment transactions, the liability needs to be disclosed at the carrying amount at end of each reporting period up to the date of settlement. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in note 32. Change in assumptions for estimating fair value of share-based payment transactions is expected to have insignificant impact on income statement.

Income taxes

Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Further details on taxes are disclosed in note 17.

Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan, post-retirement medical benefits and other defined benefit plan and the present value of the defined benefit obligations 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, expected rate of return on assets, 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 in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on mortality rates from Indian Assures Lives Mortality 2012-14. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

Further details about the defined benefit plans are given in note 31.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See note 38 and 39 for further disclosures.

Provision for mines reclamation

The Company has recognised a provision for mines reclamation based on its best estimates. In determining the fair value of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to the expected future inflation rates, discount rate, expected cost of reclamation of mines, expected balance of reserves available in mines and the expected life of mines. The carrying amount of the provision as at March 31, 2022 is Rs. 57 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 54). The Company calculates the provision using the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) based on discount rate of 6.76% p.a. Details of such provision are disclosed in note 42.

Change in estimates

During the previous year, Company reviewed the assumptions used in determining the fair value of provision, and accordingly revised the estimate for provision for mines reclamation resulting in increase in provision by Rs. 3.

Provision for enterprise social commitment

The Company has recognised a provision for enterprise social commitment based on its best estimates. In determining the fair value of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to the expected discount rate, expected cost of social commitment. The carrying amount of the provision as at March 31, 2022 is Rs. 25 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 38). The Company calculates the provision using the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) based on discount rate of 5.39% p.a to 5.71% p.a. (March 31, 2021: 5.39% p.a to 5.71% p.a). Details of such provision are disclosed in note 42.

Revenue from contracts with customers – Non-cash incentives given to customers

The Company estimates the fair value of non-cash incentives awarded by applying market rate offered by vendors to the Company. The assumption for determining fair value of non-cash incentives is based on the market rate of such schemes. As at March 31, 2022, the estimated liability towards non-cash incentive amounted to Rs. 71 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 89). Change in assumptions for estimating fair value of non-cash incentives does not have any significant impact on income statement.

Property, plant and equipment

The Company uses its technical expertise along with historical and industry trends for determining the economic life of an asset/ component of an asset. The useful lives are reviewed by management periodically and revised, if appropriate. In case of a revision, the unamortised depreciable amount is charged over the remaining useful life of the assets.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment including capital work in progress

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF. The cash flows are derived based on remaining useful life of the respective assets. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

During the current year, the Company has recognised impairment losses of Rs. 8 (March 31, 2021: Rs. Nil) for the expenses incurred and carried under capital work-in-progress. Refer note 2B for further details.

Subsidies receivable

The Company is entitled to various subsidies from Government in the form of government grant and recognise amount receivable from government as subsidy receivable when the Company is entitled to receive it to match them with expenses incurred for which they are intended to compensate. The Company records subsidy receivable by discounting it to its present value. The Company uses assumptions in respect of discount rate and estimated time for receipt of funds from government. The Company reviews its assumptions periodically, including at each financial year end.

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Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets disclosed in note 6 and 9 are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

31. Gratuity and other post employment benefit plans

Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. The gratuity is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The Scheme is funded through Gratuity Fund Trust with an insurance company in the form of a qualifying insurance policy, except in case of employees of cement units situated at Meghalaya and Bokaro. The Trust is responsible for the administration of the plan assets and for the determination of investment strategy. The Company makes provision of such gratuity asset/ liability in the books of account on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary.

Provident Fund ('PF')

The Company contributes provident fund liability to Dalmia Cement Provident Fund Trust, except in case of certain employees of the Company. As per the applicable accounting standard, provident funds set up by the employers, which require interest shortfall to be met by the employer, needs to be treated as defined benefit plan. The actuarial valuation of Provident Fund was carried out in accordance with the guidance note issued by Actuarial Society of India for measurement of provident fund liabilities and a provision has been recognised in respect of future anticipated shortfall with regard to interest rate obligation as at the balance sheet date.

Post-retirement medical benefits plan ('PRMB')

The Company provides post-retirement medical benefits to its certain retired employees. The plan is not funded by the Company.

The following tables summarize the components of defined benefit costs recognised in the statement of profit and loss and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the above mentioned plan.

Statement of profit and loss

Components of defined benefit costs

Rs.

Particulars	Gratuity		PF		PRMB	
	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21
(a) Current service cost						
Total service cost	6	9	10	13	-	5
Less: Allocated to CWIP during the year	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	-	-
Less: Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss - discontinued operation	0	-	(1)	-	-	-
Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss - continuing operations	**5**	**8**	**8**	**10**	**-**	**5**
(b) Net interest cost						
Total interest cost	5	4	(0)	5	0	-
Less: Allocated to CWIP during the year	(0)	(0)	-	(1)	-	-
Less: Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss - discontinued operation	(0)	0	-	0	-	-
Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss - continuing operations	**5**	**3**	**(0)**	**4**	**0**	**-**

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Change in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets as at March 31, 2022:

Rs.

Particulars	Gratuity			PF			PRMB		
	Defined benefit obligation (A)	Fair value of plan assets (B)	Net (A-B)	Defined benefit obligation (A)	Fair value of plan assets (B)	Net (A-B)	Defined benefit obligation (A)	Fair value of plan assets (B)	Net (A-B)
April 1, 2021 (1)	**96**	**22**	**74**	**271**	**266**	**5**	**5**	**-**	**5**
Service cost (2)	6	-	6	10	-	10	-	-	-
Net interest expense (3)	6	1	5	16	16	(0)	0	-	0
Sub-total included in profit or loss (2+3)=(4)	**12**	**1**	**10**	**26**	**16**	**10**	**0**	**-**	**0**
Re-measurements									
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense) (5)	-	1	(1)	-	6	(6)	-	-	-
(Gain)/loss from changes in demographic assumptions (6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Experience (gains)/ losses (7)	4	-	4	7	-	7	(0)	-	(0)
Change in financial assumptions (8)	(2)	-	(2)	(1)	-	(1)	(0)	-	(0)
Sub-total (5+6+7+8)=(9)	**2**	**1**	**1**	**6**	**6**	**(0)**	**(0)**	-	**(0)**
Expense/ (income) included in OCI out of (9) above	**2**	**1**	**1**	**6**	**6**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**-**	**(0)**
Contributions by employer (10)	-	-	-	-	10	(10)	-	-	-
Contribution by plan participation/ employees (11)	-	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	-
(Settlements)/ Transfer in (12)	2	3	(1)	5	4	1	-	-	-
Acquisition adjustment (13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other adjustment (14)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid (15)	(14)	(9)	(5)	(16)	(15)	(1)	(0)	-	(0)
Sub-total (10+11 +12+13+14+15)=(16)	**(11)**	**(6)**	**(5)**	**7**	**17**	**(10)**	**(0)**	**-**	**(0)**
March 31, 2022 (1+4+9+16)	**98**	**18**	**80**	**310**	**305**	**5**	**5**	-	**5**

The Company expects to contribute Rs. 87 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 81) to gratuity in 2022-23. The Company expects to contribute Rs. 11 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 14) to PF in 2022-23.

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Change in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets as at March 31, 2021:

Rs.

Particulars	Gratuity			PF			PRMB		
	Defined benefit obligation (A)	Fair value of plan assets (B)	Net (A-B)	Defined benefit obligation (A)	Fair value of plan assets (B)	Net (A-B)	Defined benefit obligation (A)	Fair value of plan assets (B)	Net (A-B)
April 1, 2020 (1)	**91**	**33**	**58**	**230**	**225**	**5**	-	-	-
Service cost (2)	9	-	9	13	-	13	-	-	-
Past service cost (2A)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Net interest expense (3)	6	2	4	24	19	5	-	-	-
Sub-total included in profit or loss (2+2A+3)=(4)	**15**	**2**	**13**	**37**	**19**	**18**	5	-	5
Re-measurements									
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense) (5)	-	(1)	1	-	0	(0)	-	-	-
(Gain)/loss from changes in demographic assumptions (6)	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Experience (gains)/ losses (7)	3	-	3	0	-	0	-	-	-
Change in financial assumption (8)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (5+6+7+8)=(9)	**4**	**(1)**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**(0)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Expense/ (income) included in OCI out of (9) above	**4**	**(1)**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**(0)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Contributions by employer (10)	-	-	-	-	18	(18)	-	-	-
Contribution by plan participation/ employees (11)	-	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-
(Settlements)/ Transfer in (12)	(0)	(0)	(0)	4	4	0	-	-	-
Acquisition adjustment (13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other adjustment (14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid (15)	(14)	(12)	(2)	(30)	(30)	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (10+11+12+13+14+15)=(16)	**(14)**	**(12)**	**(2)**	**4**	**22**	**(18)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
March 31, 2021 (1+4+9+16)	**96**	**22**	**74**	**271**	**266**	**5**	**5**	**-**	**5**

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The major categories of plan assets of the fair value of the total plan assets of Gratuity and PF are as follows:-

Rs.

Particulars	Gratuity		PF	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Investment pattern in plan assets:				
Insurance Company products	7	8	-	-
Central Government securities	0	1	34	28
State Government securities	8	10	119	101
Special Deposit scheme	1	1	3	4
Bonds/Securities of Public Financial Institutions	1	1	130	113
Cash and cash equivalents	0	0	0	0
Equity shares of listed companies	-	-	20	20
Other investment	1	1	0	-
Total	**18**	**22**	**306**	**266**

The principal assumptions used in determining Gratuity and PF for the Company are shown below:

Rs.

Particulars	Gratuity		PF		PRMB	
	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21
Discount rate (%)	6.65%	6.15%	6.65%	6.15%	6.90%	6.60%
Expected rate of return on plan assets (%)	6.65%	6.15%	6.65%	6.15%	-	-
Future salary increases (%)	7.00%	7.00%	-		-	-
Guaranteed interest rate (%)	-	-	8.10%	8.50%	-	-
Medical cost inflation rate (%)	-	-	-	-	5.00%	5.00%
Mortality Table	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)	90% (of LIC 96-98 mod ult.)	90% (of LIC 96-98 mod ult.)
Normal retirement age (years)	58	58	58	58	-	-
Attrition/ withdrawal rate (%)	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	-	-

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 is as shown below:

Gratuity Plan: Rs.

Assumption	Discount rate				Future salary increases			
Sensitivity Level	1% Decrease		1% Increase		1% decrease		1% increase	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Impact on defined benefit obligation	4	4	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	4	4

PF: Rs.

Assumption	Discount rate				Interest rate guarantee			
Sensitivity Level	1% Decrease		1% Increase		1% decrease		1% increase	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Impact on defined benefit obligation	5	5	(2)	(2)	(10)	(9)	14	9

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PRMB: Rs.

Assumption	**Discount rate**				**Medical cost inflation rate**			
Sensitivity Level	1% Decrease		1% Increase		1% decrease		1% increase	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	**March 31, 2022**	March 31, 2021	**March 31, 2022**	March 31, 2021	**March 31, 2022**	March 31, 2021
Impact on defined benefit obligation	0	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	0

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plans in future years:

Rs.

	Gratuity		**PRMB**	
Particulars	**March 31, 2022**	**March 31, 2021**	**March 31, 2022**	**March 31, 2021**
	Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	45	41	0	0
Between 2 and 5 years	35	36	2	2
Between 6 and 10 years	25	25	2	2
Beyond 10 years	26	25	5	6
Total expected payments	**131**	**127**	**9**	**10**

The weighted average duration (based on discounted cash flows) of the defined benefit plan obligation for gratuity at the end of the reporting period is 3 years (March 31, 2021: 4 years) and for PRMB is 9 to 11 years (March 31, 2021: 9 to 11 Years).

Risk Exposure

Through its defined benefit plans, the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:-

Asset Volatility

The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to bond yields, if plan assets underperform this yield, this will create a deficit. The plan asset investments is in insurance company products and in government securities. The investments are expected to earn a return in excess of the discount rate and contribute to the plan deficit.

Asset liability matching risk

The Company ensures that the investment positions are managed within an asset-liability matching (ALM) framework that has been developed to achieve long-term investments that are in line with the obligations under the employee benefit plans. Within this framework, the Company's ALM objective is to match assets to the pension obligations by investing in long-term fixed interest securities with maturities that match the benefit payments as they fall due and in the appropriate currency.

Liquidity Risk

The Company actively monitors how the duration and the expected yield of investments are matching the expected cash outflows arising from the employee benefit obligations. The Company has not changed the processes used to manage its risks from previous periods.

Contribution to Defined Contribution Plans:

Rs.

Particulars	**2021-22**	**2020-21**
Provident Fund/ Pension Fund	16	13
Superannuation Fund	1	1
National Pension Scheme	2	2

32. Share - based payments

Under the Employee Stock Option Scheme 2018 - DBL ESOP 2018, stock options of the Holding company i.e. Dalmia Bharat Limited granted to senior executives of the Company ('DCBL') would vest in not less than one year and not more than five years from the date of grant of the options. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Holding company has approved multiple grants with related vesting conditions. Vesting of the options would be subject to continuous employment and certain performance parameters stipulated by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Holding company. Hence the options would vest with passage of time on meeting the performance parameters.

The fair value of the share options is estimated at the grant date using the Black- Scholes option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share options were granted. However, the above performance condition is only considered in determining the number of instruments that will ultimately vest.

Details of the options granted under DBL ESOP 2018 during the year are as under:

Particulars	Grant 5	Grant 6
Date of grant	July 27, 2021	December 1, 2021
No. of options granted	1,50,000	2,640
Vesting period	2 years graded vesting	4 years graded vesting
Exercise period	3 years from vesting date	3 years from vesting date

There are no cash settlement alternatives. The Company does not have a past practice of cash settlement for these share options.

The expense recognised for employee services received during the year is shown in the following table:

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions *	20	1
Total expense arising from share-based payment transactions	**20**	**1**

* includes Rs. Nil (March 31, 2021: Rs. 0) allocated to capital work-in-progress (refer note 44).

Movements during the year

The following table illustrates the number and weighted average exercise prices (WAEP) of, and movements in, share options during the year:

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Number	WAEP	Number	WAEP
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	2,40,000	191.77	5,12,000	180.07
Granted during the year	1,52,640	2.00	-	-
Exercised during the year	(2,40,000)[1]	191.77	(2,72,000)[2]	169.75
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,52,640	2.00	2,40,000	191.77
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

1. The weighted average share price at the date of exercise (February 7, 2022) of these options is Rupees 1,978.60/-.
2. The weighted average share price at the date of exercise (February 1, 2021) of these options is Rupees. 1,219.30/-

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding as at March 31, 2022 was 3.66 years (March 31, 2021: 3.85 years).

The following table list the inputs to the models used for the plan for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021:

Particulars	Grant 1	Grant 2	Grant 3	Grant 5	Grant 6
Dividend yield (%)	1.42	0.40	0.21	0.06	0.07
Expected volatility (%) *	42.76	48.58	46.92	41.70	40.90
Risk–free interest rate (%)	8.16	7.71	7.54	4.49	5.53
Average expected life of options (years)	4.50	4.53	4.51	2.83	4.20
Weighted average share price (Rupees per share)	105.95	502.05	713.80	2,244.13	1,856.48
Weighted average fair values at the measurement date	23.45	180.23	239.65	2,238.60	1,849.31
Exercise price (Rupees per share)	52.75	108.62	191.77	2.00	2.00

* The expected volatility was determined based on historical volatility data.

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33. Leases

(a) Company as a lessee

The Company has lease contracts for various land, buildings (godowns, office and residential premises), vehicles and other equipment used in its operations. Generally, the Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets. The Company also has certain leases of godowns and other equipment with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions for these leases.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right of use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

Rs.

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Other equipment	Total
Cost					
As at April 1, 2020	43	72	26	2	143
Additions	3	91	11	-	105
Disposals	-	(21)	(5)	-	(26)
As at March 31, 2021	**46**	**142**	**32**	**2**	**222**
Additions	6	22	12	5	45
Disposals *	(0)	(81)	(9)	(2)	(92)
As at March 31, 2022	**52**	**83**	**35**	**5**	**175**
Accumulated depreciation					
As at April 1, 2020	1	28	8	1	38
Charge for the year	1	29	9	1	40
Disposals	-	(3)	(2)	-	(5)
As at March 31, 2021	**2**	**54**	**15**	**2**	**73**
Charge for the year	1	26	9	1	37
Disposals *	(0)	(7)	(5)	(2)	(14)
As at March 31, 2022	**3**	**73**	**19**	**1**	**96**
Net block					
As at March 31, 2022	**49**	**10**	**16**	**4**	**79**
As at March 31, 2021	**44**	**88**	**17**	**0**	**149**

* includes right-of-use assets of discontinued operation, refer note 29

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

Rs.

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Opening Balance	120	75
Additions	45	102
Deletions	(83)	(22)
Accretion of interest	10	9
Payments	(46)	(44)
Closing Balance	**46**	**120**
Current	12	25
Non-current	34	95

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in note 40.

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 8% to 10% (March 31, 2021: 8% to 10%), with maturity between 2022-2109.

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss (continuing operations):

Rs.

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	37	41
Interest expense on lease liabilities	6	9
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses)	21	13
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**64**	**63**

Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows:

Rs.

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Total cash outflow for leases	(46)	(44)

(b) Company as a lessor

The Company had purchased wagons under "own your wagon scheme" of Railways and leased it to Railways on rent, the wagons were recognised as assets and carried in the books at written down value. It qualifies to be recognised as finance lease arrangement where Railways is the lessee. Future minimum lease receivables (MLR) and its present value under finance leases are as follows -

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Future Gross MLR	Present Value	Future Gross MLR	Present Value
Not later than 1 year	-	-	-	-
Later than one year but not later than five years	-	-	-	-
Later than five years	-	-	-	-
Unguaranteed residual values	1	1	1	1
Total future minimum lease receivables	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Unearned finance income	-	-	-	-
Total present value of MLR	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**

34. Capital and other commitments

Rs.

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
A. Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	563	389
B. Other commitments		
Contractual and other payments, which does not have any bearing on the results for the current and previous year	-	11

35. Contingent liabilities / Litigations in respect of :
A. Not provided for
a. Continuing operations

Rs.

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
i) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts	209	213
ii) Demands raised/ show cause notices issued by following authorities in dispute (including cases which have been remanded back for re-assessment):		
- Sales tax/ Entry tax/ Purchase tax/ Market fee	166	147
- Excise and Service tax	48	49
- Customs	18	18
- Income tax matters	50	50
	491	**477**

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iii) Income tax department had carried out search operation in the office premises of erstwhile Adhunik Cement Limited (now a unit of the Company) on March 11, 2016 (concluded on May 03, 2016), consequent to which assessment orders under Section 153(A)/143(3) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 have been passed on December 30, 2018 from AY 2011-12 to 2017-18 and there is no additional income tax liability. However, unabsorbed depreciation has been reduced on account of addition of Rs. 42 made in AY 2011-12 and against the same, the Company has filed an appeal before appellate authority.

Further, Company has not adjusted the above amount while computing income tax/deferred tax liability since the Company has been legally opined that above addition may not be tenable.

b. Discontinued operation

There was no contingent liabilities relating to discontinued operation as at March 31, 2021.

Based on favourable decisions in similar cases, legal opinion taken by the Company, discussions with the solicitors etc., the Company believes that there is a fair chance of favourable decisions in respect of the items listed above in continuing and discontinued operations and hence no provision is considered necessary against the same.

B. Based on newspaper reports regarding rat hole mining in Meghalaya, National Green Tribunal ('NGT') had taken suo moto cognizance of the matter and initiated proceedings. NGT had constituted a Committee to look into the matter. The Committee in its Fifth report made arbitrary observations with regard to various companies regarding gap in coal used and clinker produced and basis that, estimated the amount of royalty, contribution to Meghalaya Environment Protection and Restoration Fund (MEPRF) and GST/ VAT payable by these companies.

Based on the amounts mentioned in the Committee's Fifth Report, the Department of Mineral Resources, Meghalaya has demanded Rs. 50 towards payment of royalty and Rs. 36 towards MEPRF for the years 2014-15 to 2018-19. Further, the said report also mentioned the amount of Rs. 30 towards GST / VAT for which the Superintendent (Anti-Evasion) CGST and Senior Intelligence Officer, DGGI have also issued summons seeking information/ documents pertaining to payment of royalty and GST. The Company has challenged the Fifth report and the orders passed by NGT before Hon'ble Supreme Court and vide order dated August 23, 2021, the Hon'ble Supreme Court was pleased to issue notice to the State of Meghalaya.

Based on the legal opinion and the internal legal assessment of the matter, the Company believes that it has a good contestable case. Hence, no provision is considered necessary in these financial statements.

C. CBI has filed a charge sheet against the Company & its employees under Section 120(b) read with Section 420 of Indian Penal Code before Special Judge, CBI Cases, Hyderabad, wherein CBI has alleged that Company had invested in Bharathi Cement Corporation Private Ltd. for the benefit of one of the accused as a quid pro quo for grant of prospecting license over certain limestone bearing land in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Pursuant to above charge sheet, Special Judge, CBI Cases, Hyderabad, has taken cognizance.

Based on the allegations made in the charge sheet and documents filed therein, in the opinion of the Company, no offence is made out against the Company and hence no adverse impact is expected to devolve on the management on conclusion of such proceedings.

D. Guarantees

Rs.

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
(i) Corporate guarantee given by the Company to a bank for arranging rupee term loan / working capital facilities of subsidiary companies of Rs. 852 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 195) - Loan outstanding	628	58
(ii) Letter of comfort given by the Company to a bank for arranging working capital facilities of a subsidiary company namely Calcom Cement India Limited of Rs. 100 (March 31,2021 : Rs. Nil) - Loan outstanding	94	-
(iii) Corporate guarantee given by the Company to a bank for issuance of bank guarantee on behalf of a subsidiary company namely Rajputana Properties Private Limited towards grant of mining lease	12	12

36. Related party transactions

A) List of related parties along with nature and volume of transactions is given below:

Related parties where control exists:

i. **Holding company**
Dalmia Bharat Limited

ii. **Fellow subsidiaries**
Dalmia Power Limited

iii. **Subsidiary of fellow subsidiary**
DPVL Ventures LLP (formerly known as TVS Shriram Growth Fund 1B LLP) (w.e.f. April 14, 2020)

iv. **Subsidiaries of the Company**
Calcom Cement India Limited, D.I. Properties Limited, Dalmia Minerals & Properties Limited, Geetee Estates Limited, Golden Hills Resort Private Limited, Hemshila Properties Limited, Ishita Properties Limited, JayeVijay Agro Farms Private Limited, Rajputana Properties Private Limited, Shri Rangam Properties Limited, Sri Madhusudana Mines & Properties Limited, Sri Shanmugha Mines & Minerals Limited, Sri Subramanya Mines & Minerals Limited, Sri Swaminatha Mines & Minerals Limited, Sri Trivikrama Mines & Properties Limited, Bangaru Kamakshiamman Agro Farms Private Limited, Alsthom Industries Limited, Chandrasekara Agro Farms Private Limited, Dalmia DSP Limited, Hopco Industries Limited, Murli Industries Limited (w.e.f. September 10, 2020), Ascension Mercantile Private Limited (w.e.f. March 23, 2021), Ascension Multiventures Private Limited (w.e.f. March 23, 2021) and Dalmia Bharat Green Vision Limited (w.e.f. May 22, 2021)

v. **Step down subsidiaries of the Company**
Cosmos Cement Limited, RCL Cements Limited, SCL Cements Limited, Sutnga Mines Private Limited and Vinay Cement Limited.

vi. **Joint ventures**
Khappa Coal Company Private Limited and Radhikapur (West) Coal Mining Private Limited

vii. **Associate ***
Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited ('DBRL')

viii. **Subsidiaries of Associate ***
Dalmia OCL Limited, OCL Global Limited, OCL China Limited, Dalmia Seven Refractories Limited and Dalmia GSB Refractories GmbH.

Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

i. **Key Management Personnel of the Company**
Mr. Mahendra Singhi - Managing Director & CEO, Mr. Dharmender Tuteja - Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. March 23, 2021), Mr. Jayesh Doshi - Chief Financial Officer (upto October 31, 2020) and Mrs. Manisha Bansal - Company Secretary

ii. **Directors of the Company**
Mr. Gautam Dalmia - Non-Executive Director, Mr. Ghyanendra Nath Bajpai – Independent Director, , Mrs. Sudha Pillai - Independent Director, Mr. Venkatesan Thyagarajan - Non-Executive Director, Mr. Paul Heinz Hugentobler - Independent Director

iii. **Key Management Personnel of Holding company**
Shri Jai Hari Dalmia ** (till July 8, 2021)
Shri Yadu Hari Dalmia
Dr. Niddodi Subrao Rajan

** Also relative of Director of the Company.

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iv. **Relative of key management personnel**
Mrs. Sumedha Tuteja

v. **Enterprises controlled/jointly controlled by Key Management Personnel of the Holding Company**
Dalmia Bharat Sugar and Industries Limited, Dalmia Bharat Foundation, Valley Agro Industries Limited, Antordaya Commercial and Holdings Private Limited, Khaitan & Co. AOR, Khaitan & Co. LLP, Hippostores Technology Private Limited and Vinimay Developers Private Limited

vi. **Trust relating to retiral benefit plan**
Dalmia Cement Provident Fund, Dalmia Cement Bharat Executive Superannuation Fund, Orissa Cement Executives Superannuation Fund

* The Scheme of Arrangement between the Company and its then subsidiary namely DBRL ('Scheme 1'), and the Scheme of Amalgamation of Dalmia Refractories Limited ('DRL') and its then subsidiary GSB Refractories India Private Limited ('GSB India') with DBRL ('Scheme 2'), were approved by the National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai (NCLT) vide Order dated February 3, 2022. The Appointed Date(s) of Scheme 1 and Scheme 2 is April 1, 2019 and April 1, 2020, respectively, though it has become effective on March 1, 2022 (refer note 52 (a)).

Pursuant to aforesaid Scheme(s) becoming effective, DBRL and its subsidiaries namely Dalmia OCL Limited, OCL Global Limited and OCL China Limited ceased to be subsidiary of the Company and become an associate of Company with effect from April 1, 2020. Further, Dalmia Seven Refractories Limited and Dalmia GSB Refractories GmbH also become the subsidiaries of DBRL.

Therefore, all other current account transactions from April 1, 2020 to February 28, 2022 between the Company and refractory undertaking (now, a unit of DBRL) has not been shown as related party transaction as these were done considering the refractory undertaking as a unit of the Company.

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B) The following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business: **Rs.**

Name of the Related Party	Nature of related party	Dividend paid	Interest paid	Interest received	Loans and advances given	Loans and advances received back	Remune-ration paid *	Directors sitting fees	Directors comm-ission	Professi-onal fees	Purchase of assets	Sale of assets	Sale of Hippo Stores business (refer note 29)	Purchase of goods & services
Dalmia Bharat Limited	Holding	154 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- (0)	- -	- -	115 (126)
Dalmia Power Limited	Fellow subsidiary	- -	- -	- (0)	- (42)	- (45)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Calcom Cement India Limited	Subsidiary	- -	- -	20 (74)	- -	45 (606)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- (1)	- -	3 (7)
Dalmia DSP Limited	Subsidiary	- -	- -	15 (5)	112 (124)	205 (56)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 -	- -	23 (30)
Alsthom Industries Limited	Subsidiary	- -	- -	5 (8)	23 (10)	97 (1)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 (3)
Murli Industries Limited	Subsidiary	- -	- -	44 (16)	301 (471)	776 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 (0)	- -	- -
Rajputana Properties Private Limited	Subsidiary	- -	- -	1 (1)	1 (41)	- (35)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Dalmia Minerals & Properties Limited	Subsidiary	- -	- -	0 (0)	34 (1)	35 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Golden Hills Resort Private Limited	Subsidiary	- -	- -	0 -	0 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Jayevijay Agro Farms Private Limited	Subsidiary	- -	- -	0 (0)	- (2)	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Chandrasekara Agro Farms Private Limited	Subsidiary	- -	- -	0 (0)	- -	0 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Dalmia Bharat Green Vision Limited	Subsidiary	- -	- -	3 -	188 -	96 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Bangaru Kamakshiamman Agro Farms Private Limited	Subsidiary	- -	- -	1 (1)	- (10)	15 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Ascension Mercantile Private Limited	Subsidiary	- -	- -	0 -	0 -	0 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Ascension Multiventures Private Limited	Subsidiary	- -	- -	0 -	0 -	0 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Hopco Industries Limited	Subsidiary	- -	- -	0 (0)	- (0)	0 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Others	Subsidiary	- -	- -	0 (0)	- (0)	3 (0)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Sutnga Mines Private Limited	Step down subsidiary	- -	- -	- (0)	- (0)	- (0)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Cosmos Cement Limited	Step down subsidiary	- -	- -	0 (0)	0 (1)	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
SCL Cement Limited	Step down subsidiary	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 -
Radhikapur (West) Coal Mining Private Limited	Joint venture	- -	0 (0)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Dalmia Bharat Sugar and Industries Limited	KMP controlled entity of Holding company	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- (0)	- -	4 (2)
Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited	Associate	- -	- -	1 (2)	- (26)	24 (2)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 (9)
Dalmia Seven Refractories Limited	Subsidiary of associate	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 (2)
Dalmia Bharat Foundation	KMP controlled entity of Holding company	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 (1)
Valley Agro Industries Limited	KMP controlled entity of Holding company	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Antordaya Commercial and Holdings Private Limited	KMP controlled entity of Holding company	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Khaitan & Co. LLP	KMP controlled entity of Holding company	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 (2)	- -	- -	- -	- -
Khaitan & Co. AOR	KMP controlled entity of Holding company	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 (0)	- -	- -	- -	- -
Hippostores Technology Private Limited	KMP controlled entity of Holding company	- -	- -	3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	155 -	- -
Vinimay Developers Private Limited	KMP controlled entity of Holding company	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Mr. Mahendra Singhi	KMP	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	46 (26)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Mr. Dharmender Tuteja	KMP	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 (0)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

B) The following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business: **Rs.**

Reimbursement of expenses payable	Reimbursement of expenses receivable	CSR	Payment against lease liabilities (including interest)	Sale of goods & services	Guarantee commission income	Corporate guarantee / Letter of comfort given	Corporate guarantee relinquished	Rent Received	Employee welfare expenses	Contribution to post employment benefit plan trust	Subscription to/ investment in equity share capital	Subscription to optionally convertible debentures	Investment in compulsory convertible debentures	Impairment in value of investment and loans given	Reversal of impairment in value of investment/ loans given	Loans written off	Payable on account of MAT credit entitlement
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(0)	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6)
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2	2	-	-	64	0	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2)	(1)	-	-	(48)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	0	-	-	84	0	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	(0)	-	-	(75)	(0)	(130)	(85)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	(71)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0	0	-	-	56	1	742	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(0)	(5)	-	-	(8)	(0)	(150)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	-	-	-
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-	(0)	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

B) The following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business: **Rs.**

Name of the Related Party	Nature of related party	Dividend paid	Interest paid	Interestr eceived	Loans and advances given	Loans and advances received back	Remune-ration paid *	Directors sitting fees	Directors comm-ission	Professi-onal fees	Purchase of assets	Sale of assets	Sale of Hippo Stores business (refer note 29)	Purchase of goods & services
Mrs. Manisha Bansal	KMP	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 (0)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Mrs. Sumedha Tuteja	Relative of KMP	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Mr. Gautam Dalmia	Director	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 (0)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Mr. Ghyanendra Nath Bajpai	Director	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 (0)	1 (1)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Mrs. Sudha Pillai	Director	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 (0)	0 (0)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Mr. Venkatesan Thyagarajan	Director	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 (0)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Mr. Paul Heinz Hugentobler	Director	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 (0)	0 (0)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Shri Jai Hari Dalmia	KMP of Holding company Relative of a Director	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 (6)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Shri Yadu Hari Dalmia	KMP of Holding company	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 (10)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	- -
Dr. Niddodi Subrao Rajan	KMP of Holding company	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 (3)	- -	- -	- -	- -
Dalmia Cement Provident Fund	Trust relating to retiral benefit plan	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	- -
Dalmia Cement Bharat Executive Superannuation Fund	Trust relating to retiral benefit plan	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	- -
Orissa Cement Executives Superannuation Fund	Trust relating to retiral benefit plan	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	- -

All figures in ( ) represent amount for the year ended March 31, 2021.
* KMP are covered under the Company's Group Gratuity Scheme along with other employees of the Company. The gratuity and leave liability is determined for all the employees on an overall basis, based on the actuarial valuation done by an independent actuary. The specific amount of gratuity and leave liability for KMP cannot be ascertained separately, except for the amount actually paid.

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

B) The following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business: **Rs.**

Reimbursement of expenses payable	Reimbursement of expenses receivable	CSR	Payment against lease liabilities (including interest)	Sale of goods & services	Guarantee commission income	Corporate guarantee / Letter of comfort given	Corporate guarantee relinquished	Rent Received	Employee welfare expenses	Contribution to post employment benefit plan trust	Subscription to/ investment in equity share capital	Subscription to optionally convertible debentures	Investment in compulsory convertible debentures	Impairment in value of investment and loans given	Reversal of impairment in value of investment/ loans given	Loans written off	Payable on account of MAT credit entitlement
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Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

C) Balance outstanding at year end: **(Rs.)**

Name of the Related Party	Nature of related party	Trade payables	Trade receivables	Borrowings	Interest payable	Other receivables	Lease liabilities (at amortised cost)	Interest receivable	Loan/ advances receivable	Director sitting fee payable	Director commission payable	Remunera-tion payable	Other current liabilities	Provision for impairment in value of investment	Provision for doubtful loans and interest receivable	Corporate guarantee / Letter of comfort outstanding
Dalmia Bharat Limited	Holding	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calcom Cement India Limited	Subsidiary	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	186	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
		(3)	(7)	-	-	-	-	-	(231)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dalmia DSP Limited	Subsidiary	0	4	-	-	-	-	0	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
		(1)	(2)	-	-	-	-	(3)	(122)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(45)
Alsthom Industries Limited	Subsidiary	-	5	-	-	-	-	0	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	(2)	-	-	-	-	(7)	(95)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murli Industries Limited	Subsidiary	0	2	-	-	-	-	0	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	762
		(0)	(2)	-	-	-	-	(15)	(471)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(150)
Dalmia Minerals & Properties Limited	Subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goldens Hills Resorts Limited	Subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	(1)	-	-	-	-	(5)	(1)	-
Jayevijay Agro Farms Private Limited	Subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajputana Properties Private Limited	Subsidiary	-	0	-	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	0	11	12
		-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12)
Dalmia Bharat Green Vision Limited	Subsidiary	0	3	-	-	-	-	0	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangaru Kamakshiamman Agro Farms Private Limited	Subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	Subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	(2)	(0)	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cosmos Cement Limited	Step down subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sutnga Mines Private Limited	Step down subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radhikapur (West) Coal Mining Private Limited	Joint venture	-	-	5	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	(5)	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dalmia Bharat Sugar & Industries Limited	KMP controlled entity of Holding company	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(0)	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited	KMP controlled entity of Holding company	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dalmia Seven Refractories Limited	KMP controlled entity of Holding company	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khaitan & Co. LLP	KMP controlled entity of Holding company	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khaitan & Co. AOR	KMP controlled entity of Holding company	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hippostores Technology Private Limited	KMP controlled entity of Holding company	-	0	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

C) Balance outstanding at year end: **(Rs.)**

Name of the Related Party	Nature of related party	Trade payables	Trade receivables	Borrowings	Interest payable	Other receivables	Lease liabilities (at amortised cost)	Interest receivable	Loan/ advances receivable	Director sitting fee payable	Director commission payable	Remunera-tion payable	Other current liabilities	Provision for impairment in value of investment	Provision for doubtful loans and interest receivable	Corporate guarantee / Letter of comfort outstanding
Mr. Dharmender Tuteja	KMP	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Mrs. Manisha Bansal	KMP	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Mr. Ghyanendra Nath Bajpai	Director	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 (1)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Mrs. Sudha Pillai	Director	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 (0)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Mr. Paul Heinz Hugentobler	Director	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 (0)	0 (0)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Shri Jai Hari Dalmia	KMP of Holding company/ Relative of a Director	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- (0)	-	- -	- -	- -
Shri Yadu Hari Dalmia	KMP of Holding company	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- (1)	-	- -	- -	- -
Mr. Niddodi Subrao Rajan	KMP of Holding company	- (0)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Dalmia Cement Provident Fund	Trust relating to retiral benefit plan	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 (1)	- -	- -	- -
Dalmia Cement Bharat Executive Superannuation Fund	Trust relating to retiral benefit plan	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 (0)	- -	- -	- -
Orissa Cement Executives Superannuation Fund	Trust relating to retiral benefit plan	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 (0)	- -	- -	- -
		12 **(15)**	**19** **(14)**	**5** **(5)**	**0** **(0)**	**0** **(0)**	**-** **(2)**	**5** **(28)**	**349** **(975)**	**0** **(0)**	**1** **(1)**	**0** **(1)**	**1** **(1)**	**5** **(5)**	**11** **(1)**	**964** **(207)**

All figures in ( ) represent balance outstanding as at March 31, 2021.
Investment with related parties are disclosed in note 6(i).

D) Transactions with key management personnel

Managerial remuneration of key management personnel of the Company:-

Rs.

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Short-term employee benefits	28	24
Post employment benefits	1	1
Share-based payments	20	1
Total managerial remuneration paid to key management personnel *	**49**	**26**

The amounts disclosed in the table are the amounts recognised as an expense during the reporting period relating to key management personnel.

* Remuneration to the key managerial personnel does not include provision made for gratuity and leave benefits as they are determined on an actuarial basis for the Company as a whole.

E) Directors' interest in the DBL ESOP 2018

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
			Number outstanding*	Number outstanding*
February 03, 2016	February 03, 2022	191.77	-	240,000
July 27, 2021	July 27, 2023	2.00	150,000	-
			150,000	**240,000**

* Refer note 32.

F) The transactions with related parties have been made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

37. Derivatives

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments

The Company uses foreign currency denominated borrowings and foreign exchange forward contracts (including option contracts - seagull structure) to manage some of its transaction exposures. The foreign exchange forward contracts and foreign exchange option 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 to thirty six months.

Foreign currency risk

The Company has entered into foreign exchange forward contracts and foreign exchange option contracts with the intention to reduce the foreign exchange risk on repayment of buyer's credit, foreign currency loan and import letter of credit , these contracts are not designated in hedge relationships and are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The foreign exchange forward contract and option contract balances vary with the level of expected foreign currency payment and changes in foreign exchange rates.

Rs.

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Fair value of foreign currency forward /option contracts measured at fair value through profit or loss	1	2	3	2

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38. Fair values

Below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values -

Rs.

Particulars	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Financial assets				
Financial assets carried at amortised cost				
Investment in redeemable non-convertible debentures (refer note 6(i)(B))	120	-	120	-
Loans and advances to employees	14	14	14	14
Loans to related parties	349	975	349	975
Loans to others	-	3	-	3
Security deposits	91	59	91	59
Subsidies/Incentive receivable	394	419	394	419
Deposit with banks having remaining maturity of more than twelve months (refer note 6(iii))	3	7	3	7
Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss				
Foreign currency forward / option contracts (refer note 9(vi))	1	3	1	3
Investment in optionally convertible debentures (refer note 6(i))	73	48	73	48
Investment in corporate bonds (refer note 9(i))	143	273	143	273
Investment in mutual funds (refer note 9(i))	892	824	892	824
Investment in alternative investment fund (refer note 9(i))	1	5	1	5
Financial assets carried at fair value through OCI				
Investment in equity shares (refer note 9(i))	836	413	836	413
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost				
Borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrowings)	2,556	3,464	2,556	3,464
Security deposits received	551	507	551	507
Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss				
Foreign currency forward/ option contracts	2	2	2	2

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, other current financial assets (except derivative financial instruments), trade payables and other current financial liabilities (except derivative financial liabilities) approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values :

(a) Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/ deposit/ investment are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, risk factors, individual credit worthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected credit losses of these receivables.

(b) The fair value of unquoted instruments, loans from banks and other financial liabilities as well as other non-current financial liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

(c) The fair values of optionally convertible debentures (OCDs) of subsidiaries have been estimated using the fair valuation by independent valuer. The valuation requires management to make certain assumptions about the interest rate, including forecast cash flows, discount rate, credit risk and volatility. The probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of fair value for these unquoted instruments.

(d) The fair value of investment in equity shares and corporate bonds are based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. Fair value of investment in mutual funds/ alternative investment fund are based on market observable inputs i.e. Net Asset Value at the reporting date.

(e) The fair values of the derivative financial instruments are determined using valuation techniques, which employs the use of market observable inputs. The derivatives are entered into with the banks / counterparties with investment grade credit ratings.

(f) The fair values of the Company's interest-bearing borrowings are determined by using Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk as at March 31, 2022 was assessed to be insignificant.

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation (Level 3):

(a) Discount rate are determined using prevailing bank lending rate.

(b) The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are determined using the discounted cash flow analysis.

Reconciliation of fair value measurement of the investment categorised at level 3:

Rs.

	Investment in unquoted OCDs (At FVTPL)
As at April 1, 2020	**41**
Re-measurement recognised in statement of profit and loss	7
Re-measurement recognised in OCI	-
As at March 31, 2021	**48**
Investment in unsecured Optionally Convertible Debentures ('OCDs')	23
Re-measurement recognised in statement of profit and loss	2
Re-measurement recognised in OCI	-
As at March 31, 2022	**73**

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39. 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 for assets as at March 31, 2022:

Rs.

	Fair Value measurement using			
Particulars	**Total**	**Quoted Prices in active markets Level 1**	**Significant observable inputs Level 2**	**Significant unobservable inputs Level 3**
Assets for which fair values are disclosed (note 38)				
Investment in redeemable non-convertible debentures	120	-	-	120
Loans and advances to employees	14	-	-	14
Loans to related parties	349	-	-	349
Security deposits	91	-	-	91
Subsidies/Incentive receivable	394	-	-	394
Deposit with banks having remaining maturity of more than twelve months	3	-	3	-
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed (note 38)				
Borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrowings)	2,556	-	2,556	-
Security deposits received	551	-	-	551
Assets measured at fair value				
Foreign currency forward / option contracts	1	-	1	-
Investment in optionally convertible debentures	73	-	-	73
Investment in corporate bonds	143	143	-	-
Investment in mutual funds	892	-	892	-
Investment in alternative investment fund	1	-	1	-
Investment in equity shares	836	836	-	-
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Foreign currency forward / option contracts	2	-	2	-

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year ended March 31, 2022.

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

Rs.

Particulars	Total	Fair Value measurement using		
		Quoted Prices inactive markets Level 1	Significant observable inputs Level 2	Significant unobservable inputs Level 3
Assets for which fair values are disclosed (note 38)				
Loans and advances to employees	14	-	-	14
Loans to related parties	975	-	-	975
Security deposits	59	-	-	59
Subsidies/Incentive receivable	419	-	-	419
Deposit with banks having remaining maturity of more than twelve months	7	-	7	-
Loans to others	3	-	-	3
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed (note 38)				
Borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrowings)	3,464	-	3,464	-
Security deposits received	507	-	-	507
Assets measured at fair value				
Foreign currency option / forward contracts	3	-	3	-
Investment in optionally convertible debentures	48	-	-	48
Investment in corporate bonds	273	273	-	-
Investment in mutual funds	824	-	824	-
Investment in alternative investment fund	5	-	5	-
Investment in equity shares	413	413	0	-
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Foreign currency option / forward contracts	2	-	2	-

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year ended March 31, 2021.

40. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise borrowings, trade payables and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, investments, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets that derive directly from its operations. The Company also enters into derivative transactions.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks and also ensure that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes will be undertaken.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below :

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include investments and deposits, trade receivables, trade payables, loans and borrowings and derivative financial instruments.

The Company manages market risk through a treasury department, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The treasury department recommends risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by Senior Management and the Audit Committee. The activities of this department include

management of cash resources, implementing hedging strategies for foreign currency exposures, borrowing strategies and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations and provisions.

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 changes in market interest rates. In order to optimize the Company's position with regards to interest income and interest expenses to manage the interest rate risk, treasury performs a comprehensive corporate interest rate risk management by balancing the proportion of fixed rate and floating rate financial instruments in its total portfolio.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on the unhedged portion of loans and borrowings. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Rs.

March 31, 2022	Increase/ decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
INR	+ 50 BPS	(10)
INR	- 50 BPS	10
USD	+ 50 BPS	(1)
USD	- 50 BPS	1
EURO	+ 50 BPS	(0)
EURO	- 50 BPS	0

Rs.

March 31, 2021	Increase/ decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
INR	+ 50 BPS	(10)
INR	- 50 BPS	10
USD	+ 50 BPS	(2)
USD	- 50 BPS	2
EURO	+ 50 BPS	(1)
EURO	- 50 BPS	1

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating and financing activities and the same are hedged in line with established risk management policies of the Company including use of foreign exchange forward contracts and foreign currency options.

When a derivative is entered into for the purpose of being a hedge, the Company negotiates the terms of those derivatives to match the terms of the hedged exposure. For hedges of forecast transactions, the derivatives cover the period of exposure from the point the cash flows of the transactions are forecasted up to the point of settlement of the resulting receivable or payable that is denominated in the foreign currency.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD and EURO exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities including non-designated foreign currency derivatives.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for currencies other than USD and EURO are not material.

Rs.

Particulars	Change in foreign currency rate	Effect on profit before tax March 31, 2022	Effect on profit before tax March 31, 2021
USD	5%	(12)	(21)
	-5%	12	19
EURO and Others	5%	(0)	(11)
	-5%	0	11

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

Commodity price risk
Commodity price risk for the Company is mainly related to fluctuations in coal and pet coke prices linked to various external factors, which can affect the production cost of the Company. Since the energy costs is one of the primary costs drivers, any fluctuation in fuel prices can lead to drop in operating margin. To manage this risk, the Company take steps to optimize the fuel mix and to pursue longer term and fixed contracts, where considered necessary. Additionally, processes and policies related to such risks are reviewed and controlled by senior management and fuel requirement are monitored by the central procurement team.

Trade receivables
Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

An impairment analysis is performed at each quarter end on an individual basis. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in note 9(ii). The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with any counter party.

Rs.

Ageing	Upto 180 days	More than 180 days	Total
As at March 31, 2022			
Gross carrying amount (A)	562	48	610
Allowance for credit losses (B)	0	32	32
Net carrying amount (A-B)	**562**	**16**	**578**
As at March 31, 2021			
Gross carrying amount (A)	446	52	498
Allowance for credit losses (B)	-	33	33
Net carrying amount (A-B)	**446**	**19**	**465**

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved authorities. Credit limits of all authorities are reviewed by the management on regular basis. All balances with banks and financial institutions is subject to low credit risk due to good credit ratings assigned to the Company.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 is the carrying amounts of each class of financial assets.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. The Company's treasury department monitors liquidity on an ongoing basis through rolling cash flow forecasts. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans, debentures and cash credit facilities. Approximately 46% of the Company's debt will mature in less than one year at March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021: 40%) based on the carrying value of borrowings reflected in the financial statements.

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The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contracted undiscounted payments (excluding transaction cost on borrowings).

Rs.

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Carrying Value
As at March 31, 2022						
Borrowings	1,174	314	403	767	2,658	2,556
Trade payables	642	-	-	-	642	642
Other financial liabilities	1,153	-	-	-	1,153	1,153
Lease liabilities	25	28	5	177	235	46
As at March 31, 2021						
Borrowings	1,396	861	401	897	3,555	3,464
Trade payables	744	-	-	-	744	744
Other financial liabilities	1,040	-	-	-	1,040	1,040
Lease liabilities	38	36	14	377	465	120

41. Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity and net debt includes interest bearing loans and borrowings less current investments, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and interest accrued on current investments. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to safeguard continuity, maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The funding requirement is met through a mixture of equity, internal accruals, long term borrowings and short term borrowings. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt, excluding discontinued operation.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements.

Rs.

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Long term borrowings	1,386	2,072
Short term borrowings	1,170	1,392
Less : Cash and cash equivalents	105	121
Less : Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	8	38
Less : Current investments	1,872	1,515
Less : Interest receivable on current investments (refer note 9(vi))	6	12
Net debt	**565**	**1778**
Total Equity	11,343	10,438
Capital and net debt	**11,908**	**12,216**
Gearing ratio	4.75%	14.55%

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company review the fund management at regular intervals and take necessary actions to maintain the requisite capital structure.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

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42. Movement of provision during the year:

Rs.

Particulars	Mines reclamation	Contingencies	Enterprise Social Commitement
As at April 1, 2020	**47**	**3**	**-**
Additions during the year	3	-	40
Utilised during the year	-	-	(2)
Interest on unwinding	4	-	0
As at March 31, 2021	**54**	**3**	**38**
Additions during the year	-	-	5
Utilised during the year	-	-	(19)
Interest on unwinding	3	-	1
As at March 31, 2022	**57**	**3**	**25**

Mines reclamation
The Company records a provision for mine reclamation cost until the closure of mine. Mine reclamation costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows.

Contingencies
The Company has made provision in respect of probable contingent liabilities. The Company has assessed that the probability of paying this amount is high.

Enterprise social commitment
Enterprise social commitment is the amount to be spent on social and economic development of the surrounding area where new project is being setup. This is generally defined as a certain percentage of the total cost of the project. This has been appropriately discounted wherever necessary.

43. Details of dues to Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006

Rs

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
- Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	30	16
- Interest due on above	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-

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The above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

44. During the year, Company has incurred directly attributable expenditure related to construction of property, plant and equipment/ intangible assets and therefore accounted for the same under capital work in progress/ Intangible assets under development. Details of the expenses capitalised and carried forward are given below:

Rs.

Particulars	**March 31, 2022**	**March 31, 2021**
Brought forward from last year	183	383
Expenditure incurred during the year:		
Cost of raw materials consumed	4	120
Purchases of stock in trade	-	12
Employees benefits expense:		
a) Salaries, wages and bonus	29	80
b) Contribution to provident and other funds	1	2
c) Gratuity expense	1	1
d) Employee stock option scheme	-	1
e) Workmen and staff welfare expenses	0	1
Interest cost **/***	17	89
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1	11
Power and fuel	3	86
Freight charges on internal clinker transfer	-	4
Other expenses:		
a) Consumption of stores and spare parts	2	6
b) Repairs and maintenance - Plant and machinery	3	4
c) Rent	0	2
d) Rates and taxes	0	0
e) Insurance	0	0
f) Professional charges	8	20
g) Travelling and conveyance	1	3
h) Miscellaneous expenses	10	13
i) Enterprise social commitment (refer note 42)	7	40
Total expenditure during the year (a)	**87**	**495**
Less : Trial run production transferred from inventory (b)	(4)	(8)
Less : Revenue from operations during trial run (c)	(0)	(212)
Total net expenditure during the year (a+b+c)	**83**	**275**
Less : Capitalised during the year	(194)	(475)
Less : Provision for Impairement	(8)	-
Capitalisation of expenditure (pending allocation)	**64**	**183**
Carried forward as part of Capital work-in-progress *	64	125
Carried forward as part of Intangible assets under development	-	58

* included Rs. Nil (March 31, 2021 : Rs. 64) for new grinding capacity in eastern part of India (refer note 51).

** Interest comprises of:

(i) Rs. Nil (March 31, 2021: Rs. 36) on specific borrowings for new cement plants in Odisha along with new grinding capacity in eastern part of India; and

(ii) Rs. 15 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 49) on general borrowings for (a) new cement plants in Odisha along with new grinding capacity in eastern part of India and (b) other qualifying assets, using the weighted average interest rate applicable during the year which is 5.50% p.a. - 5.60% p.a. (March 31, 2021: 6.75% p.a - 7.57% p.a.)

*** Includes Rs. 1 (March 31, 2021: Rs. Nil) of discountined operation.

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45. Details of loans and advances in nature of loans to subsidiaries, associates, firms/ companies in which directors are interested and investments by the loanee in the shares of Company as required by Regulation 34(3) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015:-

Rs.

Particulars	Outstanding amount as at end of financial year March 31, 2022	Maximum amount outstanding during the year	Outstanding amount as at end of financial year March 31, 2021	Maximum amount outstanding during the year
(i) Loans to subsidiaries				
Calcom Cement India Limited	186	231	231	837
Dalmia Bharat Green Vision Limited	91	145	-	-
Rajputana Properties Private Limited	11	11	9	45
Ishita Properties Limited	-	2	2	3
Alsthom Industries Limited	21	95	95	96
Chandrasekara Agro Farms Private Limited	-	0	0	1
D.I. Properties Limited	-	1	1	1
Bangaru Kamakshiamman Agro Farms Private Limited	-	15	14	14
Golden Hills Resort Private Limited	-	1	1	1
Jayevijay Agro Farms Private Limited	-	2	2	2
Dalmia Minerals & Properties Limited	-	35	1	1
Sutnga Mines Private Limited	-	-	-	0
Dalmia DSP Limited	29	234	122	121
Murli Industries Limited	11	720	471	471
Hopco Industries Limited	-	0	0	0
Ascension Mercantile Pvt. Ltd.	-	0	-	-
Ascension Multventures Pvt. Ltd.	-	0	-	-
	349		**949**	
(ii) Loan to step down subsidiaries				
Cosmos Cement Limited	-	2	2	2
	-		2	
(iii) Loan to fellow subsidiaries				
Dalmia Power Limited	-	-	-	31
(iv) Loan to associate				
Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited	-	24	24	26
	-		**24**	

The loanees have not made any investments in the shares of the Company.

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46. Disclosure required under Section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013

The Company has given loans to various companies. Loans outstanding as at year end is given in below mentioned table along with purpose of the loan :

Rs.

Particulars	As at April 01, 2020	Loan/ advances given during year	Loan received back during year	As at March 31, 2021	Loan/ advances given during year	Loan received back during year	Other adjust-ments	As at March 31, 2022
Loan given for business purposes								
- Loan to subsidiaries (refer note 45)	988	659	(698)	949	659	(1,259)	-	349
- Loan to step down subsidiaries (refer note 45)	1	1	(0)	2	0	(2)	-	-
- Loan to fellow subsidiaries (refer note 45)	3	42	(45)	-	-	-	-	-
- Loan to others	3	26	(2)	27	-	(24)	(3)	-

Particulars of guarantees given:

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Guarantee given during the year		Outstanding balance as at		Purpose
		2021-22 Rs.	2020-21 Rs.	March 31, 2022 Rs.	March 31, 2021 Rs.	
1	Rajputana Properties Private Limited	-	-	12	12	Guarantee given to bank for issuance of bank guarantee for corporate purpose
2	Murli Industries Limited	742	150	762	150	Guarantee given to a bank for arranging rupee term loan/ working capital facilities
3	Dalmia DSP Limited	-	130	15	45	Guarantee given to a bank for arranging working capital facilities
4	Dalmia Bharat Green Vision Limited	75	-	75	-	Guarantee given to a bank for arranging working capital facilities
5	Calcom Cement India Limited	100	-	100	-	Letter of comfort given to a bank for arranging working capital facilities

Particulars of investments made:

Rs.

Sl. No.	Name of the Investee	Investments made during the financial year		Outstanding balance as at	
		2021-22	2020-21	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
1	Corporate bonds	-	-	143	273

The details of Investment of the Company are given in note 6(i) and 9(i).

47. The Company has debited direct expenses relating to limestone mining, captive power generation etc. to cost of raw materials consumed, power and fuel and other expenses as under:

Rs.

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Cost of raw materials consumed	423	319
Power and fuel expense	84	71
Other expenses:		
Repairs and maintenance - Plant and machinery	100	77
Miscellaneous expenses	0	2
	607	**469**

These expenses if reclassified on 'nature of expense' basis will be as follows :

Rs.

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Employee benefit expenses	37	33
Power and fuel expense	37	18
Other expenses:		
Consumption of stores and spare parts	210	142
Repairs and maintenance - Plant and machinery	50	47
Repairs and maintenance - Buildings	1	0
Repairs and maintenance - Others	10	7
Rent	3	1
Rates and taxes (including royalty on limestone)	239	189
Insurance	1	1
Professional charges	1	0
Miscellaneous expenses	31	32
Other operating revenue:		
Sundry sales / income	(13)	(2)
	607	**469**

48. Segment information

Operating segment

The Managing Director & CEO of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined by Ind AS 108, 'Operating Segments'. The CODM monitors the operating results of its business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements. Operating segments have been identified on the nature of products and services and have been identified as per the quantitative criteria specified in the Ind AS. However, the Company's finance costs and income taxes are managed on a Company basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

The Company has identified below segments as per Ind AS 108, 'Operating Segments':

(i) Cement division which produces various grades of cement and its related products,

(ii) Others include Investment division and Management Services,

(iii) Master wholesaler for all construction and building materials (Hippo Stores) being classified as discontinued operation (refer note 29).

The Company reorganised its internal segment effective April 1, 2021 and accordingly Master wholesaler for all construction and building materials (Hippo Stores) which was earlier included under "Cement" segment is now shown under discontinued operation. The comparative figures for previous year have been accordingly restated.

No other operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

Revenue and expenses directly attributable to segments are reported under each reportable segment. All other expenses which are not attributable or allocable to segments have been disclosed as unallocable expenses.

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Assets and liabilities that are directly attributable or allocable to segments are disclosed under each reportable segment. All other assets and liabilities are disclosed as unallocable.

Rs.

Particulars	Cement		Others		Total	
	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21
Revenue						
External revenue (including other operating revenue)	9,664	8,767	54	21	9,718	8,788
Inter segment revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9,664	**8,767**	**54**	**21**	**9,718**	**8,788**
Less: Elimination	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue from continuing operations	**9,664**	**8,767**	**54**	**21**	**9,718**	**8,788**
Revenue from discontinued operation					42	-
Total revenue from continuing and discontinued operations					**9,760**	**8,788**
Results						
Segment results of continuing operations	919	1,310	6	6	925	1,316
Less: Finance costs (continuing operations)					(207)	(275)
Add: Other unallocable income net off unallocable expenditure (continuing operations)					148	231
Profit before tax (continuing operations)					**866**	**1,272**
Profit/ (loss) before tax (discontinued operation)					8	(3)
Profit before tax					**874**	**1,269**
Segment assets of continuing operations (a)	15,094	14,654	39	58	15,133	14,712
Segment assets of discontinued operation (b)					-	159
Unallocable assets						
Non-current investments					1,335	1,090
Current investments					1,842	1,462
Loans to related parties (non-current)					286	201
Loans to related parties/ others (current)					53	776
Other unallocable assets					31	46
Total unallocable assets (c)					**3,547**	**3,575**
Total assets (a+b+c)					**18,680**	**18,446**

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Rs.

Particulars	Cement		Others		Total	
	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21
Segment liabilities of continuing operations (a)	2,578	2,562	-	-	2,578	2,562
Segment liabilities of discontinued operation (b)					-	82
Unallocable liabilities						
Long term borrowings					1,386	2,072
Short term borrowings					1,170	1,392
Deferred tax liabilities (net)					1,790	1,707
Government grant					90	79
Current tax liabilities					280	13
Other unallocable liabilities					43	101
Total unallocable liabilities (c)					**4,759**	**5,364**
Total liabilities (a+b+c)					**7,337**	**8,008**
Other disclosures						
Capital expenditure of continuing operations	1,377	878	-	-	1,377	878
Capital expenditure of discontinued operation					11	132
Total capital expenditure					**1,388**	**1,010**
Depreciation and amortisation of continuing operations	1,043	1,059	-	-	1,043	1,059
Depreciation and amortisation of discontinued operation					1	-
Total depreciation and amortisation					**1,044**	**1,059**
Significant non-cash expenses other than depreciation and amortisation	19	5	-	-	19	5
Unallocable					12	2
Total other significant non-cash expenses *					**31**	**7**

* includes bad debts/ advances/ deposits written off and impairment allowance for assets considered doubtful.

Information about geographical areas
Sale outside India is below the reportable threshold limit, thus geographical segment information is not given. All assets of the Company are domiciled in India.

Information about major customers

There are no revenues from transactions with a single external customer amounting to 10 per cent or more of an entity's revenues during the current and previous year.

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49. Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 27 - Separate Financial Statements

Investments in the following subsidiary companies, associate and joint ventures are accounted at cost.

Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation	% of ownership held as at	
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
a) Subsidiaries			
Calcom Cement India Limited	India	76.00%	76.00%
D.I. Properties Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
Alsthom Industries Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
Chandrasekara Agro Farms Private Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
Ishita Properties Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
Rajputana Properties Private Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
Dalmia Minerals & Properties Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
Shri Rangam Properties Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
Sri Shanmugha Mines & Minerals Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
Sri Trivikrama Mines & Properties Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
Geetee Estates Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
Sri Madhusudana Mines & Properties Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
Hemshila Properties Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
Sri Subramanya Mines & Minerals Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
Bangaru Kamakshiamman Agro Farms Private Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
Jayevijay Agro Farms Private Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
Sri Swaminatha Mines & Minerals Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
Golden Hills Resort Private Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
Dalmia DSP Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
Hopco Industries Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
Murli Industries Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
Ascension Mercantile Private Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
Ascension Multiventures Private Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
Dalmia Bharat Green Vision Limited (w.e.f. May 22, 2021)	India	100.00%	-
b) Associate			
Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited (refer note 52(a)) *	India	42.36%	42.36%
c) Joint ventures			
Khappa Coal Company Private Limited	India	36.73%	36.73%
Radhikapur (West) Coal Mining Private Limited	India	14.70%	14.70%

* % of ownership on fully diluted basis.

50. The details of revenue/capital expenditure incurred by R&D centre during the year are as follows:-

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Revenue expenditure charged to statement of profit and loss		
- Salary and other benefits	4	1
- Raw materials & stores	0	-
- Others	0	1
Sub-total	**4**	**3**
Capital expenditure shown under fixed assets schedule	0	-
Total	**4**	**3**

51. The Company has started commercial production from its new cement grinding plant having capacity of 2.25 MnTPA at Dalmia DSP Unit- II near Cuttack, Odisha with effect from September 24, 2021.

52. Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation

(a) Refractory division

(i) Description

The Scheme of Arrangement between the Company and its then subsidiary namely Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited ('DBRL') ('Scheme 1'), and the Scheme of Amalgamation of Dalmia Refractories Limited ('DRL') and its then subsidiary GSB Refractories India Private Limited ('GSB India') with DBRL ('Scheme 2'), were approved by the National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai (NCLT), vide Order dated February 3, 2022 and on completion of all conditions precedent, as specified in Scheme 1 and Scheme 2, the Scheme(s) became effective on March 1, 2022.

Pursuant to the Scheme 1 becoming effective, all the assets and liabilities of refractory undertaking of the Company, including its employees and investment in subsidiary namely OCL Global Limited pertaining to the said refractory undertaking, stands transferred and vested to DBRL from the Appointed Date i.e. April 1, 2019.

Accordingly, Scheme 1 has been given effect to by the Company from its Appointed Date i.e. April 01, 2019 and debited the fair value of (a) 68,48,926 equity shares of Rs. 10 each amounting to Rs. 131; and (b) 2,25,00,000 Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCDs) of Rs. 100 each amounting to Rs. 225 as at April 1, 2019 of DBRL to be received by the Company (received on March 28, 2022) to "Non-current investments". The difference in the fair value of consideration and carrying value of refractory undertaking as at April 1, 2019 amounting to Rs. 48 is recognised as gain on transfer of refractory undertaking in the statement of profit and loss on the appointed date i.e. April 1, 2019 (in the financial year 2019-20).

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 and the opening balances as at April 1, 2020 have been restated by the Company, to give effect of the aforesaid NCLT order. Accordingly, comparative figures for earlier periods are given on the basis of restated financial statements. The operations of refractory division were classified as discontinued operations until March 31, 2021.

Pursuant to the Scheme 2 becoming effective, DBRL, its subsidiary namely Dalmia OCL Limited and the then subsidiaries of refractory undertaking of Company namely OCL Global Limited and OCL China Limited (now subsidiary/ step-down subsidiary of DBRL) ceased to be subsidiary of the Company and become an associate of Company with effect from April 1, 2020.

(ii) Gain on transfer of Refractory division

Rs.

Particulars	**As at April 1, 2019**
Fair value of equity shares of DBRL	131
Fair value of CCDs of DBRL	225
Total fair value of consideration on transfer of Refractory division	**356**
Less: Net assets of transferred division (refer note (iii) below)	308
Gain on transfer of Refractory division	**48**

(iii) The carrying value of assets and liabilities of Refractory division derecognised as at April 1, 2019

Rs.

Particulars	**As at April 1, 2019**
Assets	
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment (including Capital work-in-progress)	80
Investment property	0
Intangible assets	1
Right of use assets	3
Non-current investment	39
Other non-current financial assets	0
Other non-current assets	0
Current assets	
Inventories	156
Trade receivables	107
Cash and cash equivalents	3
Other current financial assets	1
Other current assets	13
Total assets	**403**

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Liabilities	
Non-current liabilities	
Provisions	7
Current liabilities	
Borrowings	7
Trade payables	58
Other current financial liabilities	6
Provisions	6
Other current liabilities	11
Total liabilities	**95**
Net assets of Refractory division	**308**

(iv) The impact of above restatement on statement of profit and loss, as reported for the previous year figures is as follows:

Rs.

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2021**
Revenue - increase/(decrease)	-
Other income - increase/(decrease)	-
Interest expense - (increase)/decrease	-
Other expense - (increase)/decrease	-
Exceptional items - increase/(decrease)	-
Profit before tax of discontinued operation - increase/(decrease)	(21)
Tax expense of continuing operations - (increase)/decrease	7
Tax expense of discontinued operation - (increase)/decrease	5
Profit after tax - increase/(decrease)	**(9)**
OCI before tax - increase/(decrease)	1
Tax expense of OCI - (increase)/decrease	-
Total comprehensive income - increase/(decrease)	**(8)**
Earnings per share (EPS)	
EPS from continuing operations - increase/(decrease)	0.20
EPS from discontinued operation - increase/(decrease)	(0.50)
EPS from total operations - increase/(decrease)	(0.30)

The impact of above restatement on statement of cash flows, as reported for the previous year figures is as follows:

Rs.

Particulars	**Year Ended March 31, 2021**
Net cash (used in) operating activities	(7)
Net cash generated from investment activities	8
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities	(7)

(b) Business combinations

The Board of Directors of the Company and its subsidiary namely Dalmia DSP Limited ("Dalmia DSP") had, at their respective meetings held on March 23, 2021, approved the Scheme of Amalgamation of Dalmia DSP with the Company under Sections 230 to 232 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Scheme I'). The Board of Directors of the Company and its subsidiaries namely, Murli Industries Limited ("MIL"), Ascension Mercantile Private Limited ("Ascension Mercantile") and Ascension Multiventures Private Limited ("Ascension Multiventures") had, at their respective meetings held on March 23, 2021, approved the Composite Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation under Sections 230 to 232 of the Companies Act, 2013 for (a) demerger of Paper and Solvent Extraction Undertakings of MIL to Ascension Mercantile and Ascension Multiventures, respectively, followed by (b) amalgamation of MIL with the Company ('Scheme II').

The proposed appointed date(s) of said Scheme I and Scheme II is closing business hours of March 31, 2020. Requisite consents/ approvals from shareholders, creditors, regional directors and official liquidator have been obtained.

The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal ('NCLT'), Kolkata Bench has, vide its Order dated February 15, 2022, approved the company petition of Dalmia DSP allowing amalgamation of Dalmia DSP with Company. Dalmia DSP has filed the certified copy of the said NCLT Order with the Registrar of Companies ('RoC') in Form No. INC-28 on April 13, 2022. The Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai Bench, has on April 21, 2022, reserved its orders on the company petition of MIL. Further, the Hon'ble NCLT, Chennai Bench has, on April 21, 2022, reserved its orders on the Company's petition with respect to Scheme I & Scheme II.

Pending approval of Hon'ble NCLT, Chennai Bench and NCLT, Mumbai, no effect of the above-mentioned schemes have been considered in the financial statements.

53. (a) The Company is having long term clinker sale agreement with M/s Jaiprakash Associates Limited (JAL) for supply of clinker upto July 2041. Till March 2018, there was irregular and short supply of clinker and from April 1, 2018, there was no supply of clinker. Thereafter, JAL unilaterally and illegally terminated the clinker sale agreement. The Company has challenged the termination in arbitration proceedings and has sought specific performance of the clinker sale agreement. The Company has alternatively sought damages alongwith interest. The Company has also sought liquidated damages and refund of the advance amount paid to JAL.

The Company has not accounted for the aforesaid claim as income in the books of accounts as at March 31, 2022.

(b) The Company had entered into certain agreements with M/s Kanodia Infratech Limited ('KIL'). Some disputes arose between the parties which were referred to arbitration. The Company filed its claim and KIL filed its counter claim before the Arbitral Tribunal. The Arbitral Tribunal passed the award dated March 9, 2021 which after setting off the amounts payable to KIL, is inter alia, for payment of Rs. 21 along with interest @ 18% p.a. w.e.f. October 11, 2018 and Rs. 25 along with interest @ 18% p.a. compounded quarterly w.e.f. March 17, 2017 by KIL to the Company.

The said award was challenged by KIL before Hon'ble Delhi High Court by way of a petition under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. The said petition was dismissed by the Court. Further, KIL challenged the Section 34 order before Division Bench of Hon'ble Delhi High Court by way of a petition under Section 37 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, wherein the Division Bench has restrained KIL from transferring or creating any third party rights on the hypothecated assets and has stayed the operation of the Award. The said petition is pending. Company has also filed an execution petition before Hon'ble Delhi High Court seeking execution of the Award which is pending.

The Company has total receivables of Rs. 47 from KIL as at the balance sheet date, out of which an amount of Rs. 14 has been provided for as doubtful debts in the earlier years. Further, the Company has not accounted for the aforesaid interest as income in the books of accounts as at March 31, 2022.

54. (i)(a) The Company had, during the year 2018-19, acquired Kalyanpur Cements Limited (KCL) pursuant to the provisions of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 ('IBC') and invested Rs. 150 as fresh equity in KCL. KCL became the wholly owned subsidiary of the Company w.e.f. July 10, 2018 and renamed as Dalmia DSP Limited. The Company has advanced loan of Rs. 29, carried investment in unsecured OCDs of Rs. 38 and given guarantee to a bank for arranging working capital facilities of Rs. 15 as at year end.

(i)(b) The Company had, during the previous year, acquired Murli Industries Limited (MIL) pursuant to the provisions of IBC and invested Rs. 69 through equity shares in MIL. Accordingly, MIL became the wholly owned subsidiary of the Company w.e.f. September 10, 2020. The Company has advanced loan of Rs.11 and guarantee given to a bank for arranging rupee term loan/working capital facilities of Rs. 762 as at year end.

Keeping in view of its nature of long term strategic investment and financial projections of aforesaid subsidiaries, no impairment is considered necessary for carrying cost of investments and loans given to these subsidiaries.

(ii) The Company reviews trade receivables on regular intervals and takes necessary steps (including legal action wherever required) for the recovery of these balances. The Company is confident to realise the value stated good in the financial statements. The Company follows the expected credit loss model in respect of any such situations as stated in note 1B(ii)(u), it believes that such amount is sufficient to cover for any possible loss.

(iii) Subsidies/ incentive receivable

The Company reviews subsidies/ incentive receivables on regular intervals and takes necessary steps (including legal action wherever required) for the recovery of these balances. The Company is confident to realise the value stated good in the financial statements.

(a) The Company is entitled to Industrial Promotional Assistance (IPA) under The West Bengal State Support for Industries Scheme, 2013 which is ninety percent (90%) of net VAT paid for a period of nine years from the date of starting commercial production limited to 75% of fixed capital investment which is effective from 01-09-2013 to 31-08-2018 in relation to the cement manufacturing unit– Bengal Cement Works located at Salboni, Paschim Midnapore. The total IPA on net VAT/GST paid as accrued to the company is Rs. 250. and is included under the head 'Subsidies/ Incentive receivable' in note 9(vi) of the financial statements. The Company has submitted all the relevant documents and information within the scheduled time with the authority and is eligible for the receipt of incentive as and when documents were submitted with authority. The matter is being pursued with the authorities and the Company is hopeful of receiving the amount in due course.

(b) The Company is entitled to Incentive - VAT re-imbursement under Industrial Policy Resolution – 2007 (IPR-07) seventy-five percent (75%) of net VAT paid for a period of ten years from the date of starting commercial production limited to 200% of fixed capital investment. Under this policy, the Company is certified as a Thrust Sector and have received the approved VAT reimbursement amount upto June 2017. The Policy was amended by a resolution dated 18-08-2020 whereby the cement

manufacturing / grinding units were relegated to the exception clause for availment of SGST re-imbursement. The matter was adjudicated by the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa in M/s Ultratech Cement Limited Vs. State of Orissa. It was clarified that the said amendment in the policy would have prospective effect and would not affect the entitlement of the petitioner to the incentives for the period prior to the said amendment. Pursuant to this judgement, the Company has made representations to the Department of Industries for processing the reimbursement accrued by the Company to the tune of Rs. 96. which is included under the head 'Subsidies/ Incentive receivable' in note 9(vi) of the financial statements. The matter is being pursued with the authorities and given the favourable judgment of the High Court, the Company is hopeful of receiving the amount in due course.

(c) In terms of Andhra Pradesh Industrial Investment Promotion Policy, the Company claimed the Fuel Surcharge Adjustment charges paid to Department of Industries. The said claim was rejected by the said department, which has been challenged by way of a writ petition before the High Court of Andhra Pradesh. The said petition is pending. The total amount due for recovery as at the balance sheet date is Rs.18 and is included under the head 'Incentive receivable' in note 6(iii) of the financial statements.

55. During the year ended March 31, 2021, Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) has sought certain information/ documents from the Company with regard to an investigation based on complaints filed by an associate of Bawri Group, who are into commercial disputes with the Company (refer note 6(i)(b) to the financial statements). The Company has since provided the requisite information/ documents to SFIO. The Company presently believes that this does not have any material impact on the financial statements.

56. Competition Commission of India (CCI) has initiated investigation alleging anti-competitive practices by various cement manufacturers. CCI sought certain information from the Company, which has been duly provided by the Company. The Company presently believes that this does not have any material impact on the financial statements.

CCI has also initiated an investigation on the complaints made by ONGC alleging bid rigging in tenders for Oil Well Cement. CCI sought certain information from the Company in November 2021. The Company has challenged the investigation and the notice seeking information before Gauhati High Court. The matter is reserved for orders.

57. The Company was in receipt of an order dated January 29, 2022 from Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board for closure of one of its cement plant located at Kadapa district, Andhra Pradesh alleging certain non-compliances. The Company challenged the said order by way of filing a Writ Petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh on the ground that it has all approvals and licenses, is in compliance of applicable laws and as such there is no violation as alleged in the closure order dated January 29, 2022. The Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh, vide its order dated February 01, 2022, permitted the Company to resume the functioning of said cement plant forthwith till further orders.

58. Other statutory information

(i) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(ii) The register of charges of the Company as available in records of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) include charges that were created/modified till March 31, 2022. There are certain charges which involve practical challenges in obtaining no-objection certificates (NOCs) from the charge holders of such charges, despite repayment of the underlying loans. The Company is in the continuous process of filing the charge satisfaction e-form with MCA, within the timelines, as and when it receives NOCs from the respective charge holders.

(iii) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(iv) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(a) 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

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(v) The Company has not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall :

(a) 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

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vi) The Company has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(vii) Struck off company

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Rs.

Name of Struck off company	Nature of transactions	Transactions during the year March 31, 2022	Balance outstanding at the end of the year as at March 31, 2022	Relationship with the Struck off company, if any, to be disclosed
K.A.S.HOUSING PRIVATE LIMITED	Payables	0	0	Customer (non-related)
PTR CONSTRUCTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED	Payables	0	-	Customer (non-related)
SHRISHAIL EXIM PRIVATE LIMITED	Payables	-	0	Customer (non-related)
AD ENGINEERING & FABRICATORS PRIVATE LIMITED	Payables	0	0	Vendor (non-related)
CUSTOMER BROADCAST PRIVATE LIMITED	Payables	0	-	Vendor (non-related)

Rs.

Name of Struck off company	Nature of transactions	Transactions during the year March 31, 2021	Balance outstanding at the end of the year as at March 31, 2021	Relationship with the Struck off company, if any, to be disclosed
K.A.S.HOUSING PRIVATE LIMITED	Payables	0	0	Customer (non-related)
PTR CONSTRUCTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED	Payables	-	0	Customer (non-related)
SHRISHAIL EXIM PRIVATE LIMITED	Payables	0	0	Customer (non-related)
AD ENGINEERING & FABRICATORS PRIVATE LIMITED	Payables	-	0	Vendor (non-related)
CUSTOMER BROADCAST PRIVATE LIMITED	Payables	0	0	Vendor (non-related)

(viii) The Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender (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.

(ix) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

(x) Utilisation of borrowed funds as on March 31, 2022, there is no unutilised amounts in respect of any issue of securities and long term borrowings from banks and financial institutions. The borrowed funds have been utilised for the specific purpose for which the funds were raised.

59. The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from COVID-19 In the preparation of these financial statements. The Company believes that pandemic is unlikely to impact on the recoverability of the carrying value of its assets as at March 31, 2022. Based on the current year performance and estimates arrived at using internal and external sources of information, the Company does not expect any material impact on such carrying values. The Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes arising of future economic conditions and impact on its business. The Company is taking all necessary measures to secure the health and safety of its employees, workers and their families.

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60. Financial performance ratios

Sl. No.	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	March 31 2022	March 31, 2021	% change
1	Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	1.09	1.11	-1.81%
2	Debt equity ratio	Total debt = [Long term borrowings including current maturities + current borrowings]	Total Equity = Issued share capital + Other equity	0.23	0.33	-32.09%
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service = Profit before tax - gain on disposal of discontinued operation + finance costs + depreciation and amortisation expense	Debt service = Finance costs for the year + interest capitalised + scheduled principal repayments of long term borrowings (excluding prepayment/ re-financing) during the year	1.97	1.69	16.82%
4	Return on equity	Net profits after taxes	Average total equity	6.10%	11.26%	-45.79%
5	Inventory Turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average inventory	14.25	13.35	6.67%
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations excluding subsidies	Average Accounts Receivable - Average rebate to customers	51.06	45.71	11.72%
7	Trade payables turnover ratio	Net purchases of goods = Purchase of raw materials + Purchases of stock in trade + Purchase of fuel + Freight charges on finished goods + packing expenses + Consumption of stores and spare parts+ Repairs and maintenance + Management service charges + Depot expenses +Advertise-ment and sales promotion	Average Trade Payables	9.49	7.62	24.48%
8	Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from sale of products and services (excluding subsidies)	Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities	0.03	0.05	-27.18%
9	Net profit ratio	Net profit after tax	Revenue from operations	6.81%	12.58%	-45.86%
10	Return on capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes (including other income)	Capital Employed = Average total equity + Average Total Debt.	7.36%	10.65%	-30.91%
11	Return on investment	Interest income on fixed deposits, bonds + dividend income + profit on sale of investments + fair valuation gain of investments carried at FVTPL + fair valuation gain of investment carried at FVTOCI	Average Current investment + Average Non current invest-ments + Average other bank balances	22.81%	29.81%	-23.49%

Explanations for change in ratio by more than 25%:

1. Debt Equity Ratio: Change primarily on account of prepayment and repayment of borrowings during the year.
2. Return on equity : Change primarily on account reduction in the net profit after tax
3. Net capital turnover ratio : Change primarily due to increase in revenue from operation
4. Net profit ratio : Change primarily due to decrease in the net profit
5. Return on capital employed : Change primarily due to reduction in Earning before interest and tax ; Reduction due to repayment and prepayment of borrowing during the year

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

61. Previous year figures have been re-grouped/rearranged wherever necessary to conform to the current year's classification.

As per our report of even date

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101720W/ W100355

Lalit R. Mhalsekar
Partner
Membership No.: 103418
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 9, 2022

For NSBP & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001075N

Deepak K. Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 095541
Place : New Delhi
Date : May 9, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited

Mahendra Singhi
Managing Director & CEO
DIN : 00243835
Place : New Delhi

Gautam Dalmia
Director
DIN : 00009758
Place : New Delhi

Dharmender Tuteja
Chief Financial Officer
Place : New Delhi

Manisha Bansal
Company Secretary
Membership No. A23818
Place : New Delhi

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF DALMIA CEMENT (BHARAT) LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of DALMIA CEMENT (BHARAT) LIMITED (hereinafter referred to as the 'Parent Company") and its subsidiaries (the Parent Company and its subsidiaries/step down subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), its associate and joint ventures, as listed in Annexure-1, which comprising the consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2022, the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as ''the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries/ step down subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures referred to in the other matters section below, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the relevant Rules made thereunder, , as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group, its associate and joint ventures as at March 31, 2022, the consolidated profit, consolidated total comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group, of its associate and joint ventures in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics.

We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their report referred to in Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Emphasis of Matters

a) We draw attention to Note 4(b)(ii) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022, which describes that the Parent Company had recognized goodwill arisen on giving impact of such Schemes from the appointed dates, which is being amortised over for a period of 10 years in accordance with the provisions of respective schemes from the respective appointed date, approved by the Honorable National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai Bench. As a result of above amortization of goodwill, profit before tax from continuing operations for the year ended March 31, 2022 is lower by Rs. 203 Crore.

b) We draw attention to Note 37(B) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022, in respect of dispute between the Parent Company and Bawri Group (BG). Arbitral Tribunal has passed the Award according to which the Parent Company has to pay Rs. 30 Crore along with interest and cost of arbitration amounting to Rs. 16 Crore to BG. The Award has further rejected Parent Company's claim of refund of Rs. 59 Crore in respect of investment in optionally redeemable convertible debentures and awarded to transfer 0.01% equity in Saroj Sunrise Pvt Ltd (a BG Group Company) against it. The Parent Company has been legally advised that the Award is patently illegal and ought to be set aside and challenged it before the Delhi High Court.The Court has stayed the operation and execution of the Award qua the amounts awarded against the Parent Company subject to deposit of certain amounts with the Court, which deposit has been made. In view of it, no adjustments are required towards the interest, charges and impairment of investment in these financial statements.

c) We draw attention to Note 9(i)(b) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022, as noticed by the Parent Company, during the financial year ended March 31, 2019, certain mutual fund units (''Securities") appearing as current investments, valued at Rs. 344 Crore as on March 31, 2019 were illegally, dishonestly and fraudulently transferred to Depository Participant ("DP") in collusion with Clearing Agent, from demat accounts of Parent Company's erstwhile subsidiaries namely OCL India Limited and Dalmia Cement East Limited (which were merged with Parent Company). Pursuant to the complaint lodged by the Parent Company, Economic Offences Wing, Delhi ("EOW") seized the Securities and have also filed charge sheet against DP, its MD, Clearing Agent and its business head for committing various offences under Indian Penal Code and further, criminal court has already taken cognizance of the matter. The matter of release of seized securities reached Supreme Court and based on the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Securities were released to the Parent Company upon furnishing bank guarantee of Rs. 344 Crore to the Trial Court. The Securities were later redeemed by the Parent Company during the financial year 2021-22. Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated April 11, 2022 further

modified its earlier order permitting the Company to replace its existing bank guarantee of Rs. 344 Crore with fresh bank guarantee of Rs. 100 Crore and corporate guarantee of Rs. 300 Crore. The Parent Company is fully confident that there will be no provision required in these financial statements.

d) We draw attention to Note 54 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022, regarding accounting of the schemes from the appointed dates being April 1, 2019 and April 1, 2020 respectively as approved by the National Company Law Tribunal, though the Schemes has become effective on March 1, 2022 and restatement of comparatives for the previous period / years by the management of the Parent Company.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these above matters.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment and in the judgment of the component auditors, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Key audit matters identified by us and the component auditors (as stated in their respective audit reports) are presented below.

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

S. No.	Components	Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
1	**Parent Company**	**Revenue recognition as per Ind AS 115**	
		The accounting policies for revenue recognition are set out in Note 1(B)(iii)(f) to the consolidated financial statements. The terms of sales arrangements, including the timing of transfer of control, the nature of discount and rebates arrangements and delivery specifications, create complexity and judgment in determining sales revenues and accordingly, it was determined to be a key audit matter in our audit of the consolidated financial statements.	● Considered the appropriateness of Parent Company's revenue recognition policy and its compliance in terms of Ind AS 115 'Revenue from contracts with customers'. ● Assessed the design and tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls related to sales and related rebates and discounts; ● Performed sample tests of individual sales transaction and traced to sales invoices, sales orders and other related documents. In respect of the samples selected, tested that the revenue has been recognized as per the sales agreements; ● Assessed the relevant disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements.
2	**Parent Company**	**Impairment Assessment of Carrying Value of Goodwill**	
		(a) The Parent Company is carrying goodwill of Rs. 559 Crore (net of amortization) arisen on giving impact of Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamations relating to slump exchange of undertaking of Odisha Cement Limited on going concern basis; (b) The Parent Company is also carrying goodwill arisen on Amalgamation of Adhunik Cement Limited and Adhunik MSP Cement	● We have evaluated that the assumptions used by the management are in line with the present trend and information available. ● We obtained and read the valuation report used by the management for determining the fair value of the cash generating unit. ● We have assessed the valuation methodology used by the valuer and its professional competence and expertise.

		(Assam) Limited. As per the Scheme of Arrangement, excess of cost of investment made over the net assets taken in transferor companies aggregating to Rs. 21 Crore has been recorded as goodwill. For performing the impairment testing, the Parent Company has used discounted cash flows method to determine the recoverable amount, these discounted cash flow calculations use five-year projection those are based on annual forecasts and present trends. As required under Ind AS 36 goodwill arising on such Schemes of Arrangement and Amalgamation is required to be tested for impairment on annual basis. The estimated recoverable amount of the goodwill is calculated as the higher of the value -in-use or fair value less costs to dispose, which involve significant estimates, assumptions and judgements on future growth rates, discount rates etc. Considering the significance of the matter and various judgement involved, we have identified this as a Key Audit Matter.	● Made inquiries with management to understand drivers of the cash flow forecasts like discount rates, capitalization rates, expected growth rates and terminal growth rates used. ● Performed a sensitivity analysis on certain assumptions like discount rates and capitalization rates. ● We have assessed the disclosures included in Note 4(b)(i) to the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements.
3	**Parent Company**	**Litigations matters & Contingent liabilities**	
		The Parent Company is subject to claims and litigations. Major risks identified by the Parent Company in that area relate to claims against the Parent company and taxation matters. The amounts of claims and litigations may be significant and estimates of the amounts of provisions or contingent liabilities are subject to significant management judgment. Due to complexity involved in these litigation matters, management's judgment regarding recognition and measurement of provisions for these legal proceedings is inherently uncertain and might change over time as the outcomes of the legal cases are determined and it has been considered as a key audit matter.	● Assessing the procedures implemented by the Parent company to identify and gather the risks it is exposed to. ● Discussion with the management on the development in theses litigations during the year ended March 31, 2022. ● Obtaining an understanding of the risk analysis performed by the Parent company, with the relating supporting documentation and studying written statements from internal / external legal experts, when applicable. ● Verification that the accounting and / or disclosures as the case may be in the consolidated financial statements is in accordance with the assessment of legal counsel/management. Obtaining representation letter from the management on the assessment of those matters as per SA 580 (revised) - written representations.

Information Other than the Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Parent Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

When we read the other information identified above, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Management's Responsibilities for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Parent Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance, consolidated total comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group, of its associate and joint ventures in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended thereof.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group, of its associate and joint ventures are responsible for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Group, its associate and joint ventures 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 consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group, of its associate and joint ventures are responsible for assessing the Group's, of its associate and joint ventures ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group, of its associate and joint ventures or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group, of its associate and joint ventures are also responsible for the overseeing their financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Group, its associate and joint ventures which are incorporated in India, has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group, its associate and joint ventures to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to

modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group, its associate and joint ventures to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial statements/ information of the entities or business activities within the Group, its associate and joint ventures of which we are the independent auditors to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities or business activities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by the other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the consolidated financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Parent Company and such other entities included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

From the matters, communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matters

a) The accompanying consolidated financial Statement includes the audited financial statements and other financial information, in respect of 29 subsidiaries (including step down subsidiaries) whose financial statements include total assets of Rs. 4,073 crores as at March 31, 2022 and total revenue of Rs. 1,978 crores, total profit/(loss) after tax of Rs. 446 crores, total comprehensive income/(loss) of Rs. 534 crores for the year ended March 31, 2022 and net cash outflows of Rs. 34 crores for year ended March 31, 2022 as considered in this Consolidated Financial Statements, which has been audited by their respective independent auditors. These financial statements and other financial information have been audited by other auditors whose audit reports for the year ended March 31, 2022 have been furnished to us by the management, and our report, insofar as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries/step down subsidiaries, is based solely on the report of such auditors. All the figures stated above are before giving the effect of consolidation adjustments.

b) The accompanying consolidated financial Statements also includes Group's share of profit including other comprehensive income of Rs. 0 crore for the year ended March 31, 2022 in respect of Radhikapur (West) Coal Mining Private Limited, the financial statement and other financial information have been audited by other auditor whose audit report for the year ended March 31, 2022 have been furnished to us by the management, and our report, insofar as it relates to the aforesaid joint venture, is based solely on the report of such auditor. The financial statement of other joint venture company namely Khappa Coal Company Private Limited was not available thus, the same has not been considered for the consolidation purpose and also the investment is fully impaired in the financial statements. These joint venture entities are not considered material to the Group. All the figures stated above are before giving the effect of consolidation adjustments.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements also includes Group's share of net profit/(loss) after tax of Rs 8 crore and total comprehensive income/(loss) of Rs. (2) crore for the year ended March 31, 2022, in respect of a associate company including its 5 subsidiaries, as considered in this consolidated financial statements, which has been audited by their respective independent auditors. These financial statement and other financial information have been audited by other auditors whose audit report for the year ended March 31, 2022 have been furnished to us by the management, and our report, insofar as it relates to the aforesaid associate and its subsidiaries, is based solely on the report of such auditors. All the figures stated above are before giving the effect of consolidation adjustments.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the report of the other auditors.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements and other financial information of the subsidiaries / step down subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements;

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept by the group so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the report of other auditor;

   c) The consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements;

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

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Parent Company as on March 31, 2022 and taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Parent Company and the reports of the other statutory auditor of its subsidiaries/step-down subsidiaries incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group, its associate and joint ventures incorporated in India is disqualified as on March 31, 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 over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" which is based on the auditor's reports of the Group, its associate and joint ventures incorporated in India.

   g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

      In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and the report of the other auditor the remuneration paid by the Parent Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act; and

   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 and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on separate financial statements and other financial information of the subsidiaries / step down subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act:

      i. The consolidated financial statements disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at March 31, 2022 on its consolidated financial position of the Group, its associate and joint ventures– Refer Note 37(A) to 37(D) to the consolidated financial statements;

      ii. The Group, its associate and joint ventures did not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts; and

      iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Group, its associate and joint ventures companies incorporated in India.

      iv. (a) The respective managements of the Parent and its subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures which are incorporated in India, whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, 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 parent or any of such subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the parent or any of such subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

      (b) The respective managements of the Parent, subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures which are companies incorporated in India, whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, no funds (which are material either individually or in aggregate) have been received by the parent or any of such subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures from any person(s) or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding

Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the parent or any of such subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures 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 such audit procedures performed by us and that performed by the auditors of the subsidiaries / step down subsidiaries, associate and joint venture, as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our attention that cause us to believe that the representation under sub- clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11 (e) as provided under paragraph (2) (h) (iv) (a) & (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. As stated in Note 13 to the consolidated financial statements:

(a) The final dividend proposed in the previous year, declared and paid by the Parent Company during the year is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act, as applicable.

(b) The interim dividend declared and paid by the Parent Company during the year and until the date of this report is in compliance with Section 123 of the Act.

2. With respect to the matters specified in paragraphs 3(xxi) and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, to be included in the Auditor's report, according to the information and explanations given to us, and based on the CARO reports issued by the auditors of the subsidiaries/ step down subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements of the Parent Company, to which reporting under CARO is applicable, provided to us by the management of the Parent company and based on the identification of matters of qualifications or adverse remarks in their CARO reports by the respective component auditors and provided to us, we report that the auditors of such companies have not reported any qualifications or adverse remarks, except as stated below:

Sr. No.	Name of Entity	CIN	Holding Company/ Subsidiary/JV/ Associate	Clause Number of the CARO report which is unfavorable or qualified or adverse.
1	Radhikapur (West) Coal Mining Private Limited	U10100OR2010PTC011795	Joint Venture	3(iii)(d)

For NSBP & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 001075N

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 9, 2022

Deepak K. Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No. 095541
UDIN:-22095541AIQMCP2981

Annexure 1

List of entities included in the Statement

(a) Subsidiaries / step down subsidiaries:

1. D.I. Properties Limited
2. Geetee Estates Limited
3. Ishita Properties Limited
4. Shri Rangam Properties Limited
5. Hemshila Properties Limited
6. Sri Subramanya Mines & Minerals Ltd.
7. Sri Swaminatha Mines & Minerals Ltd.
8. Sri Shanmugha Mines & Minerals Ltd.
9. Sri Trivikrama Mines and Properties Ltd.
10. Sri Madhusudana Mines and Properties Ltd.
11. Dalmia Minerals and Properties Ltd.
12. Cosmos Cements Limited
13. Sutnga Mines Private Limited
14. Rajputana Properties Private Ltd.
15. Golden Hills Resort Private Ltd.
16. Calcom Cement India Ltd.
17. RCL Cements Limited
18. SCL Cements Limited
19. Vinay Cement Limited
20. Alsthom Industries Limited
21. Dalmia DSP Limited
22. JayeVijay Agro Farms Private Limited
23. Bangaru Kamakshiamman Agro Farms Private Limited
24. Hopco Industies Limited
25. Chandrasekara agro Farms Private Limited
26. Murli Industries Limited (w.e.f. September 10, 2020)
27. Ascension Multiventures Private Limited (w.e.f. March 23, 2021)
28. Ascension Mercantile Private Limited (w.e.f. March 23, 2021)
29. Dalmia Bharat Green Vision Limited. (w.e.f May 22, 2021)

(b) Associate and its subsidiaries

1. Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited, associate
2. OCL Global Limited, a subsidiary of associate
3. Dalmia OCL Limited, a subsidiary of associate
4. OCL China Limited, a subsidiary of associate
5. Dalmia GSB Refractories GmbH, a subsidiary of associate
6. Dalmia Seven Refractories Limited, a subsidiary of associate

(c) Joint Ventures

1. Khappa Coal Company Private limited (share of profit/loss not considered)
2. Radhikapur (West) Coal Mining Private Limited

Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited ('the Parent Company') on its consolidated financial statements dated May 9, 2022.

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") as referred to in paragraph 1(f) of 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section

Our reporting on the internal financial control with reference to consolidated financial statement is not applicable in respect of three subsidiaries of an associate incorporated outside India

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statement of **Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited** as of and for the year ended March 31, 2022. We have audited the Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting of **Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited** (hereinafter referred to as the "Parent Company") and its subsidiaries (Parent Company and its subsidiaries/step down subsidiaries together referred to as ''the Group"), its associate and joint ventures all incorporated in India, for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Management and Board of Directors of the Parent Company, its subsidiaries/ step down subsidiaries, its associate and joint ventures which are incorporated in India are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the respective companies 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" (" The 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 the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Group, its associate and joint ventures internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as specified 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 the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness.

Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Group's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Group, joint ventures and associate's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A parent Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

a) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Group, associate and joint ventures;

b) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Group, associate and joint ventures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the respective Group, its associate and joint ventures; and

c) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Group, its associate and joint ventures assets that could have a material effect on the Consolidated financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Group, its joint ventures and its associate company incorporated in India have maintained, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Group, its joint ventures and its associate company incorporated in India considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Other Matters

Our aforesaid reports under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting insofar as it relates to, twenty-nine subsidiaries/step-down subsidiaries, one joint venture and one associate, company which are incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such companies, wherever applicable.

Our aforesaid reports under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal controls over financial reporting does not cover in so far as it relates to one joint venture namely Khappa Coal Company Private Limited, as the financial statements of this joint venture was not available and also the investment is fully impaired in the financial statement. This joint venture is not material to the Group.

Our audit report on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting is not modified in respect of above matters.

For NSBP & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 001075N

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 9, 2022

Deepak K. Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No. 095541
UDIN:-22095541AIQMCP2981

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

Rs.

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021*
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	**2**	10,471	9,762
Capital work-in-progress	**3**	1,037	870
Investment properties	**4(a)**	1	1
Goodwill	**4(b)**	933	1,137
Other intangible assets	**4(c)**	2,556	2,606
Right-of-use assets	**35(a)**	107	178
Intangible assets under development	**4(d)**	11	137
Biological assets other than bearer plants	**4(e)**	0	0
Investments accounted using equity method	**5**	385	380
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	**6(i)**	208	83
(ii) Loans	**6(ii)**	8	10
(iii) Other financial assets	**6(iii)**	158	148
Income tax assets		9	8
Deferred tax assets (net)	**17**	398	150
Other non-current assets	**7**	346	230
Total non-current |assets		**16,628**	**15,700**
Current assets			
Inventories	**8**	944	760
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	**9(i)**	2,214	1,657
(ii) Trade receivables	**9(ii)**	672	509
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	**9(iii)**	139	189
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	**9(iv)**	16	47
(v) Loans	**9(v)**	10	36
(vi) Other financial assets	**9(vi)**	670	635
Other current assets	**10**	494	386
Total current assets		**5,159**	**4,219**
Assets or disposal group classified as held for sale	**11**	155	148
		5,314	**4,367**
Total assets		**21,942**	**20,067**
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	**12**	314	314
Other equity	**13**	11,796	10,458
Equity attributable to Owners of the Parent Company		**12,110**	**10,772**
Non-controlling interest		72	34
Total equity		**12,182**	**10,806**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	**14(i)**	2,371	2,089
(ii) Lease liabilities	**35(a)**	37	97
(iii) Other financial liabilities	**14(ii)**	3	5
Provisions	**15**	145	147
Government grants	**16**	102	104
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	**17**	1,790	1,709
Other non current liabilities	**18**	57	85
Total non-current liabilities		**4,505**	**4,236**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	**19(i)**	1,694	1,853
(ii) Lease liabilities	**35(a)**	16	28
(iii) Trade payables	**19(ii)**		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		37	14
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		817	891
(iv) Other financial liabilities		1,471	1,270
Provisions	**20**	82	80
Government grants	**16**	23	20
Current tax liabilities		337	45
Other current liabilities	**21**	778	824
Total current liabilities		**5,255**	**5,025**
Total liabilities		**9,760**	**9,261**
Total equity and liabilities		**21,942**	**20,067**
* Restated (refer note 54)			
Significant accounting policies	**1B**		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For NSBP & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001075N

Deepak K. Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 095541

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 9, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited

Mahendra Singhi
Managing Director & CEO
DIN : 00243835
Place : New Delhi

Gautam Dalmia
Director
DIN : 00009758
Place : New Delhi

Dharmender Tuteja
Chief Financial Officer
Place : New Delhi

Manisha Bansal
Company Secretary
Membership No. A23818
Place : New Delhi

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

Rs.

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021*
Continuing operations:			
Income			
Revenue from operations	22	11,269	10,094
Other income	23	118	158
Total income		**11,387**	**10,252**
Expenses			
Cost of raw materials consumed	24	1,530	1,474
Purchases of stock in trade		7	9
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock in trade	25	(65)	60
Employee benefits expenses	26	654	577
Finance costs:			
- Interest cost	27(a)	226	329
- Other borrowing costs (including exchange differences on borrowings (net))	27(b)	14	(11)
Foreign currency fluctuation (net)		(5)	(7)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2(vi)	1,231	1,241
Power and fuel (refer note 46)		2,570	1,659
Freight charges:			
- on finished goods		2,056	1,822
- on internal clinker transfer		299	251
Other expenses	28	1,814	1,489
Total expenses		**10,331**	**8,893**
Profit before exceptional items and tax expense		**1,056**	**1,359**
Exceptional items	29	28	(35)
Profit before tax		**1,084**	**1,324**
Tax expense (refer note 17)			
Current tax		176	10
Deferred tax charge/ (credit)		(206)	392
Tax adjustments for earlier years		(1)	(234)
Total tax expense/ (credit)		**(31)**	**168**
Profit after tax for the year from continuing operations		1,115	1,156
Add: Share of profit/ (loss) in associate and joint venture (net of tax)		5	(1)
Profit for the year after share of profit in associate and joint venture from continuing operations		**1,120**	**1,155**
Discontinued operations :	31		
Profit/ (loss) before tax from discontinued operations		9	(3)
Tax expense/ (credit) on discontinued operation		2	(1)
Profit/ (loss) for the year from discontinued operations		**7**	**(2)**
Profit for the year (A)		**1,127**	**1,153**
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Non-controlling interest		29	12
Owners of the Parent Company		1,098	1,141
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Re-measurement (loss) on defined benefit plans		(1)	(5)
- Change in fair value of financial instruments through other comprehensive income		428	165
- Share of other comprehensive income/ (loss) of associate		(2)	16
- Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(49)	(27)
(ii) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Share of other comprehensive income/ (loss) of associate		2	(0)
- Cumulative gain on foreign currency translation reclassified to profit or loss		-	(8)
- Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year (B)		**378**	**141**
Other comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Non-controlling interest		0	(0)
Owners of the Parent Company		378	141
Total comprehensive income for the year (A + B)		**1,505**	**1,294**
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:-			
Non-controlling interest		29	12
Owners of the Parent Company		1,476	1,282
Earnings per Share [Face value of Rupees 10 each)	30		
Basis and Diluted - Continuing operations		34.82	36.41
Basis and Diluted - Discontinued operations		0.23	(0.07)
Basis and Diluted - Continuing and discontinued operations		35.05	36.34
* Restated (refer note 54)			
Significant accounting policies	1B		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For NSBP & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001075N

Deepak K. Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 095541

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 9, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited

Mahendra Singhi
Managing Director & CEO
DIN : 00243835
Place : New Delhi

Gautam Dalmia
Director
DIN : 00009758
Place : New Delhi

Dharmender Tuteja
Chief Financial Officer
Place : New Delhi

Manisha Bansal
Company Secretary
Membership No. A23818
Place : New Delhi

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

a. Equity share capital:		**Rs.**
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	**No. of Shares**	**Amount**
As at April 1, 2020	31,40,45,267	314
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at April 1, 2020	31,40,45,267	314
Change in equity share capital	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**31,40,45,267**	**314**
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at April 1, 2021	31,40,45,267	314
Change in equity share capital	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**31,40,45,267**	**314**

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

b. Other equity: **Rs.**

Particulars	Attributable to Owners of the Parent Company										Attributable to Non-controlling interest	Total other equity
	Reserve and Surplus							Other Comprehensive income		Total other equity attributable to owners of the Parent Company		
	Securities preimum	Capital reserve	General reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Debenture redemption reserve	Retained earnings	Share based payment reserve	Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	Equity instrumets through OCI			
As at April 1, 2020	6,562	2	2	-	55	2,378	20	8	5	9,032	25	9,057
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,141	-	-	-	1,141	12	1,153
Other comprehensive income (net of tax):												
Re-measurement (loss) on defined benefit plan	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	(3)	(0)	(3)
Change in fair value of financial instruments through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	136	-	136
Share of other comprehensive income/ (loss) of an associate	-	-	-	-	-	(0)		(0)	16	16	-	16
Cumulative gain on foreign currency translation reclassified to profit or loss (refer note 54)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8)	-	(8)	-	(8)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,138**	**-**	**(8)**	**152**	**1,282**	**12**	**1,294**
Debenture redemption reserve released during the year	-	-	-	-	(36)	36	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pursuant to loss of control in subsidiaries (refer note 54)	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	(3)	(0)
Acquisition of a subsidiary (refer note 61)	-	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	-	141
Amount transferred to retained earnings	-	(2)	(2)	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount transferred from retained earnings upon redemption of preference shares	-	-	-	0	-	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee stock option expense (refer note 34)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	2
As at March 31, 2021	**6,562**	**144**	**-**	**0**	**19**	**3,556**	**22**	**(0)**	**157**	**10,458**	**34**	**10,492**

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

b. Other equity: **Rs.**

Particulars	Attributable to Owners of the Parent Company										Attributable to Non-controlling interest	Total other equity
	Reserve and Surplus							Other Comprehensive income		Total other equity attributable to owners of the Parent Company		
	Securities preimum	Capital reserve	General reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Debenture redemption reserve	Retained earnings	Share based payment reserve	Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	Equity instrumets through OCI			
As at April 1, 2021	6,562	144	-	0	19	3,556	22	(0)	157	10,458	34	10,492
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,098	-	-	-	1,098	29	1,127
Other comprehensive income (net of tax):												
Re-measurement (loss) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
Change in fair value of financial instruments through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	381	381	-	381
Share of other comprehensive income/ (loss) of associate	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	2	(2)	0	-	0
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,096**	**-**	**2**	**379**	**1,477**	**29**	**1,505**
Debenture redemption reserve released during the year	-	-	-	-	(19)	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to debenture redemption reserve	-	-	-		0	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share of deemed capital contribution transferred to non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	(9)	-	-	-	(9)	9	-
Dividends paid (refer note 13)	-	-	-	-	-	(154)	-	-	-	(154)	-	(154)
Employee stock option expense (refer note 34)	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	21	-	21
As at March 31, 2022	**6,562**	**144**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**4,508**	**43**	**2**	**537**	**11,796**	**72**	**11,868**

For description of the purposes of each reserve within equity, refer note 13 of consolidated financial statements.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For NSBP & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001075N

Deepak K. Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 095541

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 9, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited

Mahendra Singhi
Managing Director & CEO
DIN : 00243835
Place : New Delhi

Gautam Dalmia
Director
DIN : 00009758
Place : New Delhi

Dharmender Tuteja
Chief Financial Officer
Place : New Delhi

Manisha Bansal
Company Secretary
Membership No. A23818
Place : New Delhi

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

Rs.

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021*
A. Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit/ (loss) before tax from :			
Continuing operations		1,084	1,324
Discontinued operations		9	(3)
		1,093	**1,321**
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:			
Depreciation and amortisation	**2(vi)**	1,232	1,241
Exceptional items	**29**	(28)	35
Impairment allowance (net)	**28**	25	10
Bad debts/ advances written off	**28**	5	2
Gain on sale of Hippo Stores business	**31(a)**	(62)	-
Reversal of provision for impairment in value of investment	**23**	-	(4)
Liabilities no longer required written back	**23**	(19)	(0)
Expenses on employees stock options scheme	**26**	20	1
Dividend (income)	**23**	(6)	(3)
Exchange difference (net)		(9)	(23)
Interest expense (including other borrowing costs)		232	333
Interest Income	**23**	(56)	(100)
Gain on termination of leases		(1)	(1)
Gain/ (loss) on change of fair value of investments measured at FVTPL	**23**	54	(21)
(Profit) on sale of investments (net)	**23**	(82)	(24)
(Profit) on disposal of property, plant and equipment (net)	**23**	(6)	(4)
Share of profit/ (loss) in associate and joint venture		5	(1)
Operating profit before working capital changes		**2,397**	**2,762**
Working capital adjustments:			
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories		(210)	73
(Increase) in trade receivables		(167)	(24)
(Increase)/ decrease in financial and other assets		(183)	148
Increase in trade and other payables		84	550
Increase in provisions and government grants		12	22
Cash generated from operations		**1,933**	**3,531**
Income tax refund (net)		101	47
Net cash flow from operating activities		**2,034**	**3,578**
B. Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets		(1,801)	(1,036)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment		13	8
(Purchase) of non current investments		(0)	-
(Purchase of)/ proceeds from sale of current investments (net)		(105)	229
Loan given to an associate		-	(26)
Loan repaid by an associate		23	3
Proceeds on sale of Hippo Stores business	**31(a)**	35	-
Acquisition of subsidiaries	**61**	-	(69)
Loan given in relation to business acquisition		-	(35)
Fixed deposits matured (having original maturity of more than three months)		35	46
Interest received		43	87
Dividend received		6	3
Net cash flow (used) in investing activities		**(1,751)**	**(790)**
C. Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from long term borrowings		1,025	1,277
(Repayment) of long term borrowings		(1,035)	(3,108)
Availment of short term foreign currency loan		190	184
(Repayment) of short term foreign currency loan		(104)	(477)
Proceeds from other short term borrowings (net)		56	114
(Repayment) of borrowings pursuant to acquisition of a subsidiary #		-	(294)
Interest paid		(275)	(410)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	**35(a)**	(34)	(38)
Dividend paid	**13**	(154)	-
Net cash flow (used in) financing activities		**(331)**	**(2,752)**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**(48)**	**36**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		189	152
Add: Cash and cash equivalents on acquisition of subsidiaries	**61**	-	35
Less: Cash and cash equivalents on loss of control in subsidiaries	**54**	-	(34)
Less: Transferred pursuant to sale of Hippo Stores business	**31 (a)**	(2)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**9(iii)**	**139**	**189**

* Restated (refer note 54)
\# included Rs. 17 towards non current borrowing

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

Notes:
(a) The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) 'Statement of Cash Flows'.
(b) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

Rs.

Particulars	As at April 1, 2021	Cash flows	Fair value changes	Foreign exchange movement	Classification	Others	As at March 31, 2022
Non current borrowings (including current maturities of non current borrowings)	2,886	(10)	(6)	(5)	5	-	2,870
Current borrowings	1,056	142	(1)	3	(5)	-	1,195

Rs.

Particulars	As at April 1, 2020	Cash flows	Fair value changes	Foreign exchange movement	Aquidsation of subsidiary	Others	As at March 31, 2021
Non current borrowings (including current maturities of non current borrowings)	4,704	(1,848)	17	(3)	17	(1)	2,886
Current borrowings	1,246	(447)	-	(6)	279	(16)	1,056

For lease liabilities, refer note 35(a).

As per our report of even date

For NSBP & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001075N

Deepak K. Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 095541

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 9, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited

Mahendra Singhi
Managing Director & CEO
DIN : 00243835
Place : New Delhi

Gautam Dalmia
Director
DIN : 00009758
Place : New Delhi

Dharmender Tuteja
Chief Financial Officer
Place : New Delhi

Manisha Bansal
Company Secretary
Membership No. A23818
Place : New Delhi

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

Note 1

A. Corporate Information

The consolidated financial statements comprise financial statements of Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited ('the Company' or 'Parent Company'), its subsidiaries (collectively, the Group), associate and joint ventures for the year ended March 31, 2022. The Parent Company is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India (erstwhile Companies Act, 1956). Its debt securities are listed on one stock exchange in India. The registered office of the Company is located at Dalmiapuram, Distt Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu- 621651.

The Group is engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling of cement and its related products. Information on the Group's structure is provided in note 53.

The Scheme of Arrangement between the Parent Company and its then subsidiary namely Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited ('DBRL') ('Scheme 1'), and the Scheme of Amalgamation of Dalmia Refractories Limited ('DRL') and its then subsidiary GSB Refractories India Private Limited ('GSB India') with DBRL ('Scheme 2'), were approved by the National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai Bench, vide its order as stated in note no. 54 below. The Scheme(s) became effective on March 1, 2022 with appointed date(s) being April 1, 2019 and April 1, 2020, respectively.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on May 9, 2022.

B. Significant accounting policies

(i) Basis of preparation

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

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- Derivative financial instruments [refer accounting policy 1B(iii)(u)];
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value [refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments];
- Defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value [refer accounting policy 1B(iii)(r)];
- Share based payments [refer accounting policy 1B(iii)(s)]

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (Rs.) and all the values are rounded off to the nearest Crore, except number of shares, face value of share, earning per share or wherever otherwise indicated. Wherever the amount represented Rs. '0' (zero) construes value less than Rupees fifty lakhs. Adding the individual figures may therefore not always result in the exact total given.

(ii) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures as at March 31, 2022. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements

- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights
- The size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the Group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that Group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the Parent Company, i.e., year ended on March 31. When the end of the reporting period of the parent is different from that of a subsidiary, the subsidiary prepares, for consolidation purposes, additional financial information as of the same date as the financial statements of the parent to enable the parent to consolidate the financial information of the subsidiary, unless it is impracticable to do so.

Consolidation procedure:

- Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.
- Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill
- Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and property, plant and equipment, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12, Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary at their carrying amounts at the date when control is lost
- Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests
- Derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss

(iii) Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Business combinations and goodwill

In accordance with Ind AS 101 provisions related to first time adoption, the Group had elected to apply Ind AS accounting for business combinations prospectively from the date of transition to Ind AS i.e. April 1, 2015. As such, Indian GAAP balances relating to business combinations entered into before that date, including goodwill, have been carried forward to Ind AS

financial statements on the transition date. Business combination post April 1, 2015 had been accounted for as per the provisions of the Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation approved by Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) including the accounting for amortising the value of resulting goodwill.

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired, and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. However, deferred tax asset or liability and any liability or asset relating to employee benefit arrangements arising from a business combination are measured and recognised in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 12, Income Taxes and Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits, respectively.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognises the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

A cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

b. Investment in associate and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The considerations made in determining whether significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over the subsidiaries.

The Group's investments in its associate and joint venture are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date.

The statement of profit and loss reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate or joint venture. Any change in other comprehensive income (OCI) of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of an associate or a joint venture is shown on the face of the statement of profit and loss outside operating profit.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associate or joint venture. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss as 'Share of profit of an associate or a joint venture' in the statement of profit and loss.

Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

c. Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash 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 Group 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.

d. Foreign currencies

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is also the Parent Company's functional currency. For each entity, the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Group uses the direct method of consolidation and on disposal of a foreign operation the gain or loss that is reclassified to profit or loss reflects the amount that arises from using this method.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded, on initial recognition in the functional currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings, settlement gain/ loss and fair value gain/ loss on derivative contracts relating to borrowings are accounted for and disclosed under 'finance cost' 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 rate at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss are also recognised in profit or loss).

In accordance with Ind AS 101 'First-time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards', the Group had continued the policy of capitalisation of exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items in the Indian GAAP financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period i.e. March 31, 2016. Accordingly, exchange differences arising on long-term foreign currency monetary items related to acquisition of a depreciable asset are capitalised/ de-capitalised and depreciated over the remaining useful life of the asset.

e. Fair value measurement

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

a. In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

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

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

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

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Group's management determines the policies and procedures for recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets and liabilities. The management selects external valuer on various criteria such as market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained by valuer. The management decides, after discussions with the Group's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The management, in conjunction with the Group's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Property, plant and equipment (note 2)
- Intangible assets (note 4(b) and 4(c))
- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 32)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 40)
- Comparison of carrying value and fair value of financial instruments (note 40)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 41)

f. Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods and services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and net of discounts, price concessions, volume rebates and any taxes collected on behalf of the government such as goods and service tax, etc.

Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably.

Sale of goods (including sale of scrap included under other operating revenue)

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, which is generally on dispatch/ delivery of the goods. The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated.

In determining the transaction price, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, non-cash incentives and consideration payable to the customer (if any). No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with credit terms largely ranging between 0 days to 90 days.

Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Where the sale of goods provide customers with discounts, volume rebates etc., such discounts, volume rebates etc. give rise to variable consideration.

The Group follows the 'most expected value' method in estimating the amount of variable consideration. The Group estimates the variable consideration based on an analysis of accumulated historical experience. A liability (included in "Other financial liabilities") is recognised for expected discounts, volume rebates etc. payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period.

Non-cash incentives

The Group provides non-cash incentives at fair value to customers. These benefits are passed on to customers on satisfaction of various conditions of various sales schemes. Consideration received is allocated between the products sold and non-cash incentives to be issued to customers. Fair value of the non-cash incentive is determined by applying principle of Ind AS 113 i.e. at market rate. A contract liability for the non-cash incentive is recognised at the time of sale.

Contract balances

Trade receivables - A trade receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered to a customer as this is the point in time that the consideration becomes unconditional because only a passage of time is required before the payment is due.

Revenue from services

Revenue from management services are recognised at the point in time i.e. as and when services are rendered.

Interest Income

For all debt instruments/ subsidies measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument/ subsidies or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in "Other income" in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividends

Dividend income is recognised when the Group's right to receive dividend is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Insurance and other claims

Insurance and other claims are accounted for to the extent the Group is reasonably certain of their ultimate collection.

g. Government grants and subsidies

Government grants and subsidies are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant/ subsidy will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant/ subsidy relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

Where the grant/ subsidy relates to an asset, it is recognised as deferred income and credited to the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the related asset. The Group has chosen to present grants related to an asset to be deducted in reporting the depreciation and amortisation expense.

When loans or similar assistance are provided by government or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities. Income from such benefit is recognised on a systematic basis over the period of the loan during which the Group recognises interest expense corresponding to such loan. Income arising from below-market rate of interest loans/ interest free loans, are included under 'Other income'.

Government grant and subsidy that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs, are recognised in statement of profit and loss of the period in which it becomes receivable. Government grants and subsidies are recognised in statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants/ subsidy are intended to compensate. The Group has chosen to present grants related to income to be deducted in reporting the related expense. Income from subsidies in the nature of operations are included under 'Revenue from operations'.

If the grant received is to compensate the import cost of assets, and is subject to an export obligation as prescribed in the EPCG scheme, then the recognition of the grant would be linked to fulfilment of the associated export obligations. At the year end, the portion of grant for which the export obligation has not been met is retained in deferred revenue under 'Government grants'.

h. Income taxes

Tax expense comprise current tax and deferred tax.

Current Income Tax

Current income-tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date and includes any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

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

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, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint venture, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint venture, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. 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 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 statement of profit or loss is recognised outside statement of profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

In the situations, where one or more entities in the Group are entitled to a tax holiday under the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognised in respect of temporary differences which reverse during the tax holiday period, to the extent the concerned entity's gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. Deferred tax in respect of temporary differences which reverse after the tax holiday period is recognised in the year in which the temporary differences originate. However, the Group restricts recognition of deferred tax assets to the extent it is probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised. For recognition of deferred taxes, the temporary differences which originate first are considered to reverse first.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternate Tax ('MAT') paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability and is considered as an asset if it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which these tax credit can be utilised. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax asset in the Balance Sheet when it is highly probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the concerned company. MAT credit is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and written down to the extent the aforesaid convincing evidence no longer exists.

i. Non-current assets (or disposal group) held for sale and discontinued operation

Non-current assets (or disposal group) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately from other items in the balance sheet. Assets once classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortised.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognised at the date of de-recognition.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet. The liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the balance sheet.

A discontinued operation is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and:

- represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations,
- is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as profit or loss before / after tax from discontinued operation in the statement of profit and loss.

Additional disclosures are provided in note 31. All other notes to the financial statements mainly include amounts for continuing operations, unless otherwise mentioned.

j. Property, plant and equipment

The Group had measured property, plant and equipment (PPE) except leasehold land, vehicle, furniture and fixtures, office equipment and mines development at fair value as on transition date i.e. April 1, 2015 which has become its deemed cost. In respect of vehicle, furniture and fixtures, office equipment and mines development, the Group had applied applicable Ind AS from a retrospective basis and arrived at the carrying value as per Ind AS as at April 1, 2015.

PPE are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.. Cost comprises the purchase price, including import duties and non- refundable purchase taxes, and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. 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.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of PPE is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Refer to significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (note 32) and provisions (note 44) for further information about the recorded decommissioning provision.

Items of stores and spares that meet the definition of PPE are capitalised at cost. Otherwise, such items are classified as inventories.

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)

Capital work in progress are stated at cost net of impairment loss, if any. Assets in the course of construction are capitalised in capital work in progress account. At the point when an asset is capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment. Costs (net of income) associated with the commissioning of the asset, including the expenditure incurred on trial runs (net of trial run receipts), are capitalised up to the date asset is ready for its intended use.

Expenses incurred relating to project during the project development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as pre-operative expenses and disclosed under 'Capital work in progress' or 'Intangible assets under development', as the case may be.

Depreciation charge

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on a straight-line basis, except for assets of manufacturing facilities situated at North East region wherein depreciation is provided on a written down value method, based on the respective estimate of useful lives as given below. Estimated useful lives of assets are determined based on technical parameters/ assessments.

The management believes that useful lives currently used, which are as prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment, though these lives in certain cases are different from lives prescribed under Schedule II.

Type of Asset	Useful life (in years)
Buildings	
Factory buildings	30 years
Non-factory buildings *	30 to 60 years
Roads	3 to 10 years
Plant and equipments	
Continuous process plant	25 years
Other plant and equipment *	4 to 20 years
Plant and equipment related to Captive Power Plant *	25 years
Mines related assets	4 to 8 years
Certain diesel generator sets and workshop appliances *	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	
End user devices such as computers	3 Years
Servers and networks	6 years
Vehicles	
Motor cycles, scooters and other mopeds	10 years
Motor buses, motor lorries and motor cars other than those used in a business of running them on hire	8 years

* The Group, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates these items of plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. 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.

Freehold land bearing mineral reserves and Mines development cost (either included in PPE or in other intangible assets, as the case may be) are amortised over their estimated commercial life based on the unit of production method. Freehold non-mining land is not depreciated.

Capitalised spares are depreciated over their own estimated useful life or the remaining estimated useful life of the related asset, whichever is lower.

On an item of property, plant and equipment discarded during the year, accelerated depreciation is provided upto the date on which such item of property, plant and equipment is discarded.

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 income statement when the asset is derecognised.

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

k. Investment properties

The Group had elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its investment properties as recognised in its Indian GAAP financial statements as deemed cost at the transition date.

Investment property comprises freehold land and buildings that are held for capital appreciation and recognised at cost, less impairment loss, if any.

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

Though the Group measures investment property using cost based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in notes. Fair value are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer.

l. Goodwill and other intangible assets

(i) Goodwill as per Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation (Scheme) approved by NCLTs

a) Goodwill arose on amalgamation of erstwhile Adwetha Cement Holdings Limited ('ACHL') with Parent Company had been recognised in accordance with Scheme approved by NCLT. Said goodwill is initially measured, being the excess of cost of investment in ACHL cancelled over net identifiable assets acquired and liability assumed. Said goodwill is being amortised in accordance with Scheme over a period of 4 years.

b) Goodwill arose on amalgamation of Group's erstwhile subsidiary namely Adhunik Cement Limited (ACL) with Parent Company had been recognised in accordance with Scheme approved by NCLT. Said goodwill is initially measured, being the excess of cost of investment in ACL cancelled over net identifiable assets (including fair value of mining rights) acquired and liability assumed.

The subsequent measurement is at deemed cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The said goodwill is not amortised and is tested for impairment annually.

c) Goodwill and goodwill having underlying intangible assets, acquired pursuant to transfer of Undertakings of Odisha Cement Limited (ODCL) (renamed to Dalmia Bharat Limited) to Parent Company by way of slump exchange had been recognised in accordance with Scheme approved by NCLT. Said goodwill and goodwill having underlying intangible assets is being amortised in accordance with approved Scheme over a period of 5 years and 10 years, respectively.

(ii) Mining rights

a) Parent Company has carried out fair valuation of mining rights of the mines of ACL (amalgamated with Parent Company from appointed date January 1, 2015 in accordance with Scheme approved by NCLT). Said mining rights are amortised over their estimated commercial life based on the unit of production method.

b) Mining rights acquired pursuant to transfer of Undertakings of ODCL to Parent Company by way of slump exchange has been recognised at fair value in accordance with Scheme approved by NCLT. Said mining rights are amortised over their estimated commercial life based on the unit of production method.

Net carrying value of above mentioned mining rights as on transition date to Ind AS i.e. April 1, 2015 has been considered as deemed cost.

c) Mining rights include amounts paid for securing mining rights and are amortised over their estimated commercial life based on the unit of production method.

(iii) Brands and Raw materials procurement rights (other than limestone)

Brands and Raw materials procurement rights acquired pursuant to transfer of Undertakings of ODCL to Parent Company by way of slump exchange have been recognised at fair value in accordance with scheme approved by NCLT. Said intangible assets have a finite useful life and are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
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All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

Amortisation is provided on a straight-line basis, based on the respective estimate of useful lives as given below:

Type of Intangible Asset	Useful life (in years)
Brands	20 and 27 years
Raw Materials procurement rights (other than limestone)	3.25 and 26.50 years

Net carrying value of brands and raw materials procurement rights as on transition date to Ind AS i.e. April 1, 2015 have been considered as deemed cost.

(iv) Other intangible assets

The Group has measured intangible assets at carrying value as recognised in the financial statements as on transition date i.e. April 1, 2015 which has become its deemed cost.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

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 asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

The useful life of computer software is estimated as 3 years to 6 years and accordingly amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life.

Research and Development Expenditure

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Group can demonstrate technical and commercial feasibility of making the asset available for use or sale.

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit.

m. Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

Borrowing costs consist of interest (calculated using the effective interest rate method), hedge related cost incurred in connection with foreign currency borrowings and other costs that an entity incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Expenses incurred on the issue of debt securities are amortised over the term of the related securities and included within borrowing costs. Premium payable on early redemption of debt securities, in lieu of future finance costs, is written off as borrowing costs as and when paid.

n. Leases

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

Group as a lessee

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

i) Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date, an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis from the commencement date over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Right-of-use assets	Lease term (in years)
Leasehold land	10 to 99 years
Buildings	1 to 90 years
Vehicles	1 to 5 years
Other equipments	1 to 2 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (p) Impairment of non-financial assets.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Lease liabilities and Right-of-use assets have been presented as a separate line in the balance sheet. Lease payments have been classified as cash used in financing activities.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease.

o. Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. However, 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.

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

- Raw materials, packing materials, fuels and stores and spares: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on moving weighted average basis, except in case of Limestone inventories included in Raw materials and Coal inventories (in one of the unit) included in Stores and spares inventories, where cost is determined on annual weighted average basis.

- 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. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.
- Stock in trade: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

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

p. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group 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 Group 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. The 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. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less 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 Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Group extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as at March 31 and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

q. Provisions and contingent liabilities

General

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss.

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.

Mine reclamation liability

The Group records a provision for mines reclamation cost until the closure of mine. Mines reclamation costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows, with a corresponding amount being capitalised at the start of each project. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the mine reclamation liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of mine reclamation are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are capitalised in property, plant and equipment and are depreciated over the estimated commercial life of the related asset based on the unit of production method.

Enterprise social commitment

Enterprise social commitment is the amount to be spent on social and economic development of the surrounding area over a period of time where any new project is set up. Such obligation arises out of conditions mentioned in the Environment Clearance Certificate given by the Government for new projects and are generally defined as a percentage of total project cost. The present value of such future cash flows discounted at appropriate and applicable discount rates are capitalised in property, plant and equipment against the obligation created. Actual cash flows that happen over the period are adjusted against the obligation. The obligation is increased over a period of time and the differential is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as 'Finance cost'.

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a 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 the Group 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 Group does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

r. Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefits in the form of contribution to Statutory Provident Fund, Pension Fund, Superannuation Fund and National Pension Scheme are defined contribution schemes. The Group has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the respective funds. The Group recognises contribution payable to these schemes as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognised as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

The Group operates three defined benefit plans for its employees, viz., gratuity, provident fund contribution and post-retirement medical benefits. The costs of providing benefits under these plans are determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end. Separate actuarial valuation is carried out for each plan using the projected 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 profit or 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 Group 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

Current service cost is recognised within employee benefits expenses. Net interest expense or income is recognised with finance costs.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilised within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Group measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. The Group treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Re-measurement gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

s. Share-based payments

Certain employees (Senior Executives) of the Parent Company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments (share options of the holding Company i.e. Dalmia Bharat Limited), whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

Equity-settled transactions

Share options of the holding company are accounted for as equity settled as the Parent Company has no obligation to settle the share-based payment transaction and also the shares are of holding company.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value (obtained by the holding company being the administrator of the scheme) at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model.

The cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Parent Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The statement of profit and loss expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the holding company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions of holding company are reflected within the grant date fair value.

t. 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

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. The Group initially measures a financial asset 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. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)

- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

A 'financial asset' 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.

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

Financial assets at FVTOCI (debt instruments)

A 'financial asset' 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 recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Group recognises interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On de-recognition, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss.

The Group has not designated any financial asset (debt instruments) as at FVTOCI.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

On initial recognition of an equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL.

Subsequently, these financial assets are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled from other comprehensive income to profit or loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Dividends on these investments are recognised as 'Other income' in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Group elected to classify irrevocably its listed equity investment included under current financial assets, and unquoted investment in compulsorily convertible preference shares included under non-current financial assets under this category.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets at FVTPL are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Group may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Group has designated investment in listed equity instrument, mutual funds, bonds and derivative instruments as at FVTPL.

Derecognition

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when:

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

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Group applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits and bank balance.

b) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables

The application of simplified approach does not require the Group to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Group determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. The credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk of customer has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, the Group considers:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

As a practical expedient, the Group uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'Other expenses' in the statement of profit and loss.

The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost and contractual revenue receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Group does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

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, 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.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109 'Financial instruments'.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Group. 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.

This category generally applies to borrowings. For more information refer note 14(i).

De-recognition

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

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.

u. Derivative financial instruments

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange option contract, foreign exchange forward contract and interest rate swap contract, to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently

re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to statement of profit and loss.

v. Segment reporting

Identification of segments

Operating Segments are identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance in accordance with Ind AS 108, Operating Segments.

Inter-segment transfers

The Group generally accounts for intersegment sales and transfers at cost plus appropriate margins.

Allocation of common costs

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

Unallocated items

Unallocated items include general corporate income and expense items which are not allocated to any business segment.

Segment accounting policies

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

w. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holders of Parent Company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders of Parent Company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

x. 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 Group's cash management.

y. Cash dividend

The Group recognises a liability to pay dividend to equity holders of the Parent Company when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Group. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in other equity. Interim dividends are recognised as a liability on the date of declaration by the Parent Company's Board of directors.

C. Reclassifications consequent to amendments to Schedule III

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs amended the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 on March 24, 2021 to increase the transparency and provide additional disclosures to users of financial statements. These amendments are effective from April 1, 2021.

Consequent to above, the Group has changed the classification/presentation of (i) current maturities of long-term borrowings (ii) security deposits, in the current year.

The current maturities of long-term borrowings has now been included in the "Current borrowings" line item. Previously, current maturities of long-term borrowings was included in 'other financial liabilities' line item.

Further, security deposits (which meet the definition of a financial asset as per Ind AS 32) have been included in 'other financial assets' line item. Previously, these deposits were included in 'loans' line item.

The Group has reclassified comparative amounts to conform with current year presentation as per the requirements of Ind AS 1.

D. Recent Accounting Pronouncement

Standards notified but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 has notified certain amendments to existing Ind AS via notification dated March 23, 2022. The same shall come into force from annual reporting period beginning on or after April 1, 2022 which the Group has not applied as they are not effective for annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2021.

Key synopsis are as under:

- Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment - For items produced during testing/ trial phase, clarification added that revenue generated out of the same shall not be recognised in statement of profit and loss and considered as part of cost of PPE.
- Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets - Guidance on what constitutes cost of fulfilling contracts (to determine whether the contract is onerous or not) is included.
- Ind AS 103 - Business Combination - Reference to revised Conceptual Framework.
- Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments - The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 per cent' test in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability.

While preparing the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022, the above amendments are not considered for disclosure as standards notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, but not yet effective, in accordance with Ind AS.

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2. Property, plant and equipment Rs.

Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipment	Mines development	Total
Deemed cost * / Cost								
As at April 1, 2020	1,147	1,259	9,091	23	23	68	64	11,675
Pursuant to loss of control in subsidiaries (refer note 54)	(0)	(40)	(133)	(1)	(0)	(2)	-	(176)
Additions	78	90	1,829	2	1	12	8	2,020
Acquisition through business combination (refer note 61(a))	21	16	352	-	0	-	-	389
Disposals	(1)	(3)	(98)	(0)	(1)	(2)	-	(105)
Reclassification	-	(8)	8	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange difference	-	-	(0)	-	-	-	-	(0)
As at March 31, 2021	**1,245**	**1,314**	**11,049**	**24**	**23**	**76**	**72**	**13,803**
Additions	166	96	1,311	16	24	22	10	1,645
Disposals **	(0)	(33)	(137)	(4)	(2)	(7)	-	(183)
Reclassification	-	6	(7)	(0)	1	0	-	(0)
Exchange difference	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0
As at March 31, 2022	**1,411**	**1,383**	**12,216**	**36**	**46**	**91**	**82**	**15,265**
Depreciation								
As at April 1, 2020	34	339	2,857	12	15	38	31	3,326
Pursuant to loss of control in subsidiaries (refer note 54)	-	(18)	(55)	(0)	(0)	(1)	-	(74)
Charge for the year	9	75	786	3	3	11	1	888
Disposals	-	(2)	(94)	(0)	(1)	(2)	-	(99)
Reclassification	-	(2)	2	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**43**	**392**	**3,496**	**15**	**17**	**46**	**32**	**4,041**
Charge for the year	8	69	793	3	4	12	1	890
Disposals **	-	(3)	(128)	(0)	(2)	(4)	-	(137)
Reclassification	-	(0)	0	0	(0)	(0)	-	0
As at March 31, 2022	**51**	**458**	**4,161**	**18**	**19**	**54**	**33**	**4,794**
Net block								
As at March 31, 2022	**1,360**	**925**	**8,055**	**18**	**27**	**37**	**49**	**10,471**
As at March 31, 2021	**1,202**	**922**	**7,553**	**9**	**6**	**30**	**40**	**9,762**

* Refer note 1(B)(iii)(j)

** includes property, plant and equipment of discontinued operation, refer note 31(a).

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
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Notes:

(i) The Group has pledged certain assets against borrowings which has been disclosed in note 14(i).
(ii) Refer to note 36(A) for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.
(iii) During the year ended March 31, 2022, interest capitalised is Rs. 52 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 156).
(iv) Disposals from (i) Plant and equipment having gross block of Rs. 82 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 19) and accumulated depreciation of Rs. 81 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 19), (ii) Buildings having gross block of Rs. 1 (March 31, 2021: Rs. Nil) and accumulated depreciation of Rs. 1 (March 31, 2021: Rs. Nil), (iii) Furniture and fixtures having gross block of Rs. 0 (March 31, 2021: Rs. Nil) and accumulated depreciation of Rs. 0 (March 31, 2021: Rs. Nil) and (iv) Vehicles having gross block of Rs. 0 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 0) and accumulated depreciation of Rs. 0 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 0) are transferred to 'Assets classified as held for sale'.
(v) Land of Rs. 0 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 0) held by a step down subsidiary company and included above, is in dispute and the matter is sub-judice.
(vi) Reconciliation of depreciation and amortisation expense:

Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Depreciation and amortisation expense on:		
Property, plant and equipment (PPE)	890	888
Investment properties	-	0
Goodwill	203	203
Other intangible assets	135	147
Right-of-use assets (refer note 35(a))	43	47
As per PPE, Investment properties, Goodwill, Other intangible assets and Right-of-use assets Schedule	**1,271**	**1,285**
Less:		
Cost allocated to capital work-in-progress (refer note 45)	(29)	(32)
Adjustment against recoupment from deferred capital subsidy (refer note 16(i))	(9)	(12)
	1,233	**1,241**
Less: Discontinued operations (refer note 31(a))	(2)	-
As per statement of profit and loss - continuing operations	**1,231**	**1,241**

(vii) The Group has not revalued property, plant and equipment during the year.

3. Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)

Movement of capital work in progress Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Opening balance	870	1,707
Pursuant to loss of control in subsidiaries (refer note 54)	-	(3)
Additions during the year	1,274	1,119
Capitalised during the year	(1,083)	(1,900)
Acquisition through business combination (refer note 61(a))	-	11
Transfer to assets held for sale	(6)	-
Reclassified to intangible assets under development	-	(62)
Disposal duing the year	-	(0)
Impairment during the year (refer note (ii) below)	(18)	(2)
Closing balance	**1,037**	**870**

Notes:

(i) Capital work in progress mainly comprises plant and equipment under construction of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2021: Rs. 317) for new cement plants in Odisha along with new grinding capacity in eastern part of India.

(ii) Section 10A(2)(b) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 has been amended with effect from March 28, 2021 which states that the right to obtain a prospecting licence followed by a mining lease or a mining lease, as the case may be, shall lapse on the date of commencement of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2021. It further states that wherever the rights have lapsed, the expenditure incurred towards reconnaissance or prospecting operation in such manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government shall be reimbursed. However, the rules for such reimbursement has not yet been notified.

The Group has spent Rs. 18 in connection with certain mines located in different parts of the country. The Group has already filed writ petitions and is of the view that as Grant Order/ Letter of Intent has been granted by the State, the recent amendment to Section 10A(2)(b) may not apply. However, the Group also has a right to challenge the amendments made in the Act in 2021. As a matter of prudence, a provision of Rs. 18 has been made during the current year in the financial statements.

(iii) Details of expenses capitalised and carried forward as a part of capital work in progress are disclosed in note 45.

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(iv) Capital work-in-progress - ageing schedule

Rs.

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years *	
As at March 31, 2022					
- Projects in progress	952	37	13	35	1,037
- Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**952**	**37**	**13**	**35**	**1,037**
As at March 31, 2021					
- Projects in progress	620	187	6	57	870
- Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**620**	**187**	**6**	**57**	**870**

* includes Rs. 30 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 41) related to incubation projects.

(v) Expected completion schedule for capital-work-in progress, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan

(a) Disclosure for cost overrun

Rs.

CWIP	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2021					
- Project in progress					
Calcom Cement India Limited	1	-	-	-	1
	1	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**
- Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**

There are no projects which has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan as at March 31, 2022.

(b) Disclosure for exceeded timelines (overdue) projects

Rs.

CWIP	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2022					
- Project in progress					
Parent Company	5	-	-	-	5
Calcom Cement India Limited	9	-	-	-	9
	14	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14**
- Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**14**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14**
As at March 31, 2021					
- Project in progress					
Parent Company	11	-	-	-	11
Calcom Cement India Limited	6	-	-	-	6
Alsthom Industries Limited	0	-	-	-	0
	16	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16**
- Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**16**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16**

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4 (a). Investment properties
4 (b). Goodwill
4 (c). Other intangible assets

Rs.

Pariculars	4 (a). Investment Properties			4 (b). Goodwill			4 (c). Other Intangible Assets					
	Freehold land	Buildings	Total	Goodwill on consolidation @@	Goodwill **	Total	Brands $	Mining rights ^	Raw Material procurement rights #	Mines development	Computer software	Total
Deemed cost * / Cost												
As at April 1, 2020	0	-	0	357	3,087	3,444	1,973	1,171	279	-	23	3,446
Pursuant to loss of control in subsidiaries (refer note 54)	(0)	-	(0)	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)	(2)
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**0**	**1**	**1**	**357**	**3,087**	**3,444**	**1,973**	**1,170**	**279**	**-**	**26**	**3,448**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	-	7	42	121
Disposals **	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	38
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
As at March 31, 2022	**0**	**1**	**1**	**357**	**3,087**	**3,444**	**1,973**	**1,241**	**279**	**7**	**31**	**3,531**
Amortisation and impairment												
As at April 1, 2020	-	-	-	-	2,100	2,100	382	219	81	-	14	696
Pursuant to loss of control in subsidiaries (refer note 54)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	-	-	(1)	(1)
Charge for the year	-	0	0	-	203	203	76	58	9	-	4	147
Impairment (refer note below)	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**-**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**2,303**	**2,307**	**458**	**277**	**90**	**-**	**17**	**842**
Charge for the year	-	0	-	-	203	203	76	44	9	1	5	135
Impairment (refer note below)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)
Disposals**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
As at March 31, 2022	**-**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**2,506**	**2,510**	**534**	**321**	**99**	**1**	**20**	**975**
Net block				-								
As at March 31, 2022	**0**	**1**	**1**	**353**	**580**	**933**	**1,439**	**920**	**180**	**6**	**11**	**2,556**
As at March 31, 2021	**0**	**1**	**1**	**353**	**784**	**1,137**	**1,515**	**893**	**189**	**-**	**9**	**2,606**

* Refer note 1(B)(iii)(k) & 1(B)(iii)(l).
** includes property, plant and equipment of discontinued operation, refer note 31(a).

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Notes:

4(a). Investment properties

(i) The Group's investment properties consist of freehold lands and buildings for capital appreciation. Group has no restrictions on the realisability of its investment property and no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements.

(ii) Buildings include Rs. 1 being cost of 36,000 unquoted equity shares (March 31, 2021: 36,000) in a company entitling the right of use and occupancy.

(iii) There is no material expenses incurred for the maintenance of investment properties nor income derived out of the same.

(iv) Freehold land were mortgaged against the secured borrowings of the Group as disclosed in note no. 14(i).

(v) Fair value of the Group's Investment properties are as follows:

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Freehold Land	4	3
Buildings	7	7
	11	**10**

The fair valuation of investment properties are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer.

4(b). Goodwill

@@ Goodwill on consolidation

(i) Rs. 0 (March 31, 2021: Rs. Nil) represent impairment of goodwill recognised on acquisition of subsidiary namely Rajputana Properties Private Limited. The impairment loss has been recognised in statement of profit and loss in note 28 to the financial statements.

(ii) Rs. Nil (March 31, 2021: Rs. 4) represent impairment of goodwill recognised on acquisition of subsidiary namely Golden Hills Resort Private Limited. The impairment loss was recognised in statement of profit and loss in note 28 to the financial statements.

**** Goodwill acquired pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation:**

(i) Impairment testing of goodwill

The carrying amount of goodwill of Rs. 580 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 784) acquired pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation has been allocated to Cement Cash Generating Unit (CGU) for impairment testing. The Group performs annual impairment test for carrying value of goodwill. The Group considers the relationship between its market capitalisation based on other comparable companies and its book value, among other factors, when reviewing for indicators of impairment.

The recoverable amount has been considered based on the fair value less cost of disposal or value in use, whichever is higher as required to be assessed under Ind-AS 36.

The recoverable amount of the Cement Business Unit (CGU) has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from financial projections approved by senior management of the Group, which are part of overall business plan covering a five-year period. The pre-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections for impairment testing during the current year is 17.28% (March 31, 2021: 16.86%) and cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a 4.00% growth rate (March 31, 2021: 4.00%) which is consistent with the industry forecasts. As a result of the analysis, management did not identify any impairment for this CGU and accordingly, there is no need for impairment of goodwill.

The management believes that any reasonably possible change in the key assumptions on which recoverable amount is based would not cause the carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit.

Key assumptions used for value in use calculations

The calculation of value in use for the CGU is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

EBITDA margins

EBITDA margins are estimated based on the trend of actual EBITDA of cement segment for past 1 year preceeding the beginning of the budget period.

Discount rate

Discount rates represent the current market assessment of the risks specific to the CGU, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Group and the CGU and is derived from its weighted

average cost of capital (WACC). The WACC takes into account both debt and equity. The cost of equity is derived from the expected return on investment by the Group's investors. The cost of debt is based on the interest-bearing borrowings the Group is obliged to service. CGU specific risk is incorporated by applying individual beta factor. The beta factor is evaluated annually based on publicly available market data. Adjustments to the discount rate are made to factor in the specific amount and timing of the future tax flows in order to reflect a pre-tax discount rate.

Growth rates used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the forecast period

The Group has considered growth rate of 4.00% to extrapolate cash flows beyond the forecast period which is in line with the industry forecasts.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

The implications of the key assumptions for the recoverable amount are discussed below:

Growth rate assumptions –

A reduction to 0% in the long-term growth rate would result in value in use being higher than carrying amount of the assets.

Discount rates -

A pre-tax discount rate of more than 22.65% (March 31, 2021: 25.70%) would result in value in use being lower than the carrying amount of the assets.

EBITDA margins -

A decreased demand can lead to a decline in EBITDA. A decrease in EBITDA by 33.00% would result in value in use being lower than carrying amount of the assets.

(ii) Amortisation of recognised goodwill

The Parent Company has continued to amortise goodwill acquired on account of slump exchange of the assets and liabilities forming part of Undertakings of Odisha Cement Limited ('ODCL') (renamed to Dalmia Bharat Limited) on a going concern basis based on allocation report prepared in accordance with Accounting Standard (AS) - 10, over a period of 10 years from the appointed date, as referred to in Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation sanctioned by Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal.

As a result of amortisation, profit before tax from continuing operations for the year ended March 31, 2022 is lower by Rs. 203 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 203).

4(c). Other intangible assets

$ Brands:

Pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation, Group had recorded value of 'Brands' acquired from ODCL based on the fair valuation carried out by independent valuer, as at the appointed date January 1, 2015 at an aggregate value of Rs. 1,991.

^ Mining rights include:

(a) Pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement, Group had carried out fair valuation of mining rights of the mines at ACL (amalgamated with the Parent Company from appointed date January 1, 2015). A sum of Rs. 194 was assigned to these mining rights.

(b) Pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation, mining rights of the mines forming part of Undertakings of ODCL transfer to the Parent Company by way of slump exchange from appointed date January 1, 2015. A sum of Rs. 969 was assigned to these mining rights.

 # Raw materials procurement rights:

Pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation, Group had recorded value of 'Raw materials procurement rights' from ODCL based on the the fair valuation carried out by independent valuer as at the appointed date January 1, 2015 at an aggregate value of Rs. 284.

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4(d). Intangible assets under development (IAUD)

(i). Intangible assets under development ageing schedule

Rs.

IAUD	Amount in intangible assets under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2022					
- Project in progress	1	-	-	10	11
- Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1**	**-**	**-**	**10**	**11**
As at March 31, 2021					
- Project in progress	41	77	13	6	137
- Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**41**	**77**	**13**	**6**	**137**

(ii). There are no projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

4(e). Biological assets other than bearer plants

Rs.

Particulars	Livestock	Total
Cost		
As at April 1, 2020	0	0
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**0**	**0**
Additions	0	0
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**0**	**0**
Depreciation		
As at April 1, 2020	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**-**	**-**
Charge for the year	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**-**	**-**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2022	**0**	**0**
As at March 31, 2021	**0**	**0**

Note :
Biological assets other than bearer plants represent livestock. The livestock comprises of milch cattles and the produce is utilised for welfare of the employees. It is measured at cost as the fair value cannot be measured reliably.

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Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
5. Investments accounted using equity method		
A. Investment in equity shares		
(i) Associate - unquoted		
1,87,23,743 (March 31, 2021: 69,18,916) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited (refer note 56)	377	146
(ii) Joint ventures - unquoted		
73,48,000 (March 31, 2021: 73,48,000) Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up in Radhikapur (West) Coal Mining Private Limited (refer note (a) below)	8	8
18,36,500 (March 31, 2021: 18,36,500) Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up in Khappa Coal Company Private Limited (refer note (b) below)	2	2
Less: Impairment in the value of investment	(2)	(2)
	-	-
Sub-total (A)	**385**	**155**
B. Investment in debentures		
Nil (March 31, 2021: 2,25,00,000) compulsory convertible debentures of Rs. 100/- each in Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited (refer note 56)	-	225
Sub-total (B)	**-**	**225**
	385	**380**
Aggregate book value of unquoted investments	385	380
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	2	2

(a) In respect of license granted for captive mining block at Radhikapur mines, a joint venture company viz. Radhikapur (West) Coal Mining Private Limited was incorporated on March 29, 2010 in which the Parent Company interest jointly with OCL Iron & Steel Limited (OISL) is 14.70%. The Parent Company had invested Rs. 7 in equity shares of its joint venture which includes Rs. 4 being proportionate value of shares to be transferred to OISL after the receipt of approval from the Ministry of Coal, Government of India and other Joint Venture Partners. Consequent upon decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India cancelling the allocation of Coal block, vide Order dated September 24, 2014, as a matter of prudence, a provision of Rs. 3 was made in earlier years in the financial statements. Considering the improved financial condition and necessary process initiated by joint venture company during the previous year for reduction of share capital for refunding the amount invested by its Joint Venture Partners, the provision for impairment was reversed in the previous year (refer note 23).

(b) The Parent Company, in joint venture with Sun Flag Iron & Steel Limited, was allocated Khappa & Extension Coal Block (KECB) by the Ministry of Coal, Government of India vide their letter dated May 29, 2009 for development of coal mine and use of coal for captive mining. The Parent Company had invested Rs. 2 in equity shares of Khappa Coal Company Private Limited and given advance against share application money of Rs. 4. Consequent upon decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for cancellation of coal block vide order dated September 24, 2014, Group in earlier years has provided for its exposure in its joint venture viz. Khappa Coal Company Private Limited amounting to Rs. 6 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 6).

6. Financial assets		
(i) Non-current investments		
A. Investment in equity shares		
(a) Investment measured at fair value through profit and loss		
Unquoted		
10,000 (March 31, 2021: 10,000) Shares of Rs. 25/- each fully paid up in Shikshak Sahakari Bank Limited	0	0
200 (March 31, 2021: 200) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Vimla Infrastructure (India) Private Limited	0	0
Sub-total (A)	**0**	**0**

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
B. Investment in preference shares		
Investments measured at fair value through OCI		
Unquoted		
62,621 (March 31, 2021: 62,621) Series A1 Compulsorily Convertible Participative Preference Shares of Rs.100/- each fully paid up in Freight Commerce Solutions Private Limited	26	21
7,231 (March 31, 2021: 7,231) Series A2 Compulsorily Convertible Participative Preference Shares of Rs.100/- each fully paid up in Freight Commerce Solutions Private Limited	3	3
Sub-total (B)	**29**	**24**
C. Investment in debentures or bonds		
Others (unquoted) - at cost		
12,00,00,000 (March 31, 2021: Nil) 10% unsecured redeemable non-convertible debentures of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Hippostores Technology Private Limited (refer note (a) below)	120	-
5,900 (March 31, 2021: 5,900) zero coupon optionally redeemable convertible debentures of Rs. 1,00,000/- each in Saroj Sunrise Private Limited (refer note (b) below)	59	59
12 (March 31, 2021: 12) 8% non convertible secured debentures of Rs. 100/- each fully paid up in Indian Chamber of Commerce	0	0
2 (March 31, 2021: 2) 8% non convertible secured debentures of Rs. 25/- each partly paid up in Indian Chamber of Commerce	0	0
Sub-total (C)	**179**	**59**
D. Investment in mutual funds		
Investment measured at fair value through profit and loss		
Units of debt based schemes of various mutual funds (unquoted)	0	0
Sub-total (D)	**0**	**0**
E. Investment in Others		
Unquoted - at cost		
Property Rights in Holiday Resort	0	0
50 (March 31, 2021: 50) units of Rs.100/- each fully paid up in Co-operative Society	0	0
36,000 (March 31, 2021: 36,000) Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up in G.S. Homes & Hotels Private Limited	-	1
Less: Reclassified to investment properties	-	(1)
Sub-total (E)	**0**	**0**
Sub-total (A+B+C+D+E)	**208**	**83**
Aggregate book value of unquoted investments	208	83
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

Notes:

(a) Pursuant to sale of master wholesaler business for all construction and building materials ('Hippo Stores') of Parent Company to Hippostores Technology Private Limited ('HTPL'), a promoter group company, on a going concern basis by way of slump sale, the Parent Company has during the current year, as a part of purchase consideration, received Rs. 120 in unsecured redeemable non-convertible debentures (NCDs) of Rs. 10 each issued by HTPL. These NCDs carry fixed interest @ 10.00% p.a. and have a tenure of 24 months from date of allotment i.e. December 31, 2021 (also, refer note 31(a)).

b) The Parent Company invested an amount of Rs. 59 in Optionally Redeemable Convertible Debentures ('OCDs') of Saroj Sunrise Private Limited (SSPL). The OCDs are non-interest bearing and are secured by the pledge of equity shares of Calcom Cement India Limited (Calcom), subsidiary of the Group, held by SSPL. If certain conditions as stipulated in the Shareholders Agreement for performance by Bawri Group (BG), other shareholder of Calcom, are met, these OCDs are convertible into equity shares

constituting 0.01% shareholding of SSPL, else the Parent Company has an option either to get the debentures redeemed for an aggregate amount of Rs. 59 or convert into equity shares constituting 99.99% shareholding of SSPL (also, refer note 37(B)). The investment in zero coupon OCDs are in the nature of equity investment.

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(ii) Loans		
(Unsecured considered good)		
Loans to employees	8	10
	8	**10**

No loans or advances are due by directors or other officers of the Parent Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person. Further, no loans or advances are due by firms or private companies in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

(iii) Other financial assets		
(Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Security deposits		
Unsecured, considered good	71	57
Unsecured, considered doubtful	1	1
	72	58
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful deposits)	(1)	(1)
	71	57
Subsidies/ Incentives receivable		
Unsecured, considered good	82	82
Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	0
	82	82
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful receivable)	-	(0)
	82	82
Deposit with banks having remaining maturity of more than twelve months *	5	9
Advance against share application money	4	4
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful advances)	(4)	(4)
	-	-
Interest receivable	0	0
	158	**148**

* includes Rs. 5 (March 31, 2021 : Rs. 7), deposits kept with banks against bank guarantees given / are pledged with various authorities as margin money.

Break up of financial assets carried at amortised cost		
Investment in redeemable non convertible debentures	120	-
Loans to employees	8	10
Security deposits	71	57
Subsidies/ Incentives receivable	82	82
Deposit with banks having remaining maturity of more than twelve months	5	9
Interest receivable	0	0
Total financial assets carried at amortised cost	**287**	**158**
Break up of financial assets carried at fair value through profit and loss		
Investment in mutual funds	0	0
	0	**0**
Break up of financial assets carried at fair value through OCI		
Investment in compulsorily convertible participative preference shares	29	24
	29	**24**

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All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
7. Other non current assets		
(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Capital advances		
Secured *	89	37
Unsecured, considered good	182	136
Unsecured, considered doubtful	0	2
	271	175
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful advances)	(0)	(2)
	271	173
Advances other than capital advances		
Prepayments	7	7
Deposit and balances with Government departments and other authorities		
Unsecured, considered good	68	50
Unsecured, considered doubtful	8	-
	76	50
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful advances)	(8)	-
	68	50
Other advances		
Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	0
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful advances)	-	(0)
	-	-
	346	**230**
* secured against bank guarantees held.		
8. Inventories (at lower of cost or net realisable value)		
Raw materials		
On hand	125	105
In transit	4	3
Work in progress	129	87
Finished goods		
On hand	115	67
In transit	26	21
Stock in trade	1	13
Packing materials		
On hand	47	44
In transit	-	1
Fuel		
On hand	333	251
In transit	7	26
Stores, spares etc.		
On hand	156	139
In transit	1	3
	944	**760**

The Group has provided for write down to the value of stores and spares (net of reversal) in the statement of profit and loss of Rs. 2 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 3).
Inventories are hypothecated against the secured borrowings of the Group as disclosed in note 19(i).

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Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
9. Financial assets		
(i) Current investments		
A. Investment measured at fair value through profit and loss		
Corporate bonds (quoted) (refer sub note (a) below)	143	273
Units of debt based schemes of various mutual funds (unquoted) (refer sub note (b) below) *	1,234	966
Alternative investment fund (unquoted)	1	5
B. Investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Equity shares (quoted)		
3,71,99,532 ** (March 31, 2021 : 1,23,99,844) shares of Rs. 1/- each in Indian Energy Exchange Limited	836	413
	2,214	**1,657**
Aggregate book value of quoted investments	979	686
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	979	686
Aggregate book value of unquoted investments	1,235	971
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

* Mutual fund units amounting to Rs. 108 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 103) has been liened with the bank against the issuance of bank guarantee.

** including 2,47,99,688 shares received as bonus shares during the current year.

Notes:

(a) During the earlier years, the Parent Company invested Rs. 10 in 9.50% Yes Bank Perpetual Bond, whose value had become Rs. Nil in March 2020 due to Yes Bank Ltd. Reconstruction Scheme, 2020 dated March 6, 2020. On account of reconstruction scheme, the Parent Company has also fair valued and carries the same at Nil value in the consolidated financial statements.

(b) During the financial year ended March 31, 2019, certain mutual fund units ("Securities") valued at Rs. 344 as on March 31, 2019 were illegally, dishonestly and fraudulently transferred by Allied Financial Services Private Limited ("Allied"), the Depository Participant ("DP") in collusion with IL&FS Securities Services Limited ("ISSL"), the clearing agent of Allied, from demat accounts of the Parent Company's erstwhile subsidiaries namely OCL India Limited and Dalmia Cement East Limited (which were merged with the Parent Company).

Pursuant to complaint dated February 08, 2019 lodged by the Parent Company, SEBI issued show cause notice to ISSL and Allied and after adjudicating, SEBI vide its orders both dated July 2, 2021 (i) found DP and its directors guilty for fraudulent transfer and violation of certain regulation and accordingly, imposed fine of Rs. 6 against DP and its directors and also restrained DP and its directors for 7 years from participating in the security market, and (ii) also found ISSL guilty for facilitating DP in executing fraudulent transfer of Securities and violation of certain regulation and accordingly, imposed fine of Rs. 26 against Clearing Agent and also restrained them from taking new clients for 2 years.

Pursuant to complaint dated February 15, 2019 lodged by the Parent Company, Economic Offences Wing, Delhi ("EOW") seized the Securities and also filed charge sheet against DP, its Managing Director, Clearing Agent and its business head for committing various offences under Indian Penal Code and further, Trial Court has already taken cognizance of the matter.

EOW filed supplementary charge sheet on November 9, 2021, wherein EOW confirmed that the stolen securities became free from collateral and the same are liable to be released back to the Parent Company on the ground that ISSL already settled trades out of funds of Allied. Consequently, ISSL does not have any claim/right over the stolen securities. The matter is pending consideration on framing of charges before Trial Court.

Further, Serious Fraud Investigation Office, New Delhi, ("SFIO") after conducting its own investigation, has filed its interim investigation report dated August 26, 2021. Pursuant to said report, SFIO has filed Petition on December 2, 2021 before NCLT, Mumbai seeking freezing of assets of various officials of ISSL involved in conspiracy with Allied.

Pursuant to order dated March 16, 2021 passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Securities were released to the Parent Company upon furnishing bank guarantee of Rs. 344 before Trial Court. The Securities were later redeemed by the Parent Company during the financial year 2021-22. Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated April 11, 2022 further modified its earlier order permitting the Parent Company to replace its existing bank guarantee of Rs. 344 with fresh bank guarantee of Rs. 100 and corporate guarantee of Rs. 300.

The Group is fully confident that there w7ill be no loss to the Parent Company and hence, no provision is considered necessary in these financial statements.

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(ii) Trade receivables		
Trade receivables	670	508
Receivables from related parties (refer note 39)	2	1
	672	**509**
Break-up for security details :		
Trade receivables		
Secured, considered good (refer note (a) below)	318	275
Unsecured, considered good	354	234
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired	32	57
	704	566
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful receivables):		
Trade receivables - credit impaired	(32)	(57)
	672	**509**

Trade receivables ageing schedule
As at March 31, 2022

Rs.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment							Total
		Unbilled	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 month-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i)	**Undisputed trade receivables**								
(a)	– considered good	-	579	76	5	1	0	3	664
(b)	– which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c)	– credit impaired	-	-	0	0	2	2	7	11
ii)	**Disputed trade receivables**								
(a)	– considered good (refer note 52(b))	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
(b)	– which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c)	– credit impaired	-	-	-	0	-	0	21	21
	Total	**-**	**579**	**76**	**5**	**3**	**2**	**39**	**704**

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All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

As at March 31, 2021 **Rs.**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment							Total
		Unbilled	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 month-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i)	**Undisputed trade receivables**								
(a)	– considered good	-	417	72	4	3	-	5	501
(b)	– which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c)	– credit impaired	-	-	-	1	2	2	9	14
ii)	**Disputed trade receivables**								
(a)	– considered good (refer note 52(b))	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
(b)	– which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c)	– credit impaired	-	-	-	0	0	2	41	43
	Total	**-**	**417**	**72**	**5**	**5**	**4**	**63**	**566**

Notes:

(a) Secured by way of security deposits collected from customers or bank guarantees or letter of credit held against them.

(b) No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Parent Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0 to 90 days.

(c) Trade receivables are hypothecated against the secured borrowings of the Group as disclosed in note 19(i).

(d) For information on financial risk management objectives and policies, refer note 42.

(e) Set out below is the movement in the allowance for bad and doubtful trade receivables as follows:

Rs.

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening balance	57	57
Amount provided for during the year (net)	(0)	1
Amount written off during the year	(25)	(1)
Closing balance	**32**	**57**

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks :		
On current accounts	115	164
On cash credit	12	6
On deposit accounts with original maturity of less than three months *	8	17
Cheques on hand	4	2
Cash on hand	0	0
	139	**189**

At March 31, 2022, the Group had available Rs. 429 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 580) of undrawn committed borrowing facilities.

* includes Rs. 0 (March 31, 2021 : Rs. 1), deposit kept with banks against bank guarantee given/ are pledged with various authorities for margin money.

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Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
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Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:		
Balances with banks :		
On current accounts	115	164
On cash credit	12	6
On deposit accounts with original maturity of less than three months	8	17
Cheques on hand	4	2
Cash on hand	0	0
	139	**189**
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above		
Deposits with remaining maturity of less than 12 months */ **	15	47
Other bank balances ***	0	0
	16	**47**

Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and twelve months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates ranging from 2.50% p.a. to 7.50% p.a. (March 31, 2021: 2.90% p.a. to 7.00% p.a.).

* includes Rs. 9 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 7), deposit receipts whereof have been kept with banks against bank guarantee given/ are pledged with various authorities.

** includes Rs. 1 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 1) relating to unclaimed amount with respect to redeemed preference shares.

*** Amount deposited with separate bank account towards cancelled equity shares of a subsidiary company acquired as per approved Resolution Plan (refer note 61(a)).

(v) Loans		
(Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Loans to employees		
Unsecured, considered good	10	10
Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	0
	10	10
Less : Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful loans)	-	(0)
	10	10
Loans to a related party (refer note no 39)	-	23
Loans to others	-	3
	0	26
	10	**36**

There is no loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel and related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person, that are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

(vi) Other financial assets		
(Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Security deposits	41	20
Incentives receivable	24	-
Subsidies receivable		
Unsecured, considered good	557	580
Unsecured, considered doubtful	3	2
	560	582
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful subsidies)	(3)	(2)
	557	**580**

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
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Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Interest receivable		
Unsecured, considered good */**	16	19
Unsecured, considered doubtful	0	0
	16	19
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful interests)	(0)	(0)
	16	**19**
Other financial assets		
Unsecured, considered good	31	13
Unsecured, considered doubtful	0	0
	31	13
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful assets)	(0)	(0)
	31	**13**
Derivative instruments at fair value through profit or loss		
Foreign currency forward/ option contracts ***	1	3
	670	**635**

* includes Rs. 3 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 1) from a related party (refer note 39).

** includes interest receivable of Rs. 6 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 12) on corporate bonds included in current investments under note 9(i).

*** Derivative instruments at fair value through profit or loss reflect the positive change in fair value of those foreign currency option contracts that are not designated in hedge relationships, but are, nevertheless, intended to reduce the level of foreign currency risk for payments of funds borrowed.

Break up of financial assets carried at amortised cost		
Trade receivables	672	509
Cash and cash equivalents	139	189
Other bank balances	16	47
Loans to employees	10	10
Loans - related party	-	23
Loans to others	-	3
Security deposits	41	20
Incentive receivable	24	-
Subsidies receivable	557	580
Interest receivable	16	19
Other financial assets	31	13
	1,506	**1,413**
Break up of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Investment in corporate bonds	143	273
Investment in mutual funds	1,234	966
Investment in alternative investment fund	1	5
Foreign currency forward / option contracts	1	3
	1,379	**1,247**
Break up of financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Investment in equity shares	836	413
	836	**413**

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Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
10. Other current assets		
(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Advances other than capital advances		
Advances to suppliers		
Secured (refer note below)	25	25
Unsecured, considered good	313	145
Unsecured, considered doubtful	11	11
	349	181
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful advances)	(11)	(11)
	338	170
Prepayments	23	23
Deposit and balances with government departments and other authorities		
Unsecured, considered good	133	189
Unsecured, considered doubtful	1	1
	134	190
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful deposits)	(1)	(1)
	133	189
Other receivables	0	4
	494	**386**

Note:
Secured by way of a first ranking exclusive charge over the Hypothecated Property as prescribed in Deed of Hypothecation dated March 17, 2017. Also, refer note 52(b).

11. Assets or disposal group classified as held for sale		
(a) Disposal groups classified as held for sale (refer note (i) and (ii) below)	148	147
(b) Assets classified as held for sale (refer note (iii) below)	7	1
	155	**148**

Notes:
(i) During the previous year, the Parent Company completed the acquisition of Murli Industries Limited ('MIL') pursuant to the Resolution Plan approved by National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. As a result of this transaction, the Parent Company acquired property, plant and equipment of Paper and Solvent Extraction undertakings of MIL (together referred to as "disposal groups") being classified as held for sale, as these are considered non core business to the Group and management is committed to sell these disposal groups, active efforts have been initiated to locate a buyer. The disposal groups have been stated at fair value less cost to sell (being lower of their carrying amount). There is no liabilities associated with disposal groups held for sale as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021. Also, refer note 61(a) of the financial statements.

(ii) During the current year, the management of MIL reconciled certain parcels of land of Paper Undertaking with the government records and identified additional land parcels which were purchased in earlier years, relating to such disposal group. The title deeds of such land parcels were not available at the time of finalisation of Resolution Plan, and accordingly, no values were assigned to such land parcels at the time of acquisition of MIL. The fair value of such land parcels based on independent valuer report as at March 31, 2022 is Rs. 69.

Further, the recoverable value of assets of Paper and Solvent undertakings ('disposal groups') being classified as held for sale, excluding additional lands of Paper undertaking specified above, is lower by Rs. 68.

The Group has recognised net gain of such fair value of additional land parcels and impairment of disposal groups amounting to Rs. 1 in the consolidated financial statements during the year ended March 31, 2022 under the head 'discontinued operations'.

(iii) Certain property, plant and equipment classified as held for sale during the reporting period were measured at lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell at the time of reclassification, resulting in recognition of a write down of Rs. 0 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 0) as depreciation expense in the statement of profit and loss. The fair value of the plant and equipment was determined using the market comparison approach.

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All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
12. Share Capital		
Authorised :		
38,53,50,000 (March 31, 2021: 38,53,50,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	385	385
3,00,00,000 (March 31, 2021: 3,00,00,000) Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each	300	300
72,30,00,000 (March 31, 2021: 72,30,00,000) Unclassified Shares of Rs. 10/- each	723	723
	1,408	**1,408**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up :		
31,40,45,267 (March 31, 2021: 31,40,45,267) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	314	314
	314	**314**

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares	Rs.	No. of Shares	Rs.
At the beginning of the year	31,40,45,267	314	31,40,45,267	314
Change in equity share capital	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	**31,40,45,267**	**314**	**31,40,45,267**	**314**

b. Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Parent Company has only one class of equity shares having a face value of Rs. 10 per share. Each equity shareholder is entitled to one vote per share.

The Parent Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. In the event of dividend proposed by the Board of Directors, it shall be subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend which is paid as and when declared by the Board of Directors.

In the event of liquidation of the Parent Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Parent Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c. Equity shares held by holding company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares	Rs.	No. of Shares	Rs.
Dalmia Bharat Limited (including its nominees)	31,40,45,267	314	31,40,45,267	314

d. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Parent Company :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding
Dalmia Bharat Limited (including its nominees)	31,40,45,267	100.00%	31,40,45,267	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.

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All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

e. Aggregate number of shares issued for consideration other than cash:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	No. of shares	No. of shares
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up issued during the year 2018-19 to Dalmia Bharat Limited, pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation	7,97,94,080	7,97,94,080

f. Shares reserved for issue under options

Information related to DBL ESOP Scheme 2018, including details of options issued, exercised and lapsed during the financial year and options outstanding at the end of the reporting period, is set out in note 34.

g. Details of shares held by promoters:

Equity shares of Rupees 10/- each as at March 31, 2022

Sl. No.	Promoter's Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
1.	Dalmia Bharat Limited (including its nominees)	31,40,45,267	-	31,40,45,267	100.00%	-
	Total	**31,40,45,267**	**-**	**31,40,45,267**	**100.00%**	

Equity shares of Rupees 10/- each as at March 31, 2021

Sl. No.	Promoter's Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
1.	Dalmia Bharat Limited (including its nominees)	31,40,45,267	-	31,40,45,267	100.00%	-
	Total	**31,40,45,267**	**-**	**31,40,45,267**	**100.00%**	

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
13. Other equity		
Capital reserve		
Opening balance as per last financial statements	144	2
Less: Pursuant to loss of control in subsidiaries (refer note 54)	-	3
Add: Acquisition of a subsidiary (refer note 61)	-	141
Less: Amount transferred to retained earnings	-	(2)
Closing balance	**144**	**144**
Securities premium		
Opening balance as per last financial statements	6,562	6,562
Less: Share issue expenses	-	-
Closing balance	**6,562**	**6,562**
Debenture redemption reserve		
Opening balance as per last financial statements	19	55
Add: Created during the year	0	-
Less: Released during the year	(19)	36
Closing balance	**0**	**19**
Share based payment reserve		
Opening balance as per last financial statements	22	20
Add: Addition during the year	21	2
Closing balance	**43**	**22**

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
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All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
General reserve		
Opening balance as per last financial statements	-	2
Less: Pursuant to loss of control in subsidiaries (refer note 54)	-	(2)
Add: Transfer from surplus balance in statement of profit and loss	-	-
Closing balance	**-**	**-**
Capital redemption reserve		
Opening balance as per last financial statements	0	-
Add: Amount transferred from retained earnings upon redemption of preference shares	-	0
Closing balance	**0**	**0**
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operations		
Opening balance as per last financial statements	(0)	8
Less: released during the year	-	(8)
Additions during the year	2	(0)
Closing balance	**2**	**(0)**
Retained earnings		
Opening balance as per last financial statements	3,556	2,378
Profit for the year	1,098	1,141
Add: Amount transferred from debenture redemption reserve	19	36
Items of OCI recognised directly in retained earnings		
Less: Re-measurement (loss) on defined benefit plan (net of tax)	(2)	(3)
Add: Transfer from general and capital reserves	-	4
Less: Appropriations		
Transferred to debenture redemption reserve	0	-
Share of deemed capital contribution transferred to non-controlling interest	9	-
Amount transferred from retained earnings upon redemption of preference shares	-	(0)
Dividends paid	154	-
Total appropriations	**163**	**(0)**
Net surplus in the statement of profit and loss	**4,508**	**3,556**
Other comprehensive income		
Opening balance as per last financial statements	157	5
Add: Changes during the year	380	152
	537	**157**
Total other equity	**11,796**	**10,458**
Dividend distribution made and proposed		
Cash dividends on equity shares declared and paid :		
Final dividend for year ended March 31, 2021: Rs. 1.60 per share (March 31, 2020: Rs. Nil per share)	50	-
Interim dividends for the year ended on March 31, 2022: Rs. 3.30 per share (March 31, 2021: Rs. Nil per share) #	104	-
	154	**-**
Proposed dividends on equity shares:		
Final cash dividend for the year ended on March 31, 2022: Rs. Nil per share (March 31, 2021: Rs. 1.60 per share)	-	50
	-	**50**

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
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Proposed dividend on equity shares is subject to approval at the Annual General Meeting and is not recognised as a liability as at March 31, 2021.

On September 30, 2021 and January 27, 2022, the Board of Directors of the Parent Company declared an interim dividend of Rs. 25 and Rs. 79, respectively for the financial year 2021-22, which has been paid during the year 2021-22.

Description of nature and purpose of each reserve

(a) Capital reserve- Capital reserve mainly includes amount created during consolidation and acquisition of subsidiaries.

(b) Securities premium- The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in Securities Premium. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the specific provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

(c) Debenture redemption reserve (DRR)- The Group has issued redeemable non-convertible debentures. Accordingly, the Companies (Share capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014 (as amended), require the Group to create DRR out of profits available for payment of dividend. DRR is required to be created for an amount which is equal to 10% of the value of debentures issued by the Group.

(d) Share based payment reserve- The Parent Company measures and recognises the expense associated with share-based payment awards made to employees based on estimated fair values obtained by the holding company. Refer note 34 for further details.

(e) General reserve- The Group has transferred a portion of the net profit of the Group before declaring dividend to general reserve pursuant to the earlier provisions of Companies Act, 1956. Mandatory transfer to general reserve is not required under the Companies Act, 2013.

(f) Capital redemption reserve- Represents nominal value of preference share capital redeemed during the year.

(g) Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operations- are recognised in other comprehensive income as described in accounting policy and accumulated in a separate reserve within equity. The cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss when the net investment is disposed-off.

(h) Retained earnings- Retained earnings are the profits that the Group has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

(i) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income- The Group has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of investments in equity instruments in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the 'Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income' within equity. The Group transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised.

Rs.

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
14.	**Financial liabilities**		
(i)	**Borrowings**		
	Secured		
A.	Redeemable non-convertible debentures (refer sub note 1 below)	16	244
	Less: Shown in current maturities of long term borrowings	(8)	(228)
		8	16
B.	Term loans:		
i.	From banks (refer sub note 2 below)		
	a. Foreign currency loan	38	78
	b. Indian rupee loan from banks	2,223	1,976
	Less: Shown in current maturities of long term borrowings	(484)	(325)
		1,777	1,729
ii.	From others (refer sub note 3 below)	77	105
	Less: Shown in current maturities of long term borrowings	-	-
		77	105
C.	Deferred payment liabilities (refer sub note 4 below)	56	40
	Less: Shown in current maturities of long term borrowings	(1)	(1)
		55	39
	Total (I)	**1,917**	**1,889**

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
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Rs.

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Unsecured		
D.	Foreign currency loans from banks (refer sub note 5 below)	-	441
	Less: Shown in current maturities of long term borrowings	-	(241)
		-	200
E.	Long term loans and deposits from related parties (refer sub note 6 below)	460	-
	Less: Shown in current maturities of long term borrowings	(6)	-
		454	-
F.	Loan from others (refer sub note 7 below)	-	2
	Less: Shown in current maturities of long term borrowings	-	(2)
		-	-
	Total (II)	**454**	**200**
	Total non current borrowings (I) +(II)	**2,371**	**2,089**
	Current maturities of long term borrowings - Secured	493	554
	Current maturities of long term borrowings - Unsecured	6	243
	Total current maturities of long term borrowings disclosed in note 19(i)	**499**	**797**

1) Debentures referred to in A above to the extent of:

i) 8.70% Rs. Nil (March 31, 2021: Rs. 20) were secured by first pari-passu charge over specified movable and immovable property, plant and equipment of Dalmiapuram unit of Parent Company and redeemable in October 2021. The debentures have been redeemed during the year.

ii) 9.90% Rs. Nil (March 31, 2021: Rs. 200) are secured by way of first pari-passu charge on all movable and immovable property, plant and equipment (both present and future) of cement units of Parent Company situated at Rajgangpur Cement Works (Odisha), Kapilas Cement Manufacturing Works (Cuttack & Jajpur) and OCL Bengal Cement Works (Midnapore, West Bengal) and redeemable in three yearly instalments commencing from March 30, 2020. The debentures have been redeemed during the year.

iii) Rs. 16 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 24) are secured by creating mortgage on land at Chimur, Distt. Chandrapur, Maharashtra in favour of Debenture Trustees namely IDBI Trusteeship Services Ltd., Mumbai besides mortgage on all other immovable properties of Dalmia DSP Limited (Dalmia DSP), a subsidiary of the Group, acquired under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) during the previous year. As per approved Resolution Plan, the holders of NCD shall be paid an amount of Rs. 80 towards full and final settlement of all dues including any default interest or any other charges. 50% of the settlement amount was paid within 30 days from the effective date (i.e. July 10, 2018) and balance is payable in five equal annual installments starting from July 10, 2019.

2) Term loans from banks referred to in B (i) above to the extent of :

i) Rs. 256 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 274) carrying interest rate at repo rate plus 1.90% p.a. (present 5.90% p.a.) are secured by way of first pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment (movable & immovable) of the cement plant of Parent Company located at Belgaum, Karnakata both present and future (except specific equipment financed by ECA lenders). It is repayable in unequal quarterly instalments starting from March 2017 till December 2031.

ii) Rs. 170 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 183) carrying interest rate at repo rate plus 1.90% p.a. (present 5.90% p.a.) are secured by way of first pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment (movable & immovable) of the cement plant of Parent Company located at Belgaum, Karnakata both present and future (except specific equipment financed by ECA lenders). It is repayable in unequal quarterly instalments starting from March 2017 till December 2031.

iii) Rs. 5 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 14) carrying interest at 6 months LIBOR plus 2.05% p.a. (present 2.24% p.a.) are secured by way of exclusive charge on Roller Press acquired through this loan for projects at Belgaum unit of Parent Company. The loan was availed in foreign currency and is repayable in 16 half yearly instalments of USD 637,110 each starting from October 2014 till May 2022.

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
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iv) Rs. 212 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 232) carrying interest at repo rate plus 1.90% p.a. (present 5.90% p.a.) are secured by first pari-passu charge by way of mortgage and hypothecation over all immovable properties and movable fixed assets of the cement units of Parent Company situated at Rajgangpur Cement Works (Odisha), Kapilas Cement Manufacturing Works (Cuttack), OCL Bengal Cement Works (Midnapore, West Bengal) (both present and future). The loan is repayable in 48 structured quarterly instalments commencing from March 2019.

v) Rs. 33 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 64) carrying interest rate at 6 months LIBOR plus 1.94% p.a. are secured by first pari-passu charge by way of mortgage and hypothecation over all immovable properties and movable fixed assets of the cement units of Parent Company situated at Rajgangpur Cement Works (Odisha), Kapilas Cement Manufacturing Works (Cuttack and Jajpur), OCL Bengal Cement Works (Midnapore, West Bengal) (both present and future). The loan is repayable in 8 half yearly instalment of USD 2,142,857.10 each starting from December 15, 2019 and one instalment on USD 2,285,714.80 on December 15, 2022.

vi) Rs. 179 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 196) carrying interest at repo rate plus 1.90% p.a. (present 5.90% p.a.) are secured by first pari - passu charge on all movable and immovable fixed assets (both present and future) of the cement unit of Parent Company located at Jharkhand Cement Works, Bokaro. The loan is repayable in unequal 54 structured quarterly instalments of commencing from November 2016.

vii) Rs. 348 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 381) are secured by first pari-passu charge by way of mortgage on immovable properties and first charge by way of hypothecation on movable fixed assets including mining rights, of cement units of Parent Company located at Belgaum, Karnataka, both present & future (except specific equipment financed by ECA) at repo rate plus 1.90% p.a. (presently 5.90% p.a.). The loan is repayable in 38 structured quarterly installments commencing from December 31, 2020.

viii) Rs. 202 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 210) are secured by first pari-passu charge by way of mortgage on immovable properties (including mining land) and first charge by way of hypothecation on movable fixed assets, of cement units of Parent Company located at Ariyalur and Kadapa, both present & future at repo rate plus 1.90% p.a. (presently 5.90% p.a.). The loan is repayable in 38 structured quarterly installments commencing from December 31, 2020.

ix) Rs. 228 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 350) carrying interest at repo rate plus 0.60% p.a. (presently 4.60% p.a.) is secured by first pari-passu charge on all the land (including mining land) and immovable fixed assets pertaining to cement assets of Parent Company plant located at Ariyalur and Kadappa, both present and future. The loan is repayable in 5 unequal structured quarterly instalments commencing from December 2021.

x) Rs. 98 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 150) carrying interest at repo rate plus 0.60% p.a. (presently 4.60% p.a.) is secured by first pari-passu charge on all the land (including mining land) and immovable fixed assets pertaining to cement assets of Parent Company located at Ariyalur and Kadappa, both present and future. The loan is repayable in 5 unequal structured quarterly instalments commencing from December 2021.

xi) Rs. 530 (March 31, 2021: Rs. Nil) carrying interest rate at 3 month T-Bill rate plus spread (present 5.88% p.a.), are secured by way of first pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment (movable & immovable) including mining land of the cement plant of Murli Industries Limited, a subsidiary of the Group, located Naranda, Maharashtra, both present and future. It is repayable in unequal quarterly instalments starting from March 2023 till December 2033.

3) Term loans from others referred to in B (ii) above to the extent of:

i) Term loan in form of government grant of Rs. 23 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 56) carrying interest @ 0.10% p.a., are secured by way of first pari-passu charge on movable and immovable properties of cement unit of Parent Company at Dalmiapuram and is repayable in five unequal instalments starting from April 2019 till April 2023. The aforesaid loan was existing at the date of transition to Ind AS i.e. April 1, 2015 and thus carried at historical cost by applying the exemption of Ind AS 101.

ii) Term loan in form of government grant of Rs. 54 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 49) carrying interest @ 0.10% p.a. are secured by way of second pari-passu charge on movable and immovable properties of cement units of Parent Company located at Dalmiapuram and Ariyalur. Repayment schedule is yet to be finalised. Loan was received post transition to Ind AS and accounted at fair value with a difference being recognised as government grant (refer note 16(iii)).

4) Deferred payment liabilities referred to in C above to the extent of:

i) Rs. 17 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 16) interest free loan from Government of Karnataka in relation to Industrial Policy of the state towards VAT incentive for the period March 28, 2015 to June 30, 2017 on sale of goods produced from Belagavi plant of the Parent Company and sold within the state of Karnataka. The loan is secured by way of a bank guarantee issued by the Parent Company and is repayable in single instalment after a period of 12 years from the date of disbursement of each instalment. Loan received post transition to Ind AS are recognised at fair value with a difference between the gross proceeds and fair value of the loan being recognised as government grant (refer note 16(iii)).

ii) Rs. 38 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 22) interest free loan (including additional disbursement during the current year) from Government of Karnataka in relation to Industrial Policy of the state towards SGST incentive for the period July 2017 to March 2021 on sale of goods produced from Belagavi plant of the Parent Company and sold within the state of Karnataka. The loan is

secured by way of a bank guarantee issued by the Parent Company and is repayable in single instalment after a period of 12 years from the date of disbursement of each instalment. Loan received post transition to Ind AS are recognised at fair value with a difference between the gross proceeds and fair value of the loan being recognised as government grant (refer note 16(iii)).

iii) Rs. 1 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 2) interest free central excise loan from Government of India disbursed through IFCI Limited is secured by creating mortgage on immovable properties of Dalmia DSP. As per approved Resolution Plan, an amount equal to 50% of total loan shall be paid within 30 days from the effective date (i.e. July 10, 2018) and balance 50% is payable in five equal annual installments starting from July 10, 2019.

5) Foreign currency loans referred to in D above to the extent of:

i) Rs. Nil (March 31, 2021: Rs. 154) carrying interest at 3 months LIBOR plus 2.40% p.a. and is repayable at the end of 15 months from the date of disbursement i.e. February 24, 2020. The loan is fully repaid during the year.

ii) Rs. Nil (March 31, 2021: Rs. 199) carrying interest at 6 months EURIBOR plus 2.50% p.a. and is repayable at the end of 3 years from date of disbursement i.e. March 15, 2020. The loan is fully repaid during the year.

iii) Rs. Nil (March 31, 2021: Rs. 88) carrying interest at 3 months LIBOR plus 2.85% p.a. and is repayable at the end of 15 months from the date of disbursement i.e. April 3, 2020. The loan is fully repaid during the year.

6) Loan from related parties referred to in E above to the extent of :

i) Rs. 5 from a joint venture carry interest rate of 5.50% p.a. and is repayable in November 2023 with renewal option (refer note 39).

ii) Rs. 455 (March 31, 2021: Rs. Nil) from other related parties are repayable at the end of 3 years from the date of disbursement and carry interest rate of 6.00% p.a. (refer note 39).

7) Loan from others referred to in F above of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2021: Rs. 2) availed by one of the subsidiary of the Group, is interest free loan and repayable as per terms of approved Resolution Plan.

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(ii) Other financial liabilities		
Liability for capital expenditure	3	5
Other payable *	0	0
	3	**5**
* Amount payable towards cancelled equity shares of a subsidiary acquired as per approved Resolution Plan (refer note 61(a)).		
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost		
Borrowings	2,371	2,089
Non-current lease liabilities (refer note 35(a))	37	97
Liability for capital expenditure	3	5
Other payable	0	0
	2,411	**2,191**
15. Provisions		
For mines reclamation liability (refer note 44)	64	57
For gratuity (refer note 33)	61	67
For leave encashment	13	13
For post retirement medical benefit (refer note 33)	4	4
For contingencies (refer note 44)	3	3
For enterprise social commitment (refer note 44)	-	3
	145	**147**
16. Government grant		
(i) Deferred capital investment subsidy (refer sub note (a) below)		
At the beginning of the year	45	57
Released to the statement of profit and loss (refer note 2(vi))	(9)	(12)
Accrual during the year	1	-
At the end of the year	**37**	**45**

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Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(ii) Deferred export promotion capital goods (refer sub note (b) below)		
At the beginning of the year	4	-
Accrual during the year	-	4
Released to the statement of profit and loss	-	-
At the end of the year	**4**	**4**
(iii) Deferred government grant (refer sub note (c) below)		
Released to the statement of profit and loss	75	83
Accrual during the year	19	13
Adjustment *	-	(12)
Released to the statement of profit and loss	(10)	(9)
At the end of the year	**84**	**75**
Total (i)+(ii)+(iii)	**125**	**124**
Non current	102	104
Current	23	20

* As per letter dated December 29, 2020 from Direcorate of Industries and Commerce, the terms of repayment of government loan, availed by one of the unit of Parent Company, was revised to single instalment instead of twelve instalments, after a period of 12 years from the date of disbursement of each instalment. The revision in aforesaid repayment schedule was adjusted prospectively in deferred government grant with a correspoding change in deferred payment liabilities classified in borrowings under note 14(i) above.

Notes:

(a) In addition to earlier years, the Group has further received grant towards capital investment as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs. The grant is recognised in statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the assets.

(b) The Group has received grant to compensate the import cost of assets, and is subject to an export obligation as prescribed in the EPCG scheme. The recognition of such grant is linked to fulfilment of the associated export obligations. At the year end, the portion of grant for which the export obligation has not been met is retained in deferred revenue under "Government grants".

(c) The benefit of a government loan at below current market rate of interest is treated as a government grant. The loan is recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 109. The benefit of the below market rate of interest/ interest free loans is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan determined in accordance with Ind AS 109 (at Fair Value) and the proceeds received. Government grant is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the period of the loan during which the entity recognises as interest expense, the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
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Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
17. Income taxes		
(i) The major components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are:		
Profit or loss section:		
(a) Continuing operations		
Current income tax :		
Current income tax charge	176	10
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years	(4)	(84)
Deferred tax :		
Relation to origination of temporary differences	114	464
Recognition of previously unrecognised deferred tax assets (net) *	(316)	(60)
MAT credit entitlement	(4)	(10)
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years		
- Remeasurement of deferred tax on account of new tax regime (net) **	-	(217)
- MAT credit entitlement	-	83
- Others	3	(18)
Total income tax expense/ (credit) for continuing operations	**(31)**	**168**
(b) Discontinued operations		
Current income tax :		
Current income tax charge	15	-
Deferred tax :		
Relation to origination of temporary differences	(13)	(1)
Total income tax expense/ (credit) for discontinued operations (refer note 31(a))	**2**	**(1)**
Net income tax expense/ (credit) reported in the statement of profit and loss	**(29)**	**167**
Other comprehensive income (OCI) section (including discontinued operation):		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year		
Net loss on re-measurement of defined benefit plan	(1)	2
Unrealised (gain) on FVTOCI equity instruments	(48)	(29)
Income tax (expense) charged to OCI	**(49)**	**(27)**

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All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
(ii) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021:		
Profit before tax from continuing operations	1,084	1,324
Profit/ (loss) before tax from discontinued operation	9	(3)
	1,093	**1,321**
Applicable tax rate	25.168%-34.944%	25.168%-34.944%
Computed tax expense	**296**	**350**
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years:		
- Remeasurement of deferred tax on account of new tax regime (net) **	-	(217)
- Others	(1)	(19)
Recognition of previously unrecognised deferred tax assets (net) *	(316)	(60)
Temporary difference reversing within tax holiday period	3	41
Elimination of allowances for loan to subsidiaries on consolidation	(10)	(37)
Elimination of income, taxable in subsidiaries, on consolidation	10	-
Unrecognised tax assets on losses of current year	6	7
Other non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	2	1
Realisation of brought forward long term capital loss not recognised in the books due to prudence	(7)	-
Others	(12)	101
Income tax expense/ (credit) reported in statement of profit and loss	**(29)**	**167**
Income tax expense/ (credit) from continuing operations	(31)	168
Income tax expense/ (credit) attributable to discontinued operations	2	(1)

*** Recognition of previously unrecognised deferred tax assets (net)**

(a) During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Parent Company's subsidiary namely Murli Industries Limited has recognised past unrecognised deferred tax assets (net) at a new lower tax rate, which is based on the future profitability thereby resulting into recognition of net deferred tax credit of Rs. 330 (including deferred tax credit of Rs. 14 for current year).

(b) During the previous year, the Parent Company's subsidiary namely Dalmia DSP Limited had recognised past unrecognised deferred tax assets (net) at a new lower tax rate, which was based on the future profitability and also profits earned during the previous year, thereby resulting into recognition of net deferred tax credit of Rs. 59 (net of deferred tax charge of Rs. 1 for previous year).

**** Remeasurement of deferred tax on account of new tax regime (net)**

During the previous year, the Parent Company had adopted the option of reduced tax rate with effect from financial year 2019-20. Consequently, (a) net deferred tax credit of Rs. 217 was recognised in profit or loss as included under 'Tax adjustments for earlier years' during the year ended March 31, 2021 on account of expensing of MAT credit balance of Rs. 248 and offset by tax credit on account of re-measurement of net deferred tax liabilities of Rs. 465 as at April 1, 2020.

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
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All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

(iii) Deferred tax:

Deferred tax relates to the following: **Rs.**

	Balance sheet		Statement of profit or loss	
	As at at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment (including goodwill and other intangible assets)	1,864	1,966	(102)	(406)
Revaluation of FVTOCI investments to fair value	80	31	-	-
Others	38	54	(16)	(35)
Total deferred tax liabilities	**1,982**	**2,051**	**(118)**	**(441)**
Deferred tax assets				
Expenditure debited in statement of profit and loss but allowable for tax purposes in subsequent years	43	35	(8)	(1)
Carry forward of tax losses/ unabsorbed depreciation	456	237	(219)	508
Impairment allowance (for doubtful debts and advances)	17	(2)	(19)	19
Others	23	175	152	(165)
Total deferred tax assets	**539**	**445**	**(94)**	**361**
Deferred tax expense/ (income)			**(212)**	**(80)**
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	**1,443**	**1,606**		
MAT credit entitlement	51	47		
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	**1,392**	**1,559**		

Reflected in the balance sheet as follows :

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Deferred tax (assets)	(398)	(150)
Deferred tax liabilities	1,790	1,709
Net deferred tax liabilties	**1,392**	**1,559**

Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities (net):		
Opening balance as at April 1	1,559	1,290
Tax expense during the year recognised in profit or loss	(212)	(80)
Tax expense during the year recognised in OCI	49	27
Reversal/ (recognition) of MAT credit entitlement	(4)	322
Closing balance as at March 31	**1,392**	**1,559**

The Group offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

The Group has unabsorbed depreciation and business losses, that are available for offsetting against future taxable profits of the company in which the undepreciation depreciation or busines losses arisen.

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The management at the end of each reporting period, asseses Group's ability to recognise deferred tax assets on tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation carried forward, taking into account forecasts of future taxable profits and the law and jurisdiction of the taxable items and the assumptions on which these projections are based.The management based on the future profitability projections, is confident that there would be sufficient taxable profits in the future which will enable the Group to utilise the above MAT credit entitlement and carried forward tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets was not recognised in respect of the following items, because it was not probable that future taxable profit would be available against which the Group can use the benefits therefrom:

Rs.

	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
Particulars	**Gross amount**	**Tax effect**	**Gross amount**	**Tax effect**
Unused tax losses	-	-	2,249	566
Other temporary differences	-	-	(100)	(25)
Total	**-**	**-**	**2,149**	**541**

Rs.

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2022**	**As at March 31, 2021**
18. Other non current liabilities		
Statutory dues *	57	85
	57	**85**

* Above dues are payable as per the terms of approved Resolution Plan in respect of subsidiaries of the Group.

19. Financial liabilities		
(i) Borrowings		
Secured		
(a) Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 14(i))	493	554
(b) Foreign currency loan from banks:		
Buyer's credit	192	74
Total (A)	**685**	**628**
Unsecured		
(c) Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 14(i))	6	243
(d) Commercial papers	496	497
(e) Foreign currency loan from a bank - Buyer's credit	-	30
(f) Loan from a bank	2	2
(g) From related parties (refer note 39)	491	437
(h) From others	14	16
Total (B)	**1,009**	**1,225**
Total short term borrowings (A+B)	**1,694**	**1,853**

1 Foreign currency loans from banks referred to in (b) above to the extent of:

Rs. 192 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 74) are secured by first pari- pasu charge through hypothecation on inventories and trade receivables in the favour of working capital lenders and carry interest rate at 6 months/ 12 months EURIBOR/LIBOR plus 0.25 % p.a. to 0.35% p.a. (presently 0.49% p.a. to 0.50% p.a.) (March 31, 2021: 1.00% p.a. to 1.90% p.a.).

2) Commercial papers referred to in (d) above are payable in three months and carry interest rate in the range of 4.17% p.a. to 4.35% p.a. (March 31, 2021: 3.60% p.a. to 3.76% p.a.).

3) Buyer's credit from a bank referred to in (e) above was repayable in less than one year and carried interest rate at 12 months LIBOR plus 0.37% p.a. The loan is fully repaid during the year.

4) Loan from a bank referred to in (f) above payable as per approved Resolution Plan by Murli Industries Limited, a subsidiary of the Group, is yet to be paid due to documents pending to be received from the related bank, required by the authorised dealer for making the remittance.

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5) Loan from related parties referred to in (g) above to the extent of:

i) Rs. Nil (March 31, 2021: Rs. 5) was repayable in November 2021 with renewal option and carried interest rate of 5.50% p.a.

ii) Rs. 393 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 432) is repayable on demand and carry interest rate of 9.15% p.a. (March 31, 2021: 15.00% p.a.).

iii) Rs. 98 (March 31, 2021: Rs. Nil) is repayable in 3 months and carry interest rate of 6.00% p.a.

6) Loan from others referred to in (h) above to the extent of:

i) Rs. 7 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 7) from bodies corporate are repayable on demand and carry interest @ 18.00% p.a. (March 31, 2021: 18.00% p.a.),

ii) Rs. 7 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 9) payable by Dalmia DSP Limited, a subsidiary of the Group, to unsecured financial creditors towards full and final settlement of their claims as per Resolution Plan approved by NCLT. The amount shall be paid within 30 days from the effective date subject to grant of incentive from State Government of Bihar as specified in the Resolution Plan. During the year, the State Government of Bihar has sanctioned the incentive package, however as per the terms of sanction, the loan shall be repaid in the same proportion in which the incentive package shall be released by the government.

7) The quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed with banks are in agreement with the books of account of the Parent Company.

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(ii) Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note 38)	37	14
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises *	817	891
	854	**905**

* Trade payables include due to related parties Rs. 14 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 11) (refer note 39)

For maturity profile of trade payables and other financial liabilities, refer note 42.

Trade payables ageing schedule as on March 31, 2022

Rs.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
				Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i)	**Undisputed trade payables:**							
(a)	Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	36	1	0	-	-	37
(b)	Others	184	509	105	7	2	-	807
ii)	**Disputed trade payables:**							
(a)	Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
(b)	Others	5	3	0	0	1	1	10
	Total	**189**	**548**	**106**	**7**	**3**	**1**	**854**

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Trade payables ageing schedule as on March 31, 2021

Rs.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unbilled Due	Not 1 year	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
				Less than	1-2 years	2-3 years 3 years	More than	
i)	**Undisputed trade payables:**							
(a)	Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	12	2	-	0	-	14
(b)	Others	214	483	176	4	3	0	880
ii)	**Disputed trade payables:**							
(a)	Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	0	0	0	0	-	0
(b)	Others	5	1	0	1	1	3	11
	Total	**219**	**496**	**178**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**905**

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(iii). Other financial liabilities		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings		
- Related parties (refer note 39)	2	0
- Others	12	13
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	21	18
Security deposits received	680	590
Rebate to customers	388	335
Liability for capital expenditure		
- Acceptances	5	46
- Other than acceptances (including payable to related parties Rs. Nil (March 31, 2021: Rs. 4)) (refer note 39) #	262	167
Accrued employee liabilities (including payable to related parties Rs. 0 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 1)) (refer note 39)	49	49
Foreign currency option contracts	3	2
Directors' commission payable (refer note 39)	1	1
Unclaimed redeemed preference shares *	1	1
Purchase consideration payable **	30	30
Other interest payable	14	14
Other liabilities	3	4
	1,471	**1,270**

Notes:

including dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises of Rs. 8 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 10) (refer note 38).

* There is no amount required to be credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Parent Company.

**** Purchase consideration payable include:**

A sum of Rs. 30 was payable to Bawri Group (BG), other shareholder of Calcom, upon fulfilment of certain project conditions as part of Shareholder's Agreement. In the event, project conditions are not fulfilled, BG was obligated to refund Rs. 32 out of tranche 1 payment made by the Parent Company to BG. As the project conditions were not fulfilled, the liability to pay Rs. 30 has been disputed by the Parent Company and claim of refund of Rs. 32 has been made (also, refer note 37(B)).

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Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost		
Borrowings	1,694	1,853
Lease liabilities	16	28
Trade payables	854	905
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	14	13
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	21	18
Security deposits received	680	590
Rebate to customers	388	335
Liability for capital expenditure	268	213
Accrued employee liabilities	49	49
Directors' commission payable	1	1
Unclaimed redeemed preference shares	1	1
Purchase consideration payable	30	30
Other interest payable	14	14
Other liabilities	3	4
	4,033	**4,054**
Financial liabilities carried at fair value through statement of profit or loss		
Foreign currency option contracts	3	2
	3	**2**
20. Provisions		
For gratuity (refer note 33)	45	33
For leave encashment	10	10
For post retirement medical benefit (refer note 33)	0	0
For enterprise social commitment (refer note 44)	25	35
For export promotion capital goods (refer note 44)	2	2
For other employee benefits	0	0
	82	**80**
21. Other current liabilities		
Liability towards dealer incentive *	86	100
Advances from customers	195	186
Other liabilities		
Statutory dues (refer note 39)	400	382
Others	97	156
	778	**824**

* Liability towards dealer incentive relates to in-kind discount granted to the customers as part of sales transaction and has been estimated with reference to the relative standalone selling price of the products for which they could be redeemed.

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Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
22.Revenue from operations		
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of products	11,036	9,967
Sale of services	8	6
Total sale of products and services	**11,044**	**9,973**
Subsidies on sale of finished goods (refer note 49)	176	88
Other operating revenue		
Scrap sale	27	17
Others	22	16
	11,269	**10,094**

Notes:

a Revenue from contracts with customers disaggregated based on nature of product or services

Sale of products		
Cement and its related products	11,003	9,960
Power	33	7
Total sale of products	**11,036**	**9,967**
Sale of services		
Management service charges	8	6
Total sale of services	**8**	**6**
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**11,044**	**9,973**
Reconciliation of revenue as per contract price and as recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss:		
Revenue as per contract price	12,799	11,292
Less: Discount and Incentives	(1,755)	(1,319)
Revenue from contracts with customers	**11,044**	**9,973**
Set out below is the revenue from contracts with customers and reconciliation to profit and loss account		
Total revenue from contracts with customers	11,044	9,973
Add: Items not included in disaggregated revenue:		
Subsidies on sale of finished goods	176	88
Other operating revenue	49	33
Revenue as per the statement of profit and loss	**11,269**	**10,094**

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Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
b. Contract balance		
The following table provides information about receivables, contract liabilities from contracts with customers:		
Receivables		
Trade receivables (refer note 9(ii))	672	509
Contract liabilities:		
Advances from customers (refer note 21)*	195	186

* The contract liabilities outstanding at the beginning of the year have been recognised as revenue during the year ended March 31, 2022.

Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
23. Other income		
Dividend income - equity share	6	3
Interest Income	28	67
Interest income from other financial assets at amortised cost	16	22
Unwinding of interest income on financial instruments	12	11
Gains/ (losses) on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (net):		
- Profit on sale of investments (net)	82	24
- On change of fair value of investments measured at FVTPL	(54)	21
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment (net)	6	4
Reversal of impairment in value of investment of joint venture	-	4
Liabilities no longer required written back	19	0
Miscellaneous receipts	3	2
	118	**158**
24. Cost of raw materials consumed		
Opening stock	108	182
Less: Pursuant to loss of control in subsidiaries (refer note 54)	-	(69)
Add: Purchases	1,551	1,469
	1,659	**1,582**
Less: Closing stock	(129)	(108)
Cost of raw materials consumed (refer note 45 & 46)	**1,530**	**1,474**
25. Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock in trade		
Finished goods		
Closing stock	141	88
Opening stock	88	190
Less: Pursuant to loss of control in subsidiaries (refer note 54)	-	(55)
	(53)	**47**
Work-in-process		
Closing stock	129	87
Opening stock	87	113
Less: Pursuant to loss of control in subsidiaries (refer note 54)	-	(8)
	(42)	**18**
Stock in trade		
Closing stock	1	13
Opening stock	13	2
Less: Transferred pursuant to sale (refer note 31)	(11)	-
Less: Pursuant to loss of control in subsidiaries (refer note 54)	-	(1)
	1	**(12)**
	(94)	**53**
Add: Trial run production transferred to capital work-in-progress (refer note 45)	29	7
Net (increase)/ decrease in inventories	**(65)**	**60**

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Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
26. Employees benefits expense *		
Salaries, wages and bonus **	566	514
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	28	29
Gratuity expense (refer note 33)	5	9
Post retirement medical benefit (refer note 33)	0	5
Expenses on employees stock options scheme (refer note 34)	20	1
Workmen and staff welfare expenses	35	19
	654	**577**

* Also, refer note 45.

** includes charge of Rs. 6 (March 31, 2021: Rs. Nil) towards Voluntary Separation Scheme introduced in Dalmia DSP Limited, a subsidiary of the Group.

27. Finance costs		
(a) Interest cost		
On borrowings - at amortised cost		
On term loans and debentures	147	279
On short term borrowings	65	71
Others		
On deposits from dealers and others	26	26
On lease liabilities (refer note 35(a))	6	10
On unwinding of discount on provision and other liabilities	13	11
On net interest on defined benefit obligations (refer note 33)	7	12
On others (including interest on income tax of Rs. 0 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 1)	1	14
	265	**423**
Less: Capitalisation of interest cost (refer note 45)	(39)	(94)
Total (I)	**226**	**329**
(b) Other borrowing costs		
Other finance cost	6	4
Exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings (net) *	8	(15)
Total (II)	**14**	**(11)**
Total finance costs (I + II)	**240**	**318**

* include settlement gain/ loss and fair value gain/ loss on derivative contracts relating to borrowings.

28. Other expenses		
Packing expenses	487	398
Consumption of stores and spare parts *	43	34
Repairs and maintenance :		
- Plant and machinery *	215	176
- Buildings	12	10
- Others	53	24
Rent *	22	15
Rates and taxes *	18	14
Insurance (net of subsidy Rs. 0 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 0)) *	17	15
Depot expenses	184	186
Management service charges	119	113
Professional charges *	109	84
Advertisement and sales promotion	146	110
Travelling and conveyance *	36	20
Bad debts/ advances written off	5	2

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Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Impairment allowance for doubtful receivables, advances and deposits (net)	9	3
Impairment of goodwill on consolidation and CWIP	16	6
Corporate social responsibility expense	12	5
Directors' sitting fees (refer note 39)	0	0
Miscellaneous expenses (refer note (a) below) *	311	274
	1,814	**1,489**
* Also, refer note 45.		
Note:		
(a) Remuneration paid to statutory auditors (including remuneration for subsidiary companies)		
As an auditor		
i) Statutory audit fee	2	1
ii) Tax audit fees	0	0
iii) Limited review fee	1	1
In other capacity		
i) Certification fee	0	0
ii) Taxation matters	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses	0	0
29. Exceptional items		
Unclaimed balances written back (refer note below)	28	-
Loss on loss of control in subsidiaries (refer note 54)	-	(35)
	28	**(35)**

Note:
Gain on reversal of earlier years liabilities of Rs. 28, not payable as per Resolution Plan approved by Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal in respect of Dalmia DSP Limited, a subsidiary of the Group, acquired under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

30. Earnings per share		
(a) Continuing operations		
Profit attributable to equity shareholders for basic and diluted EPS (Rs.)	1,091	1,143
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic and diluted EPS	31,40,45,267	31,40,45,267
Basic and Diluted EPS (Rupees)	**34.82**	**36.41**
(b) Discontinued operations		
Profit/ (loss) attributable to equity shareholders for basic and diluted EPS (Rs.)	7	(2)
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic and diluted EPS	31,40,45,267	31,40,45,267
Basic and Diluted EPS (Rupees)	**0.23**	**(0.07)**
(c) Continuing and discontinued operations		
Profit attributable to equity shareholders for basic and diluted EPS (Rs.)	1,098	1,141
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic and diluted EPS	31,40,45,267	31,40,45,267
Basic and Diluted EPS (Rupees)	**35.05**	**36.34**

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31. Discontinued operation

(a) Divestment of Hippo Stores business

(i) Description

The Board of Directors of the Parent Company in their meeting held on October 26, 2021, has approved divestment of master wholesaler business for all construction and building materials (Hippo Stores) to Hippostores Technology Private Limited, a promoter group company on a going concern basis by way of slump sale. Consequent to the approval received from the Board of Directors, the Parent Company has concluded sale of Hippo Stores business on December 31, 2021 for a consideration of Rs. 155 pursuant to the Business Transfer Agreement executed on December 24, 2021. The Parent Company has received Rs. 35 in cash and balance consideration of Rs. 120 in the form of 10% unsecured redeemable non-convertible debentures.

In accordance with requirements of Ind AS 105 "Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations", the relevant financial information of the said business have been presented under discontinued operation in the statement of profit and loss upto the date of such transfer.

(ii) Financial performance and cash flow information:

The financial performance and cash flow information presented are for the period ended December 31, 2021 (March 31, 2022 column) and year ended March 31, 2021, is as below:

Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Financial performance:		
Revenue including other income	42	-
Total expenses	96	3
(Loss) before tax for the period from discontinued operation (a)	**(54)**	**(3)**
Gain before tax on disposal of discontinued operation (b)	62	-
Net profit/ (loss) before tax from discontinued operation (c=a+b)	**8**	**(3)**
Tax expense:		
Tax expense/ (credit) on discontinued operation	(28)	(1)
Tax expense related to disposal of discontinued operation	30	-
Total tax expense (d)	**2**	**(1)**
Net profit/ (loss) for the period from discontinued operation (c-d)	**6**	**(2)**
Cash flow disclosure		
Net cash flow (used in) operating activities	(57)	(23)
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities	(8)	(39)
Net cash flow from financing activities	66	62
(iii) Details of disposal of discontinued operation:		
Consideration received	155	
Carrying amount of net assets transferred	(93)	
Gain before tax on disposal of discontinued operation	62	
Tax expense on gain	(30)	
Gain on disposal of discontinued operation	**32**	

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(iv) The carrying amount of assets and liabilities as at the date of transfer (December 31, 2021) are as follows:

Rs.

Particualrs	As at December 31, 2021
Property, plant and equipment	35
Other intangible assets	36
Right-of-use assets	69
Inventories	26
Trade receivables	1
Cash and cash equivalents	2
Others assets	18
Total assets (a)	**187**
Trade payables	12
Other liabilities and provisions	82
Total liabilities (b)	**94**
Net assets transferred (a-b)	**93**

(b) Reconciliation of profit/ (loss) recognised in statement of profit and loss for discontinued operations:

Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Profit/ (loss) before tax from discontinued operations:		
(i) Hippo Stores (refer note 31(a)(ii))	8	(3)
(ii) Disposal group classified as held for sale (refer note 11(a)(ii))	1	-
Total profit/ (loss) before tax	**9**	**(3)**
Tax expense/ (credit) on discontinued operations		
(i) Hippo Stores (refer note 31(a)(ii))	2	(1)
(ii) Disposal group classified as held for sale	-	-
Total tax expense/ (credit)	**2**	**(1)**
Profit/ (loss) for the year from discontinued operations	**7**	**(2)**

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32. Disclosure of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's 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.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgement, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Consolidated financial statements:

(i) Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options - Group as lessee

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

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

(ii) Litigations and contigencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation, taxation and other claims against the Group. A provision is recognised when the Group has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that the Group will be required to settle that obligation.

Where it is management's assessment that the outcome cannot be reliably quantified or is uncertain, the claims are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the likelihood of an adverse outcome is remote. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not provided for in the financial statements.

When considering the classification of legal or tax cases as probable, possible or remote, there is judgement involved. This pertains to the application of the legislation, which in certain cases is based upon management's interpretation of specific applicable law, and the likelihood of settlement. Management uses in-house and external legal professionals to make informed decision.

Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings, the Group does not expect them to have a materially adverse impact on the Company's financial position or profitability. Details of such provision are disclosed in note 37.

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 Group 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 Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(i) Share-based payments

The Group initially measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees using Black-Scholes model to determine the fair value of the liability incurred. Estimating fair value for equity-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility, risk free rate, expected dividend yield, market price and exercise price and making assumptions about them. For equity-settled share-based payment transactions, the liability needs to be disclosed at the carrying amount at end of each reporting period up to the date of settlement. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in note 34. Change in assumptions for estimating fair value of share-based payment transactions is expected to have insignificant impact on income statement.

(ii) Income taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

To determine the future taxable profits, reference is made to the latest available profit forecasts. The Group is having unabsorbed depreciation, business losses and MAT credit that may be used to offset taxable income.

MAT credit entitlement is recognised to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the MAT credit can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of MAT credit that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Further details on taxes are disclosed in note 17.

(iii) Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan, post-retirement medical benefits and other defined benefit plan and the present value of the defined benefit obligations 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, expected rate of return on assets, 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, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on mortality rates from Indian Assures Lives Mortality 2012-14. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

Further details about the defined benefit plans are given in note 33.

(iv) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See note 41 and 42 for further disclosures.

(v) Provision for mines reclamation

The Group has recognised a provision for mines reclamation based on its best estimates. In determining the fair value of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to the expected future inflation rates, discount rate, expected cost of reclamation of mines, expected balance of reserves available in mines and the expected life of mines.The Group calculates the provision using the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) based on discount rate of 6.09% p.a. to 6.76% p.a. (March 31, 2021: 6.76% p.a.) and the expected timing of those costs. Details of such provision are disclosed in note 44.

Change in estimate

During the previous year, Group reviewed the assumptions used in determining the fair value of provision, and accordingly revised the estimate for provision for mines reclamation resulting in increase in provision by Rs. 3.

(vi) Provision for enterprise social commitment

The Group has recognised a provision for enterprise social commitment based on its best estimates. In determining the fair value of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to the expected discount rate, expected cost of social commitment. The Group calculates the provision using the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) based on discount rate of 5.39% p.a to 5.71% p.a. (March 31, 2021: 5.39% p.a to 5.71% p.a.). Details of such provision are disclosed in note 44.

(vii) Revenue from contracts with customers – Non-cash incentives given to customers

The Group estimates the fair value of non-cash incentives awarded by applying market rate offered by vendors to the Group. The assumption for determining fair value of non-cash incentives is based on the market rate of such schemes. As at March 31, 2022, the estimated liability towards non-cash incentive amounted to Rs.86 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 100). Change in assumptions for estimating fair value of non-cash incentives does not have any significant impact on income statement.

(viii) Property, plant and equipment

The Group uses its technical expertise along with historical and industry trends for determining the economic life of an asset/component of an asset. The useful lives are reviewed by management periodically and revised, if appropriate. In case of a revision, the unamortised depreciable amount is charged over the remaining useful life of the assets.

(ix) Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less

incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived based on remaining useful life of the respective assets. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

During the current year, the Group has recognised impairment losses of Rs. 18 (March 31, 2021: Rs. Nil) for the expenses incurred and carried under capital work-in-progress. Refer note 3 for further details.

(x) Subsidies receivable

The Group is entitled to various subsidies from Government in the form of government grant and recognize amount receivable and it is reasonably certain that the ultimate collection will be made from government as subsidy receivable when the Group is entitled to receive it to match them with expenses incurred for which they are intended to compensate. The Group records subsidy receivable by discounting it to its present value. The Group uses assumptions in respect of discount rate and estimated time for receipt of funds from government. The Group reviews its assumptions periodically, including at each financial year end.

(xi) Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets disclosed in note 6 & 9 are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Group's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

33. Gratuity and other post employment benefit plans

(a) Gratuity

The Group has a defined benefit gratuity plan. The gratuity is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The Scheme is funded through Gratuity Fund Trust with an insurance company in the form of a qualifying insurance policy, except in case of employees of certain cement units of the Parent Company and other subsidiaries of the Group. The Trust is responsible for the administration of the plan assets and for the determination of investment strategy. The Group makes provision of such gratuity asset/ liability in the books of account on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary.

(b) Provident fund ('PF')

The Group contributes provident fund liability of certain eligible employees of Parent Company to "Dalmia Cement Provident Fund", and in case of employees and workers of one of the subsidiary of the Group to (i) Board of Trustees Provident Fund for the Employees of Kalyanpur Cements Limited and (ii) Board of Trustees Provident Fund for the Supervisory Staffs of Kalyanpur Lime & Cement Works Limited. As per the applicable accounting standard, provident funds set up by the employers, which require interest shortfall to be met by the employer, needs to be treated as defined benefit plan. The actuarial valuation of Provident Fund was carried out in accordance with the guidance note issued by Actuarial Society of India for measurement of provident fund liabilities and a provision has been recognised in respect of future anticipated shortfall with regard to interest rate obligation as at the balance sheet date.

(c) Post-retirement medical benefits plan ('PRMB')

The Group provides post-retirement medical benefits to its certain retired employees. The plan is not funded by the Group.

The following tables summarize the components of defined benefit costs recognised in the statement of profit and loss and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the above mentioned plan.

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
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All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

Statement of profit and loss

Components of defined benefit costs

Rs.

Particulars	Gratuity		PF		PRMB	
	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21
Service cost	7	10	12	13	-	4
Less: Allocated to CWIP during the year (refer note 45)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	-	-
Less: Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss - discontinued operation	(0)	-	(1)	-	-	-
Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss - continuing operations	**5**	**9**	**9**	**10**	**-**	**4**
Net interest cost	7	5	1	6	0	-
Less: Allocated to CWIP during the year	(0)	(0)	-	(0)	-	-
Less: Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss - discontinued operation	(0)	-	-	-	-	-
Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss - continuing operations	**7**	**5**	**1**	**6**	**0**	**-**

Change in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets as at March 31, 2022

Rs.

Particulars	Gratuity			PF			PRMB		
	Defined benefit obligation (A)	Fair value of plan assets (B)	Net obligation (A-B)	Defined benefit obligation (A)	Fair value of plan assets (B)	Net obligation (A-B)	Defined benefit obligation (A)	Fair value of plan assets (B)	Net obligation (A-B)
April 1, 2021 (1)	122	22	100	330	305	25	4	-	4
Service cost (2)	7	-	7	12	-	12	-	-	-
Net interest expense/ (income) (3)	8	1	7	20	19	1	0	-	0
Sub-total included in profit or loss (2+3)=(4)	**15**	**1**	**14**	**32**	**19**	**13**	**0**	**-**	**0**
Re-measurements									
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense) (5)	-	0	(0)	-	7	(7)	-	-	-
(Gain)/loss from changes in demographic assumptions (6)	(0)	-	(0)	-	-	-	0	-	0
(Gain)/loss from changes in financial assumptions (7)	(3)	-	(3)	(1)	-	(1)	(0)	-	(0)
Experience (gains)/losses (8)	4	-	4	8	-	8	(0)	-	(0)
Sub-total (5+6+7+8)=(9)	**1**	**0**	**1**	**7**	**7**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**-**	**(0)**
Expense/ (income) included in OCI out of (9) above	**1**	**0**	**1**	**7**	**7**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**-**	**(0)**
Contributions by employer (10)	-	-	-	-	15	(15)	-	-	-
Contribution by plan participation/ employees (11)	-	-	-	21	21	-	-	-	-
Settlements/ (Transfer in) (12)	2	3	(1)	5	5	-	-	-	-
Acquisition/ other adjustments (13)	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid (14)	(18)	(8)	(10)	(18)	(18)	-	(0)	-	(0)
Sub-total (10+11+12+13+14)=(15)	**(14)**	**(5)**	**(9)**	**8**	**23**	**(15)**	**(0)**	**-**	**(0)**
March 31, 2022 (1+4+9+15)	**124**	**18**	**106**	**377**	**354**	**23**	**4**	**-**	**4**

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Change in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets as at March 31, 2021

Rs.

Particulars	Gratuity			PF			PRMB		
	Defined benefit obligation (A)	Fair value of plan assets (B)	Net oblig-ation (A-B)	Defined benefit obligation (A)	Fair value of plan assets (B)	Net oblig-ation (A-B)	Defined benefit obligation (A)	Fair value of plan assets (B)	Net obli-gation (A-B)
April 1, 2020 (1)	116	32	84	290	265	26	-	-	-
Service cost (2)									
- Current service cost	10	-	10	13	-	13	-	-	-
- Past service cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Net interest expense/ (income) (3)	7	2	5	28	22	6	-	-	-
Sub-total included in profit or loss (2+3)=(4)	**17**	**2**	**15**	**41**	**22**	**19**	**4**	**-**	**4**
Re-measurements									
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense) (5)	-	(0)	0	-	3	(3)	-	-	-
(Gain)/loss from changes in demographic assumptions (6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Gain)/loss from changes in financial assumptions (7)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Experience (gains)/losses (8)	3	-	3	4	-	4	-	-	-
Sub-total (5+6+7+8)=(9)	**4**	**(0)**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Expense/ (income) included in OCI out of (9) above	**4**	**(0)**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Contributions by employer (10)	-	-	-	-	18	(18)	-	-	-
Contribution by plan participation/ employees (11)	-	-	-	32	32	-	-	-	-
Settlements/ (Transfer in) (12)	-	(0)	0	4	9	(5)	-	-	-
Acquisition/ other adjustments (13)	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	
Benefits paid (14)	(15)	(12)	(3)	(41)	(43)	2	-	-	-
Sub-total (10+11 +12+13+14)=(15)	**(15)**	**(12)**	**(3)**	**(5)**	**16**	**(21)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
March 31, 2021 (1+4+9+15)	**122**	**22**	**100**	**330**	**305**	**25**	**4**	**-**	**4**

The Group expects to contribute Rs. 87 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 81) and Rs.13 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 15) to gratuity and PF respectively in 2022-23.

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The major categories of plan assets of the fair value of the total plan assets of Gratuity and PF are as follows:-

Rs.

Particulars	Gratuity		PF	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Investment pattern in plan assets:				
Insurance Company products	7	8	-	-
Central Government securities	0	1	37	30
State Government securities	8	10	130	111
Special Deposit scheme	1	1	19	16
Corporate bonds	1	1	141	123
Cash and cash equivalents	0	0	4	3
Equity shares of listed companies	-	-	22	22
Other investment	1	1	1	-
Total	**18**	**22**	**354**	**305**

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity and PF for the Company are shown below:

Rs.

Particulars	Gratuity		PF		PRMB	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Discount rate (%)	6.65	6.15	6.65	6.15	6.90	6.60
Expected rate of return on plan assets (%)	6.65	6.15	6.65	6.15	-	-
Future salary increases (%)	6.00 to 7.00	6.00 to 7.00	-	-	-	-
Guaranteed interest rate (%)	-	-	8.10	8.50	-	-
Medical cost inflation rate (%)	-	-	-	-	5.00	5.00
Normal retirement age (years)	58-60	58-60	58-60	58-60	-	-
Attrition/ withdrawal rate	3% to 20%	5% to 12%	9% to 12%	9% to 12%	-	-
Mortality Table	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)	90% (of LIC 96-98 mod ult.)	90% (of LIC 96-98 mod ult.)

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 is as shown below:

Gratuity Plan: Rs.

Assumption	Discount rate				Future salary increases			
Sensitivity Level	1% decrease		1% increase		1% decrease		1% increase	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Impact on defined benefit obligation	5	5	(5)	(6)	(5)	(6)	5	5

PF: Rs.

Assumption	Discount rate				Interest rate guarantee			
Sensitivity Level	1% decrease		1% increase		1% decrease		1% increase	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Impact on defined benefit obligation	5	5	(2)	(2)	(12)	(9)	16	9

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PRMB: Rs.

Assumption	**Discount rate**				**Medical cost inflation rate**			
Sensitivity Level	1% decrease		1% increase		1% decrease		1% increase	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	**March 31, 2022**	March 31, 2021	**March 31, 2022**	March 31, 2021	**March 31, 2022**	March 31, 2021
Impact on defined benefit obligation	0	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	0

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

Rs.

Particulars	**Gratuity**		**PRMB**	
	March 31, 2022	**March 31, 2021**	**March 31, 2022**	**March 31, 2021**
Within the next 12 months	51	45	0	0
Between 2 and 5 years	50	49	2	2
Between 5 and 10 years	35	37	2	2
Beyond 10 years	32	37	5	6
Total expected payments	**168**	**168**	**9**	**10**

The weighted average duration (based on discounted cash flows) of the defined benefit plan obligation for gratuity at the end of the reporting period is 3 -15 years (March 31, 2021: 4 -14 years) and for PRMB is 9-11 years (March 31, 2021: 9-11 years).

Risk Exposure

Through its defined benefit plans, the Group is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Asset Volatility

The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to bond yields, if plan assets underperform this yield, this will create a deficit. The plan asset investments is in insurance company products and in government securities. The investments are expected to earn a return in excess of the discount rate and contribute to the plan deficit.

Asset liability matching risk

The Group ensures that the investment positions are managed within an asset-liability matching (ALM) framework that has been developed to achieve long-term investments that are in line with the obligations under the employee benefit plans. Within this framework, the Group's ALM objective is to match assets to the pension obligations by investing in long-term fixed interest securities with maturities that match the benefit payments as they fall due.

Liquidity Risk

The Group actively monitors how the duration and the expected yield of investments are matching the expected cash outflows arising from the employee benefit obligations. The Group has not changed the processes used to manage its risks from previous periods.

Contribution to Defined Contribution Plans:

Rs.

Particulars	**2021-22**	**2020-21**
Provident Fund/ Pension Fund	18	16
Superannuation Fund	1	1
National Pension Scheme	2	2

34. Share - based payments

Under the Employee Stock Option Scheme 2018 - DBL ESOP 2018, stock options of the Holding company i.e. Dalmia Bharat Limited granted to senior executives of the Parent Company would vest in not less than one year and not more than five years from the date of grant of the options. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Holding company has approved

multiple grants with related vesting conditions. Vesting of the options would be subject to continuous employment and certain performance parameters stipulated by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Holding company. Hence the options would vest with passage of time on meeting the performance parameters.

The fair value of the share options is estimated at the grant date using the Black- Scholes option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share options were granted. However, the above performance condition is only considered in determining the number of instruments that will ultimately vest.

Details of the options granted under DBL ESOP 2018 during the year are as under:

Particulars	Grant 5	Grant 6
Date of grant	July 27, 2021	December 1, 2021
No. of options granted	1,50,000	2,640
Vesting period	2 years graded vesting	4 years graded vesting
Exercise period	3 years from vesting date	3 years from vesting date

There are no cash settlement alternatives. The Parent Company does not have a past practice of cash settlement for these share options.
The expense recognised for employee services received during the year is shown in the following table:

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions *	20	1
Total expense arising from share-based payment transactions	**20**	**1**

* includes Rs. Nil (March 31, 2021: Rs. 1) allocated to capital work-in-progress (refer note 45).

Movements during the year
The following table illustrates the number and weighted average exercise prices (WAEP) of, and movements in, share options during the year:

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Number	WAEP	Number	WAEP
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	2,40,000	191.77	5,12,000	180.07
Granted during the year	1,52,640	2.00	-	-
Exercised during the year	(2,40,000)[1]	191.77	(2,72,000)[2]	169.75
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,52,640	2.00	2,40,000	191.77
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

1. The weighted average share price at the date of exercise (February 7, 2022) of these options is Rupees. 1,978.60/-
2. The weighted average share price at the date of exercise (February 1, 2021) of these options is Rupees. 1,219.30/-

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding as at March 31, 2022 was 3.66 years (March 31, 2021: 3.85 years).

The following table list the inputs to the models used for the plan for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021:

Particulars	Grant 1	Grant 2	Grant 3	Grant 5	Grant 6
Dividend yield (%)	1.42	0.40	0.21	0.06	0.07
Expected volatility (%) *	42.76	48.58	46.92	41.70	40.90
Risk–free interest rate (%)	8.16	7.71	7.54	4.49	5.53
Average expected life of options (years)	4.50	4.53	4.51	2.83	4.20
Weighted average share price (Rupees per share)	105.95	502.05	713.80	2,244.13	1,856.48
Weighted average fair values at the measurement date	23.45	180.23	239.65	2,238.60	1,849.31
Exercise price	52.75	108.62	191.77	2.00	2.00
Date of grant	May 18, 2012	January 29, 2015	February 03, 2016	July 27, 2021	December 1, 2021

* The expected volatility was determined based on historical volatility data.

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35. Leases

(a) Group as a lessee

The Group has lease contracts for various land, buildings (godowns, office and residential premises), vehicles and other equipment used in its operations. Generally, the Group is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

The Group also has certain leases of godowns and other equipment with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Group applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions for these leases.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

Rs.

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Other equipment	Total
Cost					
As at April 1, 2020	81	79	29	2	191
Less: Pursuant to loss of control in subsidiaries (refer note 54)	(13)	(1)	-	-	(14)
Additions	4	93	13	-	110
Disposals	-	(22)	(5)	-	(27)
As at March 31, 2021	**72**	**149**	**37**	**2**	**260**
Additions	7	22	17	5	51
Disposals *	(0)	(84)	(10)	(2)	(96)
As at March 31, 2022	**79**	**87**	**44**	**5**	**215**
Accumulated depreciation					
As at April 1, 2020	4	31	8	1	44
Less: Pursuant to loss of control in subsidiaries (refer note 54)	(1)	(0)	-	-	(1)
Charge for the year	4	31	11	1	47
Disposals	-	(5)	(3)	-	(8)
As at March 31, 2021	**7**	**57**	**16**	**2**	**82**
Charge for the year	4	27	11	1	43
Disposals *	(0)	(10)	(5)	(2)	(17)
As at March 31, 2022	**11**	**74**	**22**	**1**	**108**
Net block					
As at March 31, 2022	**68**	**13**	**22**	**4**	**107**
As at March 31, 2021	**65**	**92**	**21**	**0**	**178**

* includes right-of-use assets of discontinued operation, refer note 31(a).

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

Rs.

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Opening balance	125	80
Less: Pursuant to loss of control in subsidiaries (refer note 54)	-	(1)
Additions	50	106
Deletions *	(89)	(22)
Accretion of interest	11	10
Payments	(44)	(48)
Closing balance	**53**	**125**
Non-current	37	97
Current	16	28

* includes lease liabilities of discontinued operation during the current year, refer note 31(a).

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in note 42.

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 8% to 10% (March 31, 2021: 8% to 10%) with maturity between 2022-2109.

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The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss during the year (continuing operation):

Rs.

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Year ended March 31		
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	43	47
Interest expense on lease liabilities	6	10
Expense relating to short-term leases	22	15
Total	**71**	**72**

Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows:

Rs.

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Total cash outflow for leases	44	48

(b) Group as lessor

The Group had purchased wagons under "own your wagon scheme" of Railways and leased it to Railways on rent, the wagons were recognised as assets and carried in the books at written down value. It qualifies to be recognised as finance lease arrangement where Railways is the lessee.

Future minimum lease receivables (MLR) and its present value under finance leases are as follows:

Rs.

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Future Gross MLR	Present Value of MLR	Future Gross MLR	Present Value of MLR
Within one year	-	-	-	-
After one year but not more than five years	-	-	-	-
More than five years	-	-	-	-
Unguaranteed residual values	1	1	1	1
Total minimum lease payments	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Less: amounts representing finance income	-	-	-	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**

36. Capital and other commitments

Rs.

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
A) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	1,120	600
B) Other Commitments:		
i) Contractual and other payments, which does not have any bearing on the results for the previous year	-	11

37. Contingent liabilities / Litigations in respect of :

A) Not provided for:

Rs.

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
i) Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts	219	218
ii) Demands raised/ show cause notices issued by following authorities in dispute (including cases which have been remanded back for re-assessment):		
- Excise and Service tax	52	56
- Customs	18	18
- Sales tax/ Entry tax/ Purchase tax/ Market fee	167	148
- Income tax matters	50	50

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iii) Income tax department had carried out search operation in the office premises of erstwhile Adhunik Cement Limited (now a unit of Parent Company) on March 11, 2016 (concluded on May 03, 2016), consequent to which assessment orders under Section 153(A)/143(3) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 have been passed on December 30, 2018 from AY 2011-12 to 2017-18 and there is no additional income tax liability. However, unabsorbed depreciation has been reduced on account of addition of Rs. 42 made in AY 2011-12 and against the same, an appeal was filed before the appellate authority.

The Group has not adjusted the above amount while computing income tax/deferred tax liability since the Group has been legally opined that above addition may not be tenable.

Based on favourable decisions in similar cases, legal opinion taken by the Group, discussions with the solicitors etc., the Group believes that there is a fair chance of favourable decisions in respect of the items listed above and hence no provision is considered necessary against the same.

B) The Parent Company and Bawri Group (BG) entered into several agreements in the year 2012 wherein the Parent Company acquired 76% stakes in one of its subsidiaries namely Calcom Cement India Limited (Calcom). Under the agreements, BG had to complete certain conditions as stipulated in the Shareholders' Agreement. As BG failed to complete the said conditions, the Parent Company issued a notice to BG requiring them to transfer their remaining shareholding as provided in the Shareholders' Agreement. BG issued a notice demanding Rs. 30 from the Parent Company which as per the Shareholders' Agreement was payable only on completion of the said conditions. The disputes were referred to Arbitral Tribunal and the Tribunal has passed the Award. The Award includes inter alia payment of Rs. 30 to BG along with interest; and rejection of the Parent Company's claim of transfer of remaining shares of BG in Calcom. The Tribunal has also rejected the Parent Company's claim for refund of Rs. 32 ; and redemption of debentures worth Rs. 59 and awarded that in lieu of the debentures worth Rs. 59, BG shall transfer 0.01% equity in Saroj Sunrise Private Limited (a BG Group company) in favour of the Parent Company. The Tribunal has also awarded a cost of Rs. 16 in favour of BG.

The Parent Company has been legally advised that the Award is patently illegal and against the public policy of India and ought to be set aside and the same has been challenged before Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The Court has stayed the operation and execution of the Award qua the amounts awarded against the Parent Company subject to deposit of certain amounts with the Court, which deposit has been made. Accordingly, no adjustments have been made in this regard, to these financial statements. BG has also challenged the Award before Hon'ble Delhi High Court.

During the pendency of arbitration proceedings, without prejudice to its rights, the Parent Company has also exercised its right of Call Option to acquire the remaining shareholding of BG in Calcom in terms of the Shareholders' Agreement. As BG has refused to transfer the shares, the Parent Company shall be taking steps for enforcing its right to seek transfer of shares under Call Option.

C) Based on newspaper reports regarding rat hole mining in Meghalaya, National Green Tribunal ('NGT') had taken suo moto cognizance of the matter and initiated proceedings. NGT had constituted a Committee to look into the matter. The Committee in its Fifth report made arbitrary observations with regard to various companies regarding gap in coal used and clinker produced and basis that, estimated the amount of royalty, contribution to Meghalaya Environment Protection and Restoration Fund (MEPRF) and GST/ VAT payable by these companies.

Based on the amounts mentioned in the Committee's Fifth Report, the Department of Mineral Resources, Meghalaya has demanded Rs. 50 towards payment of royalty and Rs. 36 towards MEPRF for the years 2014-15 to 2018-19. Further, the said report also mentioned the amount of Rs. 30 towards GST / VAT for which the Superintendent (Anti-Evasion) CGST and Senior Intelligence Officer, DGGI have also issued summons seeking information/ documents pertaining to payment of royalty and GST. The Parent Company has challenged the Fifth report and the orders passed by NGT before Hon'ble Supreme Court and vide order dated August 23, 2021, the Hon'ble Supreme Court was pleased to issue notice to the State of Meghalaya.

Based on the legal opinion and the internal legal assessment of the matter, the Group believes that it has a good contestable case. Hence, no provision is considered necessary in these financial statements.

D) CBI has filed a charge sheet against the Parent Company & its employees under Section 120(b) read with Section 420 of Indian Penal Code before Special Judge, CBI Cases, Hyderabad, wherein CBI has alleged that the Parent Company had invested in Bharathi Cement Corporation Private Limited for the benefit of one of the accused as a quid pro quo for grant of prospecting license over certain limestone bearing land in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Pursuant to above charge sheet, Special Judge, CBI Cases, Hyderabad, has taken cognizance.

Based on the allegations made in the charge sheet and documents filed therein, in the opinion of the Group, no offence is made out against the Parent Company and hence no adverse impact is expected to devolve on the management on conclusion of such proceedings.

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

E) **Guarantees**

Rs.

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Corporate guarantee given to a bank for issuance of bank guarantee towards grant of mining lease	12	12

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

Rs.

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year:		
- Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises.	45	24
- Interest due on above.	-	0
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	0
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	-	0

The above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Group and the same has been relied upon by the auditors.

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

39. Related party disclosures

A) List of related parties and nature of relationship:

Related parties where control exists:

(i) Holding company
1. Dalmia Bharat Limited

(ii) Fellow subsidiary
1. Dalmia Power Limited

(iii) Subsidiary of fellow subsidiary
1. DPVL Ventures LLP (formerly known as TVS Shriram Growth Fund 1B LLP) (w.e.f. April 14, 2020)

(iv) Associate *
1. Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited ('DBRL') *

(v) Joint ventures
1. Radhikapur (West) Coal Mining Private Limited,
2. Khappa Coal Company Private Limited

(vi) Subsidiary of Associate
1. Dalmia OCL Limited*,
2. OCL China Limited*,
3. OCL Global Limited*,
4. Dalmia Seven Refractories Limited,
5. Dalmia GSB Refractories GmbH

Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

(i) Key Management Personnel of the Parent Company
1. Mr. Mahendra Singhi - Managing Director & CEO,
2. Mr. Dharmender Tuteja - Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. March 23, 2021),
3. Mr. Jayesh Doshi - Chief Financial Officer (upto October 31, 2020),
4. Mrs. Manisha Bansal - Company Secretary

(ii) Directors of the Parent Company
1. Mr. Gautam Dalmia - Non-Executive Director,
2. Mr. Ghyanendra Nath Bajpai – Independent Director,
3. Mrs. Sudha Pillai - Independent Director,
4. Mr. Venkatesan Thyagarajan - Non-Executive Director,
5. Mr. Paul Heinz Hugentobler - Independent Director

(iii) Key Management Personnel of Holding company
1. Shri Jai Hari Dalmia # (till July 8, 2021)
2. Shri Yadu Hari Dalmia
3. Dr. Niddodi Subrao Rajan

Also relative of Director of the Parent Company.

(iv) Relatives of key management personnel
1. Mrs. Sumedha Tuteja

(v) Enterprises controlled/jointly controlled by Key Management Personnel of the Holding Company
1. Dalmia Bharat Sugar and Industries Limited,
2. Dalmia Bharat Foundation,
3. Valley Agro Industries Limited,

4. Antordaya Commercial and Holdings Private Limited,
5. Khaitan & Co. AOR,
6. Khaitan & Co. LLP,
7. Hippostores Technology Private Limited,
8. Vinimay Developers Private Limited

(vi) Trust relating to retiral benefit plan

1. Dalmia Cement Provident Fund,
2. Dalmia Cement Bharat Executive Superannuation Fund,
3. Orissa Cement Executives Superannuation Fund,
4. Board of Trustees Provident Fund for the Employees of Kalyanpur Cements Limited
5. Board of Trustees Provident Fund for the Supervisory Staffs of Kalyanpur Lime & Cement Works Limited

* The Scheme of Arrangement between the Parent Company and its then subsidiary namely DBRL ('Scheme 1'), and the Scheme of Amalgamation of Dalmia Refractories Limited ('DRL') and its then subsidiary GSB Refractories India Private Limited ('GSB India') with DBRL ('Scheme 2'), were approved by the National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai (NCLT), vide Order dated February 3, 2022. On filing of the said order(s) with the respective Registrar of Companies, the Scheme(s) became effective on March 1, 2022 and has been given effect to from their respective Appointed Date(s) i.e. April 1, 2019 and April 1, 2020 (refer note 54).

Pursuant to aforesaid Scheme(s) becoming effective, the refractory undertaking of Parent Company stands transferred and vested to DBRL from the Appointed Date i.e. April 1, 2019. All current account transactions between the Parent Company and the refractory undertaking (now, a unit of DBRL) from April 1, 2020 to February 28, 2022 has not been shown as related party transaction as these were done considering the refractory undertaking as a unit of Parent Company.

Further, DBRL and its subsidiaries namely Dalmia OCL Limited, OCL Global Limited and OCL China Limited ceased to be subsidiary of Parent Company and become associate(s) of Parent Company with effect from April 1, 2020.

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Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

B) The following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business:

Rs.

Name of the Related Party	Nature of related party	Dividend paid	Interest paid	Interest received	Loans and advances given	Loans and advances received back	Loans taken	Loan repaid	Remuneration paid	Directors sitting fees	Directors commission	Professional fees
Dalmia Bharat Limited	Holding company	154 -	3 -	- -	- -	- -	502 -	90 -	- -	- -	- -	-
Dalmia Power Limited	Fellow subsidiary	- -	38 (25)	- (0)	- (42)	- (45)	249 (432)	149 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited	Associate	- -	- -	1 (2)	- (26)	24 (3)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Radhikapur (West) Coal Mining Private Limited	Joint venture	- -	0 (0)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Dalmia Seven Refractories Limited	Subsidiary of associate	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Dalmia Bharat Sugar & Industries Limited	KMP controlled entity of Holding company	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Khaitan & Co. LLP	KMP controlled entity of Holding company	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 (2)
Khaitan & Co. AOR	KMP controlled entity of Holding company	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 (0)
Valley Agro Industries Limited	KMP controlled entity of Holding company	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Antordaya Commercial and Holdings Private Limited	KMP controlled entity of Holding company	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Dalmia Bharat Foundation	KMP controlled entity of Holding company	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Hippostores Technology Private Limited	KMP controlled entity of Holding company	- -	- -	3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Vinimay Developers Private Limited	KMP controlled entity of Holding company	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Dalmia Cement Provident Fund	Trust relating to retiral benefit plan	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Dalmia Cement Bharat Executive Superannuation Fund	Trust relating to retiral benefit plan	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Orissa Cement Executives Superannuation Fund	Trust relating to retiral benefit plan	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Board of Trustees Provident Fund for the Employees of Kalyanpur Cements Limited	Trust relating to retiral benefit plan	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Board of Trustees Provident Fund for the Supervisory Staffs of Kalyanpur Lime & Cement Works Limited	Trust relating to retiral benefit plan	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Mr. Mahendra Singhi	KMP	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	46 (27)	- -	- -	- -
Mr. Dharmender Tuteja	KMP	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 (0)	- -	- -	- -
Mrs. Manisha Bansal	KMP	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 (0)	- -	- -	- -
Mr. Gautam Dalmia	Director	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 (0)	- -	- -
Mr. G.N. Bajpai	Director	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 (0)	1 (1)	- -
Mrs. Sudha Pillai	Director	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 (0)	0 (0)	- -
Mr. Paul Heinz Hugentobler	Director	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 (0)	0 (0)	- -
Mr. T. Venkatesan	Director	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 (0)	- -	- -
Shri. Jai Hari Dalmia	KMP of Holding company/ Relative of a Director	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 (6)	- -	- -	-
Shri. Yadu Hari Dalmia	KMP of Holding company	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 (10)	- -	- -	- -
Dr. Niddodi Subrao Rajan	KMP of Holding company	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 (3)
Mrs. Sumedha Tuteja	Relative of KMP	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

All figures in ( ) represent amount for the year ended March 31, 2021.

* KMP are covered under the Group Gratuity Scheme along with other employees of the Group. The gratuity and leave liability is determined for all the employees on an overall basis, based on the actuarial valuation done by an independent actuary. The specific amount of gratuity and leave liability for KMP cannot be ascertained separately, except for the amount actually paid.

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

B) The following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business:

Rs.

Purchase of assets	Sale of assets	Sale of Hippo Stores business (refer note 31(a))	Purchase of goods & services	Reimburse-ment of expenses payable	Reimbursement of expenses receivable	Employee welfare expenses	CSR	Rent Received	Sale of goods & services	Subscription to/ investment in equity share capital	Reversal of impairment in value of investment	Contribution to post employment benefit plan	Payable on account of MAT credit entitlement
0	-	-	120	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(0)	-	-	(134)	(0)	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	24	-	0	-	-	-	8	131	-	-	-
-	-	-	(21)	-	(0)	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	-
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	4	0	0	-	-	0	8	-	-	-	-
-	(0)	-	(2)	-	(0)	-	-	-	(4)	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	-	-	-
-	-	-	2	0	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	(5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	155	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17)	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crores except wherever stated otherwise

C) Balance outstanding at year end: **Rs.**

Name of the Related Party	Nature of related party	Trade payable	Trade receivable	Borrowings	Interest payable	Interest receivable	Loan/ Advances Receivable	Director Sitting Fee payable	Directors Commission Payable	Remuneration payable	Other current liabilities	Liability for capital expenditure
Dalmia Bharat Limited	Holding company	8 (10)	- -	412 -	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- (1)
Dalmia Power Limited	Fellow subsidiary	- -	- -	532 (432)	0 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited	Associate	5 (1)	1 -	- -	- -	- (1)	- (23)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- (3)
Radhikapur (West) Coal Mining Private Limited	Joint venture	- -	- -	5 (5)	0 (0)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Dalmia Seven Refractories Limited	Subsidiary of associate	0 (0)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Dalmia Bharat Sugar & Industries Limited	KMP controlled entity of Holding company	1 (0)	1 (0)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Dalmia Bharat Foundation	KMP controlled entity of Holding company	- -	0 (0)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Khaitan & Co. LLP	KMP controlled entity of Holding company	- -	0 (0)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Khaitan & Co. AOR	KMP controlled entity of Holding company	- -	0 (0)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Hippostores Technology Private Limited	KMP controlled entity of Holding company	- -	0 -	- -	- -	3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Dalmia Cement Provident Fund	Trust relating to retiral benefit plan	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 (1)	- -
Dalmia Cement Bharat Executive Superannuation Fund	Trust relating to retiral benefit plan	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 (0)	- -
Orissa Cement Executives Superannuation Fund	Trust relating to retiral benefit plan	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 (0)	- -
Board of Trustees Provident Fund for the Employees of Kalyanpur Cements Limited	Trust relating to retiral benefit plan	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 (3)	- -
Board of Trustees Provident Fund for the Supervisory Staffs of Kalyanpur Lime & Cement Works Limited	Trust relating to retiral benefit plan	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 (0)	- -
Mr. Dharmender Tuteja	KMP	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 -	- -	- -
Mrs. Manisha Bansal	KMP	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 -	- -	- -
Mr. G.N. Bajpai	Director	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 (1)	- -	- -	- -
Mrs. Sudha Pillai	Director	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 (0)	- -	- -	- -
Mr. Paul Heinz Hugentobler	Director	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 (0)	0 (0)	- -	- -	- -

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crores except wherever stated otherwise

C) Balance outstanding at year end: **Rs.**

Name of the Related Party	Nature of related party	Trade payable	Trade receivable	Borrowings	Interest payable	Interest receivable	Loan/ Advances Receivable	Director Sitting Fee payable	Directors Commission Payable	Remuneration payable	Other current liabilities	Liability for capital expenditure
Shri. Jai Hari Dalmia	KMP of Holding company / Relative of a Director	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- (0)	- -	- -
Shri. Yadu Hari Dalmia	KMP of Holding company	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- (1)	- -	- -
Dr. Niddodi Subrao Rajan	KMP of Holding company	- (0)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total		**14** **(11)**	**2** **(1)**	**949** **(437)**	**2** **(0)**	**3** **(1)**	**-** **(23)**	**0** **(0)**	**1** **(1)**	**0** **(1)**	**1** **(4)**	**-** **(4)**

All figures in ( ) represent balance outstanding as at March 31, 2021.

Investment with related parties are disclosed in note 5 and 6(i).

D) Transactions with key management personnel

Compensation of key management personnel of the Parent Company:-

Rs.

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Short-term employee benefits	28	24
Post- employment benefits	1	1
Share-based payment transactions	20	2
Total compensation paid to key management personnel *	**49**	**27**

The amounts disclosed in the table are the amounts recognised as an expense during the reporting period relating to key management personnel.

* Remuneration to the key managerial personnel does not include provision made for gratuity and leave benefits as they are determined on actuarial basis for the Group as a whole.

E) Directors' interests in the Employees Stock Option Scheme (DBL ESOP 2018)

Share options held by certain Directors under the employees stock option scheme to purchase equity shares have the following expiry dates and exercise prices:

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price (Rs.)	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
			Number outstanding*	Number outstanding*
February 03, 2016	February 03, 2022	191.77	-	2,40,000
July 27, 2021	July 27, 2023	2.00	1,50,000	-
Total			**1,50,000**	**2,40,000**

* Refer note 34

The transactions with related parties have been made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

40. Fair values

Below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Group's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

Rs.

Particulars	Notes	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Financial assets					
Financial assets carried at amortised cost					
Investment in redeemable non-convertible debentures	6(i)	120	-	120	-
Loans to employees	6(ii) & 9(v)	18	20	18	20
Loans to a related party	9(v)	-	23	-	23
Loans to others	9(v)	-	3	-	3
Security deposits	6(iii) & 9(vi)	113	78	113	78
Subsidies/ Incentives receivable	6(iii) & 9(vi)	663	662	663	662
Deposit with banks having remaining maturity of more than twelve months	6(iii)	5	9	5	9
Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss					
Foreign currency forward / option contracts	9(vi)	1	3	1	3
Investment in equity shares (unquoted)	6(i)	0	0	0	0
Investment in mutual funds	6(i) & 9(i)	1,234	967	1,234	967
Investment in alternative investment fund	9(i)	1	5	1	5
Investment in corporate bonds	9(i)	143	273	143	273
Financial assets carried at fair value through OCI					
Investment in equity shares (quoted)	9(i)	836	413	836	413
Investment in compulsorily participative convertible preference shares	6(i)	29	24	29	24
Financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost					
Borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrowings)	14(i) &19(i)	4,065	3,942	4,065	3,942
Security deposits received	19(iii)	680	591	680	591
Other non current financial liabilities	14(ii)	3	5	3	5
Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss					
Foreign currency forward/ option contracts	19(iii)	3	2	3	2

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, other current financial assets (except derivative financial instruments), trade payables and other current financial liabilities (except derviative financial liabilties) approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values :

(a) Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/ deposit/ investment are evaluated by the Group based on parameters such as interest rates, risk factors, individual credit worthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected credit losses of these receivables.

(b) The fair value of unquoted instruments, loans from banks and other financial liabilities as well as other non-current financial liabilities are estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

(c) The fair value of investment in equity shares and corporate bonds are based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. Fair value of investment in mutual funds/ alternative investment fund are based on market observable inputs i.e. Net Asset Value at the reporting date.

(d) The fair values of the derivative financial instruments are determined using valuation techniques, which employs the use of market observable inputs. The derivatives are entered into with the banks / counterparties with investment grade credit ratings.

(e) The fair values of the Group's interest-bearing borrowings are determined by using Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk as at March 31, 2022 was assessed to be insignificant.

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation (Level 3):

(a) Discount rate are determined using prevailing bank lending rate.

(b) The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are determined using the discounted cash flow analysis.

Reconciliation of fair value measurement of financial assets categorised at level 3:

Rs.

Particulars	**Investment in unquoted equity shares (At FVTPL)**	**Investment in compulsorily convertible preference shares (At FVTOCI)**
As at April 1, 2020	0	23
Re-measurement recognised in OCI	-	1
Re-measurement recognised in profit and loss	0	-
Purchases	-	-
Sales	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**0**	**24**
Re-measurement recognised in OCI	-	5
Re-measurement recognised in profit and loss	(0)	-
Purchases	-	-
Sales	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**0**	**29**

41. Fair value hierarchy

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

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

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: techniques that use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

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The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities:

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2022:

Rs.

Particulars	Total	Quoted Prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets for which fair values are disclosed (note 40)				
Investment in redeemable non-convertible debentures	120	-	-	120
Loans to employees	18	-	-	18
Security deposits	113	-	-	113
Subsidies/ Incentives receivable	663	-	-	663
Deposit with banks having remaining maturity of more than twelve months	5	-	5	-
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed (note 40)				
Borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrowings)	4,065	-	4,065	-
Security deposits received	680	-	-	680
Other non current financial liabilities	3	-	-	3
Assets measured at fair value				
Foreign currency forward / option contracts	1	-	1	-
Investment in equity shares (quoted)	836	836	-	-
Investment in equity shares (unquoted)	0	-	-	0
Investment in mutual funds	1,234	-	1,234	-
Investment in alternative investment fund	1	-	1	-
Investment in corporate bonds	143	143	-	-
Investment in compulsorily participative convertible preference shares	29	-	-	29
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Foreign currency forward/ option contracts	3	-	3	-

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year ended March 31, 2022.

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

Rs.

Particulars	Total	Quoted Prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets for which fair values are disclosed (note 40)				
Loans to employees	20	-	-	20
Loans to a related party	23	-	-	23
Loans to others	3	-	-	3
Security deposits	78	-	-	78
Subsidies/ Incentives receivable	662	-	-	662
Deposit with banks having remaining maturity of more than twelve months	9	-	9	-
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed (note 40)				
Borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrowings)	3,942	-	3,942	-
Security deposits received	591	-	-	591
Other non current financial liabilities	5	-	-	5
Assets measured at fair value				
Foreign currency forward / option contracts	3	-	3	-
Investment in equity shares (quoted)	413	413	-	-
Investment in equity shares (unquoted)	0	-	-	0
Investment in mutual funds	967	-	967	-
Investment in alternative investment fund	5	-	5	-
Investment in corporate bonds	273	273	-	-
Investment in compulsorily participative convertible preference shares	24	-	-	24
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Foreign currency forward/ option contracts	2	-	2	-

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year ended March 31, 2021.

42. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Group's principal financial assets include loans, investments, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets that derive directly from its operations. The Group also enters into derivative transactions.

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks and also ensure that the Group's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Group's policies and risk objectives. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Group's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes will be undertaken.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

I. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include investments and deposits, trade receivables, trade payables, loans and borrowings and derivative financial instruments.

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The Group manages market risk through a treasury department, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The treasury department recommends risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by Senior Management and the Audit Committee. The activities of this department include management of cash resources, implementing hedging strategies for foreign currency exposures, borrowing strategies and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations and provisions.

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 changes in market interest rates. In order to optimize the Group's position with regards to interest income and interest expenses to manage the interest rate risk, treasury performs a comprehensive corporate interest rate risk management by balancing the proportion of fixed rate and floating rate financial instruments in its total portfolio.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on the unhedged portion of loans and borrowings. With all other variables held constant, the Group's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Rs.

Particulars	Increase/ decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2022		
INR	+ 50 BPS	(10)
INR	- 50 BPS	10
USD	+ 50 BPS	(1)
USD	- 50 BPS	1
EURO	+ 50 BPS	(0)
EURO	- 50 BPS	0
March 31, 2021		
INR	+ 50 BPS	(10)
INR	- 50 BPS	10
USD	+ 50 BPS	(2)
USD	- 50 BPS	2
EURO	+ 50 BPS	(1)
EURO	- 50 BPS	1

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating and financing activities and the same are hedged in line with established risk management policies of the Group including use of foreign exchange forward contracts and options.

When a derivative is entered into for the purpose of being a hedge, the Group negotiates the terms of those derivatives to match the terms of the hedged exposure. For hedges of forecast transactions, the derivatives cover the period of exposure from the point the cash flows of the transactions are forecasted up to the point of settlement of the resulting receivable or payable that is denominated in the foreign currency.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD and EURO and other exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Group's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities including non-designated foreign currency derivatives.

Rs.

Particulars	Change in foreign currency rate	Effect on profit before tax March 31, 2022	Effect on profit before tax March 31, 2021
USD	5%	(12)	(21)
	-5%	12	19
EURO and Others	5%	(0)	(11)
	-5%	0	11

Commodity price risk

Commodity price risk for the Group is mainly related to fluctuations in coal and pet coke prices linked to various external factors, which can affect the production cost of the Group. Since the energy costs is one of the primary costs drivers, any fluctuation in fuel prices can lead to drop in operating margin. To manage this risk, the Group take steps to optimize the fuel mix and to pursue longer term and fixed contracts, where considered necessary. Additionally, processes and policies related to such risks are reviewed and controlled by senior management and fuel requirement are monitored by the central procurement team.

II. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

An impairment analysis is performed at each quarter end on an individual basis. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in note 9(ii). The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk with any counter party.

Rs.

Ageing	Upto 180 days	More than 180 days	Total
As at March 31, 2022			
Gross carrying amount (A)	655	49	704
Expected credit losses (B)	0	32	32
Net carrying amount (A-B)	**655**	**17**	**672**
As at March 31, 2021			
Gross carrying amount (A)	489	77	566
Expected credit losses (B)	-	57	57
Net carrying amount (A-B)	**489**	**20**	**509**

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Group's treasury department in accordance with the Group's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved authorities. Credit limits of all authorities are reviewed by the management on regular basis. All balances with banks and financial institutions is subject to low credit risk due to good credit ratings assigned to the Group.

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 is the carrying amounts of each class of financial assets.

III. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Group will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. The Group's treasury department monitors liquidity on an ongoing basis through rolling cash flow forecasts. The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans, debentures and cash credit facilities. Approximately 42% of the Group's debt will mature in less than one year at March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021: 48%) based on the carrying value of borrowings reflected in the financial statements.

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The Group assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to below.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contracted undiscounted payments (excluding transaction cost on borrowings).

Rs.

Ageing	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Carrying Value
As at March 31, 2022					
Borrowings	1,698	1,714	757	4,169	4,065
Lease liabilites	28	36	177	241	53
Trade payables	854	-	-	854	854
Other financials liabilities	1,470	3	-	1,473	1,473
As at March 31, 2021					
Borrowings	1,896	1,204	973	4,073	3,942
Lease liabilites	39	54	377	470	125
Trade payables	905	-	-	905	905
Other financials liabilities	1,270	5	-	1,275	1,275

43. Capital management

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders and net debt includes interest bearing loans and borrowings less current investments, cash and cash equivalents and accrued interest on current investments. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to safeguard continuity, maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The funding requirement is met through a mixture of equity, internal accruals, long term borrowings and short term borrowings. The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Group's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements.

Rs.

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Long term borrowings	2,371	2,089
Short term borrowings	1,694	1,853
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	21	18
Less : Cash and cash equivalents	(139)	(189)
Less : Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	(16)	(47)
Less : Loan to a related party	-	(24)
Less : Current investments	(2,214)	(1,657)
Less : Interest accrued on above assets	(7)	(16)
Net debt	**1,710**	**2,027**
Total capital	12,110	10,772
Capital and net debt	**13,820**	**12,799**
Gearing ratio	**12.37%**	**15.84%**

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group review the fund management at regular intervals and take necessary actions to maintain the requisite capital structure.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

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44. Movement of provision during the year:

Rs.

Particulars	Mines reclamation	Export Promotion Capital Goods	Contingencies	Enterprise Social Commitement
As at April 1, 2020	56	1	4	-
Less: Pursuant to loss of control in subsidiaries (refer note 54)	(7)	-	(1)	-
Additions during the year	5	0	-	40
Utilised during the year	(0)	-	-	(2)
Interest on unwinding	3	-	-	0
As at March 31, 2021	**57**	**2**	**3**	**38**
Additions during the year	3	0	-	5
Utilised during the year	-	-	-	(19)
Interest on unwinding	4	-	-	1
As at March 31, 2022	**64**	**2**	**3**	**25**

Mines reclamation

The Group records a provision for mine reclamation cost until the closure of mine. Mine reclamation costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows.

Export promotion capital goods (EPCG)

In earlier years, the Group availed export promotion capital goods licenses. The Group will be able to fulfill a portion of the export obligation within the stipulated time and consequently has made adequate provisions in the books of account.

Contingencies

The Group has made provision in respect of probable contingent liabilities. The Group has assessed that the probability of paying this amount is high.

Enterprise social commitment

Enterprise social commitment is the amount to be spent on social and economic development of the surrounding area where new project is being setup. This is generally defined as a certain percentage of the total cost of the project. This has been appropriately discounted wherever necessary.

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45. During the year, the Group has incurred directly attributable expenditure related to acquisition/ construction of property, plant and equipment/ intangible assets and therefore accounted for the same as pre-operative expenses under capital work-in-progress/ intangible assets under development.

Details of such expenses capitalised and carried forward are given below:

Rs.

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Brought forward from last year	249	393
Expenditure incurred during the year:		
Cost of raw materials consumed	44	120
Purchases of stock in trade	-	12
Employees benefits expense		
a) Salaries, wages and bonus	69	93
b) Contribution to provident and other funds	2	3
c) Gratuity expense	2	1
d) Employee stock option scheme	-	1
e) Workmen and staff welfare expenses	1	3
Interest cost *	39	94
Depreciation and amortisation expense	29	32
Power and Fuel	73	88
Freight charges	23	4
Other expenses		
a) Consumption of stores and spare parts	2	6
b) Repairs and maintenance - Plant and machinery	12	4
c) Rent	1	2
d) Rates and taxes	0	2
e) Insurance	1	0
f) Professional charges	8	33
g) Travelling and conveyance	2	3
h) Enterprise social commitment (refer note 44)	7	40
i) Miscellaneous expenses	13	14
Total expenditure during the year	**328**	**555**
Less : Trial run production transferred from inventory	(29)	(7)
Less : Revenue from operations during trial run	(91)	(212)
Net expenditure	**208**	**336**
Less : Provision for impairment during the year	(11)	**-**
Less : Capitalised during the year	(331)	(480)
Capitalisation of expenditure (pending for allocation)	**115**	**249**
(i) Carried forward as part of Capital work-in-progress **	115	191
(ii) Carried forward as part of Intangible asset under development	-	58

* Interest comprises of:
(i) Rs. Nil (March 31, 2021: Rs. 38) on specific borrowings taken for new cement plant in Odisha along with new grinding capacity in eastern part of India; and
(ii) Rs. 20 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 51) on general borrowings for (a) new cement plants in Odisha along with new grinding capacity in eastern part of India and (b) other qualifying assets, using the weighted average interest rate applicable during the year which is 5.50% p.a. - 5.88% p.a. (March 31, 2021: 6.73% p.a. - 7.57% p.a.).

** included Rs. Nil (March 31, 2021 : Rs. 64) for new grinding capacity in eastern part of India (refer note 50).

46. The Group has debited direct expenses relating to limestone mining, captive power generation etc. to cost of raw material consumed, power and fuel and other expenses as under:

Rs.

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Cost of raw materials consumed	481	352
Power and fuel	87	71
Other Expenses:		
Repairs and maintenance - Plant and machinery	100	77
Miscellaneous expenses	0	2
Total	**668**	**502**

These expenses if reclassified on 'nature of expense' basis will be as follows:

Rs.

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Employee benefit expenses	40	35
Power and fuel	48	26
Other expenses :		
Consumption of stores and spare parts	215	144
Repairs and maintenance - Plant and machinery	51	47
Repairs and maintenance - Buildings	1	0
Repairs and maintenance – Others	11	7
Rent	3	1
Rates and taxes (including royalty on limestone)	270	202
Insurance	1	1
Professional charges	1	0
Miscellaneous expenses	40	41
Other operating revenue:		
Sundry sales / income	(13)	(2)
Total	**668**	**502**

47. Derivatives

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments

The Group uses foreign currency denominated borrowings and foreign exchange forward contracts (including option contracts - seagull structure) to manage some of its transaction exposures. The foreign exchange forward contracts and foreign exchange option 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 to thirty six months.

Foreign currency risk

The Group has entered into foreign exchange forward contracts and foreign exchange option contracts with the intention to reduce the foreign exchange risk on repayment of buyer's credit, foreign currency loan and import letter of credit, these contracts are not designated in hedge relationships and are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The foreign exchange forward contract and option contract balances vary with the level of expected foreign currency payment and changes in foreign exchange rates.

Rs.

	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
Particulars	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Fair value of foreign currency forward /option/ interest rate swap contracts measured at fair value through profit or loss	1	3	3	2

48. (i). The Group reviews trade receivables on regular intervals and takes necessary steps (including legal action wherever required) for the recovery of these balances. The Group is confident to realise the value stated good in the financial statements. The Group follows the expected credit loss model in respect of any such situations as stated in note 1B(iii)(t) of the financial statements, it believes that such amount is sufficient to cover for any possible loss.

(ii). Subsidies/ incentive receivable

The Group reviews subsidies/ incentive receivables on regular intervals and takes necessary steps (including legal action wherever required) for the recovery of these balances. The Group is confident to realise the value stated good in the financial statements.

(a) The Parent Company is entitled to Industrial Promotional Assistance (IPA) under The West Bengal State Support for Industries Scheme, 2013 which is ninety percent (90%) of net VAT paid for a period of nine years from the date of starting commercial production limited to 75% of fixed capital investment which is effective from September 1, 2013 to August 31, 2018 in relation to the cement manufacturing unit– Bengal Cement Works located at Salboni, Paschim Midnapore. The total IPA on net VAT/GST paid as accrued by Parent Company is Rs. 250 and is included under the head 'Subsidies receivable' in note 9(vi) of the financial statements. The Parent Company has submitted all the relevant documents and information within the scheduled time with the authority and is eligible for the receipt of incentive as and when documents were submitted with authority. The matter is being pursued with the authorities and the Group is hopeful of receiving the amount in due course.

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(b) The Parent Company is entitled to Incentive - VAT re-imbursement under Industrial Policy Resolution – 2007 (IPR-07) seventy- five percent (75%) of net VAT paid for a period of ten years from the date of starting commercial production limited to 200% of fixed capital investment. Under this policy, the Parent Company is certified as a Thrust Sector and have received the approved VAT reimbursement amount upto June 2017. The Policy was amended by a resolution dated 18-08-2020 whereby the cement manufacturing / grinding units were relegated to the exception clause for availment of SGST re-imbursement. The matter was adjudicated by the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa in M/s Ultratech Cement Limited Vs. State of Orissa. It was clarified that the said amendment in the policy would have prospective effect and would not affect the entitlement of the petitioner to the incentives for the period prior to the said amendment. Pursuant to this judgement, the Parent Company has made representations to the Department of Industries for processing the reimbursement accrued by the Parent Company to the tune of Rs. 96, which is included under the head 'Subsidies receivable' in note 9(vi) of the financial statements. The matter is being pursued with the authorities and given the favourable judgment of the High Court, the Group is hopeful of receiving the amount in due course.

(c) In terms of Andhra Pradesh Industrial Investment Promotion Policy, the Parent Company claimed Fuel Surcharge Adjustment charges paid to Department of Industries. The said claim was rejected by the said department, which has been challenged by way of a writ petition before the High Court of Andhra Pradesh. The said petition is pending. The total amount due for recovery as at the balance sheet date is Rs.18 and is included under the head 'Subsidies/ Incentive receivable' in note 6(iii) of the financial statements.

49. Subsidies accrued under the State Industrial Policy

(i) During the year ended March 31, 2022, the State Government of Bihar has sanctioned incentive package to Dalmia DSP Limited, a subsidiary of the Group, towards reimbursement of (i) 80% State Goods and Service Tax (SGST) for a period of 5 years on sale of manufactured goods, (ii) electricity duty for a period of 5 years; and (iii) interest under interest subvention scheme for a period of 3 years, from the date of commencement of commercial production under Bihar Industrial Investment Promotion Policy, 2016.

Consequently, the Group has recognised total incentive income of Rs. 75 (Rs. 70 included under 'revenue from operations' (note 22), and Rs. 5 included under 'power and fuel cost') in the statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2022, out of which Rs. 50 pertains to the period April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2021. Further, incentive under interest subvention scheme of Rs. 2 has been adjusted from the cost of property, plant and equipment (refer note 2).

(ii) During the year ended March 31, 2022, Murli Industries Limited ('MIL'), a subsidiary of the Group, received eligibility certificate for the Industrial Promotion Subsidy under the Package Scheme of Incentives, pursuant to which MIL is granted incentives towards reimbursement of (i) 100% State Goods and Service Tax (SGST) for a period of 15 years 3 months and 12 days on sale of manufactured goods, and (ii) electricity duty for a period of 10 years 3 months and 12 days from the date of commercial production, under 2007 package scheme of Incentive notified under Government resolution. Consequently, the Group has recognised incentive income of Rs. 11 included under 'revenue from operations' (note 22) in the statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2022.

50. (i) The Group has started commercial production from its new cement grinding plant having capacity of 2.25 MnTPA at Dalmia DSP Unit- II near Cuttack, Odisha with effect from September 24, 2021. Further, the Group has started commercial production at its Murli plant in Chandrapur district, Maharashtra and thereby adding 2.9 MnT cement capacity to the Group's overall installed capacity.

(ii) The Group's installed cement capacity as on March 31, 2022 stands at 35.9 MnT.

51. The Board of Directors of Parent Company and subsidiary namely Dalmia DSP Limited ('Dalmia DSP') had, at their respective meetings held on March 23, 2021, approved the Scheme of Amalgamation of Dalmia DSP with the Parent Company under Sections 230 to 232 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Scheme I'). The Board of Directors of the Parent Company and subsidiaries namely, Murli Industries Limited ('MIL'), Ascension Mercantile Private Limited ('Ascension Mercantile') and Ascension Multiventures Private Limited ('Ascension Multiventures') had, at their respective meetings held on March 23, 2021, approved the Composite Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation under Sections 230 to 232 of the Companies Act, 2013 for (a) demerger of Paper and Solvent Extraction Undertakings of MIL to Ascension Mercantile and Ascension Multiventures, respectively, followed by (b) amalgamation of MIL with the Parent Company ('Scheme II').

The proposed appointed date(s) of said Scheme I and Scheme II is closing business hours of March 31, 2020. Requisite consents/ approvals from shareholders, creditors, regional directors and official liquidator have been obtained.

The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal ('NCLT'), Kolkata Bench has, vide its Order dated February 15, 2022, approved the company petition of Dalmia DSP allowing amalgamation of Dalmia DSP with the Parent Company. Dalmia DSP has filed the certified copy of the said NCLT Order with the Registrar of Companies ('RoC') in Form No. INC-28 on April 13, 2022. The Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai Bench, has on April 21, 2022, reserved its orders on the company petition of MIL. Further, the Hon'ble NCLT, Chennai Bench has, on April 21, 2022, reserved its orders on the Parent Company's petition with respect to Scheme I and Scheme II.

Pending approval of Hon'ble NCLT, Chennai Bench and NCLT, Mumbai, no effect of the above-mentioned schemes have been considered in the financial statements.

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52. (a) The Group is having long term clinker sale agreement with M/s Jaiprakash Associates Limited (JAL) for supply of clinker upto July 2041. Till March 2018, there was irregular and short supply of clinker and from April 1, 2018, there was no supply of clinker. Thereafter, JAL unilaterally and illegally terminated the clinker sale agreement. The Group has challenged the termination in arbitration proceedings and has sought specific performance of the clinker sale agreement. The Group has alternatively sought damages alongwith interest. The Group has also sought liquidated damages and refund of the advance amount paid to JAL.

The Group has not accounted for the aforesaid claim as income in the books of accounts as at March 31, 2022.

(b) The Parent Company had entered into certain agreements with M/s Kanodia Infratech Limited ('KIL'). Some disputes arose between the parties which were referred to arbitration. The Parent Company filed its claim and KIL filed its counter claim before the Arbitral Tribunal. The Arbitral Tribunal passed the award dated March 9, 2021 which after setting off the amounts payable to KIL, is inter alia, for payment of Rs. 21 along with interest @ 18% p.a. w.e.f. October 11, 2018 and Rs. 25 along with interest @ 18% p.a. compounded quarterly w.e.f. March 17, 2017 by KIL to the Parent Company.

The said award was challenged by KIL before Hon'ble Delhi High Court by way of a petition under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. The said petition was dismissed by the Court. Further, KIL challenged the Section 34 order before Division Bench of Hon'ble Delhi High Court by way of a petition under Section 37 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, wherein the Division Bench has restrained KIL from transferring or creating any third party rights on the hypothecated assets and has stayed the operation of the Award. The said petition is pending. The Parent Company has also filed an execution petition before Hon'ble Delhi High Court seeking execution of the Award which is pending.

The Group has total receivables of Rs. 47 from KIL as at the balance sheet date, out of which an amount of Rs. 14 has been provided for as doubtful debts in the earlier years. Further, the Group has not accounted for the aforesaid interest as income in the books of accounts as at March 31, 2022.

53. The Group comprises of the following entities:

Name of the Group Company	Country of Incorporation	% equity interest as at March 31, 2022	% equity interest as at March 31, 2021
A. Subsidiaries			
1. Bangaru Kamakshi Amman Agro Farms Private Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
2. Calcom Cement India Limited	India	76.00%	76.00%
3. D.I. Properties Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
4. Dalmia Minerals & Properties Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
5. Geetee Estates Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
6. Golden Hills Resorts Private Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
7. Hemshila Properties Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
8. Ishita Properties Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
9. Rajputana Properties Private Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
10. Jayevijay Agro Farms Private Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
11. Shri Rangam Properties Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
12. Sri Madhusudana Mines & Properties Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
13. Sri Shanmugha Mines & Minerals Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
14. Sri Swaminatha Mines & Minerals Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
15. Sri Subramanya Mines & Minerals Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
16. Sri Trivikrama Mines & Properties Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
17. Alsthom Industries Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
18. Chandrasekara Agro Farms Private Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
19. Dalmia DSP Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
20. Hopco Industries Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
21. Murli Industries Limited (w.e.f. September 10, 2020)	India	100.00%	100.00%
22. Ascension Mercantile Private Limited (w.e.f. March 23, 2021)	India	100.00%	100.00%
23. Ascension Multiventures Private Limited (w.e.f. March 23, 2021)	India	100.00%	100.00%
24. Dalmia Bharat Green Vision Limited (w.e.f. May 22, 2021)	India	100.00%	-

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Name of the Group Company	Country of Incorporation	% equity interest as at March 31, 2022	% equity interest as at March 31, 2021
Step-down subsidiaries			
1. Cosmos Cements Limited (subsidiary of Dalmia Minerals & Properties Limited)	India	100.00%	100.00%
2. Sutnga Mines Private Limited (subsidiary of Dalmia Minerals & Properties Limited)	India	100.00%	100.00%
3. Vinay Cements Limited (subsidiary of Calcom Cement India Limited)	India	97.21%	97.21%
4. RCL Cements Limited (subsidiary of Vinay Cements Limited)	India	100.00%	100.00%
5. SCL Cements Limited (subsidiary of Vinay Cements Limited)	India	100.00%	100.00%
B. Associate and its subsidiaries			
1. Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited ('DBRL') (Associate of Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited) */ **	India	42.36%	42.36%
2. Dalmia OCL Limited (a subsidiary of DBRL)	India		
3. OCL China Limited (a subsidiary of DBRL)	China		
4. OCL Global Limited (a subsidiary of DBRL)	Mauritius		
5. Dalmia Seven Refractories Limited (a subsidiary of DBRL)	India		
6. Dalmia GSB Refractories GmbH (a subsidiary of DBRL)	Germany		
C. Joint ventures			
1. Radhikapur (West) Coal Mining Private Limited	India	14.70%	14.70%
2. Khappa Coal Company Private Limited	India	36.73%	36.73%

* % of ownership on fully diluted basis.
** refer note 54.

54. Loss of control in subsidiaries

(i) Description

The Scheme of Arrangement between the Parent Company and its then subsidiary namely DBRL ('Scheme 1'), and the Scheme of Amalgamation of Dalmia Refractories Limited ('DRL') and its then subsidiary GSB Refractories India Private Limited ('GSB India') with DBRL ('Scheme 2'), were approved by the National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai (NCLT), vide Order dated February 3, 2022.

On filing of the said order(s) with the respective Registrar of Companies, the Scheme(s) became effective on March 1, 2022 and has been given effect to from their respective Appointed Date(s) i.e. April 1, 2019 and April 1, 2020.

Pursuant to Scheme 1 becoming effective, all the assets and liabilities of refractory undertaking of Parent Company, including employees and investment in subsidiaries (namely 'OCL Global Limited' and 'OCL China Limited') pertaining to the said refractory undertaking, stands transferred and vested to DBRL from the Appointed Date i.e. April 1, 2019.

Pursuant to Scheme 2 becoming effective, DBRL will be issuing fresh equity shares to the shareholders of DRL and GSB India resulting in reduction of shareholding and control of Parent Company in DBRL (on consolidated basis) from 99.99% to 42.36% on a fully diluted basis, resulting into loss of control. The appropriate accounting treatment of the loss of control of Parent Company in DBRL (on consolidated basis) has been given effect to on the Appointed Date i.e. April 1, 2020 and debited the fair value of (a) 68,48,926 equity shares of Rs. 10 each amounting to Rs. 131; (b) 2,25,00,000 Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCDs) of Rs. 100 each amounting to Rs. 225 as at April 1, 2020 of DBRL to be received by Parent Company (received on March 28, 2022); and (c) existing 69,990 equity shares of Rs. 10 each amounting to Rs. 1, aggregating to Rs. 357 to "Non-current investments accounted using equity method".

The difference in the fair value of consideration and carrying value of assets (including goodwill on consolidation) less liabilities and non-controlling interest of DBRL (on consolidated basis) as at April 1, 2020 amounting to Rs. 35 (net of cumulative gain on foreign currency translation included in other equity under "other comprehensive income" reclassified to profit or loss of Rs. 8) is recognised as 'exceptional item' in the statement of profit and loss on the Appointed Date i.e. April 1, 2020 (in financial year 2020-21).

Further, DBRL and its subsidiaries namely Dalmia OCL Limited, OCL Global Limited and OCL China Limited ceased to be subsidiary of the Parent Company and become an associate(s) of Parent Company with effect from April 1, 2020.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 have been restated by the Parent Company, to give effect of the aforesaid NCLT orders. Accordingly, comparative figures for previous year are given on the basis of restated financial statements.

(ii) Details of loss on transfer of net assets:

Rs.

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2021**
Fair value of investment in Associate on the date of loss of control	357
Carrying amount of net assets transferred	(400)
(Loss) on transfer before reclassification of exchange differences on translation and tax	**(43)**
Reclassification of exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	8
Tax expense on above loss	-
Net (loss) on transfer after tax *	**(35)**

* The loss amounting Rs. 35 attributable to investment retained in the former subsidiary namely DBRL at its fair value at the date when control is lost.

The carrying amount of assets and liabilities as at the date of loss of control (April 1, 2020) were as follow:

Rs.

Particulars	**As at April 1, 2020**
Property, plant and equipments including capital work in progress and intangible assets	119
Goodwill	3
Inventories	141
Trade receivables	194
Cash and bank	68
Other assets	12
Total assets	**537**
Trade payables	81
Other liabilities and provisions	53
Total liabilities	**134**
Net assets	**403**
Less: Non controlling interest (NCI)	(3)
Net assets after NCI	**400**

(iii) Financial performance and cash flow information

The financial performance and cash flow information presented for the year ended March 31, 2021 is as below:

Rs.

Particulars	**Reported number in March 31, 2021**	**Restated number of March 31, 2021**	**Change**
Financial performance:			
Income			
Revenue from operations	10,510	10,094	(416)
Other income	159	158	(1)
Total income	**10,669**	**10,252**	**(417)**
Expenses			
Cost of raw materials consumed	1,671	1,474	(197)
Purchases of stock in trade	41	9	(32)
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock in trade	68	60	(8)
Employees benefits expense	631	577	(54)
Finance costs	318	318	-
Foreign currency fluctuation (net)	(8)	(7)	1

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Rs.

Particulars	Reported number in March 31, 2021	Restated number of March 31, 2021	Change
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,253	1,241	(12)
Power and fuel	1,672	1,659	(13)
Freight charges	2,087	2,073	(14)
Other expenses	1,567	1,489	(78)
Total expenses	**9,300**	**8,893**	**(407)**
Profit before exceptional item and tax expense	**1,369**	**1,359**	**(10)**
Exceptional items (net)	-	(35)	(35)
Profit before tax	**1,369**	**1,324**	**(45)**
Tax expense	155	168	13
Profit after tax for the year	**1,214**	**1,156**	**(58)**
Add: Share of profit/ (loss) in associate and joint venture (net of tax)	0	(1)	(1)
Profit for the year after share of profit in associate and joint venture from continuing operations	**1,214**	**1,155**	**(59)**
Profit/ (loss) for the year from discontinued operations	**-**	**(2)**	(2)
Profit for the year	**1,214**	**1,153**	**(61)**
Other comprehensive income for the year	**133**	**141**	8
Total comprehensive income for the year	**1,347**	**1,294**	**(53)**
Cash flow disclosure:			
Net cash flow from operating activities	3,571	3,596	(25)
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities	(766)	(276)	(490)
Net cash flow (used in) financing activities	(2,743)	(3,366)	623

(iv) Major class of assets and liabilities

Rs.

Particulars	Reported number in March 31, 2021	Restated number of March 31, 2021	Change
Assets			
Property, plant and equipment, Intangible assets and Investment properties	12,468	12,369	(99)
Goodwill	1,137	1,137	-
Capital work-in-progress and Intangible assets under development	1,014	1,007	(7)
Right-of-use assets	191	178	(13)
Investments accounted using equity method	8	380	372
Non-current investments	83	83	-
Inventories	924	760	(164)
Current investments	1,657	1,657	-
Trade receivables	687	509	(178)
Cash and cash equivalents including bank balances	300	236	(64)
Other assets	1,618	1,751	133
Total assets	**20,087**	**20,067**	**(20)**
Liabilities			
Equity share capital	314	314	-
Other equity	10,510	10,458	(52)
Non-controlling interest	37	34	(3)

Rs.

Particulars	Reported number in March 31, 2021	Restated number of March 31, 2021	Change
Borrowings	3,161	3,942	781
Trade payables	1,056	905	(151)
Other liabilities	4,764	4,188	(576)
Provisions	245	226	(19)
Total liabilities	**20,087**	**20,067**	**(20)**

55. Material partly-owned subsidiary

Financial information of subsidiary company that has material non-controlling interest is provided below:

Proportion of equity interest held by non-controlling interests:

Name	Country of incorporation and operation	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Calcom Cement India Limited	India	76.00%	76.00%

Summarised Consolidated statement of profit and loss of Calcom Cement India Limited for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021:

Rs.

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Revenue	1,174	994
Profit for the year	122	52
Other comprehensive Income/(loss)	0	(0)
Total comprehensive income	**123**	**52**
Attributable to:		
Non-controlling interest	29	12

Summarised Consolidated balance sheet of Calcom Cement India Limited as at March 31, 2022 and March 31,2021:

Rs.

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Current assets	565	434
Current liabilities	830	765
Net current assets	**(265)**	**(331)**
Non-current assets	729	746
Non-current liabilities	162	235
Net non-current assets	**567**	**511**
Net assets	**302**	**180**
Attributable to:		
Non-controlling interest *	**73**	**34**

* includes share of deemed capital contribution transferred from retained earnings to non-controlling interest of Rs. 9 (March 31, 2021: Rs. Nil).

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Summarised consolidated cash flow information of Calcom Cement India Limited as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021:

Rs.

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Operating activities	463	408
Investing activities	(341)	(113)
Financing activities	(144)	(283)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(22)**	**12**

56. Investment in an associate
(a) Group's share in equity

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Investment in associate (unquoted) *		
Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited	377	371
Total	**377**	**371**

* The following table summarises the financial information of Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited as included in its own financial statements. The table also reconciles the summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the Group's interest in Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited.

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Non-current assets	691	700
Current assets	844	661
Non-current liabilities	120	128
Current liabilities	464	307
Non-controlling interest	12	11
Net assets	**939**	**915**
Group share of net assets	42.36%	42.36%
Group's share in equity	398	387
Less: Capital reserve	(1)	(1)
Less: Profit not recognised towards dilutive share {refer note (b) below}	(20)	(15)
Group's carrying amount of investment in associate	**377**	**371**

(b) Group's share of profit for the year

Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Revenue	1,249	798
Profit/ (loss) after tax	23	(4)
Other comprehensive income	0	73
Total comprehensive income	**23**	**69**
Group's share of profit (without dilution @ 21.36%)	5	(1)
Group's share of OCI (without dilution @ 21.36%)	0	16
Group's share of total comprehensive income (without dilution @ 21.36%) (A)	**5**	**15**
Group's share of profit (diluted @ 42.36%)	10	(2)
Group's share of OCI (diluted @ 42.36%)	0	31
Group's share of total comprehensive income (diluted @ 42.36%) (B)	**10**	**30**
Group's share of total comprehensive income not recognised (B-A) *	**5**	**15**
Cummulative Group's share of total comprehensive income not recognised *	**20**	**15**

* The Parent Company's stake in DBRL without considering the effect of dilution of CCDs is 21.36%. Accordingly, the Group's share of total comprehensive income of an associate during the year has been restricted to 21.36% i.e. Rs. 5 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 15). The Group's share of total comprehensive income corresponding to dilutive share (i.e. 21.00%) of Rs. 20 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 15) has not been recognised as at the reporting date.

Notes:
(a) The associate has capital commitments of Rs. 10 (March 31, 2021 : Rs. 20)
(b) The associate has contingent liabilities of Rs. 93 (March 31, 2021 : Rs. 17)

57. Summarised financial information of individually immaterial joint venture

The Group's interest in below mentioned joint venture is accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements. The summarized financial information below represents amounts shown in the joint venturer's financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS adjusted by the Group for equity accounting purposes:

Radhikapur (West) Coal Mining Private Limited

Rs.

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Profit for the year	2	2
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	2	2
Group's share of profit for the year	0	0

Notes:
(a) The joint venture has no contingent liabilities or capital commitments as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

(b) The joint venture has filed a petition before the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal at its Cuttack Bench on April 5, 2022 for reduction of its paid up capital from present level of Rs. 50 to Rs. 10 after getting approval of its Board in the meeting held on July 20, 2021 and also getting approval of its Members in its annual general meeting held on September 7, 2021 on this matter.

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58. Additional information pursuant to Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013, "General instructions for the preparation of consolidated financial statements:

Rs.

Name of the entity in the Group	Net Assets*		Share in profit/(loss)		Share in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		Share in total Comprehensive Income (TCI)	
Subsidiaries	**As % of consolidated net assets****	**Amount**	**As % of consolidated profit/(loss)**	**Amount**	**As % of Consolidated OCI**	**Amount**	**As % of consolidated total comprehensive income**	**Amount**
A. Parent								
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited	89.27%	11,343	56.87%	665	98.91%	374	67.14%	1,039
B. Subsidiaries								
Indian								
Calcom Cement India Limited	2.88%	366	8.20%	96	0.03%	0	6.21%	96
Alsthom Industries Limited	0.79%	100	1.90%	22	1.01%	4	1.69%	26
Dalmia DSP Limited	0.90%	114	4.94%	58	(0.00%)	(0)	3.74%	58
Murli Industries Limited	3.97%	505	28.97%	339	0.02%	0	21.90%	339
RCL Cements Limited	0.25%	32	(0.01%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.01%)	(0)
SCL Cements Limited	(0.01%)	(1)	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
Vinay Cements Limited	0.37%	47	2.48%	29	0.02%	0	1.88%	29
Bangaru Kamakshi Amman Agro Farms Private Limited	0.09%	11	(0.10%)	(1)	0.00%	-	(0.08%)	(1)
Chandrasekara Agro Farms Private Limited	0.02%	3	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
Cosmos Cements Limited	0.27%	34	(0.03%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.02%)	(0)
D.I. Properties Limited	0.02%	3	(0.01%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.01%)	(0)
Dalmia Minerals & Properties Limited	0.42%	53	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
Geetee Estates Limited	0.06%	7	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
Golden Hills Resorts Private Limited	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0
Hemshila Properties Limited	0.05%	7	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
Ishita Properties Limited	(0.01%)	(1)	0.01%	0	0.00%	-	0.01%	0
Jayevijay Agro Farms Private Limited	0.04%	4	(0.01%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.01%)	(0)
Rajputana Properties Private Limited	(0.09%)	(11)	(1.00%)	(12)	0.00%	-	(0.75%)	(12)
Shri Rangam Properties Limited	0.08%	11	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0
Sri Madhusudana Mines & Properties Limited	0.05%	7	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
Sri Shanmugha Mines & Minerals Limited	0.07%	9	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0
Sri Subramanya Mines & Minerals Limited	0.05%	6	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
Sri Swaminatha Mines & Minerals Limited	0.03%	3	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
Sri Trivikrama Mines & Properties Limited	0.05%	7	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
Sutnga Mines Private Limited	0.02%	2	0.01%	0	0.00%	-	0.01%	0
Hopco Industries Limited	0.00%	0	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
Ascension Mercantile Private Limited	0.00%	0	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
Ascension Multiventures Private Limited	0.00%	0	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
Dalmia Bharat Green Vision Limited	0.76%	97	(0.28%)	(3)	0.00%	-	(0.21%)	(3)
C. Associate (Investment as per equity method) *								
Indian								
Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited	0.15%	20	0.42%	5	0.01%	0	0.32%	5
D. Joint ventures (Investment as per equity method) *								
Indian Joint Ventures								
Radhikapur (West) Coal Mining Private Limited	0.00%	0	0.03%	0	0.00%	-	0.02%	0
Khappa Coal Company Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	(0.57%)	(72)	(2.48%)	(29)	(0.01%)	(0)	(1.88%)	(29)
Sub-total	**100%**	**12,706**	**100%**	**1,169**	**100%**	**378**	**100%**	**1,547**
Less: Consolidation eliminations / adjustments ***		(596)		(71)		-		(71)
Total		**12,110**		**1,098**		**378**		**1,476**

* Amounts given in respect of associate and joint venture are the share of the group in the (i) net assets after adjusting the carrying value of Parent Company's investment, and (ii) profit or loss, of the associate and joint venture.
** Percentage has been determined before considering elimination/ adjustments arising out of consolidation.
*** Consolidation eliminations/ adjustments include intercompany eliminations and consolidation adjustments.

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59. Segment information

Operating segment

The Chief operational decision maker (CODM) monitors the operating results of its business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements. Operating segments have been identified on the nature of products and services and have been identified as per the quantitative criteria specified in the Ind AS. However, the Group's finance costs and income taxes are managed on a Group basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

The Group has identified below segments as per Ind AS 108, 'Operating Segments':

(a) Cement division which produces various grades of cement and its related products;

(b) Others include Investment division and Management services;

(c) Master Wholesaler for all construction and building materials (Hippo Stores), being classified as discontinued operation.

The Group has reorganised its internal segment effective April 1, 2021 and accordingly Master wholesaler for all construction and building materials (Hippo Stores) which was earlier included under 'Cement' segment is now being shown under 'discontinued operations'. The comparative figures for previous year have been accordingly regrouped.

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

Revenue and expenses directly attributable to segments are reported under each reportable segment. Expenses which are not attributable or allocable to segments have been disclosed as unallocable expenses.

Assets and liabilities that are directly attributable or allocable to segments are disclosed under each reportable segment. All other assets and liabilities are disclosed as unallocable.

Rs.

Particulars	Cement		Others		Total	
	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21
Revenue						
External revenue (including other operating revenue)	11,261	10,088	58	25	11,319	10,113
Less: Inter segment revenue	-	-	(50)	(19)	(50)	(19)
Revenue from continuing operations	**11,261**	**10,088**	**8**	**6**	**11,269**	**10,094**
Revenue from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	42	-
Less: Inter segment revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue from discontinued operations	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**42**	**-**
Total revenue from continuing and discontinued operations	**11,261**	**10,088**	**8**	**6**	**11,311**	**10,094**
Results						
Segment results	1,193	1,530	5	5	1,198	1,535
Less: Finance costs					(240)	(318)
Add: Other unallocable income net of unallocable expenditure					98	142
Less: Exceptional items (net) (refer note 29)					28	(35)
Profit before tax (continuing operations)					**1,084**	**1,324**
Profit/ (loss) before tax (discontinued operations)					9	(3)
Profit before tax					**1,093**	**1,321**
Segment assets of continuing operations (a)	18,520	17,429	57	54	18,577	17,483
Segment assets of discontinued operations (b)					-	159

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

Rs.

Particulars	Cement		Others		Total	
	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21
Unallocable assets:						
Non-current investments					593	463
Current investments					2,161	1,604
Income tax assets					9	8
Deferred tax assets (net)					398	150
Loans given					-	26
Interest receivable					15	18
Assets held for sale (refer note 11(a))					148	147
Other unallocable assets					41	9
Total unallocable assets (c)					3,365	2,425
Total assets (a+b+c)					**21,942**	**20,067**
Segment liabilities continuing operations (a)	3,360	3,280	-	-	3,360	3,280
Segment liabilities discontinued operations (b)					-	82
Unallocable liabilities:						
Long term borrowings					2,371	2,089
Short term borrowings					1,694	1,853
Deferred tax liabilities (net)					1,790	1,709
Government grant					125	123
Current tax liabilities					337	45
Purchase consideration payable					30	30
Other unallocable liabilities					53	50
Total unallocable liabilities (c)					6,400	5,899
Total liabilities (a+b+c)					**9,760**	**9,261**
Other disclosures:						
Capital expenditure of continuing operations	1,973	1,239	-	-	1,973	1,239
Capital expenditure of discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	11	132
	1,973	**1,239**	**-**	**-**	**1,984**	**1,371**
Depreciation and amortisation of continuing operations	1,231	1,241	-	-	1,231	1,241
Depreciation and amortisation of discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	1	-
	1,231	**1,241**	**-**	**-**	**1,232**	**1,241**
Significant non-cash expenses other than depreciation and amortisation	30	11	-	-	30	11
Unallocable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other significant non-cash expenses *	**30**	**11**	**-**	**-**	**30**	**11**

* includes bad debts/ advances/ deposits written off and impairment allowance for assets considered doubtful.

Information about geographical areas

Sale outside India is below the reportable threshold limit, thus geographical segment information is not given. Further, the Group does not have material amount of property, plant and equipment and other non current operating assets located outside India.

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
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All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

Information about major customers

There are no revenues from transactions with a single external customer amounting to 10 per cent or more of an entity's revenues during the current and previous year.

60. Research and development (R&D) expenses

The details of revenue/capital expenditure incurred by R&D centre during the year are as follows:-

Rs.

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Revenue expenditure charged to statement of profit and loss		
- Salary and other benefits	4	1
- Raw materials & stores	0	-
- Others	0	1
Total	**4**	**2**
Capital expenditure shown under fixed assets schedule	0	-
Grand Total	**4**	**2**

61. Acquisition of subsidiaries

(a). During the previous year, the Parent Company completed the acquisition of Murli Industries Limited (MIL) on September 10, 2020 pursuant to the Resolution Plan approved by National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. Accordingly, MIL became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Parent Company.

MIL has an integrated cement manufacturing plant with an installed capacity of 3 MnT in Chandrapur District, Maharashtra along with a captive thermal power plant of 50 MW. In addition, MIL also has paper and solvent extraction units in Maharashtra. The acquisition of MIL would help the Group to further consolidate its footprint in Western region.

The fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed as on the date of acquisition is as below:

Rs.

Particulars	Fair value as on acquisition date
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	389
Capital work in progress	11
Investments	0
	400
Current assets	
Inventories	0
Cash and cash equivalents	35
Other current assets	3
Assets held for sale	147
	185
Total assets (A)	**585**
Non-current liabilities	
Borrowings	17
Other non current liabilities	24
	41
Current liabilities	
Borrowings	314
Trade payables	8
Other financial liabilities	12
	334
Total liabilities (B)	**375**
Fair value of identifiable net assets (C=A-B)	**210**
Consideration paid	69
Non-controlling interest	0
Consideration paid including non-controlling interest (D)	**69**
Capital reserve (C-D)	**141**

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
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All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

Notes:

(i) The consideration paid for the acquisition aggregates Rs. 410 (net of cash and cash equivalents acquired of Rs. 35), which included consideration of Rs. 69 paid by the Parent Company to the secured financial creditors for acquiring new equity shares of MIL as per the Resolution Plan.

(ii) From the date of acquisition, MIL contributed Rs. Nil to revenue from operations and net loss of Rs. 1 to the consolidated profit before tax for the year ended March 31, 2021.

(iii) Acquisition-related costs amounting to Rs. 8 was excluded from the consideration transferred and recognised as an expense in the consolidated statement of profit and loss within other expenses.

(b) The Group had acquired 100% equity stake in Ascension Mercantile Private Limited and Ascension Multiventures Private Limited on March 23, 2021. This did not have any material impact on the financial statements of the Group.

62. The Group has considered the possible effects that may result from COVID-19 in the preparation of these financiat statements. The Group believes that pandemic is unlikely to impact on the recoverability of the carrying value of its assets as at March 31, 2022. Based on the current year performance and estimates arrived at using internal and external sources of information, the Group does not expect any material impact on such carrying values. The Group will continue to closely monitor any material changes arising of future economic conditions and impact on its business. The Group is taking all necessary measures to secure the health and safety of its employees, workers and their families.

63. During the year ended March 31, 2021, Serious Fraud Investigation Office ('SFIO') has sought certain information/ documents from the Parent Company and its certain subsidiaries with regard to an investigation based on complaints filed by an associate of Bawri Group, who are into commercial disputes with the Parent Company (refer note 37(B) to the financial statements). The Parent Company and its subsidiaries have since provided the requisite information/ documents to SFIO. The Group presently believes that this does not have any material impact on the financial statements.

64. Competition Commission of India ('CCI') has initiated investigation alleging anti-competitive practices by various cement manufacturers. CCI sought certain information from the Parent Company, which has been duly provided by the Parent Company. The Group presently believes that this does not have any material impact on the financial statements.

CCI has also initiated an investigation on the complaints made by ONGC alleging bid rigging in tenders for Oil Well Cement. CCI sought certain information from the Parent Company in November 2021. The Parent Company has challenged the investigation and the notice seeking information before Gauhati High Court. The matter is reserved for orders.

65. The Parent Company was in receipt of an order dated January 29, 2022 from Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board for closure of one of its cement plant located at Kadapa district, Andhra Pradesh alleging certain non-compliances. The Parent Company challenged the said order by way of filing a Writ Petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh on the ground that it has all approvals and licenses, is in compliance of applicable laws and as such there is no violation as alleged in the closure order dated January 29, 2022. The Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh, vide its interim order dated February 01, 2022, permitted the Company to resume the functioning of said cement plant forthwith till further orders.

66. Other statutory information

(i). The Group does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property.

(ii). The Group has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(iii). The Group has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iv). The Group has not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall:

(a) 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

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(v). The Group does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
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All amounts stated in Rs. are in Rs. Crore except wherever stated otherwise

(vi). The Group has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender (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.

(vii). Struck off companies

Rs.

Name of Struck off Company	Nature of transactions	Transactions during the year March 31, 2022	Balance outstanding at the end of the year as at March 31, 2022	Relationship with the Struck off company, if any, to be disclosed
K. A. S. Housing Private Limited	Payables	0	0	Not applicable
Shrishail Exim Private Limited	Payables	-	0	Not applicable
AD Engineering & Fabricators Private Limited	Payables	0	0	Not applicable
Pyrotech Electronics Private Limited	Payables	0	0	Not applicable
Pasko Engineering Private Limited	Payables	0	-	Not applicable

Rs.

Name of Struck off Company	Nature of transactions	Transactions during the year March 31, 2021	Balance outstanding at the end of the year as at March 31, 2021	Relationship with the Struck off company, if any, to be disclosed
K. A. S. Housing Private Limited	Payables	0	0	Not applicable
PTR Constructions Private Limited	Payables	-	0	Not applicable
Shrishail Exim Private Limited	Payables	0	0	Not applicable
AD Engineering & Fabricators Private Limited	Payables	-	0	Not applicable
Customer Broadcast Private Limited	Payables	0	0	Not applicable
Keld Ellentoft India Pvt. Ltd.	Payables	0	-	Not applicable

67. Figures of previous year have been re-grouped/ rearranged wherever necessary to conform to current year classification.

As per our report of even date

For NSBP & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001075N

Deepak K. Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 095541

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 9, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited

Mahendra Singhi
Managing Director & CEO
DIN : 00243835
Place : New Delhi

Gautam Dalmia
Director
DIN : 00009758
Place : New Delhi

Dharmender Tuteja
Chief Financial Officer
Place : New Delhi

Manisha Bansal
Company Secretary
Membership No. A23818
Place : New Delhi