Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

(Formerly known as Calcom Cement (India) Limited)

ANNUAL REPORT

2022-23

CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS	Shri Anoop Kumar Mittal	Independent Director
	Shri Deepak Ambadas Thombre	Independent Director
	Shri Ganesh Jirkuntwar	Non Executive Director
	Shri Manvender Pratap Singh	Nominee Director
	Shri Rajiv Kumar Choubey	Non Executive Director
	Smt. Rachna Goria	Non Executive Director
KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL	Shri Padmanav Chakravarty	Manager
	Shri Awadhesh Kumar Pandey	Chief Financial Officer
	Smt. Rachna Goria	Company Secretary

REGISTERED OFFICE

3rd & 4th Floor, Anil Plaza II,
ABC, G.S. Road,
Guwahati- 781005, Assam
Phone: 91 361 2132 569/91 361 7156 700, Fax: 91 361 7156 707
Email: corp.sec@dalmiabharat.com ; Website:www.dalmiacement.com
CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538

STATUTORY AUDITORS

Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
7th Floor, Building 10, Tower B,
DLF Cyber City Complex, Phase-2,
Gurgaon- 122002 (Haryana)

INTERNAL AUDITORS

Ernst &Young LLP (EY)
4th & 5th Floor, Plot No 2B,
Tower 2, Sector 126, Noida-201304
Gautam Budh Nagar, U.P

PLANT

Clinker Unit	**Grinding Unit**
Jamunanagar, Umrangshu,	Lanka, Village Pipolpukhuri,
District : North Cachar Hills,	Nagaon District
Assam - 788 931	Assam - 782 446

REGISTRAR AND SHARE TRANSFER AGENTS

C.B. Management Services (P) Ltd.
P-22, Bandel Road,
Kolkata - 700 019

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Dear Members,

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting their 19th report on the operations and business performance of your Company along with the audited financial statements for the financial year ("FY") 2022-23.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Amount (₹ in Crore)

	Consolidated		Standalone	
Particulars	**FY 2022-23**	**FY 2021-22**	**FY 2022-23**	**FY 2021-22**
Revenue from operation	1,266.63	1,158.80	1,266.45	1,157.89
Profit before interest, depreciation and tax	393.01	356.78	386.36	349.64
Add: Finance and other Income	21.53	15.21	16.53	14.39
Less: Finance Cost	43.91	60.50	43.69	59.91
Profit/(Loss) before depreciation and tax and Exceptional Items	370.63	311.49	359.20	304.12
Less: Depreciation	130.90	108.39	130.82	108.26
Less: Exceptional Items	-	-	-	29.32
Profit/(Loss) before tax	239.73	203.10	228.39	166.54
Provision for current tax	1.93	10.36	0.12	0.39
Provision for deferred tax	60.52	70.25	60.52	70.24
Tax adjustments on account of change in tax rate/ relating to earlier years	(3.61)	-	54.95	-
Profit/(Loss) after tax	180.89	122.49	112.80	95.91
Profit attributable to non-controlling interest	0.26	(0.06)	-	-
Profit attributable to owners of the Parent	180.63	122.55	-	-
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	(0.12)	0.21	(0.10)	0.12
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	180.77	122.70	112.70	96.03
Add: Balance of profit for earlier years	(68.95)	(182.29)	(46.24)	(142.27)
Less:Share of Non-Controlling interest on deemed capital Contribution	-	(9.42)	-	-
Balance carried forward to the Balance Sheet	180.51	(68.95)	66.46	(46.24)

OPERATIONS AND BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

Your Company recorded revenue from operations on a standalone basis of ₹ 1,266.45 Crore for the FY 2022-23, registering a growth of 9.38% as compared to the revenue of ₹ 1,157.89 crore in the FY 2021-22; Earnings before Interest, Depreciation and Taxes (EBITDA) stood at ₹386.35 Crore in the FY 2022-23 as compared to 349.64 Crore in FY 2021-22, resulting in increase of EBITDA by 10.50%.

On a consolidated basis, your Company recorded revenue from operations of ₹1,266.63 Crore in the FY 2022-23, registering a growth of 9.31% in comparison to the revenue of ₹ 1,158.80 Crore in FY 2021-22; EBITDA stood at ₹393.01 Crore in FY 2022-23 as compared to ₹ 356.79 Crore in FY 2021-22, resulting in increase of EBITDA by 10.15 %.

The Company continued to be engaged in the same business during the FY 2022-23. There were no material changes and/or commitments affecting the financial position of the Company, which occurred between the end of the FY to which the Financial Statements relate and the date of this Report.

INDIAN ECONOMIC OVERVIEW AND OUTLOOK

The Indian economy has shown remarkable resilience and continues to recover despite facing challenges such as risinginflation and supply shocks resulting from external events. India is witnessing robust growth in demand and an increase incapital investments. With a steady recovery, overall Gross Value Added (GVA) grew 4.6% in Q3FY23. As per National Statistics Office, India's Industrial Production Index (IIP) grew to 5.2% in January backed by electricity and manufacturing output. Following the Government's impetus oninfrastructure growth, infrastructure and capital goods grew at arobust 8.1% and 10.95%, respectively.

Increasing goods and service tax (GST) collections are a testimony to Indian economy's resilience among the growing resilience. The Country collected Rs. 18.10 Lakh Crore in 2022-23, the highest since the launch of this regime.

The Union Government has maintained its focus on capital expenditure (Capex) and has steadily increased it from a long-term average of 1.7% of GDP (FY09 to FY20) to 2.7% of GDP in FY23. The Government has incentivized State Governments through interest free

loans and higher borrowing ceilings to prioritize Capex spending,particularly in infrastructure-intensive sectors such as roads, railways, housing and urban affairs. This increase in Capex is expected to have significant positive implications for medium-term growth.Ultimately, the Government's Capex-led growth strategy will helpIndia maintain a positive growth-interest rate differential and achievesustainable debt-to-GDP ratios in the medium term.

The Indian economy demonstrated remarkable resilience and remained largely insulated from the global uncertainties. The current Economic Survey pegs the Country's real GDP growth at 6.5% in FY24, fuelledby a favourable regulatory environment, arobust industrial policy (through the PLI scheme), a private sector that has reduced its leverage, and increased capital spending, especially on critical infrastructure projects.

INDIAN CEMENT INDUSTRY OVERVIEW AND OUTLOOK

India is the second largest producer and consumer of cement,with a capacity of over 500 MTPA. The industry is an essential contributor to the Indian economy, providing employment to millions of people and driving infrastructure development.

As per Crisil's estimate, Indian cement companies plan to expandand increase their capacity by 145-155 MT between FY23 and FY27,at a 4-5% CAGR on a high base. A 6-7% CAGR in cement demand during these five fiscal years will support the increase in supply.

Driven by the swift implementation of infrastructure projects androbust growth in the real estate and affordable housing sectorsin rural areas, cement demand rose by 11% y-o-y in the first ten months of FY23. This positive trend is expected to continue during the rest of the fiscal year, as it is a peak season for construction activity across all regions.

The Union Budget's emphasis on infrastructure has also boosted the cement industry, which is expected to experience its third consecutive year of growth with an anticipated 7-9% increaseto approximately 425 million tonnes (MT) in FY24. The most significant growth is projected to come from the roads sector,as both the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and the National Highways Authority of India have reported a year-on-year increase of 25% and 14% in their total outlay, respectively.

DIVIDEND

Your Directors have not recommended any dividend for the FY 2022-23 and decided to plough back the profits in view of future capital expansion project(s).

TRANSFER TO GENERAL RESERVE

Your Directors have not proposed transfer of any amount to the General Reserve for the year under review.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company and its subsidiary(ies) for the FY 2022-23 have been prepared and form part of the Annual Report.

SUBSIDIARIES

There has been no addition/cessation of subsidiary companies. The Company has one subsidiary, namely Vinay Cement Limited and two step-down subsidiaries, namely RCL Cements Limited and SCL Cements Limited as on March 31, 2023.

There has been no material change in the nature of business of these subsidiaries.

A statement containing the salient features of the Financial Statements of the Company's subsidiaries for the FY ended on March 31, 2023 in Form AOC 1 is attached and marked as **Annexure 1** and forms part of this report.

The Financial Statements of the Company prepared on standalone and consolidated basis including all other documents required to be attached thereto and the Financial Statements of the Subsidiary Company are placed at www.dalmiacement.com.

NUMBER OF BOARD MEETINGS

The Board meetings were convened on a quarterly basis and as and when required. During the year under review, the Board of Directors of the Company met five times on April 26, 2022,July 25, 2022,October 28, 2022,February 01, 2023 and March 29, 2023. The Board meetings were conducted in due compliance with; and following the procedures prescribed in the Companies Act, 2013 and applicable Secretarial Standards.

DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL (KMP)

As on March 31, 2023, the Board of Directors comprises of six Directors, all of them being Non-Executive Directors. Out of six, two are Independent Directors, one Nominee Director and one Woman Director.

During the year under review, Shri Naveen Jain (DIN: 00051183), Shri J.K Gadi (DIN: 07738064) andShri Vikram Dhokalia (DIN: 07719867), Independent Directors, Shri Dharmender Tuteja (DIN: 02684569) and Shri Harish Chand Sehgal (DIN: 01122343), Non-Executive Directors have resigned from the Board with effect from October 28, 2022. Further, Shri R. A. Krishnakumar (DIN: 07333614), Non-Executive Director has resigned from the Board with effect from April 01, 2023. The Board places on record its appreciation for the valuable advice and guidance provided by them during their tenure on the Board.

Shri Anoop Kumar Mittal (DIN: 05177010) and Shri Deepak Ambadas Thombre (DIN: 02421599) have been appointed as Additional Directors in the Independent category with effect from December 10, 2022 and January 25, 2023,respectively for a term upto five consecutive years. They have given declarations that they meet the criteria of independence as laid down under Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013.Shri Rajiv Kumar Choubey (DIN: 08211030) has been appointed as Additional Director in the Non-Executive Director category with effect from April 01, 2023.

Further, Assam Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. has nominated Shri Manvendra Pratap Singh (DIN: 07708018) on the Board of the Company in place of Shri Adil Khan. Shri Manvendra Pratap Singh has been accordingly appointed as a Nominee Director on the Board with effect from June 06,2022.

Shri Sudhir Singhvi, Chief Financial Officer has resigned from the position of Chief Financial Officer with effect from June 13, 2022 and Shri Awadhesh Kumar Pandey has been appointed as a Chief Financial Officer of the Company with effect from July 25, 2022. The Board places on record its appreciation for the valuable advice and guidance of Shri Sudhir Singhvi during his tenure as Chief Financial Officer of the Company.

A statement regarding opinion of the Board with regard to integrity, expertise and experience (including the proficiency) of Independent Directors appointed during the year is attached and marked as **Annexure 2.**

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 152(6)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013, Smt. Rachna Goria (DIN: 07148351) isliable to retire by rotation at the forth coming Annual General Meeting and has offered herself for reappointment.

Shri Padmanav Chakravarty, Manager, Shri Awadhesh Kumar Pandey, Chief Financial Officer and Smt. Rachna Goria, Company Secretary are the Key Managerial Personnel of the Company, as on March 31, 2023.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

In terms of the provisions of section 134(3)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013, your Directors do hereby confirm that:

i. In the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed and there are no material departures from the same;

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

iii. The Directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

iv. The Directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis; and

v. The Directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

There are three Committees of the Board namely (a) Audit Cum Governance Committee (b) Nomination and Remuneration Committee and (c) Corporate Social Responsibility Committee.

The details with respect to the compositions, number of meetings held during the FY2022-23 and other related matters of the Committees are provided below:

AUDIT CUM GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

Your Company has a duly constituted Audit cum Governance Committee. The Audit cum Governance Committee comprises of qualified members of the Board, who have expertise, knowledge and experience in the field of accounting and financial management. The Audit Cum Governance Committee of the Board comprises of the following members as on April 01, 2023:

Name of Member	Category
Shri Anoop Kumar Mittal	Independent Director, Member
Shri Deepak Ambadas Thombre	Independent Director, Chairperson
Shri Rajiv Kumar Choubey	Non-Executive Director, Member

During the year under review, the Committee met five times on April 26, 2022, July 25, 2022, October 28, 2022, February 01, 2023 and March 29, 2023.

The role, powers and terms of reference of the Audit cum Governance 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 role of Audit Committee broadly includes the following:

- Recommendation for appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of Statutory and Cost Auditors of the Company and payment for any other services rendered by them, review and monitor their independence and performance, and effectiveness of audit process.
- Oversight of the Company's financial reporting process, reviewing the quarterly financial statements and the annual financial statements and auditor's report thereon before submission to the Board for approval and to ensure that the financial statements are correct, sufficient and credible.
- Approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the Company with related parties.
- Review of the quarterly financial results with the management and the statutory auditors.
- Scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments.
- Reviewing performance of statutory and internal auditors, adequacy of the internal control systems, risk management systems and internal audit function.
- Reviewing the findings of any internal investigations by the internal auditors into matters where there is suspected fraud or irregularity or a failure of internal control systems of a material nature and reporting the matter to the Board.
- Consideration of the reports of the internal auditors and discussion about their findings with the management and suggesting corrective actions wherever necessary.
- Review the functioning of the Whistle Blower mechanism.
- Approval of appointment of Chief Financial officer.

The Statutory Auditors, Internal Auditors, Chief Financial Officer and Manager of the Company usually attend the committee meetings. The Cost Auditors attend the Audit Committee meeting in which the Cost Audit Report is discussed and annexures thereto are approved. The Company Secretary of the Company acts as the Secretary to the Audit Committee. All the recommendations of the Audit Committee during the financial year 2022-23 were accepted by the Board of Directors.

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board comprises of the following members as on April 01, 2023:

Name of Member	Category
Shri Anoop Kumar Mittal	Independent Director, Chairperson
Shri Deepak Ambadas Thombre	Independent Director, Member
Shri Ganesh Jirkuntwar	Non-Executive Director, Member

During the year under review, the Committee met on July 25, 2022.

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 role of Nomination and Remuneration Committee broadly includes the following:

- Formulate criteria for determining qualifications, age, extension of term, positive attributes and independence of a Director and recommend to the Board the Nomination and Remuneration Policy.
- Devise a Board diversity policy.
- Formulate criteria for performance evaluation of Directors.
- Identify qualified persons and recommend to the Board of Directors appointment, remuneration and removal of Directors and senior management.
- Review Human Resource policies and succession planning.

The Company Secretary of the Company acts as the Secretary of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. All the recommendations of the Committee during the financial year 2022-23 were accepted by the Board of Directors.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE

The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Board comprises of the following members as on April 01, 2023:

Name of Member	Category
Shri Deepak Ambadas Thombre	Independent Director, Chairperson
Shri Ganesh Jirkuntwar	Non-Executive Director, Member
Shri Rajiv Kumar Choubey	Non-Executive Director, Member

During the year under review, the Committee met on April 26, 2022.

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 recommendations made by the Committee during the year under review have been accepted by the Board of Directors.

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 removal 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. There has been no change in the Nomination and Remuneration Policy during the year under review. The Nomination and Remuneration policy of the Company can be accessed at www.dalmiacement.com.

ANNUAL EVALUATION OF BOARD PERFORMANCE AND PERFORMANCE OF ITS COMMITTEES AND OF DIRECTORS

During the year under review, the annual evaluation of performance of the Board, Committees and individual Directors was carried out by the Independent Directors and Board of Directors in compliance with the Companies Act, 2013.

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 inter-alia on 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 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 the evaluation was carried out in terms of the Nomination and Remuneration Policy.

The evaluation confirmed that the Board and its Committees continued 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.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) POLICY

The Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of the Company is based on the principle of Gandhian Trusteeship. The prime objective of the policy is to remain focused on generating systematic and sustainable improvement for local communities surrounding plants and project sites of the Company.

The Board of Directors of your Company has formulated and adopted policy on Corporate Social Responsibility which can be accessed at www.dalmiacement.com.

Pursuant to the said Policy, the Committee has spent an aggregate of Rupees Nine Lakh towards Corporate Social Responsibility activities undertaken during the FY 2022-23.

The annual report on Corporate Social Responsibility activities containing composition of CSR committee and disclosure as per the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 as amended by the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021is attached and marked as **Annexure 3** and forms part of this Report.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All related party transactions entered during the year under review were on an arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business and were in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. There were no material contracts or arrangements or transactions entered into with the related parties during the year under review.

All related party transactions were placed before the Audit Committee for prior approval. Prior omnibus approval of the Audit Committee was obtained for the transactions which were repetitive in nature except when the need for them could not be foreseen in advance.

INVESTMENTS,LOANS AND GUARANTEES

The particulars of investments made and loans given by the Company are furnished in Note No. 3 and 7(vi) and Note No.4(ii) and 7(iv) of the attached standalone financial statements for the FY 2022-23. No guarantee has been given by the Company during theFYunder review.

ADEQUACY OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

Your Company has in place adequate internal control systems commensurate with the size of its operations. The Company has requisite policies and procedures 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 fraud, error reporting mechanisms, accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial disclosures.

The internal control systems are subjected to regular reviews by the Audit Cum Governance Committee, self-assessments and audits and based on such reviews, it is believed that these systems provide reasonable assurance that our internal financial controls are designed effectively and are operating as intended.

The internal auditors of the Company conduct regular internal audits as per approved plan and the Audit Cum Governance Committee reviews periodically the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control systems and takes steps for corrective measures whenever required.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Your Company has developed and implemented a Risk Management Framework to monitor and review the risk management plan/process of the Company. The Company has adequate risk management procedures in place that 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 major risks are assessed through a systematic procedure of risk identification and classification. Risks are prioritised according to significance and likelihood. The risk assessment is not limited to threat analysis, but also identifies potential opportunities.

VIGIL MECHANISM

The Company has in place the 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 Chairman of the Audit Cum Governance 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 Vigil Mechanism may be accessed at www.dalmiacement.com.

SHARE CAPITAL

During the year under review, there has been no change in the Issued, Subscribed and Paid up equity share capital of the Company and it remained Rs. 408.79 Crore consisting of 40,87,86,480 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each.

NAME OF THE COMPANY

With a view to represent its holding company "Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited" in North East, the name of the Company is proposed to be changed to "Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited". Name has already been made available by the Registrar of Companies and is being approved by the shareholders through postal ballot.

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 has been placed at www.dalmiacement.com.

STATUTORY AUDITORS AND THEIR REPORT

Deloitte Haskins & Sells, Chartered Accountants (Firm Regn. No. 015125N), Statutory Auditors of the Company hold office till the conclusion of Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 2025.

There is no qualification, reservation or adverse remark in their report on Financial Statements. The Auditors has however included one common Emphasis of Matter in the Standalone Financial Statements and Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the FY 2022-23 regarding dispute between two major shareholders of Calcom Cement India Limited. The Emphasis of Matter has been explained and clarified in note no. 30(b) of the notes to accounts of the Standalone Financial Statements and note no. 29(b) of the Consolidated Financial Statements. These notes are self-explanatory and do not call for any further comments and explanation.

Since the matter is sub-judice, no adjustments are considered necessary by the management in the standalone financial statements.

The Auditors have not reported any matter under Section 143 (12) of the Act during the year under review.

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, M/s Vikas Gera & Associates, Practicing Company Secretary were appointed as the Secretarial Auditor for the FY2022-23.

As required under Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Secretarial Audit Report of the Company for the FY 2022-23 in Form MR-3 is attached and marked as Annexure 4 and forms part of this report. There is no qualification, reservation or adverse remark in the secretarial audit report for the FY 2022-23.

COST AUDITOR AND THEIR REPORT

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013,the Company is required to maintain cost records as specified by the Central Government with respect to ‘Cement’ and accordingly such records are made and maintained. Further, in accordance with the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014,M/s. R.J. Goel & Co, Cost Accountants (Firm Registration No-109208W), New Delhi were appointed as Cost Auditors to audit the Cost Records of Cement Business for the FY 2022-23.

There is no qualification, reservation or adverse remark in the cost audit report for the FY 2022-23.

Your Directors have re-appointed R.J. Goel &Co., Cost Accountants as the Cost Auditors to conduct a cost audit for the year ended March 31, 2024 at a fees of Rs. 93,500/- (Rupees Ninty three Thousand Five Hundred Only) plus applicable taxes, travel and other out- of-pocket expenses, subject to ratification of the said fee by the members at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

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.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

The details of conservation of energy, technology absorption undertaken by the Company and the foreign exchange earnings and outgo, in accordance with the provisions of section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 8(3) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, are attached and marked as Annexure 5 and forms a part of this report.

ORDERS PASSED BY REGULATORS OR COURTS OR TRIBUNALS

There are no significant and material orders passed by the regulators or Courts or Tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

However, certain disputes arose between two major sets of shareholders namely Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (DCBL) part of Dalmia Bharat Group holding 76% of the voting rights in the Company and the Bawri Group (BG) holding 20.5% of the voting rights in the Company. During the year 2015-16, DCBL, in view of the fact that BG had defaulted in completion of certain obligations under the Shareholders Agreement/Articles of Association (referred to inter-se agreement or ISA hereinafter), sent notice to BG seeking remedies under the terms of ISA. In response thereto, BG denied the responsibility of completion of said obligations and further filed a petition before the Company Law Board (CLB)/ NCLT under Section 397/398 of the Companies Act, 1956 alleging oppression and mismanagement. Meanwhile, DCBL and the Company filed a petition under section 8 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. NCLT, Guwahati has allowed the said petition vide its order dated January 5, 2017, wherein, it said that the petition under Section 397/398 is a dressed up petition and dismissed the same and vacated all the interim orders. Further, NCLT referred the parties to Arbitration for settlement of their disputes.

BG had challenged the order of NCLT Guwahati before the Hon'ble High Court, Guwahati wherein the order of NCLT was stayed. This stay order was challenged before Hon'ble Supreme Court which vacated the stay and referred the case back to Guwahati High Court to decide upon the maintainability of revision petition filed by BG.

Thereafter, the Company, DCBL and BG referred their disputes to the Arbitral Tribunal. The Arbitral Tribunal pronounced the Award on March 20, 2021, which was challenged by the parties before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The Hon'ble High Court vide its judgment dated October 17, 2022 upheld the objections filed by the Company and DCBL and rejected the objections filed by BG. BG has filed an appeal before the Division Bench of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi for setting aside the judgment dated October 17, 2022. The proceedings are sub judice before the High Court.

DISCLOSURE AS REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 22 OF 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. In line with the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013, an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) has been set up to redress complaints received regarding sexual harassment. During the FY 2022-23, one complaint was received by ICC but before any action could be taken the complaint was withdrawn by the complainant.

HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

Health and safety of employees and clean environment receive utmost priority at all locations of your Company. It has already implemented EHS (Environment Health Safety) System and provided safe working environment at its plants and mines. Use of personal protective equipment by employees has become compulsory and training programs on Health, Safety and Occupational Health are being conducted on a continuous basis. Your Company's endeavour is to make all our plants safe plants and keep all its employees healthy.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

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

OTHER DISCLOSURES

During the year under review:

- The Company has not accepted any deposits as per Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014.
- There is no application made or proceeding pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.
- There is no one time settlement entered into with the Banks or Financial Institutions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

For and on behalf of the Board of
Directors of Calcom Cement India Limited

	Rajiv Kumar Choubey	Ganesh Jirkuntwar
Place: New Delhi	Director	Director
Date : April 22, 2023	DIN-07148351	Din-07479080

Annexure- I

Form AOC-I

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/associate companies/joint ventures as on March 31, 2023

Part A-Subsidiaries

(Information in respect of each subsidiary to be presented with amount in Rs.)

SL No	Name of the subsidiary	Vinay Cement Limited
1	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	Same as the Holding Company (31st March of every year)
2	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	Not Applicable
3	Share capital	18,89,98,700
4	Reserves & surplus	33,82,01,039
5	Total assets	69,23,15,855
6	Total Liabilities	16,51,16,032
7	Investments	50,15,90,189
8	Turnover	10,70,85,398
9	Profit before taxation	8,01,54,012
10	Provision for taxation	1,80,40,787
11	Profit after taxation (Including OCI)	6,19,21,395
12	Proposed Dividend	NIL
13	% of shareholding	97.21%

Vinay Cement Limited has two subsidiaries and the details are as below:

SL No	Name of the subsidiary	SCL Cements Limited	RCL Cements Limited
1	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	Same as Holding (31st March of every year)	Same as Holding (31st March of every year)
2	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
3	Share capital	2,97,48,000	3,63,32,000
4	Reserves & surplus	(4,53,37,537)	31,38,24,108
5	Total assets	93,41,223	35,60,01,402
6	Total Liabilities	2,49,30,316	58,44,146
7	Investments	-	31,06,84,000
8	Turnover	2,77,047	1,31,941
9	Profit/(Loss) before taxation	(13,17,439)	3,42,03,964
10	Provision for taxation	-	-
11	Profit/(Loss) after taxation (including OCI)	(13,17,439)	3,42,03,964
12	Proposed Dividend	NIL	NIL
13	% of shareholding	100%	100%

1. Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations: None

2. Names of subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year: None

Part B- Associates and Joint Ventures: Not Applicable

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Calcom Cement India Limited

Rajiv Kumar Choubey
Director

Ganesh Jirkuntwar
Director

Place: New Delhi
Date : April 22, 2023

Awadhesh Kumar Pandey
Chief Financial Officer

Rachna Goria
Company Secretary

Annexure 2

Statement regarding opinion of the Board with regard to integrity, expertise and experience (including the proficiency) of independent directors appointed during the year.

(Pursuant to Rule 8(5)(iiia) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Name of Director	Anoop Kumar Mittal	Deepak Ambadas Thombre
DIN	05177010	02421599
Position	Non Executive Independent Director	Non Executive Independent Director
Experience	He has diverse background of nearly 40 years of experience. He has a wide range of expertise in the sectors of Construction, Infrastructure, Real Estate, Advisory, Policy making and Management. Due to his vast knowledge and wisdom, he has been a part of advisory, policy making in different government sectors. He has been ranked as the President of Indian Building Congress (IBC), Chairman of BRICS Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Chairman of IIT and Board Member of Thapar University, Punjab.	He has over 35 years of experience in various managerial capacities in several organizations of repute. He is currently working as a Business Advisor, Mentor & Executive Coach (CEO Coach).
Expertise	Civil Engineer	Engineering Graduate and Masters in Management Studies
Online Proficiency self assessment test conducted by the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs	Exempted	Exempted
Board opinion	In the Board's opinion, he is a person of integrity and possesses relevant expertise and experience and his association would be of immense benefit to the Company and it is desirable to appoint him as Director in the Independent category.	In the Board's opinion, he is a person of integrity and possesses relevant expertise and experience and his association would be of immense benefit to the Company and it is desirable to appoint him as Director in the Independent category.

Annexure 3

ANNUAL REPORT ON CORPRATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ACTIVITIES

1. Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company

The vision of our company, Calcom Cement India 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 businesses 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	Shri J.K.Gadi*	Chairperson, Independent Director	1	1
2	Shri Dharmender Tuteja*	Member, Non - Executive Director	1	1
3	Shri Naveen Jain*	Member,Independent Director	1	1
4	Shri Deepak Thombre**	Chairperson, Independent Director	0	0
5	Shri Ganesh Jirkuntwar**	Member, Non Executive Director	0	0
6	Shri Rajiv Choubey***	Member, Non Executive Director	0	0

* Till October 28, 2022
**With effect from January 25, 2023
**With effect from January 25, 2023
***With effect from April 01, 2023

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.**

   https://www.dalmiacement.com/investor/calcom-cement-india-limited/

4. **Provide the executive summary along with the web-link(s) of Impact Assessment of CSR Project carried out in pursuance of sub-rule(3) of rule 8, if applicable.**

   N.A.

5.

(a)	Average net profit of the Company as per sub-section (5) of Section 135.	Rs.4,50,00,000.00
(b)	Two percent of average net profit of the Company as per sub-section (5) of Section 135.	Rs.9,00,000.00
(c)	Surplus arising out of the CSR Projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years.	NIL
(d)	Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any	NIL
(e)	Total CSR obligation for the financial year [(b)+(c)-d)]	Rs.9,00,000.00

6.

(a)	Amount spent on CSR Projects (both Ongoing Project and other than Ongoing Project)	Rs.9,00,000.00
(b)	Amount spent in Administrative Overheads	NIL
(c)	Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable	NIL
(d)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year [(a)+(b)+(c)].	Rs.9,00,000.00
(e)	CSR amount spent or unspent for the Financial Year:	

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year. (in Rs.)	**Amount Unspent (in Rs.)**				
	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.**
Rs.9,00,000.00	NIL			NIL	

(f) Excess amount for set-off, if any: NIL

Sl. No.	Particular	Amount (in Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per sub-section (5) of section 135	Rs.9,00,000.00
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	Rs.9,00,000.00
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the Financial Year [(ii)-(i)	NIL
(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

7. Details of Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility amount for the preceding three Financial Years: NIL

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sl. No.	**Preceding Financial Year(s)**	**Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under subsection (6) of section 135 (in Rs.)**	**Balance Amount in Unspent CSR Account under subsection (6) of section 135 (in Rs.)**	**Amount Spent in the Financial Year (in Rs)**	**Amount transferred to a Fund as specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to subsection (5) of section 135, if any**		**Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding Financial Years (in Rs)**	**Deficicy, if any**
					Amount (in Rs)	**Date of Transfer**		
1	FY-1		N	I	**L**			
2	FY-2		N	I	**L**			
3	FY-3		N	I	**L**			

8. Whether any capital assets have been created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the Financial Year:

Yes ☐ No. ✓

If Yes, enter the number of Capital assets created/ acquired	

(Furnish the details relating to such asset(s) so created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the Financial Year:

(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		
Sl. No.	Short particulars of the property or asset(s) [including complete address and location of the property]	Pin code of the property or asset(s)	Date of creation	Amount of CSR amount spent	Details of entity/ Authority/ beneficiary of the registered owner		
					CSR Registration Number, if applicable	Name	Registered address

(All the fields should be captured as appearing in the revenue record, flat no, house no, Municipal Office/ Municipal Corporation/ Gram panchayat are to be specified and also the area of the immovable property as well as boundaries).

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

N.A.

Annexure-4

FORM NO. MR-3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

(For the Financial Year Ended 2022–21)

[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel)

To,

The Members,

CALCOM CEMENT INDIA LIMITED

3rd & 4th Floor, Anil Plaza-II, ABC,

G.S. Road, Guwahati – 781005 (Assam)

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by Calcom Cement India Limited, (hereinaftercalled “the Company”). Secretarial Audit was conducted in amanner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating thecorporate conducts/ statutory compliances and expressing ouropinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company’s books, papers, minute books, e-Forms, andreturns filed, and other records maintained by the Company, andalso the information provided by the Company, its officers, agentsand authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarialaudit. We hereby report that in our opinion, the companyhas, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2023 complied with the statutory provisions listedhereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, e-Forms and returns filed and other records maintained by Calcom Cement India Limited (“the Company”) for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2023 according to the provisions of:

1) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;
2) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (‘SCRA’) andthe rules made thereunder;
3) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;
4) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules andregulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign DirectInvestment, Overseas Direct Investment and External CommercialBorrowings;
5) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under theSecurities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (‘SEBI Act’):-
    a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SubstantialAcquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;
    b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition ofInsider Trading) Regulations, 1992;
    c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capitaland Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009;
    d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employee StockOption Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme)Guidelines, 1999;
    e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listingof Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008;
    f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to anIssue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding theCompanies Act and dealing with client;

g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting ofEquity Shares) Regulations, 2009; and

h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 1998;

6) As per our discussion with the management and based on the compliance certificates placed before the Board by the respective head of the departments in respect of the following other Acts:

- Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951
- Factories Act, 1948,
- Employees Provident and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952,
- Employees State Insurance Act, 1948,
- Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972,
- Minimum Wages Act, 1948,
- Workmen Compensation Act, 1923, and
- Industrial Employment Standing Orders Act, 1946.

Which are applicable to the Company, necessary compliances have been made by the Company during the year under report.

We have also examined the compliances with the applicable clauses of the following:

1) Secretarial Standards I & II as issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

2) Since the Company is closely held public limited company, provisions of the Listing Agreements are not applicable to the Company hence we have not examined these.

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

I further report that

The Board of Directors of the Company is merely having Non-Executive 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.

Generally, seven days notice was given to all directors/members to schedule the Board Meetings / committee meeting, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were served by e-mail / hand. All the Committees were duly constituted as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

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 compliance of the Companies Act r/w relevant rules.

Acts, rules and regulations stated above at para no. 2 & 5 are not applicable to the Company, however we have been informed that there was no transaction reported under the provisions of FEMA, during the year under report.

Sd/-
Vikas Gera & Associates
Company Secretaries
FCS No. 5248
C P No.: 4500

Place: Delhi
Date: April 22, 2023
UDIN: F005248E000145476

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

Annexure A

To,
The Members,
CALCOM CEMENT INDIA LIMITED
3rd & 4th Floor, Anil Plaza-II, ABC,
G.S. Road, Guwahati – 781005 (Assam)

Our report of event date is to be read along with this letter:

1. Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records, Books of Accounts of the company and Direct and Indirect Tax Laws as the same have been subject to review by the Statutory Auditor and any other designated professional.
4. Where ever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
5. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
6. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the company.

Sd/-
Vikas Gera & Associates
Company Secretaries
FCS No. 5248
C P No.: 4500

Place: Delhi
Date: April 22, 2023
UDIN: F005248E000145476

Annexure 5

PARTICULARS WITH RESPECT TO CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OUTGO AND EARNINGS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2022-23

(A) CONSERVATION OF ENERGY:

i) The following steps were taken for conservation of energy:

a) Process optimization / Grinding media optimization and recharge.

b) Use of Grinding Aid for increasing productivity & power reduction.

c) Conventional lights have been replaced by LED lights.

ii) The steps taken by the Company for utilising alternate sources of energy: -

The Company has been able to use around 1.95% AFR (Alternate Fuel & Raw materials) on TSR (Thermal Substitution Rate) level in pyro-section of Umrangshuclinkerisation unit leading to saving of fossil solid fuel i.e., coal and resultant energy cost.

Also, for alternate source of energy, Company is installing 20 MWp Solar at Lanka and 6.2 MW WHRS plant at Umrangshu unit.

iii) The capital investment on energy conservation equipment: -

Installation of High efficiency Preheater Fan, Raw Mill Fan, RABH Fan and Cooler Fans – 3 Nos, modification of existing top cyclone, Down comer duct and raw mill cyclone after Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) analysis at Umrangshuclinkerisation unit.

Also, proposed to increase of Calciner hight and replacement of existing cooler at Umrangshu unit for saving of Specific Heat Consumption.

(B) TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION :

i) The efforts made towards technology absorption-N.A.

ii) The benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development,import substitution, etc - N.A.

iii) In case of imported technology (imported during the last 3 years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year), following information may be furnished:

(a) Details of technology imported - NA

(b) Year of import - NA

(c) Whether the technology been fully absorbed - NA

(d) If not fully absorbed, areas where absorption has not taken place, and the reasons thereof- Nil

iv) Expenditure incurred on Research and Development – Nil

(C) FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

i. Foreign Exchange earned in terms of actual inflows during the year -Rs NIL

ii. Foreign Exchange outgo during theyearin terms of actual outflows – Rs. 10.61 Crore

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Calcom Cement India Limited

	Rajiv Kumar Choubey	**Ganesh Jirkuntwar**
Place: New Delhi	**Director**	**Director**
Date : April 22, 2023		

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Calcom Cement India Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Calcom Cement India Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31,2023, and its profit, total 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) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone 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 is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 30(b) to the standalone financial statements regarding the disputes between two major shareholders of the Company which are pending for disposal before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and Hon'ble High Court, Gauhati. Since the matters are sub-judice, pending outcome, no adjustments are considered necessary by the Management in the standalone financial statements.

Our report on the standalone financial statements is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Board's report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

- Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- When we read the Board's report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance as required under SA 720 'The Auditor's responsibilities Relating to Other Information'.

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 Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibility 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 financial 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 standalone financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the 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 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit 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.

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e) The matter described in the Emphasis of Matter section above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company.

f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure A”. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company’s internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, 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 to note30(a)of 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. Refer to note 30(d) of the standalone financial statements.

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company. Refer to note 30(e) of the standalone financial statements

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of it’s knowledge and belief, 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 person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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. Refer to note41(v) of the standalone financial statements.

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of it’s knowledge and belief, 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, 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. Refer to note 41(vi) of the standalone financial statements.

(c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.

vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 015125N)

Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
(Partner)
(Membership No. 105546)
UDIN:23105546BGXMRE3992

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 22, 2023

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to standalone financial statements 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 Calcom Cement India Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 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 with reference to standalone financial statements based on 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 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 of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements. 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 standalone financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to 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 financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to standalone financial statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to standalone financial statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has maintained, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference tostandalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference tostandalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31,2023, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference tostandalone financial statements 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 Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 015125N)

Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
(Partner)
(Membership No. 105546)
UDIN:23105546BGXMRE3992

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 22, 2023

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

(i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situationof Property, Plant and Equipment, capital work in progress and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

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

(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment, capital work-in-progress and right-of-use assets were physically verified during the year by the Management which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification at reasonable intervals.

No Material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) Based on our examination of the lease agreement for land on which building is constructed, we report that, the title in respect of self-constructed buildings and title deeds of all other immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), disclosed in the financial statements included under Property, Plant and Equipment are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets during the year.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2023 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management atreasonable intervals. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. 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.There was no inventory lying with the third parties.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has been sanctioned workingcapital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, at points of time during the year, from banks orfinancial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion and according to theinformation and explanations given to us, the quarterly returns or statements comprising (stockstatements, book debt statements, statements on ageing analysisof the debtors/other receivables, and other stipulated financial information) filed by the Company withsuch banks are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of theCompany of the respective quarters.

(iii) (a) The Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security and granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year other than the loans to employees during the year.

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	Loans (Rs. in crores)
A. Aggregate amount granted during the year to employees	1.50
B. Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases	2.65

(b) The terms and conditions of the grant of all the above-mentioned loans and advances in the nature of loans provided, during the year are, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) In respect of loans granted or advances in the nature of loans provided by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments of principal amount and receipts of interest are regular as per stipulation.

(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) None of the loans or advances in the nature of loans granted by the Company have fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the over dues of existing loans given to the same parties.

(f) According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. Hence, reporting under clause (iii)(f) is not applicable.

(iv) According to the information and explanation given to us,the Company has not granted any loans that are covered under the provisions of Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has complied with the provisions of Section186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause (v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended prescribed by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, duty of Custom,cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have generally been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities. The operations of the Company did not give rise to any liabilities with regard to Sales Tax, Service Tax and Value Added Tax.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, duty of Custom, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2023 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Forum where Dispute is Pending	Period to which the Amount Relates	Amount (Rs. in crores)*
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	The Gauhati High Court	2012-2018	4.61
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	High Court of Meghalaya	2011-2013	0.32
West Bengal Entry of Goods into Local Areas Act, 2012	Entry Tax	Calcutta High Court's	2015-2016	0.20

*Amount as per demand orders including interest and penalty wherever indicated in the Order. No amount has been paid under protest.

(viii) 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 during the year.

(ix) (a) We refer to Note 30(b) to the financial statements describing the dispute between the shareholders of the Company, wherein pending resolution of the dispute the Company has not paid amount aggregating to Rs. 30.77 crores (including interest accrued thereon amounting to Rs. 23.36 crores) to Saroj Sunrise Private Limited and JC Textiles. Considering the terms and conditions of the loans or borrowings, dispute between the share holdersand based on the audit procedures performed, in our opinion the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any other lender during the year.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no unutilised term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) We report that the Company has neither taken any funds from any entity or person during the year nor it had any unutilised funds as at the beginning of the year of the funds raised through issue of shares or borrowings in the previous year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.

(f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

(x) (a) The Company has not issued any of its securities (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.

(c) As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year and up to the date of this report.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) As fully explained in Note 30 (b) to the financial statements, there is a dispute between two major set of shareholders of the Company, wherein the other shareholders, in addition to certain other matters, has disputed the related party transactions. However, all related party transactions have been approved by the audit cum governance committee and board of directors. Presently the matter is sub-judice at Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and Hon'ble High Court of Gauhati. We have drawn attention to such matter in EOM para in our report of even date and hence, not commented upon.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

(b) We have considered, the internal audit reports issued to the Company during the year and covering the period up to December 31, 2022 and the draft of the internal audit reports were issued after the balance sheet date covering the period January 01, 2023 to March 31, 2023 for the period under audit.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its holding, subsidiary or persons connected with them and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Group has more than one CIC as part of the group. There are 4 CIC forming part of the group.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and 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 indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and there are no unspent CSR amount for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act or special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 015125N)

Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
Partner
(Membership No. 105546)
UDIN: 23105546BGXMRE3992

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 22, 2023

Calcom Cement India Limited
CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538
Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

(Rs.)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As atMarch 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	**2(i)**	708.57	442.89
Capital work-in-progress	**2(iii)**	105.40	129.02
Right-of-use-asset	**2(iv)**	20.78	21.01
Other intangible assets	**2(ii)**	78.57	72.18
Intangible assets under development	**2(v)**	-	-
Investment in subsidiary	**3**	-	-
Financial assets			
Loans	**4(ii)**	1.18	1.17
Other financial assets	**4(i)**	14.79	13.72
Income tax assets		1.74	8.40
Deferred tax asset (net)	**5(i)**	-	65.56
Other non-current assets	**5**	21.94	29.28
		952.97	**783.23**
Current assets			
Inventories	**6**	93.79	71.73
Financial assets			
Investments	**7(vi)**	245.39	336.27
Trade receivables	**7(i)**	58.60	61.43
Cash and cash equivalents	**7(ii)**	6.40	5.90
Bank balances other than 7(ii) above	**7(iii)**	0.22	2.36
Loans	**7(iv)**	1.47	1.38
Other financial assets	**7(v)**	69.42	74.21
Other current assets	**8**	15.50	9.19
		490.79	**562.47**
Total Assets		**1,443.76**	**1,345.70**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	**9**	408.79	408.79
Other equity	**10**	69.44	(43.26)
Total Equity		**478.23**	**365.53**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	**11(i)**	449.19	132.49
Lease liabilities	**28**	3.15	1.38
Provisions	**12**	9.55	7.59
Government grants	**13**	13.34	19.46
Deferred tax liabilities(net)	**5(i)**	49.89	-
		525.12	**160.92**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	**14(i)**	67.19	452.81
Trade payables	**14(ii)**		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		6.46	5.20
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		104.81	110.60
Lease liabilities	**28**	1.69	1.64
Other financial liabilities	**14(iii)**	148.75	142.71
Other current liabilities	**15**	59.47	53.47
Provisions	**16**	0.87	2.06
Government grants	**13**	10.57	10.57
Current tax liabilities (net)	**5(i)**	40.60	40.19
		440.41	**819.25**
Total equity and liabilities		**1,443.76**	**1,345.70**
Summary of significant accounting policies	**1**		

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

As per our report of even date.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration No. 015125N

Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
Membership No.: 105546
Partner

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 22, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Calcom Cement India Limited

Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN :07479080
Place : Rajgangpur

Rajiv Kumar Choubey
Director
DIN :08211030
Place : New Delhi

Awadhesh Kumar Pandey
Chief financial officer

Place: Guwahati
Date: April 22, 2023

Rachna Goria
Company Secretary
Membership No. : F 6741

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 22, 2023

Calcom Cement India Limited
CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Income			
Revenue from operations	**17**	1,266.45	1,157.89
Other income	**18**	16.53	14.39
Total Income (I)		**1,282.98**	**1,172.28**
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	**19(i)**	200.71	205.37
Purchases of stock in trade	**19(ii)**	2.90	3.14
Change in inventories of finished goods ,stock in trade and work in progress	**20**	2.10	0.68
Employee benefits expense	**21**	44.33	40.95
Finance costs	**24**	43.69	59.91
Depreciation and amortization expense	**23**	130.82	108.26
Power and Fuel		208.33	172.17
Freight and forwarding charges		212.87	189.44
Freight incurred on Internal Clinker Movement		65.35	64.73
Other expenses	**22**	143.49	131.77
Total expenses (II)		**1,054.59**	**976.42**
Profit before tax and exceptional item (III) I-II		**228.39**	**195.86**
Exceptional items (IV)	**24(i)**	-	29.32
Profit before tax (V) III-IV		**228.39**	**166.54**
Tax expense			
Current tax	**5(i)**	0.12	0.39
Deferred tax	**5(i)**	60.52	70.24
Tax adjustments for earlier years	**5(i)**	37.68	-
Tax adjustments on account of change in tax rate	**5(i)**	17.27	-
Total tax expense (VI)		**115.59**	**70.63**
Profit after tax and exceptional item (VII) V-VI		**112.80**	**95.91**
Other comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or (loss)			
- Re-measurement gains/(loss) on defined benefit plan		(0.12)	0.19
- Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss.		0.02	(0.07)
- Designated cash flow hedges		(0.00)	-
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax (VIII)		**(0.10)**	**0.12**
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (IX) VII+VIIII		**112.70**	**96.03**
Earning per share			
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	**25 & 10**	**2.76**	**2.35**
[Nominal value of share Rs.10 (Rs.10) each]			
Summary of significant accounting policies	**1**		

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

As per our report of even date.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration No. 015125N

Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
Membership No.: 105546
Partner

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 22, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Calcom Cement India Limited

Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN :07479080
Place : Rajgangpur

Rajiv Kumar Choubey
Director
DIN :08211030
Place : New Delhi

Awadhesh Kumar Pandey
Chief financial officer

Place: Guwahati
Date: April 22, 2023

Rachna Goria
Company Secretary
Membership No. : F 6741

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 22, 2023

Calcom Cement India Limited
CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

(Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	228.39	166.56
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	130.82	108.26
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	(0.02)	(0.01)
Liabilities no longer required written back (net)	(2.69)	(0.77)
Provision for doubtful debts written back	-	(0.23)
Interest income (including fair value changes in financial instruments)	(3.47)	(4.08)
Finance cost (net)	43.69	59.90
Write off of loans (including interest) to related parties (refer note 32)	-	(29.31)
MTM gain/(loss) on investment	5.15	(7.16)
Profit on sale of investments	(17.52)	(2.87)
Bad debts/advances/CWIP/subsidy written off	0.47	0.06
Operating profit before working capital changes	**384.82**	**290.35**
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(Increase) in inventories	(22.06)	17.32
Decrease/(Increase) in trade receivables	2.82	(10.77)
Decrease in other current /non current assets and current and non current financial assets	4.07	105.30
(Decrease)/Increase in trade payables	(4.52)	20.66
(Decrease)/Increase in other current and financial liabilities	(9.92)	23.33
Increase in provisions	0.56	3.73
Cash flow from operating activities	**355.77**	**449.92**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	6.91	13.26
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**362.68**	**463.18**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (net of advances)	(343.25)	(148.32)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.14	0.02
Loans given to step-down subsidiaries	-	(0.85)
Loans repaid by step-down subsidiary	-	0.40
Investment in mutual funds and corporate bonds	(1,092.40)	(1,059.77)
Redemption of mutual funds	1,195.65	861.79
Investment in fixed deposits	(0.21)	1.72
Proceeds from fixed deposits	2.35	-
Interest received	3.27	3.56
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(234.45)**	**(341.45)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of long term borrowings	(69.16)	(44.61)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities (refer note 28)	(2.28)	(2.44)
Repayment of Inter corporate deposits	-	(39.27)
Interest paid	(56.29)	(56.85)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**(127.73)**	**(143.17)**
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	0.50	(21.44)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	5.90	27.34
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**6.40**	**5.90**
Components of cash and cash equivalents:		
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	2.90	2.90
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	3.50	3.00
Net cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 7(ii))	**6.40**	**5.90**

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

As per our report of even date.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration No. 015125N

Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
Membership No.: 105546
Partner

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 22, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Calcom Cement India Limited

Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN :07479080
Place : Rajgangpur

Rajiv Kumar Choubey
Director
DIN :08211030
Place : New Delhi

Awadhesh Kumar Pandey
Chief financial officer

Place: Guwahati
Date: April 22, 2023

Rachna Goria
Company Secretary
Membership No. : F 6741

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 22, 2023

Calcom Cement India Limited
CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity share capital:

Reconciliation of Equity Share Capital outstanding at the end of period as at March 31, 2023

Balance as at April 1, 2022	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance as at March 31, 2023
408.79	-	408.79	-	408.79

Reconciliation of Equity Shares Capital outstanding at the end of period as at March 31, 2022

Balance as at April 1, 2021	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance as at March 31, 2022
408.79	-	408.79	-	408.79

b. Other equity:

Other equity attributable to owners of the Company as at March 31, 2023

Amount (Rs.)

	Other Reserves (Contribution from shareholders (Financial guarantee)	Retained Earnings	Money received against share warrants	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2022	2.97	(46.24)	0.01	(43.26)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at April 1, 2022	2.97	(46.24)	0.01	(43.26)
Profit for the year	-	112.80	-	112.80
Other comrehensive income	-	(0.10)	-	(0.10)
Total comprehensive Income for the current year	-	112.70	-	112.70
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**2.97**	**66.46**	**0.01**	**69.44**

Other equity attributable to owners of the Company as at March 31, 2022

	Other Reserves (Contribution from shareholders (Financial guarantee)	Retained Earnings	Money received against share warrants	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2021	2.97	(142.27)	0.01	(139.29)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at April 1, 2021	2.97	(142.27)	0.01	(139.29)
Profit for the year	-	95.91		95.91
Other comrehensive income	-	0.12		0.12
Total comprehensive Income for the current year	-	96.03	-	96.03
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**2.97**	**(46.24)**	**0.01**	**(43.26)**

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

As per our report of even date.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration No. 015125N

Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
Membership No.: 105546
Partner

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 22, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Calcom Cement India Limited

Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN :07479080
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Chief financial officer

Place: Guwahati
Date: April 22, 2023

Rachna Goria
Company Secretary
Membership No. : F 6741

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 22, 2023

Calcom Cement India Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies

A. Corporate Information

Calcom Cement India Limited ("the Company") is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Company is located at 3rd & 4th Floor, Anil Plaza-II, ABC, G.S. Road, Guwahati.

The Company is engaged in the manufacturing and selling of cementand clinker having its manufacturing facility at Lanka and Umrangshu, Assam. Information on the Company's related party relationships are provided in Note 32.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2023were approvedfor issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on April 22, 2023

B. Basis of preparation

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

C. 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.

Calcom Cement India Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

D. Foreign currencies

The Company's financial statements are presented in 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.

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 OCI or the statement of profit and loss are also recognised in OCI or the statement of profit and loss respectively).

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:

Calcom Cement India Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

- 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 valuemeasurement 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.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as property, plant and equipment, financial guarantee received from Parent Company. 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.

The management and the Company's external valuers present the valuation results to the Audit Committee and the Company's independent auditors. This includes a discussion of the major assumptions used in the valuations.

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.

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 26)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 31(a) and 31(b))
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 31(a) and 31(b))
- Financial instruments (including those carried at fair value and carrying value) ((note 31(a) and 31(b)).

F. Revenue from contract with customer

Revenue from contracts includes revenue from customers for sale of goods and provision of services. 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 towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the company as a part of the contract.

Taxes collected on behalf of the government are excluded from revenue. 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, generally on dispatch/ delivery of the goods. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns and allowances, trade discounts, cash discounts and volume rebates.

The Company collects Goods and Services Tax ('GST') on behalf of the Government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to theCompany.Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

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 days and 21 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.

Rebates are offset against amounts payable by the customer.

The Company follows the 'most expected value' method in estimating the amount of variable consideration. The Companyestimates the variable consideration based on an analysis of accumulated historical experience.

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"Fair Value Measurement" i.e. at market rate. The fair value of the non-cash incentive is deferred and recognised as revenue when the associated incentive is released.

Calcom Cement India Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Revenue from services

Revenues from management services are recognized at the point in time i.e. as and when services are rendered. The Company collects service tax/ Goods and Services Tax (GST) on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Company. Hence, it is excluded from revenue

Interest

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.

Insurance and other claims

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

Contract balances - *Trade receivables*

A receivable represents the Company’s right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section - Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

G. Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. The grant related to income is deferred and 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. The Company has chosen to present grants related to income to be deducted in reporting the related expense.

Government grant relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in liabilities as Government grant and are credited to the Statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the related assets. The Company has chosen to present grants related to property, plant and equipment to be deducted in reporting the depreciation and amortisation expense.

A government grant 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 theStatement of profit and loss of the period in which it becomes receivable. Government grants are recognised in theStatement 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 are intended to compensate. Income from subsidies in the nature of operations are included under ‘Revenue from Operations’.

Other government grants including Customs duty saved on property, plant and equipment imported under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme are recognised initially as deferred revenue when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant; they are then recognised in statement of profit and loss as other operating revenue on a systematic basis.

Calcom Cement India Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

H. Taxes

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 and tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where the Company operates. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income 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). 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 statement of profit and loss.

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, 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 statement of profit and loss.

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, 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.

Calcom Cement India Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

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.

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax 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 taxation authority.

In the situations where the Company is entitled to a tax holiday under the Income-tax Act, 1961, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognised in respect of temporary differences which reverse during the tax holiday period, to the extent the Company'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 Company 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 Company. MAT credit is reviewed at each balance sheet date and written down to the extent the aforesaid convincing evidence no longer exists.

I. Property, plant and equipment

The Company has measuredproperty, plant and equipment (PPE) except vehicle, furniture and fixtures, office equipment and Computer atfair value as on transition date i.e. 1 April 2015 which has become its deemed cost.In respect of vehicle, furniture and fixtures, office equipment and computer, 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.

PPEare stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Capital work in progress are stated at cost, net of impairment loss, 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 property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.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.

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

Calcom Cement India Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

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 an asset are capitalised till the period of commissioning has been completed and the asset is ready for its intended use.

Depreciation expense

(a) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a written down value method with effect from July 1, 2019 (straight line basis till June 30, 2019), using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives as prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, except to the extend mentioned in point (b).The useful life considered by the Company to provide depreciation on its property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Asset Class	Useful life (years)	Useful Life as per Schedule II (years)
Factory Buildings	30	30
Other Buildings	30-60	30-60
Roads (included in Buildings)	3-5	3-5
Plant and equipment	5-25	5-25
Furniture and Fixtures	10	10
Office equipment	5	5
Computers	3-6	3-6
Vehicles	8-10	8-10

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.

(b) The management has estimated useful lives of following class of assets which are lower than those indicated in schedule II:-

- The useful lives of certain factory buildings are estimated at 25 years.
- The useful lives of certain Roads (included in Buildings) are estimated at 10 years.
- The useful lives of certain plant and equipment are estimated at 4 to 20 years.

The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain 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.

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

Calcom Cement India Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

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.

J. Intangible Assets

The Company 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.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition 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.

A summary of amortization policies applied to the Company’s intangible assets is as below:

Asset Class	Useful life (years)
Computer Software	2-5

K. Borrowing costs

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

Calcom Cement India Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

L. Leases

Policy applicable with effect from April 1, 2019

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

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company 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 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, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis from the commencement date over the lease term which is as follows

Right of use assets	Lease term in Years
Leasehold land	10 to 99 years
Buildings	1 to 12 years
Vehicles	1 to 8 years
Other equipment	1 to 8 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 (N) Impairment of non-financial assets.

ii. Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (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 recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is 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 and its Contingent rentals

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 and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease.

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

M. 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, stores and spares and fuel: 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 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.
- Traded goods: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

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

N. 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

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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 recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

For assets, 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 statement of profit and loss.

O. 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. When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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.

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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 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.

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.

P. Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund contribution to Statutory Provident Fundis defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to this scheme 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 recognized 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 recognized 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 one defined benefit plan for its employees, viz., gratuity. The costs of providing benefits under this planis determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end. Actuarial valuation is carried out 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 theStatement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in the Statement of profit and 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:

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

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized 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. The Company presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

Q. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable toequity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

R. Investment in subsidiary

Investment in subsidiary are measured at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27. As per Ind AS 101, on date of transition, the Company elects to measure its investment at deemed cost which is equivalent to previous GAAP carrying amount at the date of transition.

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.

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

S. 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.

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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. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through statement of profit and loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in section (F) Revenue from contracts with customers.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

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.

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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 fair value through OCI (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) at FVTOCI.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (FVTOCI)(equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends 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 has not designated any financial asset (equity instruments) as at FVTOCI.

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.

Financial Asset, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.The Company has designated investment in mutual funds (debt instruments)as at FVTPL.

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De-recognition

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.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are `180 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

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Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit and loss, loans and borrowings, payables.

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.

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.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the holding Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made by holding Company to reimburse banks for a loss they incurs because the Company fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as contribution from shareholders under other equity at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. This amount is adjusted from borrowings obtained by the Company. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method.

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.

T. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

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, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Company's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging/ economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the designated portion of derivatives that qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in OCI and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

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The Company uses forward currency contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecast transactions and firm commitments. The ineffective portion relating to foreign currency contracts is recognised in other income or expenses.

Amounts previously recognised in OCI and accumulated in other equity relating to (effective portion as described above) are re-classified to the statement of profit and loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss. When the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, such gains and losses are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover (as part of the hedging strategy), or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, or when the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI remains separately in equity until the forecast transaction occurs or the foreign currency firm commitment is met. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in other equity is recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

U. Assets held for sale

Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell/ distribute. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale/ distribution are presented separately in the balance sheet.

V. Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

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2. Tangible and Intangible assets
i) Property, Plant and Equipment

(Rs.)

	Buildings	Plant and equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipments	Computers	Total
Cost or Valuation							
As at March 31, 2021	**165.93**	**830.30**	**3.47**	**1.23**	**2.06**	**1.81**	**1,004.80**
Additions during the year	10.35	6.84	1.49	7.46	0.40	0.36	26.89
Disposals during the year	-	(0.44)	(0.02)	(0.13)	-	(0.00)	(0.59)
As at March 31, 2022	**176.28**	**836.70**	**4.94**	**8.56**	**2.46**	**2.17**	**1,031.10**
Additions during the year	21.36	368.74	0.14	1.51	0.40	0.54	392.69
Disposals during the year	-	(29.01)	(0.07)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.19)	(29.34)
As at March 31, 2023	**197.64**	**1,176.43**	**5.01**	**10.03**	**2.83**	**2.51**	**1,394.45**
Depreciation							
As at March 31, 2021	**57.56**	**414.06**	**2.17**	**0.78**	**1.68**	**1.33**	**477.58**
Charge for the year [refer note 26 (vi)]	17.29	91.77	0.69	0.86	0.25	0.35	111.21
Disposal during the year	-	(0.44)	(0.02)	(0.12)	-	(0.00)	(0.58)
As at March 31, 2022	**74.85**	**505.39**	**2.84**	**1.52**	**1.93**	**1.68**	**588.21**
Charge for the year [refer note 26 (vi)]	17.50	105.62	0.62	2.41	0.27	0.49	126.91
Disposal during the year	-	(28.90)	(0.07)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.19)	(29.23)
As at March 31, 2023	**92.35**	**582.11**	**3.39**	**3.89**	**2.17**	**1.98**	**685.89**
Net book value							
As at March 31, 2023	**105.29**	**594.32**	**1.62**	**6.14**	**0.66**	**0.53**	**708.57**
As at March 31, 2022	**101.42**	**331.31**	**2.10**	**7.04**	**0.53**	**0.49**	**442.89**

Notes :

All movable and immovable (both tangible and intangible) assets are subject to charge created against term loans (refer note 11 (i) and 14 (i)).

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ii) Other Intangible assets

(Rs.)

	Software	Mining Rights*	Mining Development Expenditure**	Total
Cost				
As at March 31, 2021	**1.05**	**-**	**-**	**1.05**
Additions during the year	0.14	65.52	7.19	72.85
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**1.19**	**65.52**	**7.19**	**73.90**
Additions during the year	0.19	-	12.46	12.65
Disposals during the year	-	-	(0.26)	(0.26)
As at March 31, 2023	**1.38**	**65.52**	**19.39**	**86.29**
Amortisation				
As at March 31, 2021	**0.88**	**-**	**-**	**0.88**
Charge for the year	0.11	0.05	0.68	0.84
As at March 31, 2022	**1.00**	**0.05**	**0.68**	**1.73**
Charge for the year	0.13	0.15	5.71	5.99
As at March 31, 2023	**1.13**	**0.20**	**6.39**	**7.72**
Net Block				
As at March 31, 2023	**0.25**	**65.32**	**13.00**	**78.57**
As at March 31, 2022	**0.19**	**65.47**	**6.51**	**72.18**

All movable and immovable assets (both tangible and intangible) are subject to charge created against term loans (refer note 11 (i) and 14(i)).

*Mining Rights includes the amount paid to acquire consent to establish and consent to operate for extracting limestone from the allotted mining area of 417.50 Hectares. Total minable reserves of the mines are 162.56 Million MT as per the submission made to Indian Bureau of Mines ('IBM') dated February 02, 2017 (refer note 26(iv))

**Mining development expenditure includes over burden removal (stripping) cost and asset created for mining reclamation (refer note 12).

ii) Right of Use Assets

(in Rs.)

	Leasehold Land	Buidings	Vehicles	Total
As at March 31, 2021	**24.21**	**3.56**	**3.14**	**30.92**
Additions during the year	0.12	0.84	1.01	1.97
Deletion during the year	-	(0.36)	(0.29)	(0.64)
As at March 31, 2022	**24.33**	**4.05**	**3.87**	**32.25**
Additions during the year	-	2.57	1.79	4.36
Deletion during the year	-	(1.63)	(0.45)	(2.08)
As at March 31, 2023	**24.33**	**4.99**	**5.21**	**34.53**
Accumulated Depreciation				
As at March 31, 2021	**4.03**	**1.85**	**1.44**	**7.33**
Charge for the year	2.03	1.25	0.87	4.16
Depreciation on disposal	-	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.25)
As at March 31, 2022	**6.06**	**2.97**	**2.18**	**11.24**
Charge for the year	2.03	1.04	0.96	4.03
Depreciation on disposal	-	(1.24)	(0.28)	(1.52)
As at March 31, 2023	**8.09**	**2.77**	**2.86**	**13.75**
Net Block				
As at March 31, 2023	**16.24**	**2.22**	**2.34**	**20.78**
As at March 31, 2022	**18.26**	**1.07**	**1.69**	**21.01**

Calcom Cement India Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
2.(iii) Capital Work-in-progress (CWIP)	`		
Civil cost		27.80	13.42
Plant and machinery		463.18	130.47
Others		3.17	10.11
		494.15	**154.00**
Less: Capitalized during the year		(388.75)	(24.98)
	Total	**105.40**	**129.02**

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Movement of capital work in progress		
Opening	129.02	6.13
Addition during the year	365.13	147.88
Capitalized during the year	(388.75)	(24.98)
Closing	**105.40**	**129.02**

* Major projects capitalised during the year includes 24 MW solar power plant, Waste Heat Recovery System (WHRS) and partially capitalised VL8 Clinker Capacity Enhancement and Roller Press.

Borrowing costs of Rs 15.58 (Rs. 3.63) capitalised on other items of property, plant and equipment under construction. (refer note 24)

All the movable and immovable properties (both tangible and intangible assets) are pledged against term loans on first pari passu charge basis. (refer note 11 (i) and 14 (i))

CWIP Ageing Schedule as at March 31, 2023

CWIP	**Amount in CWIP for a period of**				**Total**
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 Years**	**2-3 Years**	**More than 3 Years**	
Projects in progress					
Roller Press	24.37	-	-	-	24.37
VL8 Clinker Capacity Enhancement	29.69	0.83	-	-	30.52
Line 2 expansion project at Lanka and USO	41.72	-	-	-	41.72
Others	6.60	2.16	0.03	-	8.79
Total	**102.38**	**3.00**	**0.03**	**-**	**105.40**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Calcom Cement India Limited
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(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

CWIP Ageing Schedule as at March 31, 2022

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in progress					
Waste Heat Recovery System (WHRS)	78.18	0.31	-	-	78.49
20MW Solar Power Plant	21.33	0.03	-	-	21.36
VL8 Clinker Capacity Enhancement	13.69	0.42	-	-	14.11
De-sox system for reduction of sox emission	1.79	1.25	-	-	3.04
Shredder machine	3.85	-	-	-	3.85
Roller press	1.78	-	-	-	1.78
Accommodation for workmen quarters	1.33	-	-	-	1.33
Mines approach road	1.23	-	-	-	1.23
Others	3.17	0.50	0.15	-	3.83
Total	**126.36**	**2.51**	**0.15**	**-**	**129.02**
Projects temporarily suspended	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

For Capital Work in Progress, whose completion is overdue as compared to its original plan, the project wise details of when the project is expected to be completed is given below as at March 31, 2023

CWIP	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

For Capital Work in Progress, whose completion is overdue as compared to its original plan, the project wise details of when the project is expected to be completed is given below as at March 31, 2022

CWIP	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in progress					
De-sox system for reduction of sox emission	3.04	-	-	-	3.04
Mines approach road	1.23	-	-	-	1.23
Accommodation for workmen quarters	1.33	-	-	-	1.33
Shredder machine	3.85	-	-	-	3.85
Total	**9.45**	-	-	-	**9.45**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

There is no capital work-in progress, whose completion has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

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Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts stated are in Rs. Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
2.(v) Intangible assets under development (IAUD)		
Leasehold mines	-	69.22
Less: Capitalised during the year	-	(69.22)
Total	**-**	**-**
Movement of capital work in progress		
Opening	-	61.93
Addition during the year	-	7.29
Capitalised during the year	-	(69.22)
Closing	**-**	**-**

There is no Intangible assets under development as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 and as such no IAUD, completion of which is overdue or cost has exceeded its original budget.

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
3. Investment (carried at cost)		
Unquoted equity shares		
18,373,461 (18,373,461) shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in Vinay Cement Limited (VCL)	72.76	72.76
Sub-total	**72.76**	**72.76**
Less: Impairment allowance in value of investment	(72.76)	(72.76)
Total	**-**	**-**

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company had provided impairment allowance on investment made in VCL aggregating to Rs.72.76 on account of negative net worth & non-generation of sufficient cash flow of subsidiaries. Refer note 36.

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
4. Non current financial assets (Unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated)*		
(i) Other financial assets (carried at amortised cost)		
Interest receivable	0.05	0.04
Subsidies/ Incentives receivable	0.28	0.38
Deposits with banks having remaining maturity of more than 12 months**	0.27	0.27
Security deposits	14.19	13.03
Total	**14.79**	**13.72**
(ii). Loans (carried at amortised cost)		
Loans and advances to employees	1.18	1.17
Total	**1.18**	**1.17**

Calcom Cement India Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts stated are in Rs. Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022

* All other financial assets (including loans) are pledged against term loans on second pari passu charge basis.(refer note 11 (i) and 14 (i))

** Represents deposits pledged with banks against bank guarantees Rs.0.27 (Rs.0.27 as at March, 31, 2022)

5. Other non-current assets (Unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated)*

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Capital advances		
Secured***	3.36	14.64
Unsecured, considered good	17.44	6.47
Prepayments	0.56	0.67
Deposits and balances with government authorities**	0.58	7.50
Total	**21.94**	**29.28**

* All other assets are pledged against term loans on second pari passu charge basis. (refer note 11 (i) and 14 (i))

**Rs.Nil (Rs. 7.41 as at March, 31, 2022) deposited with Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

*** Secured against bank guarantees

6. Inventories*#

(At lower of cost or net realisable value)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Raw materials {includes goods in transit Rs. 1.33 (Rs.0.45)}**	18.71	3.96
Work-in-progress	3.30	4.73
Finished goods	3.98	4.65
Fuel {includes goods in transit Rs. Nil (Rs.0.01)}	53.71	43.89
Stores and spares {includes goods in transit Rs. 0.33 (Rs. 0.16)}	10.98	10.94
Packing materials	2.75	3.20
Stock in trade ***	0.36	0.36
Total	**93.79**	**71.73**

\# Net of provision for slow moving /obsolete or shortage amounting to Rs. 1.22 (Rs. 0.63) recognised as an expense and and included in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

*Inventories are pledged against term loans on second pari passu charge basis. (refer note 11 (i) and 14 (i))

** Includes goods in transit of Rs. 0.89 (Rs Nil) from related party (refer note 32)

*** Includes cement purchased from related party (refer note 32)

Calcom Cement India Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts stated are in Rs. Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
7. Current financial assets		
(i). Trade receivables*		
Receivables from others	58.38	61.37
Receivables from related parties **	0.22	0.06
Total Trade receivables	**58.60**	**61.43**
Break-up of security details :		
Trade receivables		
Secured, considered good***	33.48	25.44
Unsecured, considered good	25.12	35.98
Unsecured, considered doubtful	0.24	0.16
	58.84	**61.58**
Less: allowance for bad and doubtful receivables	(0.24)	(0.16)
	58.60	**61.43**

* Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0-21 days. All the receivables are pledged against term loans on second pari passu charge basis. (refer note 11 (i) and 14 (i))

** No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any person. For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer note 32.

*** includes amount of Rs.7.55 (Rs. 4.29) secured against bank guarantees.

Trade receivable ageing as at March 31, 2023 and *as at March 31, 2022*

Particulars		**Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment**					**Total**
	Not Due	**Less than 6 months**	**6 months-1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	
i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	51.21	6.09	1.06	0.24	-	-	58.60
	53.36	*8.03*	*0.04*	-	-	-	*61.43*
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	0.08	-	-	0.16	0.24
	-	-	-	-	-	*0.16*	*0.16*
Total as on March 31, 2023	**51.21**	**6.09**	**1.14**	**0.24**	**-**	**0.16**	**58.84**
Total as on March 31, 2022	***53.36***	***8.03***	***0.04***	**-**	**-**	***0.16***	***61.58***

Calcom Cement India Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts stated are in Rs. Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(ii). Cash and cash equivalents#		
Balances with banks:		
- In current accounts	2.90	2.90
- In deposit accounts with original maturity of less than three months ^	3.50	3.00
	6.40	**5.90**
(iii). Bank balances other than (ii) above#		
- In deposit accounts with remaining maturity of less than 12 months ^*	0.22	2.36
	0.22	**2.36**

^ Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company and on interest at the respective short-term deposit rates ranging from 3.00% - 7.00%.

* Includes Rs.0.21 (Rs.1.46), deposit receipts whereof are pledged with banks against bank guarantees .

Cash and Cash Equivalents and other bank balances are pledged against term loans on second pari passu charge basis.(refer note 11 (i) and 14 (i))
The Company has available Rs 32.10 (Rs 5.74) of undrawn committed borrowing facilities.

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

Balances with banks:		
- In current accounts	2.90	2.90
- In deposit accounts with original maturity of less than three months ^	3.50	3.00
	6.40	**5.90**

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	**April 01, 2022**	**Cash Flows**	**Changes in Fair value**	**Other**	**March 31, 2023**
Current borrowings (refer note 11(i) and 14 (i))	400.44	-	-	(393.03)	7.41
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities) (refer note 11(i) and 14 (i))	184.86	(69.16)	0.23	393.03	508.96
Lease liabilities (refer note 28)	3.02	(2.28)	0.36	3.75	4.85
Particulars	**April 01, 2021**	**Cash Flows**	**Changes in Fair value**	**Other**	**March 31, 2022**
Current borrowings (refer note 11(i) and 14 (i))	439.71	(39.27)	-	-	400.44
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities) (refer note 11(i) and 14 (i))	229.47	(44.61)	-	-	184.86
Lease liabilities (refer note 28)	3.66	(2.44)	0.36	1.44	3.02

Calcom Cement India Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts stated are in Rs. Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

		As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022
(iv). Loans (carried at amortised cost)				
(Unsecured and considered good)*				
Loan and advances to employees		1.47		1.38
		1.47		**1.38**

* All other assets (including loans) are pledged against term loans on second pari passu charge basis. (Refer note 11 (i) and 14 (i))

(v). Other financial assets (carried at amortised cost)*				
(Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)				
Interest receivable		2.44		2.24
Subsidy/Incentive receivables				
- Unsecured, considered good	64.81		70.45	
- Unsecured, considered doubtful	0.40		0.02	
	65.21		70.47	
Less: Impairment Allowance **	(0.40)	64.81	(0.02)	70.45
Others receivable		2.17		1.52
		69.42		**74.21**

* All other assets are pledged against term loans on second pair passu charge basis. (refer note 11 (i) and 14 (i))

** During the year the Company has provided impairment allowances of Rs 0.40 (Rs Nil) on subsidy receivable.

(vi) Investments (At fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL))*		
Mutual funds (Quoted debt securities)	211.98	336.27
Corporate bonds (Quoted)	33.41	-
Total	245.39	336.27

* All other assets are pledged against term loans on second pair passu charge basis. (refer note 11 (i) and 14 (i))

8. Other current assets (Unsecured and considered good)*		
Advances other than capital advances		
Advances	4.36	5.57
Prepayments	3.56	1.80
Deposits and balances with government authorities	7.58	1.82
	15.50	**9.19**

* All other assets are pledged against term loans on second pari passu charge basis. (refer note 11 (i) and 14 (i))

Calcom Cement India Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts stated are in Rs. Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022

9. Share capital

Authorised :	Equity Shares		Preference Shares	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
As at March 31, 2022	1,430,000,000	1,430.00	70,000,000	70.00
Increase/Decrease during the year	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	1,430,000,000	1,430.00	70,000,000	70.00

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up :		
408,786,480 (408,786,480) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	408.79	408.79
	408.79	**408.79**

b. Terms/ rights attached to Equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share except for 3,10,68,400 shares held by RCL Cements Limited and 1,89,31,600 shares held by Vinay Cement Limited which are not entitled for voting rights as per the shareholding agreement dated November 30, 2012. The Company has not declared any dividend in the current year and previous year.

c. Equity shares held by intermediate holding company

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares	Rs.	No. of Shares	Rs.
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (including its nominees)	215,271,888	215.27	215,271,888	215.27

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

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding
Dalmia Cement Bharat Limited (DCBL)	215,271,888	52.66%	215,271,888	52.66%
Haigreve Khaitan (Escrow Account - DCBL)	57,405,837	14.04%	57,405,837	14.04%
RCL Cements Limited	31,068,400	7.60%	31,068,400	7.60%
Haigreve Khaitan (Escrow Account - Bawri Group)	20,533,729	5.02%	20,533,729	5.02%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represent both legal and beneficial ownership of shares, unless stated otherwise.

Calcom Cement India Limited
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(All amounts stated are in Rs. Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022

List of promoters holding share as at March 31, 2023 and as at March 31, 2022

Shares held by promoters at the end of the Year			% Change during the Year
Promoter's Name *	**No. of Shares**	**% of total shares**	
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited	215,271,888	52.66%	-
	215,271,888	52.66%	
Haigreve Khaitan (Escrow Account - DCBL)	7,405,837	14.04%	-
	7,405,837	14.04%	

* As per the annual return filed by the Company with ROC for the year ended 31 March 2022.

10. Other equity		
Money received against share warrant*	0.01	0.01
Other reserves		
Contribution from shareholders (Financial guarantee) - issued by intermediate holding company on behalf of the Company	2.97	2.97
Surplus/(deficit) in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Balance as per last financial statements	(46.24)	(142.27)
Profit for the year	112.70	96.03
Net surplus/(deficit) in the Statement of Profit and Loss	66.46	(46.24)
Total other equity	**69.44**	**(43.26)**

*During the earlier years, the Company had received Rs. 0.01 from Dalmia Cement Bharat Ltd. (DCBL) as application money towards share warrants. In terms of the agreement dated January 16, 2012, between DCBL and Bawri Group, erstwhile promoter, the above share warrants, in case of non-fulfilment of certain specific project conditions by the Bawri Group, would be converted into such number of equity shares that post conversion, the share holding of DCBL in the Company becomes 99%. As described in note 30(b) regarding the disputes between two major shareholders of the Company which are pending for disposal before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and Hon'ble High Court of Gauhati. Hence, there is no certainty about conversion of such warrants into equity shares on account of ongoing litigation, the same has also not been considered for the purpose of computing diluted earnings per share.

Calcom Cement India Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts stated are in Rs. Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022

11. Financial Liabilities

(i) Borrowings (at amortised cost)

	Rate of Interest %	Maturity	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Term loan from related party (secured) (refer note 32)*				
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (DCBL) (Rs.186.77)#	1 Yr Axis MCLR plus 150bps	January 2024	49.78	109.08
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (Rs. 47.92)#	1 Yr Axis MCLR plus 150bps	March 2027	29.20	33.36
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (Rs. 60.00)#	1Yr Yes Bank MCLR plus 80bps	December 2027	37.50	43.20
Less:Transaction cost adjustment			(0.54)	(0.77)
Less: shown in current maturities of long term borrowings (Refer note 14(i))			**59.78**	**52.37**
		Sub-total (A)	56.16	132.49
Inter Corporate Deposits (Unsecured) (Refer Note 32)				
Dalmia Power Limited (DPL) **	3 Month Axis MCLR plus 185bps	March 2027	393.03	-
		Sub-total (B)	**393.03**	**-**
Total Non Current Borrowings		**Total (A+B)**	**449.19**	**132.49**

"* Term loans are secured by the mortgage and first charge on all the movable and immovable properties (both tangible and intangible assets) of the Company, both present and future and a second charge on all other assets of the Company. These loans (Yes bank and Axis bank loan are also secured by / to be pledge of Rs.4.38 (Rs. 4.38) equity shares of the Company held by the erstwhile promoters, their relatives, subsidiary and step-down subsidiary of the Company. Besides, the above loans are additionally secured by the corporate guarantee of subsidiary and step-down subsidiary company . All the above charges rank pari- passu inter-se amongst various lender.

Term Loans contains certain debt covenants relating to limitation on indebtedness, total debt to tangible net worth ratio and debt service coverage ratio. The limitation on indebtedness covenant gets suspended if the Company meets certain prescribed criteria. The debt covenant related to limitation on indebtedness remained suspended as of the date of the authorisation of the financial statements. The Company has also satisfied all other debt covenants prescribed in the terms of loans."

**During the current year, CCIL has requested DPL to change its payment terms from repayable on demand to repayable as per agreed schedule starting from FY 2025-26, after considering the cash outflow in outcoming expansion projects in Umarsnghsu and Lanka. Pursuant to this, addendum to the Novation agreement (dated November 10, 2020) was signed on March 29, 2023.

Calcom Cement India Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts stated are in Rs. Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022

"# During the financial year 2018-19, DCBL had taken over loan from Axis Bank, Yes Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Indian Overseas Bank and Exim after entering into Novation agreement with the Company along with the respective banks. The terms of security and repayment remains the same for the Company towards DCBL as was the case with the respective banks. The summary of such loans bank wise with novation agreement date and buy out amount given by DCBL is given below."

Particulars	The terms of repayment and security in regard to loans existing as on March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 are as follows :-
Axis Bank FTL1, FTL2 ,FTL3, FTL4	"Fresh Term Loan (FTL) repayable in 37 installments starting from January 1, 2015 to January 1, 2024 First Pari passu charge on entire property , plant and equipment (immovable and movable assets), both present and future, having priority over existing charge holders. First Pari passu charge on all intangible assets, both present and future, having priority over existing charge holders, but not limited to goodwill, trademark and patents and undertakings. Second pari-passu charge on all other assets. Priority over existing lenders on the cash flows of the Company towards repayment1s. Pledge of shares of the Company held by the promoters—Bawri Group (15.92% stake after entry of Dalmia Group). During the current year, the Company has fully repaid FTL1 and partially repaid other loans."
Axis Bank FTL5	Fresh Term Loan (FTL) repayable in 36 installments starting from Aug 31, 2018 to March 31, 2027. First Pari passu charge on entire property, plant and equipment (immovable and movable assets), both present and future, having priority over pre-CDR lenders of Rs. 277 crores. First Pari passu charge on all intangible assets, both present and future, including but not limited to goodwill, trademark and patents and undertaking having priority charge over pre-CDR lenders of Rs.277 crores. Second pari-passu charge on the entire current assets. Priority over existing lenders on the cash flows of the Company towards repayments.
Yes Bank	Fresh Term Loan (FTL) repayable in 36 installments starting from January 1, 2019 to December, 2027. First Pari passu charge on property, plant and equipment (immovable and movable assets) and intangible assets of the Company Phase II lender for Rs. 302 and having priority charge over Phase I lenders of Rs. 277 (both present and future). First Pari Passu Charge on all the cash flows of the Company towards repayments at par with Phase II lenders for Rs. 302 loans and having priority charge over Phase I lenders of Rs. 277 (both present and future). Second pari-passu charge on all other assets, trade receivable and inventories.
Axis Bank, Yes Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Indian Overseas Bank and Exim Bank	The Company had novated term loans amounting to Rs 202.09 from various banks to DCBL in FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20. The said loans have been fully repaid in previous years.

Calcom Cement India Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts stated are in Rs. Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
12. Provisions		
Gratuity (refer note 27)	5.30	4.18
Leave encashment	1.10	-
Mining reclamation*	3.15	3.41
	9.55	**7.59**
***Mining reclamation (refer note 26 (iv))**		
At the beginning of the year	3.41	-
Created during the year	-	3.41
Reversal during the year	(0.26)	-
At the end of the year	**3.15**	**3.41**
13. Government grant (Deferred capital investment subsidy)		
Opening	30.03	37.98
Recoupment during the year (refer note 23)	(6.12)	(7.95)
Closing	**23.91**	**30.03**
Current	10.57	10.57
Non Current	13.34	19.46
14. Financial liabilities		
(i) Borrowings (at amortised cost) (refer note 32)		
Inter corporate deposit (refer note 11 (i)) *	7.41	400.44
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 11 (i))	59.78	52.37
Total Borrowings	**67.19**	**452.81**

* Loans are repayable on demand and carry interest @ 18% p.a.(9.15%-18% p.a.)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(ii) Trade payables (at amortised cost)		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note 35)	6.46	5.20
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	95.51	103.97
Trade payables to related parties (refer note 32)	9.30	6.62
	111.27	115.79

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-60-day terms. For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, refer note 33.

Calcom Cement India Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts stated are in Rs. Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule as at March 31, 2023 and as at March 31, 2022							
Particulars		**Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment**					**Total**
	Unbilled	**Not Due**	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	
(i) MSME	-	6.46	-	-	-	-	6.46
	-	*5.20*	-	-	-	-	*5.20*
(ii) Others	13.62	80.87	9.61	0.52	0.15	-	104.77
	12.30	*89.26*	*6.60*	*0.19*	*0.28*	-	*108.63*
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	*0.04*	-	-	-	-	*0.04*
	1.77	-	-	-	*0.19*	-	*1.96*
Total as at March 31, 2023	**13.62**	**87.37**	**9.61**	**0.52**	**0.15**	**-**	**111.27**
Total as at March 31, 2022	***14.07***	***94.46***	***6.60***	***0.19***	***0.47***	**-**	***115.79***

(iii). Other financial liabilities

Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	2.39	-
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	20.71	20.71
Security deposits received	60.62	83.73
Dues payable towards purchase of property, plant and equipment (refer note 32 and 35)	41.27	18.90
Rebate to customers	20.18	16.42
Employee payable	3.13	2.50
Interest payable on others	0.45	0.45
Foreign exchange forward contracts FVTOCI (refer note 33(b))	0.00	-
	148.75	**142.71**

15.Other current liabilities

Deferred revenue (refer note below)	7.84	8.06
Advance from customers *	14.47	12.61
Other liabilities		
- Statutory dues	36.56	28.76
- Others**	0.60	4.04
	59.47	**53.47**

*Includes Rs 0.01 (Rs. 5.63) from related parties (refer note 32).
**Includes amount of Rs. Nil (Rs. 2.62) pertaining to excise remission .

Deferred revenue*		
Opening	8.06	5.49
Deferred during the year	6.49	5.93
Released to the statement of profit and loss	(6.71)	(3.36)
Closing	**7.84**	**8.06**

*Deferred revenue includes the accrual and release of non cash discount(Refer Note 26 (v))

16. Provisions

Gratuity (refer note 27)	0.61	0.93
Leave encashment	0.26	1.13
	0.87	**2.06**

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		For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
17. Revenue from operations			
A. Revenue from contracts with customers			
Sale of Products *			
Finished goods		1,152.64	1,068.26
Traded sales		3.77	4.41
	Sub total (A)	**1,156.41**	**1,072.67**
B. Other operating income:			
Subsidy on GST		104.60	82.38
Sale of scrap **		2.75	2.07
Liabilities no longer required written back (net)		2.69	0.77
	Sub total (B)	**110.04**	**85.22**
Total Revenue from Operation	**Total (A+B)**	**1,266.45**	**1,157.89**

* Includes Rs. 72.99 (Rs. 33.84) to related parties (refer note 32).
** Includes Rs. 0.00 (Rs 0.01) to related parties (refer note 32).

18. Other Income		
MTM gain/(loss) on current investments	(5.15)	7.16
Profit on sale of current investment	17.52	2.87
Liabilities no longer required written back (net)	0.16	0.23
Foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	-	0.01
Profit on sale of property, plant & equipment	0.02	0.01
Interest income on		
- Bank deposits	0.06	0.20
- Security deposits	0.71	0.93
- Financial assets at amortised cost	0.33	2.88
- Income tax refund	0.68	0.08
- Others	1.69	-
Miscellaneous receipts	0.51	0.02
	16.53	**14.39**

19. Cost of materials consumed and purchase of stock in trade		
(i). Cost of materials consumed		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	3.96	9.47
Add: purchases*	215.46	199.86
	219.42	209.33
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	18.71	3.96
Cost of materials consumed	**200.71**	**205.37**

* Includes Rs.49.19 (Rs. 58.91) from related parties (refer note 32).

(ii). Purchases of Stock in trade*	**2.90**	**3.14**

*Includes Rs 2.90 (Rs. 2.11) from related parties (refer note 32).

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	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
20. Change in inventories of finished goods ,stock in trade and work in progress		
Finished Goods		
- Closing stock	3.98	4.65
- Opening stock	4.65	5.36
	0.67	**0.71**
Work-in-Progress		
- Closing stock	3.30	4.73
- Opening stock	4.73	4.71
	1.43	**(0.02)**
Stock in trade		
- Closing stock	0.36	0.36
- Opening stock	0.36	0.35
	(0.00)	(0.01)
Decrease in inventories of finished goods, stock in trade and work in progress	**2.10**	**0.68**
21. Employee benefits expenses		
Salaries, wages and bonus (refer note 32)	37.69	35.66
Contribution to provident and other funds	1.77	1.49
Gratuity expense (refer note 27)	0.62	0.55
Workmen and staff welfare expenses (refer note 32)	4.25	3.25
	44.33	**40.95**
22. Other expenses		
Packing expenses	30.04	33.07
Consumption of stores and spares parts (refer note 32)	6.06	4.62
Management service charges (refer note 32)	22.85	18.21
Payment to contractor expenses	17.60	16.86
Repairs and maintenance (refer note 32)		
- Plant and machinery	8.38	8.44
- Buildings	0.43	0.29
- Others	1.45	2.20
Short term leases (refer note 28)	0.99	0.39
Rates and taxes	1.09	1.24
Insurance [Net of subsidy Rs. 0.18 (Rs. 0.15)]	1.87	1.68
Bank charges	0.38	0.36
Depot expenses	4.13	5.75
Telephone and communication	0.64	0.58
Legal and professional charges	1.25	2.22
Travelling and conveyance (refer note 32)	5.18	3.47
Advertisement and sales promotion	10.16	6.40
Director sitting fees (refer note 32)	0.10	0.11

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	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Sales commission	8.19	4.64
Corporate social responsibility (CSR) expenses#	0.09	1.20
Charity and donations	1.53	1.75
Payments to auditors (Refer note (i) below)	0.49	0.40
Bad Debts written-off (net of provision)	-	0.06
Security charges	5.36	4.55
Impairment allowance	0.47	0.17
Materials handling charges	7.09	5.85
Branding fee (refer note 32)	2.94	2.93
Foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	0.08	-
Miscellaneous expenses (refer note 32)	4.65	4.33
	143.49	**131.77**
(i) Payments to auditor		
Statutory audit	0.31	0.24
Quarterly review	0.15	0.15
Reimbursement of expenses	0.03	0.01
	0.49	**0.40**
# Details of CSR expenditure (refer note 32):		
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	0.09	1.20
b) Amount spent during the year		
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset**	0.91	-
ii) Contribution to trust *	0.09	1.20
(c) shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
(d) total of previous years shortfall	-	-
(e) reason for shortfall	-	-
(f) nature of CSR activities	Social Infrastructure Project and Livelihood Project	Social Infrastructure Project and Livelihood Project
(g) details of related party transactions		
(h) where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year should be shown separately	Not applicable	Not applicable

*Includes Rs NIL (Rs. 1.20) spent during the previous year.

** Amount carried forward in excess of prescrbed limit of spent as per Companies Act, 2013.

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Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
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	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
23. Depreciation and amortization expense		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	126.94	111.21
Amortisation of intangible assets	5.97	0.84
Depreciation on right-of use assets (refer note 28)	4.03	4.16
Less: Adjusted against recoupment from deferred capital investment subsidy (refer to note 13)	(6.12)	(7.95)
	130.82	**108.26**
24. Finance Cost		
Interest		
- On Inter corporate deposits (refer note 32)	40.60	39.70
- On term loans (refer note 32)	15.30	20.23
- On defined benefit obligation (refer note 27)	0.34	0.30
- On lease liability (refer note 28)	0.36	0.36
- Others	2.40	2.67
Other borrowing cost	0.27	0.28
Less: borrowing cost capitalised	(15.58)	(3.63)
	43.69	**59.91**
24(i). Exceptional items		
Loans given to subsidiaries written-off (refer note 7(iv) and 36)	-	25.98
Interest accrued on loans given to subsidiaries written-off (refer note 7(v) and 36)	-	3.34
	-	**29.32**

25. Earnings Per Share ('EPS') (Refer to note 9 & 10)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/ (loss) for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Net profit for calculation of basic and diluted EPS	112.70	95.91
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the period	408,786,480	408,786,480
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic and diluted EPS	408,786,480	408,786,480
Basic and Diluted EPS (Rs.)	**2.76**	**2.35**

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	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022

5(i). Income Tax
The major component of income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2023:
Statement of profit and loss:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Statement of profit and loss:		
Current tax	0.012	0.39
Deferred tax expenses	60.52	70.22
Tax adjustments for earlier yeas*	37.68	0.02
Tax adjustments on account of changes in tax rate*	17.27	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**115.59**	**70.63**

Other comprehesive income (OCI) section:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Deferred tax on net (loss)/gain on measurement of defined benefit plans	(0.02)	0.07
Income tax expenses/(credit) in OCI	**(0.02)**	**0.07**

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by the applicable tax rate(s) :

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Accounting profit before income tax (including OCI) and after exceptional items	228.26	166.74
At India's statutory income tax rate	57.48	58.27
Non-deductible expenses/(Non taxable income) for tax purposes:		
- Non-deductable expenses	2.02	1.68
(Non taxable income):		
Temporary difference reversing within tax holiday period (80IE)	9.46	10.73
Impact of change in tax rate for future period	7.81	-
Reversal of MAT credit entitlement due to new tax regime	37.68	-
Reversal of additional depreciation and others due to new tax regime	1.12	0.02
At the effective income tax rate of 25.17% (34.94%)	**115.57**	**70.70**
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss for the current year	**115.57**	**70.70**

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Deferred tax:

Deferred tax relates to the following:	Balance sheet		Statement of profit and loss	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Deferred tax liabilties:				
Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/ amortization charged in financial statements	(36.51)	(35.70)	(0.81)	6.77
Unamortised processing cost of borrowings	(0.09)	(0.20)	0.11	0.09
Market-to-market gain on investment	-	(2.54)	2.54	(2.52)
Subsidy/ Incentives accrued but not received	(16.37)	-	(16.37)	-
Defered tax Assets:				
Unamortized income on account of fair valuation of subsidy receivable	0.01	0.04	(0.03)	(0.90)
Tax losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	-	62.53	(62.53)	(15.54)
Provision for doubtful debts (Impairment Allowance)	0.16	0.05	0.11	(58.46)
Statutory dues and other items allowed on payment basis	2.72	2.58	0.14	(0.42)
Lease Assets	0.10	0.11	(0.01)	-
MAT credit Entitlement	-	37.68	(37.68)	0.39
Others	0.09	1.01	(0.92)	0.30
Deferred tax (net)	**(49.89)**	**65.56**	**(115.45)**	**(70.30)**

Reflected in the balance sheet as follows:	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Deferred tax assets	3.08	104.00
Deferred tax liability	(52.97)	(38.44)
Deferred Tax asset/(liabilities) (net)	**(49.89)**	**65.56**

Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities/(assets) (net):	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening balance	(65.56)	(135.87)
Tax expense during the year recognised in profit or loss section	115.47	70.65
Tax (income)/expense during the year recognised in OCI section	(0.02)	0.07
Change in MAT credit entitlement	-	(0.39)
Closing balance of deferred tax liabilities/(assets) (net)	**49.89**	**(65.56)**

*During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has elected to exercise the option of reduced tax rate permitted under Section 115BAA as per Income Tax Act, 1961. Consequently, net deferred tax charge of Rs. 17.27 has been recognized in tax expense as included under 'Tax adjustments on account of change in tax rate' which is on account of re-measurement of net deferred tax assets as at April 01, 2022; and MAT credit recoverable of Rs. 37.68 has been expensed off as 'Tax adjustments for earlier years'.

26. 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.

Judgements, estimates and assumptions

The judgements and 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 judgements, assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(i) Taxes
Deferred Taxes: (refer note 5(i))

(ii) Defined benefit plan (gratuity benefits) (refer note 27)

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on mortality rates from Indian Assured 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.

(iii) 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 at each reporting date. 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 31(a) and 31(b) for further disclosures.

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(iv) Provision for mining reclamation

The Company has recognised a provision for mine reclamation for next five years starting from 2023-24 as per the mining plan submitted with mining authorities i.e Indian Bureau of Mines ('IBM'). 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, 2023 is Rs. 3.15 (Rs. 3.41). The Company estimates that the costs would be incurred in next five years starting from 2023-24 upon the closure of mines and calculates the provision using the DCF method based on the following assumptions:

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Inflation rate	4.50%	6.01%
Discount rate	7.32%	6.09%
Expected cost of reclamation of mines (Future Value)	3.92	4.11

Expected balance of reserves available in mines - 162.08 Million MT (162.43 Million MT) as per the submission made to Indian Bureau of Mines ('IBM') dated February 02, 2017.

If the estimated pre-tax discount rate and inflation rate used in the calculation had been 1% higher than management's estimate, the carrying amount of the provision would have been decreased by Rs. 0.00 and increased by Rs. 0.00 respectively.

(v) Revenue recognition – Non-cash incentives given to Customers

"The Company estimates the fair value of non cash discount awarded by applying market rate. The assumption for determining fair value of non cash schemes is based on the market rate of such schemes. As at March 31, 2023, the estimated revenue deferred towards non cash discount amounted to approximately Rs. 7.84 (Rs. 8.06) (Refer note 15).

Principal versus agent considerations

The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria, i.e. whether it has exposure to the significant risks and rewards associated with the sale of products, in order to determine if it is acting as a principal or as an agent. The Company has concluded that they operating on a principal to principal basis in all its revenue arrangements.

Determining method to estimate variable consideration and assessing the constraint Certain contracts for the sale of products include a right of return and volume rebates that give rise to variable consideration. In estimating the variable consideration, the Company is required to use either the expected value method or the most likely amount method based on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled.

The Company determined that the expected value method is the appropriate method to use in estimating the variable consideration for the sale of Goods with rights of return, given the large number of customer contracts that have similar characteristics. In estimating the variable consideration for the sale of Goods with volume rebates, the Company determined that using a combination of the most likely amount method and expected value method is appropriate. The selected method that better

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predicts the amount of variable consideration was primarily driven by the number of volume thresholds contained in the contract. The most likely amount method is used for those contracts with a single volume threshold, while the expected value method is used for contracts with more than one volume threshold. Before including any amount of variable consideration in the transaction price, the Company considers whether the amount of variable consideration is constrained. The Company determined that the estimates of variable consideration are not constrained based on its historical experience, business forecast and the current economic conditions. In addition, the uncertainty on the variable consideration will be resolved within a short time frame.

"Determining whether the loyalty points provide material rights to customers

The Company operates a loyalty points programmed, Dalmia plus scheme and shubh yatra scheme, which allows customers to accumulate points when they purchase Company's product. The points can be redeemed for free products, subject to a minimum number of points obtained. The Company assessed whether the loyalty points provide a material right to the customer that needs to be accounted for as a separate performance obligation. The Company determined that the loyalty points provide a material right that the customer would not receive without entering into the contract. The free products the customer would receive by exercising the loyalty points do not reflect the stand-alone selling price that a customer without an existing relationship with the Company would pay for those products. The customers' right also accumulates as they purchase additional products.

(vi) Property, plant and equipment

"The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined based on Schedule II rates as specified in note 1(I) by the management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end.

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.

There are no impairment losses recognized for the years ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 (refer note 38).

(vii) Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would

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have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for companies that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the Company's functional currency). The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the Company's stand-alone credit rating).

(viii) Subsidies receivable

The Company is entitled to various subsidies from Government in the form of GST remission 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 except subsidy receivable in form of GST remission which is accounted at its original Gross 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.

The Company has incentives receivable of Rs. 65.21 gross against various schemes of the state/ central government. These include subsidies namely Goods and Services tax budgetary support and insurance subsidy which are pending in view of allocation of fund by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion and processing of the claim by respective departments and further, the management is confident that there is certainty to get the refund of the same in due course of time.

Assumptions used for estimated time for Receipt and Discount Rate:

The Company estimates expected date of receipt of subsidy of which discounting is done based on approval accorded from State Level Committee. Based on its past experience and inputs from business environment, the Management assessed that in event of clearance of approval from State Level Committee, the expected period of receipt of subsidy shall be 1.5 years for the subsidy accrued from April 1, 2016 and 2.5 years in case the subsidy was accrued on or before March 31, 2016 and in other cases, expected period of recovery will be 3.5 years from the date of accrual of subsidy in case subsidy is accrued before March 31,2016 and 2.5 years for the subsidy accrued after March 31,2016. The company uses 11.90% discount rate (adjusted incremental borrowing rate) for the subsidy accrued till March 31, 2015 and 11% (adjusted incremental borrowing rate) for the subsidy accrued after March 31, 2015 till September 30, 2020 and 10% (adjusted incremental borrowing rate) for the subsidy accrued after October 01, 2020.

(ix) Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets and non-current investment disclosed in Note 3 and 7 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

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period.

27. Employee benefits plans

Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contribution towards employees' provident fund and employees' deposit linked insurance scheme for qualifying employees. Under the schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost, as specified in the rules of the schemes, to these defined contribution schemes.

The Company has recognised for contributions to these plans in the statement of profit and loss as under :

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Company's contribution to provident fund and other funds	1.77	1.49
Total	**1.77**	**1.49**

Defined benefits 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 (subject to maximum of Rs. 0.20). The Company makes provision of such gratuity liability in the books of account on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary.

The following tables summarize the components of net employee benefit expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Total amount recognised in balance sheet and the movement in the net defined Gratuity (Rs.) obligation over the year are as follows

Particulars	Present Value of Obligation
April 1, 2021 (A)	**4.81**
Current service cost	0.55
Interest cost	0.30
Total amount recognised in statement of profit & Loss Account (B)	**0.85**
Remeasurements	
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.21)
Actuarial changes arising from experience adjustments	0.00
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	0.07
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income (gain) (C)	**(0.14)**
Benefits paid (D)	(0.30)
Transfer in/(out)	(0.11)
March 31, 2022 (A+B+C+D)	**5.11**
April 1, 2022 (A)	**5.11**
Current service cost	0.62
Interest cost	0.34
Total amount recognised in statement of profit & Loss Account (B)	**0.96**
Remeasurements	
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.09
Actuarial changes arising from experience adjustments	0.05
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(0.02)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income Loss (C)	**0.12**
Benefits paid (D)	(0.26)
Transfer in/(out)	(0.02)
March 31, 2023 (A+B+C+D)	**5.91**

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Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Current	0.61	0.93
Non-current	5.30	4.18

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity and other defined benefits for the Company are shown below:

Particulars	Gratuity	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	%	%
Discount rate	7.40	6.65
Future salary increases	7.00	6.00

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31 2023 and March 31 2022 is as shown below:
Gratuity

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
Defined Benefit Obligation (Base)	**5.91**		**5.11**	
Particulars	**March 31, 2023**		**March 31, 2022**	
	Decrease	**Increase**	**Decrease**	**Increase**
Discount Rate (-/+1%)	6.37	5.50	5.43	4.82
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	7.80%	-6.90%	6.30%	-5.60%
Salary Growth Rate (-/+1%)	5.50	6.37	4.82	5.43
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	-7.00%	7.80%	-5.70%	6.30%
Attrition Rate (-/+50%)	5.86	5.93	5.04	5.15
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	-0.70%	0.40%	-1.30%	0.80%
Mortality Rate (-/+10%)	5.91	5.91	5.11	5.11
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Demographic Assumption
Gratuity

Particulars	As on	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Mortality Rate (% of IALM 2012-14)	100%	100%
Normal retirement age	60 years	58 years
Withdrawal rates based on age: (per annum)	7.44%	10.00%

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	As on	
The following is the maturity profile of defined benefit obligation	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Weighted average durations (Based on discounted cash flows)		
Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis)	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	0.61	0.93
Between 2 and 5 years	2.58	2.38
Between 6 and 10 years	2.71	2.08
Beyond 10 years	5.64	2.78

Risk Exposure

Valuations are performed on certain basic set of pre-determined assumptions and other regulatory framework which may vary over time. Thus, the Company is exposed to various risks in providing the above gratuity benefit which are as follows:

Interest Rate risk: The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability (as shown in financial statements).

Liquidity Risk: This is the risk that the Company is not able to meet the short-term gratuity payouts. This may arise due to non availability of enough cash / cash equivalent to meet the liabilities or holding of illiquid assets not being sold in time.

Salary Escalation Risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

Demographic Risk: The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.

28. Leases

Company as a lessee

The Company has lease contracts for leasehold land and various buildings (godowns, office, record room and Knowledge centre) and vehicles used in its operations. Lands have lease terms between 20-30 years Leases of various building generally have lease terms between 2 to 12 years, while office premises have lease term of 3 years and vehicles used in car hire arrangement generally have lease terms between 2 to 5 years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets. The Company also has certain leases of various buildings with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions for these leases.

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Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening Lease liabilities	3.02	3.65
Additions	4.35	1.85
Deletion	0.61	0.40
Accrual of interest	0.36	0.36
Payments	2.28	2.44
Closing lease liabilities	**4.84**	**3.02**
Current	1.69	1.64
Non Current	3.15	1.38

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 9.15%, with maturity between 2023-2033.

The following are the amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets (refer note 23)	4.03	4.16
Interest expense on lease liabilities (refer note 24)	0.36	0.36
Expense relating to short-term leases (refer note 22)	0.99	0.39
Total amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**5.38**	**4.91**

The Company has entered into various lease/license agreements for leased/licensed premises, which expire at various dates over the next twelve years. There are no contingent lease/license fees payments. The details of the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2023 on an undiscounted basis are as follows :

Particulars	March 31, 2023
(i) not later than one year	2.02
(ii) later than one year and not later than five years	3.38
(iii) later than five years	0.02

29. Capital and Other commitments

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	224.24	133.51

The Company continues to provide requisite financial and operational support to its subsidiary and step-down subsidiaries, if required.

30. Contingent liabilities / litigations:
(a)

S. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
i)	Claims of vendors against the Company not acknowledged as debts	1.17	2.86
ii)	Demands raised by following authorities in dispute/appeal:		
(a)	Excise and Service Tax	0.32	0.32
(b)	Excise remission including interest under dispute	4.61	4.28
(c)	Entry tax	0.20	0.20
iii)	Interest recompense (refer note 30 (c) below)	104.24	104.24

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(b) The Company has two major sets of shareholders, Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (DCBL) part of Dalmia Bharat Group holding 76% of the voting rights in the Company and the Bawri Group (BG) holding 20.5% of the voting rights in the Company. During the year 2015-16, DCBL, in view of the fact that BG had defaulted in completion of certain obligations under the Shareholders Agreement /Articles of Association (referred to inter-se agreement or ISA hereinafter), sent notice to BG seeking remedies under the terms of ISA. In response thereto, BG denied the responsibility of completion of said obligations and further filed a petition before the Company Law Board (CLB)/ National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) under Section 397/398 of the Companies Act, 1956 alleging oppression and mismanagement. Meanwhile, DCBL and the Company filed a petition under section 8 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 with NCLT Gauhati.

NCLT, Gauhati vide its order dated January 5, 2017 concluded that section 8 application needs to be allowed and referred the parties in the above petitions to Arbitrator to have the disputes resolved in accordance with prescriptions of law(s). BG had challenged the order of NCLT Gauhati before the Hon'ble High Court, Gauhati in February, 2017 wherein the order of NCLT was stayed. This stay order was challenged before the Hon'ble Supreme Court by DCBL and the Company. The Hon'ble Supreme Court vacated the stay vide order dated May 05, 2017 and referred the case back to the Hon'ble High Court, Gauhati to decide upon the maintainability of petition filed by BG, which is pending for disposal by the Hon'ble High Court, Gauhati.

Pending the disposal of the matter by Hon'ble High Court, Gauhati, both the parties referred their disputes to the Arbitral Tribunal, which pronounced an award on March 20, 2021 in favor of BG. The award of the Arbitral Tribunal was challenged by DCBL and the Company before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its judgement dated October 17, 2022 upheld the claims of the Company. BG has filed an appeal on December 13, 2022 before the Division Bench of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi seeking setting aside of the judgment dated October 17, 2022, which is pending for disposal by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

Since the matters are sub-judice before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and Hon'ble High Court, Gauhati, pending final outcome, no adjustments are considered necessary by the Management in the standalone financial statements.

(c) Interest recompense

The Company and the corporate debt restructuring lenders executed a Master Restructuring Agreement (MRA) in July 2012. The MRA gives a right to the lenders to get a recompense of their waivers and sacrifices made as a part of the Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR) proposal. In terms of the aforesaid MRA, the recompense payable by the Company is contingent on various factors including improved performance of the Company and other conditions. The Intermediate Holding Company ('Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited) ('DCBL') had taken over loan(s) from various banks after entering into novation agreement(s) with the Company along with respective banks. In terms of the novation agreement(s), all the right, privilege, title, interest, claims, benefits and obligations of the banks (past, present & future) under MRA, which was signed during July 2012, got transferred to DCBL. The Company was to enter into a new consolidated secured loan agreement with the Lender on certain terms & conditions. The said agreement could not be signed due to objection raised by a shareholder in the arbitration proceedings. During the financial year 2020-21, DCBL raised the claim for Recompense amounting to Rs 104.24, which is not agreed by the Company on account of various reasons including uncertain future events and same is considered as contingent liability.

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(d) The Company does not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there will be any material foreseeable losses.

(e) There are no amount due for payment to the Investor Education and Protection Fund under Section 125(1) of the Companies Act, 2013

31.(a) Fair Values of financial instrument
See out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments:

Particulars	Note	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Financial assets at amortised cost					
Subsidies receivable	4(i) and 7(v)	65.09	70.82	65.09	70.82
Security deposits	4(i)	14.19	13.03	14.19	13.03
Loans and advances to employees	4(ii) and 7(iv)	2.65	2.55	2.65	2.55
Interest receivable	4(i) and 7(v)	2.49	2.29	2.49	2.29
Investments at FVTPL	7(vi)	245.39	336.27	245.39	336.27
Total financial assets		**329.81**	**424.96**	**329.81**	**424.96**
Financial liabilities at amortised cost					
Borrowings	11(i) and 14(i)	516.37	585.30	516.37	585.30
Lease liabilities (Refer Note 28)		4.85	3.02	4.85	3.02
Total financial liabilities		**521.22**	**588.32**	**521.22**	**588.32**

The Company assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, bank deposits, trade payables, other current financial liabilities (except current maturity of long term borrowings) approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. The fair values of the quoted mutual funds and corporate bonds are based on price quotations at the reporting date.

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:

Subsidy Receivable and Loans to employees

The fair values of subsidies receivable and loan to employees are estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

Borrowings and lease liabilities

The fair values of the Company's interest-bearing borrowings and lease liabilities are determined by using discount rate that reflects the Company's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk as at March 31, 2023 was assessed to be insignificant.

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Security deposits and interest receivable

The fair value of security deposits and interest receivable approximates the carrying value and hence the valuation technique and inputs have not been given.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 are as shown below:

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

Financial Assets	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range of Input	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Subsidies receivable	DCF method	Interest rate on incremental borrowing	March 31, 2023: 10%	Change in discount rate by 1%- Increase in the Interest rate on incremental borrowing would result in decrease in fair value by Rs. 0.01 and decrease in Interest rate on incremental borrowing would result in increase in fair value by Rs. 0.01.
		Interest rate on incremental borrowing	March 31, 2022: 10%	Change in discount rate by 1%- Increase in the Interest rate on incremental borrowing would result in decrease in fair value by Rs. 0.01 and decrease in Interest rate on incremental borrowing would result in increase in fair value by Rs. 0.01.
		Expected period of recovery	March 31, 2023: Period 1.5 to 2.5 years	Change in period by 0.5 years- Increase in the period would result in decrease in fair value by Rs. 0.04 and decrease in period would result in increase in fair value by Rs. 0.04.
		Expected period of recovery	March 31, 2022: Period 1.5 to 2.5 years	Change in period by 0.5 years- Increase in the period would result in decrease in fair value by Rs. 0.05 and decrease in period would result in increase in fair value by Rs. 0.05.

The fair value of other assets/liabilities approximates the carrying value and hence the valuation technique and inputs have not been given.

31.(b) Fair value hierarchy

The Company 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 Company's assets and liabilities:

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2023:

Particulars	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Fair value measurement using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial Assets for which fair values are disclosed			
Subsidies receivable	65.09	-	65.09
Security Deposit	14.19	-	14.19
Loans and advances to employees and related parties	2.65	-	2.65
Interest Receivable	2.49	-	2.49
Investments at FVTPL	245.39	245.39	-
Financial Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed			
Borrowings	516.37	-	516.37
Lease liabilities (Refer Note 28)	4.85	-	4.85

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2022:

Particulars	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Fair value measurement using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial Assets for which fair values are disclosed			
Subsidies receivable	70.82	-	70.82
Security Deposit	13.03	-	13.03
Loans and advances to employees and related parties	2.55	-	2.55
Interest Receivable	2.29	-	2.29
Investments at FVTPL	336.27	336.27	-
Financial Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed			
Borrowings	585.30	-	585.30
Lease liabilities	3.02	-	3.02

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32. Related Party Disclosures
a) Names of related parties and related party relationship
Related parties where control exists:

Holding Company	Dalmia Bharat Limited ('DBL') (Ultimate Holding Company) Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited ('DCBL') (Intermediate Holding Company)
Subsidiary Companies	Vinay Cement Limited ('VCL') RCL Cements Limited ('RCL') SCL Cements Limited ('SCL')
Fellow Subsidiary Company	Alsthom Industries Limited ('AIL') Dalmia Bharat Green Vision Limited ('DBGVL')
Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year: Key Managerial Personnel ('KMP') and their Relatives	Ms. Rachna Goria (Director) (Company Secretary w.e.f March 29, 2022) Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar (Director w.e.f. April 27, 2021) Rajiv Kumar Choubey Awadhesh Kumar Pandey (Chief financial officer w.e.f. July 25, 2022) Deepak Thombre (Independent Director w.e.f January 25, 2023) Anoop Kumar Mittal (Independent Director w.e.f December 10, 2022) R A Krishnakumar (Director) Manvendra Pratap Singh (Nominee Director - Nominated by Assam Industrial Development Corporation ('AIDC') w.e.f June 06, 2022) Adil Khan (Nominee Director - Nominated by AIDC till June 05, 2022) Padmanav Chakravarty (KMP w.e.f. April 27, 2021) Dharmendra Tuteja (Director till October 28, 2022) Harish Chander Sehgal (Independent Director till October 28, 2022) Naveen Jain (Independent Director till October 28, 2022) Vikram Dhokalia (Independent Director till October 28, 2022) J.K.Gadi (Independent Director till October 28, 2022) Akshay Kumar Pandey (Relative of KMP) Sudhir Singhvi (Chief financial officer till June 15, 2022) Nirupama Singhvi (Relative of KMP) Rita Dedhwal (KMP) (Company Seceretary till October 08, 2021)
Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel / Share Holders / Relatives have significant influence	Dalmia Power Limited Dalmia Bharat Group Foundation Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited Dalmia Seven Refractories Limited Dalmia Bharat Sugar & Industries Limited Cosmos Cement Limited Govan Travels

Abbreviations = NE - North East unit, RGP - Rajgangpur unit, Bokaro - Bokaro unit, Belgaum - Belgaum unit, Kapilas - Kapilas work, Dalmiapuram - Dalmiapuram unit, BCW - Bengal cement works (Medinipur), CCW-Chandrapur cement works (Formerly known as Murli Industries Limited (MIL))

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Transactions

(b) Related party transactions

Transactions carried out during the year with related parties Referred in (a) above, in the ordinary course of business, are as follows-

(Rs. In crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Companies		Subsidiary and Step-down subidiaries		Fellow subsidiaries		KMP & their relatives		Enterprises over which KMP/ Shareholder and/or their relatives have significant influence	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Sale of product - cement										
DCBL - NE	0.70	2.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of clinker										
DCBL - NE	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AIL	-	-	-	-	72.29	21.10	-	-	-	-
VCL	-	-	-	9.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Gypsum										
DCBL - NE	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of flyash										
AIL	-	-	-	-	-	1.04	-	-	-	-
Sale of Solar power										
AIL	-	-	-	-	0.43	-	-	-	-	-
Other service income										
DCBL - RGP	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL - NE	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Scrap										
DCBL - Kadapa	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL - Bokaro	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AIL	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of raw material										
VCL- limestone	-	-	10.59	11.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL NE- clinker	26.80	18.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL RGP- clinker	10.51	27.66			-		-		-	

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Nature of Transaction	Holding Companies		Subsidiary and Step-down subidiaries		Fellow subsidiaries		KMP & their relatives		Enterprises over which KMP/ Shareholder and/or their relatives have significant influence	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
AIL - Gypsum	-	-	-	-	-	**0.11**	-	-	-	-
DCBL NE- flyash	0.39	0.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AIL - Flyash	-	-	-	-	0.64	0.70	-	-	-	-
DCBL BCW - flyash	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of cement										
AIL	-	-	-	-	-	2.11	-	-	-	-
DCBL NE	2.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of fire bricks										
Dalmia Seven Refractories Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.24
Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.26	1.48
Purchase of stores and spares										
DCBL CCW	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL Belgaum	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL Dalmiapuram	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AIL	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
Purchase of power and fuel										
DCBL RGP	-	1.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of sanitizers										
Dalmia Bharat Sugar & Industries Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
Purchase of capital goods and services										
DBL	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DBGVL	-	-	-	-	11.65	-	-	-	-	-
Royalty expense (Brand fees)										
DCBL	2.94	2.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of travelling and conveyance - services										
Govan Travels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.63	0.13

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Nature of Transaction	Holding Companies		Subsidiary and Step-down subidiaries		Fellow subsidiaries		KMP & their relatives		Enterprises over which KMP/ Shareholder and/or their relatives have significant influence	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Reimbursement of expenses incurred by the Company on behalf of										
DCBL NE - Salary, wages and bonus (net)	2.24	2.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RCL	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCL	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL RGP	0.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL	0.03	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL CCW	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-
DBL	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DBGVL	-	-	-	-	0.14	-	-	-	-	-
AIL	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-
Re-imbursement of expenses by the Company to										
VCL	-	-	14.40	15.93	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL NE	0.19	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL - Chennai	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL RGP	0.11	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL - Kadapa	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL Bokaro	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL Belgaum	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DBGVL	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-
Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-
Dalmia Bharat Group Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.93
Management service charges										
DBL	4.66	3.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL	20.71	14.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VCL	-	-	2.26	2.13	-	-	-	-	-	-
RCL	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCL	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate guarantee fees										
DCBL	0.25	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment of borrowings										

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Nature of Transaction	Holding Companies		Subsidiary and Step-down subidiaries		Fellow subsidiaries		KMP & their relatives		Enterprises over which KMP/ Shareholder and/or their relatives have significant influence	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Dalmia Power Limited - Inter corporate deposit (ICD)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.27
DCBL - Term loans	69.16	44.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on borrowings										
Dalmia Power Limited - Inter corporate deposit (ICD)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.95	37.04
DCBL - Term loans	15.07	19.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans granted (net of repayment)										
SCL	-	-	-	0.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
RCL	-	-	-	0.29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-off of Loans granted including interest thereon										
VCL	-	-	-	167.43	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCL	-	-	-	0.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
RCL	-	-	-	31.61	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compensation to KMP's and reimbursement of expenses to relatives of KMP's										
Awadhesh Kumar Pandey							0.84	-	-	-
Sudhir Singhvi	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.19	0.89	-	-
Rita Dedhwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	-
Padmanav Chakravarty	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.71	0.65	-	-
Nirupama Singhvi	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.06	-	-
Akshay Kumar Pandey	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-
Director Sittings Fees										
Jagdish Kumar Gadi	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.04	-	-
Anoop Kumar Mittal	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-
Deepak Ambadas Thombre	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-
R A Krishnakumar	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-
Naveen Jain	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-
Vikram Dhokalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.04	-	-

Calcom Cement India Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

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c. Balance outstanding

Transactions carried out during the year with related parties Referred in (a) above, in the ordinary course of business, are as follows-

(Rs. In crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company		Subsidiary Company		Fellow Subsidiary Company		Key Managerial Personnel & their relatives		Enterprises over which Key Managerial Personnel/Shareholder and/or their relatives have significant influence	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Trade payables										
DCBL	1.65	2.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DBL	0.51	0.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL RGP	-	1.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL Belgaum	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
DCBL NE	3.09	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	-
Govan Travels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.03
VCL	-	-	4.45	2.81	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCL	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payables towards property, plant and equipment										
DCBL	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee /other payable										
Anoop Kumar Mittal	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-
Deepak Ambadas Thombre	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-
Sudhir Kumar Singhvi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
Vikram Dhokalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
Jagdish Kumar Gadi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
Naveen Jain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
Trade Receivables										
DCBL RGP	0.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AIL	-	-	-	-	0.23	0.04	-	-	-	-
RCL	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate and financial guarantees outstanding										
VCL	-	-	49.78	109.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
RCL	-	-	49.78	109.08	-		-		-	
DCBL	**100.00**	**100.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Advance from customers										
VCL	-	-	0.01	5.63	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings										
Dalmia Power Limited - Inter corporate deposit (ICD)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	393.03	393.03
DCBL - Term loans	116.48	185.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share warrants application money										
DCBL	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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The intermediate holding company has given a corporate guarantee to a bank in respect of working capital facilities availed by the Company.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

1. **Sale/Purchase:**

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs by banking modes. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party trade receivables or trade payables.

2. **Service income/ charge:**

a) All the direct expenses to be charged on cost plus markup basis on arm's length;

b) Common cost expenses to be charged on cost to cost basis of value addition;

c) DBL in consultation with CCIL , shall be allowed to part of corporate service to third parties where cost of third party shall be borne by CCIL;

d) CCIL agrees that the liabilities of DBL, its director, partners, associates and employees for any economic loss or damage suffered by CCIL arising out or in connection with any specific service rendered by DBL due to its negligence or default shall be limited to the basic fee (i.e. excluding any taxes and re imbursement of out of pocket expenses) relating to such service covering the period of this engagement or Rs. 0.25, whichever is lower. No liability would arise if the economic loss or damage is not as a result of negligence or default by DBL.

3. **Inter corporate deposits from intermediate Holding Company:**

The Company had received a loan from intermediate holding company which was unsecured and repayable on demand. During the year 2019-20 ,the loan had been novated in favour of DPL. During the current year,the company has requested DPL to change its payment terms from repayable on demand to repayable as per agreed schedule starting from FY 2025-26, after considering the cash outflow in outcoming expansion projects in Umarsnghsu and Lanka. Pursuant to this, addendum to the Novation agreement (dated November 10, 2020) was signed on March 29, 2023.This loan carries an interest rate calulated as 3 Months Axis bank MCLR plus 185 basis points(9.15% p.a).

4. **Loan Buyout transaction with Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited**

During the previous years, DCBL had taken over Loan from Axis Bank, Yes Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Indian Overseas Bank, Dena Bank and Exim after entering into Novation agreement with Calcom Cement India Limited along with the respective Banks.The terms of Security and repayment remains the same for Calcom towards Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited as was the case with the respective Banks.

All the movable and immovable properties (both tangible and intangible assets) are pledged against term loans on first pari passu charge basis and other assets are pledged against term loans on second pari passu charge basis (refer note 11(i) and 14(i)).

For claim of right to recompense of interest (disclosed as contingent liability) (refer note 30(c)).

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33. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

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.

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 and currency risk and credit risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include deposits. The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

The sensitivity analysis have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying values of gratuity, provisions and non-financial liabilities.

The sensitivity of the relevant profit and loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held as of March 31, 2023 and March 31 , 2022.

a. 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. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the long-term debt obligations (including current maturities of long-term borrowings) with floating interest rates.

The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and floating interest rates on borrowings.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates 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:

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Currency	Increase/ (decrease) in basis points	Effect on profit before tax	
		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
INR	+50 bps	(2.77)	(3.07)
INR	-50 bps	2.77	3.07

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment, showing a significantly higher volatility than in prior years.

b. 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 foreign currency liability.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Hedging activities :

Foreign exchange forward contracts are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges against forecast purchases in EURO. These forecast transactions are highly probable since purchase order already issued by the Company and hence expected to be utilised in near term. The foreign exchange contract balances vary with the level of expected foreign currency purchases and changes in foreign exchange forward rates.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2022
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Fair value of foreign currency forward contracts designated as hedging instruments	0.01	(0.01)	-	-

The cash flow hedges of the forecasted purchase transactions during the year ended 31 March 2023 were assessed to be highly effective and unrealised loss of Rs. 0.00 is included in OCI.

Disclosure of effects of Hedge accounting

Foreign exchange risk on cash flow hedge	Nominal value of hedging instrument		Carrying amount of hedging instrument		Maturity date	Hedge ratio
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities		
Foreign currency forward contracts	21.56	3.60	0.01	(0.01)	June 2023 to September 2023	1:1

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Cash flow hedge	Change in the value of hedging instrument recognised in OCI	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss	Line item affected in statement of profit and loss because of the reclassification
Foreign exchange risk	0.00	-	-	

c. **Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

An impairment analysis is performed at each quarter end on an individual basis for major customers. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in note 7(i). The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and operate in largely independent markets.

Ageing	0-21 days	22-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-180 days	More than 180 days	Total
As at March 31, 2023							
Gross carrying amount(A)	40.42	5.78	7.89	2.24	0.98	1.54	**58.84**
Impairment allowance (B)	-	-	-	-	-	0.24	0.24
Net Carrying Amount(A-B)	**40.42**	**5.78**	**7.89**	**2.24**	**0.98**	**1.30**	**58.60**
As at March 31, 2022							
Gross carrying amount(A)	47.16	8.04	3.16	1.18	0.84	1.21	**61.58**
Impairment allowance (B)	-	-	-	-	-	0.16	0.17
Net Carrying Amount(A-B)	**47.16**	**8.04**	**3.16**	**1.18**	**0.84**	**1.05**	**61.43**

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made in mutual funds, corporate bonds and deposits only with approved banks and within limits assigned to each bank by the Company.

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Liquidity risk

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

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds through fund management exercise at regular intervals.

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

As at March 31, 2023	On demand	0 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Borrowings *	7.41	59.94	449.56	-	516.91
Lease liabilities	-	2.02	3.38	0.02	5.42
Other financial liabilities					
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	2.39	-	-	2.39
Interest accrued on borrowings	-	20.71	-	-	20.71
Trade and other payables					
Trade payables	-	111.27	-	-	111.27
Employee accrued liability	-	3.13	-	-	3.13
Interest payable on income tax	-	0.45	-	-	0.45
Security Deposits	-	60.62	-	-	60.62
Dues payable towards purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	41.27	-	-	41.27

As at March 31, 2022	On demand	0 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Borrowings *	400.44	52.57	121.82	11.25	586.08
Lease liabilities	-	1.64	1.38	-	3.02
Other financial liabilities					
Interest accrued on borrowings	-	20.71	-	-	20.71
Trade and other payables					
Trade payables	-	115.79	-	-	115.79
Employee accrued liability	-	2.50	-	-	2.50
Interest payable on income tax	-	0.45	-	-	0.45
Security Deposits	-	83.73	-	-	83.73
Dues payable towards purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	18.90	-	-	18.90

*Amount is gross of transaction cost of Rs. 0.54 (Rs. 0.77).

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34. Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants, if any. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables less cash and cash equivalents.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Borrowings (including interest accrued thereon)	537.09	606.02
Trade payables	111.27	115.80
Other payables	109.87	108.15
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 7(ii))	6.40	5.90
Net debt	**751.83**	**824.06**
Equity Share Capital	408.79	408.79
Other equity	69.44	(43.26)
Total capital	**478.23**	**365.53**
Capital and net debt	**1,230.06**	**1,189.59**
Gearing ratio	61.12%	69.27%

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, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

35. Details of dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006

The Micro and Small Enterprises have been identified by the Company from the available information. The disclosures in respect to Micro and Small Enterprise as per Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
i) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting period		
Principal amount	9.07	5.20
Interest thereon (not accounted for in the books of account)	-	-
ii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting period	-	-
iii) 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 period) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	-	-

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iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting period; and	-	-
v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding period 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 Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	-	-

36. The Company had granted/taken loans and advances to/from various related parties. Loans and advances outstanding as at year end are given in below mentioned table as required u/s 186(4) of the Companies Act ,2013:

Particulars	**Year ended**	**Opening balance**	**Loan granted/ taken**	**Repayment/ written Off/ Impaired**	**Closing balance**
Loans to related parties (refer to note 32)					
Subsidiary:					
Vinay Cement Limited ('VCL')*	31-Mar-23	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-22	218.99	-	(218.99)	-
Step- down subsidiary:					
RCL Cements Limited ('RCL')**	31-Mar-23	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-22	25.54	0.29	(25.84)	-
SCL Cements Limited ('SCL')***	31-Mar-23	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-22	48.76	0.56	(49.32)	-
Details of Investment made (at cost):					
Vinay Cement Limited ('VCL')*	31-Mar-23	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-22	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances from related parties					
Dalmia Power Limited (refer note 11(i) and 14(i))	31-Mar-23	393.03	-	-	393.03
	31-Mar-22	432.30	-	(39.27)	393.03
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited - Term Loan (refer note 11(i) and 14(i))	31-Mar-23	185.91	-	(69.16)	116.75
(Gross of transaction cost Rs.0.54 (Rs.0.77))	31-Mar-22	230.52	-	(44.61)	185.91

The Company continues to provide requisite financial and operational support to its subsidiary and step- down subsidiaries, if required.(refer note 32)

“* The Company has non-current Investment amounting to Rs. 72.76 as at March 31, 2023 (Rs. 72.76 as at March 31, 2022) in VCL. During the year 2020-21, the Company had provided impairment allowance of Rs. 72.76.

The Company had outstanding loans receivable from VCL amounting to Rs. 251.14 (including interest thereon of Rs. 32.15). During the previous year, VCL had requested for waiver of its borrowing on account of non-generation of sufficient cash profits, the Company had waived the aforementioned loans (including interest thereon). The Company had written-off Rs. 83.72 (including interest thereon of Rs. 10.72) during the year 2020-21 and Rs. 167.42 (including interest thereon of Rs. 21.43) during the previous year on account of negative net worth and non-generation of sufficient cash profits by VCL.

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** The Company had outstanding loans receivable from RCL amounting to Rs. 28.88 (including interest thereon of Rs. 3.34). During the previous year, RCL has requested for waiver on account of non-generation of cash profits of its borrowing, the Company has waived the aforementioned borrowings (including interest thereon). The Company has written off Rs. 28.88 (including interest thereon of Rs. 3.34) during the previous year. Further, the Company had granted loan of Rs. 0.29 which had been written off by the Company during the previous year on account of non-generation of cash profits by RCL. (Refer note 24(i))

*** The Company had outstanding loans receivable from SCL amounting to Rs. 58.23 (including interest thereon of Rs. 9.48). During the previous year, SCL had requested for waiver on account of non-generation of cash profits of its borrowing, the Company had waived the aforementioned borrowings (including interest thereon). The Company had written off Rs. 58.07 (including interest thereon of Rs. 9.48) during the year 2020-21 and during the previous year, the Company has granted loan of Rs. 0.16 (net of repayment) which has been written off by the Company during the previous year on account of negative net worth and non-generation of cash profits by SCL.

37. Segment Information

The Company is exclusively engaged in the business of manufacturing and sale of Cement and cement related products. This is the only activity performed and is thus also the main source of risks and returns. The Company's segments as reviewed by Chief Operating and Decision Maker (CODM) does not result in to identification of different ways / sources in to which they see the performance of the Company and there are no sales outside India for the current and previous financial years. Thus, geographical segment information is not applicable. Accordingly, the Company has a single reportable segment. Hence, the disclosure requirements in terms of Ind-AS 108 "operating segments " are not applicable.

Information about major customers:

Name of The Customer	For the year ended March 31, 2023		For the year ended March 31, 2022	
	Revenue	Revenue %*	Revenue	Revenue %*
National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC)	171.18	14.80%	95.11	8.87%

* Represents as % of sale of products.

38. Impairment of property , plant and equipment

In terms of Ind AS 36 the management has carried out the impairment assessment of property , plant and equipment. The carrying value of each cash generating unit (CGU) is lower than their respective recoverable value arrived at based on their 'Value in use'. Hence no impairment charge against property , plant and equipment is required to be recognised in the books of account. 'Value in use' is computed based on the management's latest operational and profitability projections which have been extrapolated till the remaining useful life of the respective property , plant and equipment. The cash flows have been discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the property , plant and equipment.

39. The Company have debited direct expenses relating to limestone mining, Solar/WHRS power generation etc. to cost of raw material consumed, power& fuel. These expenses, if reclassified on 'nature of expense' basis as required by Schedule-III will be as follows:

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Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**	**For the year ended March 31, 2022**
Cost of materials consumed	46.96	44.56
Power and fuel	3.03	-
Total	**49.99**	**44.56**

These expenses if reclassified on 'nature of expense' basis as required by Schedule III will be as follows:

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**	**For the year ended March 31, 2022**
Employee benefit expenses	0.29	-
Power and fuel	14.40	12.96
Other Expenses :		
Consumption of stores & spare parts	2.61	1.96
Repairs and maintenance - Plant and machinery	0.04	-
Repairs and maintenance - Others	0.80	-
Rates & taxes (including royalty on limestone)	17.73	16.14
Miscellaneous expenses	14.12	13.50
Total	**49.99**	**44.56**

40. The Company has incurred directly atttributable expenditure related to acquisition/construction of property, plant and equipment and therefore accounted for the same as pre-operative expenses under capital work in progress.

Details of such expenses capitalised and carried forward are given below :

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**	**For the year ended March 31, 2022**
Brought forward from last year	**5.89**	**-**
Expenditure incurred during the year	**-**	**-**
Employees benefits expense	**-**	**-**
a) Salaries, wages and bonus	2.85	2.25
b) Contribution to provident and other funds	0.04	-
c) Workmen and staff welfare expenses	0.00	-
Interest cost (Refer note 24)	15.58	3.63
Other expenses	**-**	**-**
a) Rent	0.01	-
b) Rates and taxes	0.07	-
c) Insurance	0.00	-
d) Professional charges	0.00	-
e) Travelling and conveyance	0.25	0.01
f) Miscellaneous expenses	16.01	-
Total expenditure during the year	**34.81**	**5.89**
Less : Capitalised during the year	(21.30)	-
Capitalisation of expenditure (pending for allocation)	**19.40**	**5.89**
Carried forward as part of Capital work-in-progress	**19.40**	**5.89**

Calcom Cement India Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts stated are in Rs. Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

41. Analytical Ratios

Ratios	UoM	Numerator	Denominator	Proposed for Results/ Annual account	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	Variance %	Reason For Variance
Current ratio	Times	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	"Current Assets --------------- Current Liabilities "	1.11	0.69	62.31%	"Change Due to : Decrease in current liability due to conversion of Inter Corporate Deposits from short term to long term as per the addendum dated 29 March, 2023. "
Debt equity ratio	Times	"Total debt = [Long term borrowings including current maturities + current borrowings + interest accrued and due on borrowings]"	Total Equity = Issued share capital + Other equity + Non controlling interest (if any)	"Total debt ---------- Total equity"	1.12	1.66	-32.26%	"Change Due to : Repayment of term loans and increase in total equity due to profis earned in the current year. "
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Times	Earnings available for debt service = Profit before tax (after exceptional item) + finance costs + depreciation and amortisation	Debt service = Finance costs (including interest capitalised) for the period/ year + Scheduled principal repayments of long term borrowings (excluding prepayment/ re-financing) during the period	"(Profit before tax (after exceptional item) + finance costs + depreciation & amortisation) ------------------------- (Finance costs (including interest capitalised) for the period + Scheduled principal repayments of long term borrowings (excluding prepayment/ re-financing) during the period)"	3.08	3.49	-11.66%	

Calcom Cement India Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts stated are in Rs. Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

Ratios	UoM	Numerator	Denominator	Proposed for Results/ Annual account	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	Variance %	Reason For Variance
Return on equity ratio	%	Net profits after taxes	Average total equity excluding fair value of investments through OCI	"Net Profits after taxes ------------------------ Average total equity excluding fair value of Investments through OCI"	26.74%	30.21%	-11.49%	
Inventory Turnover ratio	Times	Revenue from sale of products	Average inventory	"Revenue from sale of products -------------------- Average inventory"	13.97	13.34	4.72%	
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Times	Revenue from sale of products and services (excluding subsidies)	Average Accounts Receivable - Average rebate to customers	"Revenue from sale of products and services (excluding subsidies) ----------------- (Average Accounts Receivable - Average rebate to customers)"	27.72	26.96	2.84%	
Trade payables turnover ratio	Times	Net purchases of goods = Purchase of raw materials included in cost of raw materials consumed + Purchases of stock in trade	Average Trade Payables	"Purchases of goods --------------------- Average Trade Payables"	6.45	6.39	0.98%	

Calcom Cement India Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts stated are in Rs. Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

Ratios	UoM	Numerator	Denominator	Proposed for Results/ Annual account	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	Variance %	Reason For Variance
Net capital turnover ratio	Times	Revenue from sale of products and services (excluding subsidies)	Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities	"Revenue from sale of products and services (excluding subsidies) ----------------------- Working capital"	22.96	-4.18	-649.53%	"Increase in Revenue from sale of products by Rs 83.73 Increase in Working capital due to : Decrease in current liability due to conversion of Inter Corporate Deposits from short term to long term as per the addendum dated 29 March, 2023. "
Net profit ratio	%	Net profit after tax	Revenue from operations	"Net profit after tax ------------------------ Revenue from operations"	8.91%	8.28%	7.53%	
Return on capital employed	%	Earnings before interest and taxes (including other income)	Capital Employed = Average total equity excluding fair value of investments through OCI + Average Total Debt	"Earnings before interest and taxes (including other income) ----------------------- (Average total equity excluding fair value of Investments through OCI + Average Total Debt)"	29.64%	27.56%	7.54%	
Return on investment	%	Interest Income on FD,Bonds Debentures+ Dividend Income+Profit on sale of Investment+Profit on fair valuation of Investement	Current Investment+Non Current Investment+ Other bank balances	"Interest Income on FD,Bonds Debentures+ Dividend Income+Profit on sale of Investment+Profit on fair valuation of Investment ----------------------- Current Investment+Non Current Investment+ Other bank balances"	4.78%	4.20%	13.82%	

Calcom Cement India Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts stated are in Rs. Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

42. Additional disclosures

S No.	Particulars	Note in financial statements
(i)	Details of Benami Property held	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)	Relationship with Struck off Companies	The Company do not have any transactions with struck-off companies.
(iii)	Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)	The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
(iv)	Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency	The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
(v)	Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium	The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall: 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 to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
(vi)	Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium	The Company have 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: 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.
(vii)	Undisclosed income	The Company does not have any 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).
(viii)	Title deeds of immovable properties not held in the name of the company	There are no immovable properties which are not registered in the name of the company.
(ix)	Core Investment Companies (CIC's)	The Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has four unregistered CIC's as part of the Group

43. Previous year's figures are given in brackets and italics.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Calcom Cement India Limited

Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN:07479080
Place : Rajgangpur

Rajiv Kumar Choubey
Director
DIN:08211030
Place : New Delhi

Awadhesh Kumar Pandey
Chief Financial Officer

Rachna Goria
Company Secretary
Membership No. : F 6741

Place : Guwahati
Date :April 22, 2023

Place : New Delhi
Date :April 22, 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Calcom Cement India Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Calcom Cement India Limited ("the Parent") and its subsidiary, (the Parent and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and 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 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 Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ('Ind AS') and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2023, and their consolidated profit, their consolidated total comprehensive income, their consolidated cash flows and their consolidated changes in equity 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 (SAs) specified under section 143 (10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group 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 is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 29(b) to the consolidated financial statements regarding the disputes between two major shareholders of the Parent which are pending for disposal before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and Hon'ble High Court, Gauhati. Since the matters are sub-judice, pending final outcome, no adjustments are considered necessary by the Management in the consolidated financial statements.

Our report on the consolidated financial statements is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

- The Parent's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Board's report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

- Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we will 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 identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- When we read the Board's report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance as required under SA 720 'The Auditor's responsibilities Relating to Other Information'.

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

The Parent's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated changes in equity of the Group in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The Board of Directors of the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Parent, as aforesaid.

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

The respective Board of Directors of the Group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

Auditor's Responsibility 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 financial 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 Parent has adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the 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 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 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 information of the branches, entities or business activities within the Group 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.

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 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated 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 so far as it appears from our examination of those books, returns and the reports of the other auditors.

c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity 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 Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e) The matter described in the Emphasis of Matter section above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company.

f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Parent as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Group and the reports of the statutory auditors of the subsidiaries incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure A” which is based on the auditors’ reports of the Parent and its subsidiaries incorporated in India. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of those companies.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Parent and its subsidiaries to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i) The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group. Refer to note 29(a) of the consolidated financial statements.

ii) The Group did not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts. Refer to note 29(d) of the consolidated financial statements.

iii) There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Parent and its subsidiaries. Refer to note 29(e) of theconsolidated financial statements.

iv) (a) The respective Managements of the Parent and its subsidiaries which are companies 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 to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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 (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries. Refer to note42(v) of the consolidated financial statements.

(b) The respective Managements of the Parent and its subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India, whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, no funds have been received by the Parent or any of such subsidiaries from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Parent or any of such subsidiaries shall, 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. Refer to note42 (vi) of the consolidated financial statements.

(c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v) The Parent has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and have not proposed final dividend for the year.

vi) Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2023 to the Parent and its subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

2. With respect to the matters specified in clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 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 included in the consolidated financial statements of the Parent, to which reporting under CARO is applicable, provided to us by the Management of the Parent 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 in their CARO report.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 015125N)

Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
Partner
(Membership No.105546)

UDIN:23105546BGXMRD1762
Place: New Delhi
Date: April 22, 2023

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(g)under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to consolidated financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of Calcom Cement India Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Parent") and its subsidiaries, which is a company incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the Parent and its subsidiaries are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements 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 (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 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 internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Parent and its subsidiaries, which is a company incorporated in India, based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Parent and its subsidiaries, which is company incorporated in India.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

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

A company's internal financial controls with reference to consolidated 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Parent and its subsidiaries, which are companies incorporated in India, have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to consolidated financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to financial statements 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.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 015125N)

Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
Partner
(Membership No.105546)

UDIN:23105546BGXMRD1762
Place: New Delhi
Date: April 22, 2023

Calcom Cement India Limited
CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023
(All amounts stated are in Rs. Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

(Rs.)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2(i)	708.61	443.08
Other intangible assets	2(ii)	78.59	72.17
Right-of-use-asset	2(iii)	22.47	22.78
Capital work-in-progress	2(v)	105.40	129.02
Intangible assets under development	2(vi)	-	-
Financial Assets			
Loans	3(ii)	1.24	1.31
Other financial assets	3(i)	17.58	15.56
Income tax assets		2.32	8.43
Deferred tax asset (net)	5(i)	-	7.00
Other non-current assets	4	21.94	29.28
		958.15	728.63
Current assets			
Inventories	5	94.03	71.99
Financial assets			
Investments	6(vi)	245.39	336.27
Trade receivables	6(i)	58.62	61.39
Cash and cash equivalents	6(ii)	7.31	6.09
Bank balance other than 6 (ii) above	6(iii)	12.94	2.42
Loans	6(iv)	1.54	1.43
Other financial assets	6(v)	69.86	75.34
Other current assets	7	15.87	10.56
		505.56	565.49
Assets classified as held for sale	2(iii)	0.12	0.17
		1,463.83	1,294.29
Total Assets			
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	8	358.79	358.79
Other equity	9	123.22	(57.29)
Equity attributable to owners of Holding company		482.01	301.50
Non-Controlling Interest		1.09	0.83
		483.10	302.33
LIABILITIES			
Non- current liabilities			
Financial liablities			
Borrowings	10 (i)	449.19	132.49
Lease liabilities	27	3.15	1.38
Provisions	11	11.14	8.98
Government grants	12	13.33	19.46
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	12	49.89	-
		526.70	162.31
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	13(i)	67.19	452.81
Trade payables	13(ii)		-
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		6.46	5.22
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		100.84	108.35
Lease liabilities	27	1.69	1.64
Other financial liabilities	13(iii)	152.26	143.58
Other current liabilities	14	63.67	55.48
Provisions	15	2.62	3.92
Government grants	12	10.57	10.57
Liabilities for current income tax		48.73	48.08
		454.03	829.65
Total equity and liabilities		1,463.83	1,294.29
Summary of significant accounting policies	1		

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

As per our report of even date.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells	**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**	
Chartered Accountants	**Calcom Cement India Limited**	
Firm's registration No. 015125N		
Rajesh Kumar Agarwal	**Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar**	**Rajiv Kumar Choubey**
Partner	Director	Director
Membership No.: 105546	DIN :07479080	DIN:08211030
	Place : Rajgangpur	Place : New Delhi
	Awadhesh Kumar Pandey	**Rachna Goria**
	Chief financial officer	Company Secretary
		Membership No. : F 6741
Place: New Delhi	Place: Guwahati	Place: New Delhi
Date: April 22, 2023	Date: April 22, 2023	Date: April 22, 2023

Calcom Cement India Limited
CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts stated are in Rs. Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Income			
Revenue from operations	**16**	1,266.63	1,158.80
Other income	**17**	21.53	15.21
Total Income (I)		**1,288.16**	**1,174.01**
Expenses			
Cost of raw materials consumed	**18(a)**	193.36	197.78
Purchases of stock-in-trade	**18(b)**	2.91	3.14
Change in inventories of finished goods ,work in progress and stock in trade	**19**	2.08	0.73
Employee benefits expenses	**20**	46.90	43.41
Finance cost	**23**	43.91	60.50
Depreciation and amortization expense	**22**	130.90	108.39
Power and Fuel		208.33	172.16
Freight and forwarding charge		212.87	190.11
Freight incurred on Internal Clinker Movement		65.35	64.73
Other expenses	**21**	141.82	129.96
Total expenses (II)		**1,048.43**	**970.90**
Profit before Tax (III) (I-II)		**239.73**	**203.10**
Tax expense			
Current tax	**5(i)**	1.93	10.36
Deferred tax expense	**5(i)**	60.52	70.25
Tax adjustments for earlier years	**5(i)**	(20.88)	-
Tax adjustments on account of change in tax rate	**5(i)**	17.27	-
Total tax expense (VI)		**58.84**	**80.61**
Profit/(Loss) for the period after tax(V) (III-IV)		**180.89**	**122.49**
Net Profit for the year after tax (V) (III-IV)			
Other comprehensive income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or (loss)			
- Re-measurement gains/(loss) on defined benefit plan		(0.14)	0.28
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss.	**5(i)**	0.02	(0.07)
(iii) Designated cash flow hedge		(0.00)	-
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax (VI)		**(0.12)**	**0.22**
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (VII) (V+VI)		**180.77**	**122.70**
Profit for the year		180.89	122.49
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		180.63	122.55
Non-controlling interests		0.26	(0.06)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**180.77**	**122.71**
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		180.51	122.77
Non-controlling interests		0.26	(0.06)
Earning per Share			
Basic and Diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	**24**	5.03	3.42
[Nominal value of share Rs.10 (Rs.10) each]			
Summary of significant accounting policies	**1**		

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

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration No. 015125N

Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 105546

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 22, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Calcom Cement India Limited

Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN :07479080
Place : Rajgangpur

Awadhesh Kumar Pandey
Chief financial officer

Place: Guwahati
Date: April 22, 2023

Rajiv Kumar Choubey
Director
DIN:08211030
Place : New Delhi

Rachna Goria
Company Secretary
Membership No. : F 6741
Place: New Delhi
Date: April 22, 2023

Calcom Cement India Limited
CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts stated are in Rs. Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	239.73	203.11
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation and amortization expense	130.90	108.39
Liabilities no longer required written back (net)	(2.87)	(1.15)
Impairment allowance /provision for doubtful debts and advances (net)	0.47	-
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	(4.81)	(0.04)
MTM Gain on Current investments	5.15	(7.16)
Profit on sale of Current investments	(17.52)	(2.87)
Bad debts/advances/CWIP/subsidy written off	0.08	0.14
Interest income (including fair value changes in financial instruments)	(3.76)	(4.75)
Finance costs	43.91	60.50
Operating profit before working capital changes	**391.28**	**356.17**
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(22.05)	17.27
Decrease/(Increase) in trade receivables	2.77	(10.99)
Decrease in other assets and financials assets	5.87	46.18
(Decrease)/Increase in trade payable	(3.40)	19.11
(Decrease)/Increase in other liabilities and financial liabilities	(7.58)	17.59
Increase in provisions	0.72	3.74
Cash flow from operating activities	**367.60**	**449.07**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	4.84	13.79
Net cash flows from operating activities (A)	**372.44**	**462.86**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (net of advances)	(343.23)	(148.46)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	5.10	0.05
Realisation of fixed deposits	5.61	1.41
Investement in fixed deposits	(16.96)	-
Interest received	2.99	4.27
Redemption of mutual funds	1,195.64	861.78
Investment in mutual funds/ bonds	(1,092.40)	(1,059.78)
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(243.25)**	**(340.73)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Repayment of long term borrowings	(69.16)	(44.63)
Repayment of lease liabilities (Refer note 27)	(2.28)	(2.44)
Proceeds from/(Repayment) of short term borrowings	-	(39.27)
Interest paid	(56.53)	(57.74)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**(127.97)**	**(144.08)**
Net Incresae (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1.22	(21.95)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	6.09	28.04
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**7.31**	**6.09**
Components of cash and equivalents:		
-In current accounts	3.16	3.09
-In current accounts	4.15	3.00
Net cash and cash equivalents (refer note 6(ii))	**7.31**	**6.09**

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

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration No. 015125N

Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 105546

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 22, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
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Company Secretary
Membership No. : F 6741
Place: New Delhi
Date: April 22, 2023

Calcom Cement India Limited
CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538
Consolidated Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity share capital:

Reconciliation of Equity Share Capital outstanding at the end of period as at March 31, 2023

Balance as at April 1, 2022	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance as at March 31, 2023
358.79	-	358.79	-	358.79

Reconciliation of Equity Share Capital outstanding at the end of period as at March 31, 2022

Balance as at April 1, 2021	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance as at March 31, 2022
358.79	-	358.79	-	358.79

b. Other equity:

Other equity attributable to owners of the Company as at March 31, 2023

	Capital Reserve	**Other Reserves (Contribution from shareholders (Financial guarantee)**	**Retained Earnings**	**Money received against share warrants**	**Total**
Balance as at April 1, 2022	8.67	2.98	(68.95)	0.01	(57.29)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at April 1, 2022	8.67	2.98	(68.95)	0.01	(57.29)
Profit for the year	-	-	180.63	-	180.63
Other comrehensive income	-	-	(0.12)	-	(0.12)
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year	-	-	180.51	-	180.51
Any other changes	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**8.67**	**2.98**	**111.56**	**0.01**	**123.22**

Calcom Cement India Limited
CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538
Consolidated Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Other equity attributable to owners of the Company as at March 31, 2022

	Capital Reserve	Other Reserves (Contribution from shareholders (Financial guarantee)	Retained Earnings	Money received against share warrants	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2021	8.67	2.98	(182.29)	0.01	(170.63)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at April 1, 2021	8.67	2.98	(182.29)	0.01	(170.63)
Profit for the year			122.55		122.55
Other comrehensive income			0.21		0.21
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year	-	-	122.76	-	122.76
Any other changes			(9.42)		(9.42)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**8.67**	**2.98**	**(68.95)**	**0.01**	**(57.29)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration No. 015125N

Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 105546

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 22, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Calcom Cement India Limited

Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN :07479080
Place : Rajgangpur

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Place: Guwahati
Date: April 22, 2023

Rachna Goria
Company Secretary
Membership No. : F 6741
Place: New Delhi
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Calcom Cement India Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies

A. Corporate Information

The consolidated financial statements comprise financial statements of Calcom Cement India Limited (“the Parent Company”) , and its subsidiary and step-down subsidiariesies (collectively, the Group) as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023. The Parent company is a public Company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Parent Company is located at 3rd & 4th Floor, Anil Plaza-II, ABC, G.S. Road, Guwahati

The Group is principally engaged in the manufacturing and selling of cement and clinker having its manufacturing facility at Lanka and Umrangshu, Assam. Information on related party relationships of the Group are provided in Note No. 33.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on April 22, 2023.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group include subsidiaries listed in the table below:

: **Information about subsidiaries**

Name	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	% equity interest	
			March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Vinay Cement Limited	Manufacturing and sale of clinker and crushed limestone	India	97.21%	97.21%
RCL Cements Limited*	Manufacturing and sale of cement	India	100.00%	100.00%
SCL Cements Limited*	Manufacturing and sale of cement	India	100.00%	100.00%

*RCL Cements Limited and SCL Cements Limited are wholly owned subsidiaries of Vinay Cement Limited, step-down subsidiaries of the Parent Company.

The Intermediate Holding Company

The intermediate Holding Company of Calcom Cement (India) Limited is Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited which is incorporated in India and its debentures are listed in India. The ultimate Holding Company is Dalmia Bharat Limited which is incorporated in India and its shares are listed in India.

B. Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015

C. Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group and its subsidiaries as at March 31, 2023

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:

Calcom Cement India Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

- 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 Parents 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, 2023.

Consolidation procedure:

- Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the Parent Company 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 Company's investment in each subsidiary and the Parent Company'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 of each component and other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the Parent Company 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. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- 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
- Reclassifies the Parent Company's share of components previously recognised in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities

D. Business combinations and goodwill

In accordance with Ind AS 101 "First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards", provisions related to first time adoption, the Group has elected to apply Ind AS accounting for business combinations prospectively from April 1, 2015. As such, Indian GAAP balances relating to business combinations entered into before that date, including goodwill, have been carried forward with no adjustment.

E. 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. The Group has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

F. Foreign currencies

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Rupees which is also the Group's functional currency. For each entity within 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 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 OCI or the statement of profit and loss are also recognised in OCI or the statement of profit and loss respectively).

G. 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 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 Ind AS 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.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as property, plant and equipment, financial guarantee received from the Intermediate Holding Company. 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.

The management and the Group's external valuers present the valuation results to the Audit Committee and the Group's independent auditors. This includes a discussion of the major assumptions used in the valuations.

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.

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 25)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 30(a) and 30(b))
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 30(a) and 30(b))
- Financial instruments (including those carried at fair value and carrying value) ((note 30(a) and 30(b))

H. Revenue from contract with customer

Revenue from contracts includes revenue from customers for sale of goods and provision of services. 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 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.

Calcom Cement India Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the company as a part of the contract.

Taxes collected on behalf of the government are excluded from revenue. 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, generally on dispatch/ delivery of the goods. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns and allowances, trade discounts, cash discounts and volume rebates.

The Group collects Goods and Services Tax ('GST') on behalf of the Government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Group. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

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 and 21 days.

Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, 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 provides customers with discounts, volume rebates etc., such discounts, volume rebates etc. give rise to variable consideration.

Rebates are offset against amounts payable by the customer.

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.

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 "Fair Value Measurement" i.e. at market rate. The fair value of the non-cash incentive is deferred and recognised as revenue when the associated incentive is released.

Revenue from services

Revenues from management services are recognized at the point in time i.e. as and when services are rendered. The Group collects Service tax/Goods and Services Tax (GST) on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Group. Hence, it is excluded from revenue.

Interest

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.

Insurance and other claims

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

Contract balances - Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section-Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement, Refer note 1(T).

I. Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. The grant related to income are deferred and it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate. The Group has chosen to present grants related to income to be deducted in reporting the related expense.

Government grant relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in liabilities as Government grant and are credited to the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the related assets. The Group has chosen to present grants related to property, plant and equipment to be deducted in reporting the depreciation and amortisation expense.

A government grant that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the respective entity with no future related costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss of the period in which it becomes receivable. Government grants are recognised in the 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 are intended to compensate. Income from subsidies in the nature of operations are included under 'Revenue from operations'.

Other Government grants including Customs duty saved on property, plant and equipment imported under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme are recognised initially as deferred revenue when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Group will comply with the conditions associated with the grants; they are then recognised in statement of profit and loss as other operating revenue on a systematic basis.

J. Taxes

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 and tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where the Group operates. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income 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). 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 statement of profit and loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, 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 statement of profit and loss.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, 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.

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

In the situations where the Group is entitled to a tax holiday under the Income-tax Act, 1961, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognised in respect of temporary differences which reverse during the tax holiday period, to the extent the Group'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 Group. MAT credit is reviewed at each balance sheet date and written down to the extent the aforesaid convincing evidence no longer exists..

K. Property, plant and equipment

The Group has measured property, plant and equipment (PPE) except vehicle, furniture and fixture, office equipment and computers 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 computer, the Group has 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 property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance 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.

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 asset 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 the 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 an asset are capitalised till the period of commissioning has been completed and the asset is ready for its intended use.

Depreciation expense

In case of the Parent Company

(a) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on written down value method with effect from July 1, 2019 (straight line basis till June 30, 2019), using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives as prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, except to the extend mentioned in point (b) and (c) below. The useful life considered by the Parent Company to provide depreciation on its property, plant and equipment are as follows:-

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Asset Class	Useful life (years)	Useful Life as per Schedule II (years)
Factory Buildings	30	30
Other Buildings	30-60	30-60
Roads (included in Buildings)	3-5	3-5
Plant and equipment	5-25	5-25
Furniture and Fixtures	10	10
Office equipment	5	5
Computers	3-6	3-6
Vehicles	8-10	8-10

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.

(b) The management of the Group has estimated useful lives of following class of assets which are lower than those indicated in schedule II:-

- The useful lives of certain factory buildings are estimated at 25 years.
- The useful lives of certain Roads (included in Buildings) are estimated at 10 years.
- The useful lives of certain plant and equipment are estimated at 4 and 20 years

The group, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain 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.

(c) In case of subsidiary companies, the Group applies accelerated depreciation on property, plant and (c) In case of subsidiary companies, the Group applies accelerated depreciation on property, plant and equipment except in case of land bearing mineral reserve, considering the useful life as 5 years which is different from useful lives as prescribed as under Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013, based on technical assessment made by expert and management estimates. Land bearing mineral reserves are amortized over their estimated commercial life based on the unit of production method.

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.

Mines developments -Refer Note 1(Q).

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L. 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.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition 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.

A summary of amortization policies applied to the Group's intangible assets is as below:

Asset Class	Useful life (years)
Computer Software	2-5

M. Borrowing costs

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

N. Leases

Policy applicable with effect from April 1, 2019

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 less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis from the commencement date over the lease term which is as follows:

Right of use assets	Lease term in Years
Leasehold land	10 to 99 years
Buildings	1 to 12 years
Vehicles	1 to 8 years
Other equipment	1 to 8 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.

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, leases of low-value assets and its contingent rentals

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.

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

O. Inventories

All inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable 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 material, fuel 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 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.

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

Net realizable 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.

In respect of the Parent Company

The Parent Company 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 country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

In respect of subsidiaries

Subsidiary companies base their impairment calculation on fair value less cost to sell. The fair value less cost to sell is computed using the composite rate method based on the demand, location, structural conditions, state of repairs and present condition of the assets reduced by depreciation.

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

For assets, 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.

Q. Provisions & Contingent Liabilities

General

Provisions are recognized 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. When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

Mine reclamation liability

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, 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.

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 benefit in the form of provident fund contribution to Statutory Provident Fund is defined contribution scheme. The Group has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund.

The Group recognizes contribution payable to this scheme 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 recognized 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 recognized 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 one defined benefit plans for its employees, viz., gratuity. The costs of providing benefits under this plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end. Actuarial valuation is carried out 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 the Statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

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

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Group 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

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized 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. Actuarial gains/ losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

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S. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) attributable to equity shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the group and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

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.

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through statement of profit and loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset with the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in section (H) Revenue from contracts with customers.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

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 as debt instruments at amortised cost

- 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 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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 receivable, loans and other receivables.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (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) at FVTOCI.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (FVTOCI) (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends 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 has not designated any financial asset (equity instruments) as at FVTOCI.

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.

Financial Asset, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. The Group has designated investment in mutual funds (debt 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.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group’s continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay

. **Impairment of financial assets**

The Group recognises an allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECL) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECL are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECL are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECL are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has s been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECL. Therefore, the group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date. The group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are `180 days past due. However, in certain cases, the group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows

. **Financial liabilities**

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit and loss, loans and borrowings, payables.

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.

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.

. **Financial guarantee contracts**

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Holding Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made by Holding Company to reimburse banks for a loss they incur because the Group fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as contribution from shareholders under other equity at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. This amount is adjusted from borrowings obtained by the Group. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method.

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 and hedge accounting

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, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes

the Company's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging/ economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the designated portion of derivatives that qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in OCI and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

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The Company uses forward currency contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecast transactions and firm commitments. The ineffective portion relating to foreign currency contracts is recognised in other income or expenses.

Amounts previously recognised in OCI and accumulated in other equity relating to (effective portion as described above) are re-classified to the statement of profit and loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss. When the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, such gains and losses are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover (as part of the hedging strategy), or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, or when the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI remains separately in equity until the forecast transaction occurs or the foreign currency firm commitment is met. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in other equity is recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

Asset held for sale

Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less cost to sell/ distribute. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale/ distribution are presented separately in the balance sheet.

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.

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Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
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2. Tangible and Intangible assets

i) Property, Plant and Equipment

(Rs.)

	Mines Development	Buildings	Plant and equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipments	Computers	Total
Cost or valuation								
As at April 1, 2021	**0.40**	**169.36**	**845.67**	**3.58**	**1.51**	**2.24**	**1.85**	**1,024.61**
Additions during the year	-	13.08	20.35	1.49	7.46	0.49	0.40	43.26
Disposals during the year	-	-	(0.63)	(0.02)	(0.15)	-	(0.00)	(0.80)
Reclassified to Assets Held for Sale [refer note 2 (iv)]		(2.74)	(13.50)	-	-	(0.09)	(0.04)	(16.36)
As at March 31, 2022	**0.40**	179.70	851.89	**5.05**	8.82	2.64	2.20	1,050.71
Additions during the year	-	21.04	368.74	0.14	1.51	0.43	0.50	392.36
Disposals during the year	(0.12)	-	(34.05)	(0.07)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.19)	(34.50)
Reclassified to Assets Held for Sale [refer note 2 (iv)]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**0.28**	**200.74**	**1,186.58**	**5.12**	**10.29**	**3.04**	**2.51**	**1,408.57**
Accumulated Depreciation								
As at April 1, 2021	**0.20**	**60.95**	**429.28**	**2.27**	**1.05**	**1.86**	**1.37**	**496.98**
Charge for the year	0.07	20.04	105.26	0.69	0.86	0.34	0.39	127.63
Disposals during the year	-	-	(0.63)	(0.02)	(0.13)	-	(0.00)	(0.79)
Reclassified to Assets Held for Sale [refer note 2 (iv)]	-	(2.71)	(13.35)	-	-	(0.08)	(0.04)	(16.19)
As at March 31, 2022	**0.27**	**78.27**	**520.56**	**2.94**	**1.77**	**2.11**	**1.71**	**607.63**
Charge for the year (refer note 25(f))	0.01	17.18	105.62	0.62	2.41	0.30	0.45	126.59
Disposals during the year	-	-	(33.93)	(0.07)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.19)	(34.26)
Reclassified to Assets Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	0.28	**95.45**	**592.24**	**3.49**	**4.14**	**2.39**	**1.97**	**699.96**
Net book value								
As at March 31, 2023	**0.00**	**105.29**	**594.34**	**1.63**	**6.15**	**0.66**	**0.54**	**708.61**
As at March 31, 2022	**0.14**	**108.41**	**416.39**	**1.31**	**0.46**	**0.38**	**0.48**	**443.08**

Notes:

All movable and immovable assets (both tangible and intangible) are subject to charge created against term loans (Refer note 10 (i) and 13 (i)).

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ii) Other Intangible assets

	Software	Mining Rights**	Mining Development Exp.*	Total
Cost				
As at April 1, 2021	1.05	-	-	1.05
Additions during the year	0.14	65.52	7.19	72.85
As at March 31, 2022	**1.19**	**65.52**	**7.19**	**73.90**
Additions during the year	0.19	-	12.20	12.39
As at March 31, 2023	**1.37**	**65.52**	**19.39**	**86.29**
Amortisation				
As at April 1, 2021	**0.88**	**-**	**-**	**0.88**
Charge for the year	0.11	0.05	0.68	0.84
As at March 31, 2022	**1.00**	**0.05**	**0.68**	**1.73**
Charge for the year	0.13	0.14	5.70	5.97
As at March 31, 2023	**1.12**	**0.19**	**6.38**	**7.70**
Net Block				
As at March 31, 2023	**0.25**	**65.32**	**13.01**	**78.59**
As at March 31, 2022	**0.20**	**65.47**	**6.51**	**72.17**

All movable and immovable assets are subject (both tangible and intangible) to charge created against term loans (Refer note 10 (i) and 13 (i)).

* Mining Rights includes the amount paid to acquire consent to establish and consent to operate for extracting limestone from the allotted mining area of 417.5 Hectares. Total minable reserves of the mines are 162.56 Million MT as per the submission made to Indian Bureau of Mines ('IBM') dated February 02, 2017 (Refer note 25 (d))

** Mining Development Expenses includes Over Burden Removal (Stripping) cost and asset created for Mining reclamation liability (Refer Note 11)

iii) Right of Use Assets

	Leasehold Land	Buidings	Vehicles	Vehicles
As at April 1, 2021	26.21	3.56	3.14	32.92
Additions during the year	0.12	0.84	1.01	1.97
Deletion during the year	-	(0.36)	(0.29)	(0.64)
As at March 31, 2022	**26.33**	**4.05**	**3.87**	**34.25**
Additions during the year	-	2.57	1.79	4.35
Deletion during the year	-	(1.63)	(0.45)	(2.08)
As at March 31, 2023	**26.33**	**4.98**	**5.21**	**36.51**
Accumulated Depreciation				
As at April 1, 2021	**4.18**	**1.84**	**1.44**	**7.47**
Charge for the year	2.11	1.26	0.87	4.25
Depreciation on disposal	-	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.25)
As at March 31, 2022	**6.29**	**2.97**	**2.18**	**11.47**
Charge for the year	2.10	1.04	0.96	4.10
Depreciation on disposal	-	(1.24)	(0.28)	(1.52)
As at March 31, 2023	**8.38**	**2.77**	**2.86**	**14.04**
Net Block				
As at March 31, 2023	**17.95**	**2.21**	**2.34**	**22.47**
As at March 31, 2022	**20.04**	**1.07**	**1.69**	**22.78**

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2 (iv). Assets Held for Sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sale of such asset and its sale is highly probable. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification. As at each balance sheet date, the management reviews the appropriateness of such classification.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell..

Property, plant and equipment once classified as held for sale/distribution to owners are not depreciated or amortised.

During the year, the Company has sold assets having carrying amount of Rs 0.05. Profit of Rs 4.79 has been recognised on the sale. (Refer Note 17)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Particulars		
Assets Held for Sale	0.12	0.17
2.(V) Capital Work-in-progress (CWIP)*#		
(At Cost)		
Civil Cost	27.80	13.42
Plant and Machinery	463.18	130.47
Others	3.17	10.11
	494.15	**24.27**
Less: Capitalized during the year	(388.75)	(24.98)
Total	**105.40**	**129.02**
Movement of capital work in progress		
Opening	129.02	6.13
Addition during the year	365.12	147.87
Capitalized during the year	(388.75)	(24.98)
Closing	**105.40**	**129.02**

* Major projects capitalised during the year includes 24 MW solar power plant, Waste Heat Recovery System (WHRS) and partially capitalised VL8 Clinker Capacity Enhancement and Roller Press.

Borrowing costs of Rs 15.58(Rs 3.63) capitalized on other items of property, plant and equipment under construction. (Refer note 23)

All the movable and immovable properties (both tangible and intangible assets) are pledged against term loans on first pari passu charge basis.(Refer note 10 (i) and 13 (i)).

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	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022

CWIP Ageing Schedule as at March 31, 2023

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in progress					
Roller Press	24.37	-	-	-	24.37
VL8 Clinker Capacity Enhancement	29.69	0.83	-	-	30.52
Line 2 expansion project at Lanka and USO	41.72	-	-	-	41.72
Others	6.59	2.16	0.03	-	8.79
Total	**102.37**	**3.00**	**0.03**	**-**	**105.40**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

CWIP Ageing Schedule as at March 31, 2022

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in progress					
Waste Heat Recovery System (WHRS)	78.18	0.31	-	-	78.49
20MW Solar Power Plant	21.33	0.03	-	-	21.36
VL8 Clinker Capacity Enhancement	13.69	0.42	-	-	14.11
De-sox System for Reductionof Sox Emission	1.79	1.25	-	-	3.04
Shredder machine	3.85	-	-	-	3.85
Roller Press	1.78	-	-	-	1.78
Accomodation for workmen quarters	1.33	-	-	-	1.33
Mines approach road	1.23	-	-	-	1.23
Others	3.17	0.50	0.15	-	3.83
Total	**126.36**	**2.51**	**0.15**	**-**	**129.02**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

There is no capital work-in progress, whose completion has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

CWIP	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in progress	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Projects temporarily suspended	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

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	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022

For Capital Work in Progress, whose completion is overdue as compared to its original plan, the project wise details of when the project is expected to be completed is given below as at March 31, 2022

CWIP	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in progress	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
De-sox system for reduction of sox emission	3.04	-	-	-	3.04
Mines approach road	1.23	-	-	-	1.23
Accomodation for workmen quarters	1.33	-	-	-	1.33
Shredder machine	3.85	-	-	-	3.85
Total	**9.45**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9.45**
Projects temporarily suspended	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

2.(vi) Intangible assets under development		
Leasehold mines	-	69.22
Less: Capitalised during the year	-	(69.22)
	-	-
Movement of Intangible assets under development	-	-
Opening	-	61.93
Addition during the year	-	7.29
Capitalised during the year	-	(69.22)
Closing	**-**	**-**

There is no Intangible assets under development as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 and as such no IAUD, completion of which is overdue or cost has exceeded its original budget

3. Non current Financial assets (Unsecured and considered good)*

(i). Loans (Unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated)				
- Employees		1.24		1.31
(ii) Other financial assets (carried at amortised cost)		**1.24**		**1.31**
Interest Receivable		0.22		0.11
Subsidy/incentive receivables				
- Unsecured, considered good	0.28		0.38	
- Unsecured, considered doubtful	-		-	
Less: Impairment allowance	-	0.28	-	0.38
Deposits with banks having remaining maturity of more than 12 months**		2.88		2.05
Security deposits		14.20		13.02
		17.58		**15.55**

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(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

		As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022

* All other assets (including loans) are pledged against term loans on second pari passu charge basis.(Refer note 10)

** Includes Rs. 2.05 (Rs.0.34), deposits whereof are pledged with banks against bank guarantees and margin money for term loans.

4. Other non-current assets (Unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated)*

Capital advances				
Secured***	3.36		14.64	
Unsecured Considered good	17.44		6.47	
Unsecured Considered doubtful	-		-	
Less : Impairment allowance for capital advances	-	20.80	-	21.11
Prepayments		0.56		0.67
Deposit and balances with government departments and other authorities**				
Considered good	0.58		7.50	
Considered doubtful	-		-	
	0.58		7.50	
	-	0.58	-	7.50
Total		**21.94**		**29.28**

* All other assets are pledged against term loans on second pari passu charge basis.(Refer note 10 (i) and 13 (i))

**Rs.Nil (Rs.7.41 as at March, 31, 2022) deposit with High Court of Delhi.

*** Secured against bank guarentees

5. Inventories*#

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(At lower of cost and net realisable value)		
Raw materials {includes goods in transit Rs. 1.33(Rs.0.45)}**	18.75	4.05
Work-in-progress	3.32	4.73
Finished goods	3.98	4.65
Fuel {includes goods in transit Rs.Nil (Rs.0.01)}	53.85	44.00
Stores and spares {includes goods in transit Rs. 0.33 (Rs. 0.16)}	11.02	11.00
Packing materials	2.75	3.20
Stock in trade ***	0.36	0.36
Total Inventories	**94.03**	**71.99**

Net of provision for slow moving /obsolete or shortage amounting to Rs. 1.22 (Rs.0.63) recognised as an expense and and included in the Statement of profit and loss.

"* Inventories are pledged against term loans on second pari passu charge basis.(Refer note 10 (i) and 13 (i))
** Includes goods in transit of Rs. 0.89 (Rs. Nil) from related party (refer note 33)"

*** Includes cement purchased from related party (refer note 33)

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	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
6. Current financial Assets		
(i). Trade Receivables*		
Receivables from others	58.40	61.37
Receivables from related parties **	0.22	0.04
Total Trade receivables	**58.62**	**61.41**
Break-up for security details :		
Trade receivables		
Secured, considered good***	33.48	25.44
Unsecured, considered good	25.14	35.95
Unsecured, considered doubtful	0.24	0.16
	58.86	**61.55**
Less: allowance for bad and doubtful receivables	(0.24)	(0.16)
	(0.24)	**(0.16)**
Total Trade receivables	**58.62**	**61.39**

*Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0-21 days. All the receivables are pledged against term loans on second pari passu charge basis. (Refer note 10 (i) and 13 (i)

**No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries either severally or jointly with any person.

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivable, refer note 33.

***includes amount of Rs.7.55 (Rs.4.29) secured against bank guarantees.

Particulars		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
		Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i)	Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	51.22	6.09	1.09	0.24	-	-	58.63
		53.33	*8.03*	*0.04*	-	-	-	*61.39*
ii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv)	Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v)	Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi)	Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	0.08	-	-	0.16	0.24
		-	-	-	-	-	*0.16*	*0.16*
Total as on March 31, 2023		**51.22**	**6.09**	**1.17**	**0.24**	**-**	**0.16**	**58.86**
Total as on March 31, 2022		***53.33***	***8.03***	***0.04***	**-**	**-**	***0.16***	***61.55***

Calcom Cement India Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(ii). Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	3.16	3.09
- On deposit accounts with original maturity of less than three months ^	4.15	3.00
	7.31	**6.09**
(iii). Bank balances other than (ii) above#		
- In deposit accounts with remaining maturity of less than 12 months ^*	12.94	2.42
	12.94	2.42

^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 on interest at the respective short-term deposit rates ranging from 3.00% -7.00%.

*Includes Rs.0.21 (Rs.1.46), deposit receipts whereof are pledged with banks against bank guarantees .

Cash and Cash Equivalents and other bank balances are pledged against term loans on second pari passu charge basis.(refer note 10 (i) and 13 (i))

The group has available Rs 32.10 (Rs 5.74) of undrawn committed borrowing facilities.

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

Balances with banks:		
– On current accounts	3.16	3.09
– Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	4.15	3.00
	7.31	**6.09**

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	**April 01, 2022**	**Cash Flows**	**Changes in Fair value**	**Other**	**March 31, 2023**
Current borrowings (refer note 10(i) and 13 (i))	400.44	-	-	393.03	7.41
Non current borrowings (including current maturities) (refer note 10(i) and 13 (i))	184.86	(69.14)	-	393.03	508.75
Lease Liabilities (refer note 27)	3.02	(2.28)	0.36	3.75	4.85
	588.32	**(71.42)**	**0.36**	**3.75**	**521.01**
Particulars	**April 01, 2021**	**Cash Flows**	**Changes in Fair value**	**Other**	**March 31, 2022**
Current borrowings (refer note 10(i) and 13 (i))	439.71	(39.27)	-	-	400.44
Non current borrowings (including current maturities) (refer note 10(i) and 13 (i))	229.47	(44.61)	-	-	184.86
Lease Liabilities (refer note 27)	3.65	(2.44)	0.36	1.44	3.02
	672.83	**(86.32)**	**0.36**	**1.44**	**588.32**

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Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
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		As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022
(iv). Loans (carried at amortised cost)*				
(Unsecured and considered good)				
Loan and advances to employees		1.54		1.43
		1.54		**1.43**

* All other assets (including loans) are pledged against term loans on second pari passu charge basis.(refer note 10(i) and 13 (i))

		As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022
(v). Other financial assets (carried at amortised cost) *				
(Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)				
Interest receivable		2.83		2.50
Subsidy/Incentive receivables**				
- Unsecured, considered good	64.81		70.55	
- Unsecured, considered doubtful	0.47		-	
	65.28		70.55	
Less: Impairment allowance#	(0.47)	64.81	-	70.55
Other Receivables		2.19		2.13
Security Deposits		0.03		0.16
		69.86		**75.34**

* All other assets are pledged against term loans on second pari passu charge basis.(refer note 10(i) and 13 (i))

During the year the group has provided impairment allowances of Rs 0.47(Rs Nil) on subsidy receivable.

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(vi). Investments (At fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)*		
Mutual funds (Quoted debt securities)	211.98	336.27
Corporate bonds (Quoted)	33.41	-
Total	**245.39**	**336.27**

		As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022
7. Other current assets (Unsecured and considered good)*				
Advances other than capital advances				
Advances		4.58		5.79
Prepayments		3.62		1.88
Deposits and balances with government				
- Unsecured, considered good	7.67		2.89	
- Unsecured, considered doubtful	0.90		0.90	
	3.79		3.79	
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	(0.90)	7.67	(0.90)	2.89
		15.87		**10.56**

* All other assets are pledged against term loans on second pari passu charge basis.(refer note 10(i) and 13 (i)) 10)

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	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
8. Share Capital		
Authorised :		
1,430,000,000 (1,430,000,000) Equity Shares @ Rs.10/- each	1,430.00	1,430.00
70,000,000 (70,000,000) Preference Shares @ Rs.10/- each	70.00	70.00
	1,500.00	**1,500.00**
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up :		
358,786,480 (358,786,480) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	358.79	358.79
	358.79	**358.79**

a. Reconciliation of Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares	Rs.	No. of Shares	Rs.
At the beginning of the year	358,786,480	358.79	358,786,480	358.79
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	**358,786,480**	**358.79**	**358,786,480**	**358.79**

b. Terms/ rights attached to Equity shares

The Parent Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of R.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Parent Company and its Subsidiary Companies have not declared any dividend in the current year and previous year.

c. Equity shares held by holding company

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares	Rs.	No. of Shares	Rs.
Dalmia Cement Bharat Limited (DCBL) (including its nominees)	215,271,888	215.27	215,271,888	215.27

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

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding .

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	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid				
Dalmia Cement Bharat Limited (DCBL)	215,271,888	60.00%	215,271,888	60.00%
Haigreve Khaitan (Escrow Account - DCBL)	57,405,837	16.00%	57,405,837	16.00%
Haigreve Khaitan (Escrow Account -Bawri Group)	20,533,729	5.72%	20,533,729	5.72%

As per records of the Parent Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest. The above shareholding represent both legal and beneficial ownership of shares, unless stated otherwise.

List of promoters holding share as at March 31, 2023 and as at March 31, 2022

Shares held by promoters at the end of the Year			% Change during the Year
Promoter's Name	**No. of Shares**	**% of total shares**	
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited	215,271,888	52.66%	-
	215,271,888	*52.66%*	
Haigreve Khaitan (Escrow Account - DCBL)	57,405,837	14.04%	-
	57,405,837	*14.04%*	

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
9. Other equity		
Money received against share warrant*	0.01	0.01
Other reserves		
Contribution from shareholders (Financial guarantee)- issued by Intermediate Holding Company on behalf of the Holding Company	2.98	2.98
Capital Reserve (Arising on Consolidation)	8.67	8.67
Surplus/(deficit) in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Balance as per last financial statements	(68.95)	(182.29)
Profit for the year	180.51	122.77
Less :Share of Minority Interest (on deemed capital contribution)	-	(9.42)
Net surplus/(deficit) in the statement of Profit and Loss	**111.56**	**(68.95)**
Other equity attributable to owners of Holding Company	**123.22**	**(57.29)**

*During the earlier years, the ParentCompany had received Rs. 0.01 from Dalmia Cement Bharat Ltd. (DCBL) as application money towards share warrants. In terms of the agreement dated January 16th, 2012, between DCBL and Bawri Group, erstwhile promoter, the above share warrants, in case of non-fulfilment of certain specific project conditions by the Bawri Group, would be converted into such number of equity shares that post conversion, the share of DCBL in the Holding Company becomes 99%. As described in Note 29(b) regarding the disputes between two major shareholders of the Parent Company which are pending for disposal before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and Hon'ble High Court of Gauhati. Hence there is no certainty about conversion

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	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022

of such warrants into equity shares on account of ongoing litigation, the same has also not been considered for the purpose of computing diluted earnings per share.

	Rate of Interest %	Maturity	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
10. Financial Liabilities				
i) Borrowings (at amortised cost)				
Term loan from related parties (secured) (refer note 33) *				
From Other Parties				
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd (Rs.186.77)#	1 Yr Axis MCLR plus 150bps	January 2024	49.78	109.08
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd (Rs.47.92)#	1 Yr Axis MCLR plus 150bps	March 2027	29.20	33.36
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd (Rs. 60.00)#	1 Yr Yes Bank MCLR plus 80 bps	December 2027	37.50	43.20
Less:Transaction cost			(0.54)	(0.77)
Less: Shown in current maturities of long term borrowings (Note 13(i))			**59.78**	**52.37**
Sub-total (A)			**56.16**	**132.49**
Inter Corporate Deposits (Unsecured) (refer note 33)				
Dalmia Power Ltd (DPL) **	3 Month Axis MCLR plus 185 bps	December 2027	393.03	-
Less:Transaction cost adjustment				
	Sub-total (B)		393.03	-
Total Non Current Borrowings	**Total (A+B)**		**449.19**	**132.49**

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	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022

* Term loans are secured by the mortgage and first charge on all the movable and immovable properties (both tangible & intangible assets) of the Parent , both present and future, and a second charge on all other assets, trade receivables and inventories of the parent. These loans (except Yes bank and Axis bank (FTL-5) loan) are also secured by/ to be pledge of Rs.4.38 (Rs. 4.38) equity shares of the Parent Company held by the erstwhile promoters, their relatives, subsidiary and step-down subsidiary of the Parent Company. Besides, the above loans are additionally secured by the corporate guarantee of subsidiary and step-down subsidiary. All the above charges rank pari- passu inter-se amongst various lenders.

Term Loans contain certain debt covenants relating to limitation on indebtedness, total debt to tangible net worth ratio and debt service coverage ratio. The limitation on indebtedness covenant gets suspended if the Parent Company meets certain prescribed criteria. The debt covenant related to limitation on indebtedness remained suspended as of the date of the authorisation of the financial statements. The Parent Company has also satisfied all other debt covenants prescribed in the terms of loans.

**During the year , Parent Company has requested DPL to change its payment terms from repayable on demand to repayable as per agreed schedule starting from FY 2025-26, after considering the cash outflow in outcoming expansion projects in Umarsnghsu and lanka. Pursuant to this, addendum to the Novation agreement (dated November 10, 2020) was signed on March 29, 2023.

During the financial year 2018-19, DCBL had taken over Loan from Axis Bank, Yes Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Indian Overseas Bank and Exim after entering into Novation agreement with Parent Company and two subsidiaries along with the respective Banks.The terms of Security and repayment remains the same for Holding company and two other subsidiary companies towards Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited as was the case with the respective Banks.

The summary of such loans bank wise with novation agreement date and buy out amount given by DCBL is given below .

Particulars	**The terms of repayment and security in regard to loans existing as on March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 are as follows :-**
Axis Bank FTL1, FTL3 ,FTL2, FTL4	Fresh Term Loan (FTL) Repayable in 37 structured Periodly instalments starting from January 1, 2015 to January 1, 2024 First Pari passu charge on entire property , plant and equipment (immovable and movable assets), both present and future, having priority over existing charge holders. First Pari passu charge on all intangible assets, both present and future, having priority over existing charge holders, but not limited to goodwill, trademark and patents and undertakings. Second pari-passu charge on all other assets. Priority over existing lenders on the cash flows of the Company towards repayments. Pledge of shares of the Parent Company held by the promoters—Bawri Group (15.92% stake after entry of Dalmia Group). During the year Parent Company has fully repaid FTL1 and patially repaid other loans.

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	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022

Axis Bank FTL5	Fresh Term Loan (FTL) repayable in 36 structured Periodly instalments starting from March 31, 2018 to March 31, 2027. First Pari passu charge on entire property, plant and equipment (immovable and movable assets), both present and future, having priority over pre-CDR lenders of Rs. 277 crores. First Pari passu charge on all intangible assets, both present and future, including but not limited to goodwill, trademark and patents and undertaking having priority charge over pre-CDR lenders of Rs.277 crores. Second pari-passu charge on the entire current assets. Priority over existing lenders on the cash flows of the Parent Company towards repayments.
Yes Bank	Fresh Term Loan (FTL) Repayable in 36 structured Periodly instalments starting from January 1, 2019 to December, 2027. First Parri passu charge over all the movable and immovable Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets of the company at par with Phase II lenders for Rs. 302 loans and having priority charge over Phase I lenders of Rs. 277 (both present and future). First Parri Passu Charge on all the cash flows of the Company towards repayments at par with Phase II lenders for Rs. 302 loans and having priority charge over Phase I lenders of Rs. 277 (Both present and future). Second parri-passu on all the other assets, trade receivables, inventories.
Axis Bank, Yes Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Indian Overseas Bank and Exim Bank	The Parent Company had novated Term Loans amounting to Rs 202.09 from various banks to DCBL in FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20. The said Loans have been fully repaid in previous years.

11. Provisions

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Mining reclamation *	3.82	4.15
Gratuity (refer note 26)	6.12	4.83
Leave encashment	1.20	-
	11.14	**8.98**

***Mining reclamation (refer note 25(d))**		
At the beginning of the year	**4.15**	**0.70**
Created during the year	**-**	3.41
Reversal during the year	(0.38)	-
Unwinding of discount on such liability (refer note 23)	0.05	0.04
At the end of the year	**3.83**	**4.15**

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(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
12. Government grant (Deferred capital investment subsidy)		
Opening	30.03	37.98
Recoupment during the year (refer note 22)	(6.12)	(7.95)
Closing	**23.90**	**30.03**
Current	10.57	10.57
Non Current	13.33	19.46
13. Financial Liabilities		
(i). Borrowings (at amortised cost) (refer note 33)		
Inter Corporate Deposit (refer note 10 (i))*	7.41	400.44
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 10(i))	59.78	52.37
Total Borrowings	**67.19**	**452.81**

* Loans are repayable on demand and carry interest @ 18% p.a.(9.15%-18% p.a.)

(ii). Trade payables (at amortised cost)*		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 34)	6.46	5.22
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	95.99	104.55
Trade payables to related parties (refer note 33)	4.85	3.80
	107.30	**113.57**

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-60-day terms. For explanations on the companies credit risk management processes, refer to note 31.

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule as at March 31, 2023 and as at *March 31, 2022*

Particulars		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
		Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i)	MSME	-	6.46	-	-	-	-	**6.46**
		-	*5.22*	-	-	-	-	***5.22***
ii)	Others	13.62	76.89	10.13	0.15	-	-	**100.80**
		12.59	*86.94*	*6.60*	*0.19*	*0.08*	-	***106.40***
iii)	Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv)	Disputed dues- Others	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	**0.04**
		1.77	-	-	-	-	*0.19*	***1.96***
Total as on March 31, 2022		**13.62**	**83.40**	**10.13**	**0.15**	-	-	**107.30**
Total as on March 31, 2021		***14.36***	***92.15***	***6.60***	***0.19***	***0.08***	***0.19***	***113.57***

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(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(iii). Other financial liabilities(at amortised cost)		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	2.39	-
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	20.71	20.71
Security deposit received	63.15	83.73
Interest on Security deposits	-	0.72
Employee accrued liability	3.38	2.56
Other payable	-	0.09
Interest payable on others	1.17	0.46
Dues payable towards purchase of property , plant and equipments (refer note 33 and 34)	41.29	18.89
Rebate to Customer	20.18	16.42
Foreign exchange forward contracts FVTOCI (refer note 31(b))	0.00	-
	152.27	**143.58**
14. Other current liabilities		
Deferred Revenue (Refer note below)	7.84	8.06
Advance from customers	15.38	12.62
Other liabilities		
- Statutory dues	39.76	30.67
- Others*	0.69	4.13
	63.67	**55.48**

* Includes amount of Rs. NIL (2.62) pertaining to excise remission.

(a) Deferred revenue		
Opening	8.06	5.49
Deferred during the year	6.49	5.93
Released to the statement of profit and loss	(6.71)	(3.36)
Closing	**7.84**	**8.06**

* Deferred revenue includes the accrual and release of non cash discount (refer note 25(e)).

15. Provisions		
Gratuity (refer note 26)	0.63	1.04
Leave encashment	0.26	1.23
Export promotion capital goods (EPCG) (refer note below)	1.73	1.65
	2.62	**3.92**
Provision for EPCG *		
At the beginning of the year	1.65	1.57
Arising/(reversal) during the year **	0.08	0.08
Released to statement of profit and loss	-	-
At the end of the year	**1.73**	**1.65**

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	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
16. Revenue from operations		
A.Revenue from contract with customers		
Sale of Products *		
Finished goods		
Traded Sales	1,152.64	1,069.15
Sub total (A)	3.77	4.41
	1,156.41	**1,073.56**
B. Other operating income:		
Subsidy on GST/Excise	104.60	82.38
Sale of Scrap**	2.82	1.96
Liabilities no longer required written back (net)	2.71	0.79
Miscellaneous income	0.09	0.11
Sub total (B)	**110.22**	**85.24**
Total Revenue from Operation (A+B)	**1,266.63**	**1,158.80**

* Includes Rs 72.99 (Rs. 23.93) to related parties (refer note 33).
** Includes Rs. 0.00 (Rs 0.01) to related parties (refer note 33).

17. Other Income		
Profit on sale of current investments	17.52	2.87
MTM gain/(loss) on current investments	(5.15)	7.16
Liabilities no longer required written back (net)	0.16	0.36
Profit on sale of property, plant & equipment	4.81	0.04
Foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	(0.08)	0.01
Interest income on		
- Financial assets at amortised cost	0.33	2.88
- Bank deposits	0.35	0.29
- Security Deposits	0.71	0.94
- Income tax refund	0.68	0.64
- Others	1.69	-
Miscellaneous receipts	0.51	0.02
	21.53	**15.21**

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	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
18. Cost of raw materials consumed and purchase of stock in trade		
a) Cost of raw materials consumed		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	4.05	9.50
Add: Purchases *	208.06	192.33
	212.11	201.83
Less: inventory at the end of the year	18.75	4.05
Cost of raw materials consumed	**193.36**	**197.78**
* Includes Rs. 38.60 (Rs 47.71) from related parties(refer note 33)		
b. Purchase of Stock in trade		
Purchases of Stock In Trade *	**2.91**	**3.14**

*Includes Rs 2.91(Rs 2.11) from related parties (refer note 33)

19. Change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress		
Finished Goods		
- Closing stock	3.98	4.65
- Opening stock	4.65	5.36
	0.67	**0.71**
Work-in-Process		
- Closing stock	3.32	4.73
- Opening stock	4.73	4.76
	1.41	**0.03**
Traded Goods		
- Closing stock	0.36	0.36
- Opening stock	0.36	0.35
	(0.00)	**(0.01)**
Decrease in inventories of finished goods ,work in progress and stock in trade	**2.08**	**0.73**
20. Employee benefits expenses		
Salaries, wages and bonus (refer note 33)	40.28	38.14
Contribution to provident and other funds	1.93	1.60
Gratuity expense (refer note 26)	0.67	0.61
Workmen and staff welfare expenses (refer note 33)	4.02	3.06
	46.90	**43.41**

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	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
21. Other expenses		
Packing expenses	30.04	33.07
Consumption of Stores and Spares Parts (refer note 33)	6.09	4.62
Payment to contractor expenses	17.60	16.86
Repairs and maintenance (refer note 33)		
- Plant and machinery	8.39	8.44
- Buildings	0.43	0.29
- Others	1.45	2.26
Short term leases (refer note 27)	1.00	0.39
Rates and taxes	1.29	1.49
Insurance (Net of subsidy Rs. (0.18) (Rs. 0.15))	1.91	1.70
Management service charges (refer note 33)	20.59	15.94
Bank charges	0.31	0.24
Depot Expenses	4.13	5.75
Telephone and communication	0.64	0.58
Legal and Professional charges	1.36	2.26
Travelling and conveyance (refer Note 33)	5.19	3.47
Advertisement and sales promotion	10.16	6.40
Director sitting fees (Refer Note 33)	0.13	0.13
Sales Commission	8.19	4.64
Charity and Donations	1.53	1.75
Provision for doubtful debts/advances	0.08	0.14
Payments to auditors (refer note (i) below)	0.55	0.50
Impairment allowance	0.47	-
Corporate social responsibility (CSR) expenses#	0.09	1.20
Security Charges	5.36	4.55
Materials Handling Charges	7.09	5.85
Branding Fees (refer note 33)	2.94	2.93
Miscellaneous expenses (refer note 33)	4.81	4.51
	141.82	**129.96**

#Details of CSR expenditure (refer note 33):

a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Group during the year	0.09	1.20
b Amount spent during the year		
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	0.91	-
ii) Contribution to Trust*	0.09	1.20
(c) shortfall at the end of the year,	-	-
(d) total of previous years shortfall,	-	-
(e) reason for shortfall,	-	-

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	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
(f) nature of CSR activities,	Social Infrastructure Project and Livelihood Project	Social Infrastructure Project and Livelihood Project
(g) details of related party transactions		
(h) where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year should be shown separately.	Not applicable	Not applicable

*Amount carried forward in excess of prescrbed limit of spent as per Companies Act, 2013.

**Includes Rs NIL (Rs. 1.20) spent during the previous year.

(i) Payments to auditors		
Statutory audit	0.37	0.31
Quarterly review	0.15	0.15
Reimbursement of expenses	0.03	0.04
	0.55	**0.50**

22. Depreciation and amortization expense		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	126.94	111.21
Amortisation of intangible assets	5.99	0.91
Depreciation on right-of use assets (Refer Note 27)	4.10	4.22
Less: Adjusted against recoupment from deferred capital investment subsidy (Refer note 12)	(6.12)	(7.95)
	130.90	**108.39**

23. Finance Cost		
Interest		
- On Inter corporate deposits (refer note 33)	40.60	39.70
- On term loans (refer note 33)	15.30	20.23
- On defined benefit obligation (refer note 26)	0.39	0.34
- On lease liability (refer note 27)	0.36	0.36
- On income tax balances	-	0.27
- Unwinding of interest	0.05	0.04
- Others	2.53	2.91
Other borrowing cost	0.27	0.28
Less: borrowing Cost capitalised	(15.58)	(3.63)
	43.91	**60.50**

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(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022

24. Earning Per Share ('EPS') (Refer note 8 and 9)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Net profit for calculation of basic and diluted EPS	180.51	122.77
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the period	35.88	35.88
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic and diluted EPS	35.88	35.88
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic and diluted EPS*	36	35.88
Basic and Diluted EPS (Rs.)	**5.04**	**3.42**

* refer note 9

Calcom Cement India Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

25.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, estimates and assumptions

The judgements and 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 judgements, 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.

a) Taxes

Deferred Taxes: Refer note 5(i)

b) Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, 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.

c) 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 at each reporting date. 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 30(a) and 30(b) for further disclosures..

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d) Provision for decommissioning

The parent company has recognised a provision for mine reclamation for next five years starting from 2022-23 as per the mining plan submitted with mining authorities. 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, 2023 is Rs.3.15 (Rs.3.41). The parent company estimates that the costs would be incurred in next five yeras starting from 2023-24 upon the closure of mines and calculates the provision using the DCF method based on the following assumptions:

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Inflation rate	4.50%	6.01%
Discount rate	7.32%	6.09%
Expected cost of reclamation of mines (Future Value)	3.92	4.11

Expected balance of reserves available in mines - 162.08 Million MT(162.43 Million MT)as per the submission made to Indian Bureaue of Mines (IBM) dated Feb 2, 2017

If the estimated pre-tax discount rate and inflation rate used in the calculation had been 1% higher than management's estimate, the carrying amount of the provision would have been decreased by Rs.0.00 and increased by Rs. 0.00 respectively.

The subsidiary company has recognised a provision for mine reclamation until the closure of mine. 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, 2023 is Rs.0.67 (Rs.0.74). The subsidiary company estimates that the costs would be incurred in 2-5 years for different mines upon the closure of mines and calculates the provision using the DCF method based on the following assumptions:

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Inflation rate	4.50%	6.10%
Discount rate	7.32%	6.09%
Expected cost of reclamation of mines (Future Value)	1.00	1.12

Expected balance of reserves available in mines - MMT 5.60 (6.87 MMT)

If the estimated pre-tax discount rate and inflation rate used in the calculation had been 1% higher than management's estimate, the carrying amount of the provision would have been decreased by Rs.0.00 and increased by Rs. 0.00 respectively.

(e) Revenue recognition – Non-cash incentives given to Customers

The Group estimates the fair value of non cash discount awarded by applying market rate. The assumption for determining fair value of non cash schemes is based on the market rate of such schemes. As at March 31, 2023, the estimated revenue deferred towards non cash discount amounted to approximately Rs.7.84 (Rs. 8.06) (Refer note 14).

Principal versus agent considerations

The Group assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria, i.e. whether it has exposure to the significant risks and rewards associated with the sale of products , in order to determine if it is acting as a principal or as an agent. The Group has concluded that they operating on a principal to principal basis in all its revenue arrangements.

Determining method to estimate variable consideration and assessing the constraint

Certain contracts for the sale of products include a right of return and volume rebates that give rise to variable consideration. In estimating the variable consideration, the Group is required to use either the expected value method or the most likely amount method based on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled.

The Group determined that the expected value method is the appropriate method to use in estimating the variable consideration for the sale of products with rights of return, given the large number of customer contracts that have similar characteristics. In estimating the variable consideration for the sale of products with volume rebates, the Group determined that using a combination of the most likely amount method and expected value method is appropriate. The selected method that better predicts the amount of variable consideration was primarily driven by the number of volume thresholds contained in the contract. The most likely amount method is used for those contracts with a single volume threshold, while the expected value method is used for contracts with more than one volume threshold.

Before including any amount of variable consideration in the transaction price, the Group considers whether the amount of variable consideration is constrained. The Group determined that the estimates of variable consideration are not constrained based on its historical experience, business forecast and the current economic conditions. In addition, the uncertainty on the variable consideration will be resolved within a short time frame.

Determining whether the loyalty points provide material rights to customers

The Group operates a loyalty points programme, Dalmia plus scheme and shubh yatra scheme, which allows customers to accumulate points when they purchase Group’s product. The points can be redeemed for free products, subject to a minimum number of points obtained. The Group assessed whether the loyalty points provide a material right to the customer that needs to be accounted for as a separate performance obligation. The Group determined that the loyalty points provide a material right that the customer would not receive without entering into the contract. The free products the customer would receive by exercising the loyalty points do not reflect the stand-alone selling price that a customer without an existing relationship with the Group would pay for those products. The customers’ right also accumulates as they purchase additional products.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset’s expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Group’s assets are determined based on Schedule II rates as specified in note 1(K) management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end.

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.

There are no impairment losses recognized for the years ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.(refer note 37)

g) Subsidies receivable

The Group is entitled to various subsidies from Government in the form of government grant and recognise amount receivable 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.

The Parent Company and subsidiary Companies have incentives receivable of Rs. 65.21 gross against various schemes of the state/central government. These include subsidies namely Goods and Services tax budgetary support and insurance subsidy, which are pending in view of allocation of fund by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion and processing of the claim by respective departments and further. The management is confident that there is certainty to get the refund of the same in due course of time.

Assumptions used for estimated time for Receipt and Discount Rate:

The Group estimates expected date of receipt of subsidy based on approval accorded from State Level Committee. Based on its past experience and inputs from business environment, the Management assessed that in event of clearance of approval from State Level Committee, the expected period of receipt of subsidy shall be 1.5 years for the subsidy accrued on or after April 1, 2016 and 2.5 years in case the subsidy was accrued on or before March 31, 2016 and in other cases, expected period of recovery will be 3.5 years from the date of accrual of subsidy in case subsidy is accrued before March 31,2016 and 2.5 years for the subsidy accrued on or after March 31, 2016. The Group uses 11.90% discount rate (adjusted Incremental borrowing rate)for the subsidy accrued till March 31, 2015 and 11% (adjusted Incremental borrowing rate)for the subsidy accrued after March 31, 2015 till September 30 2020 and 10% (adjusted Incremental borrowing rate) for the subsidy accrued after October 01, 2020.

h) Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets disclosed in Note 3 and 6 are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and

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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.

i) Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for companies that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the Group's functional currency). The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the Group's stand-alone credit rating).

26. Employee benefits plans

Defined contribution plans

The Group makes contribution towards employees' provident fund and employees' deposit linked insurance scheme for qualifying employees. Under the schemes, the Group is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost, as specified in the rules of the schemes, to these defined contribution schemes.

The Group has recognised for contributions to these plans in the statement of profit and loss as under :

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Company's contribution to provident fund and other funds	1.93	1.60
Total	**1.93**	**1.60**

Defined benefits plans (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 group makes provision of such gratuity liability in the books of account on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary.

The following tables summarize the components of net employee benefit expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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Total amount recognised in balance sheet and the movement in the net defined obligation over the year are as follows

Gratuity (Rs.)

Particulars	Amount
April 1, 2021	5.63
Current service cost (including Acquisition Adjustment on account of transfer of employees)	0.54
Interest cost	0.34
Total amount recognised in statement of profit & Loss Account	**0.89**
Remeasurements	
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.24)
Actuarial changes arising from Experience adjustments	(0.05)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	**0.06**
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income- loss/(gain)	**(0.23)**
Benefits paid	**(0.31)**
Transfer in/(out)	**(0.11)**
March 31 2022	**5.87**
April 01, 2022	5.87
Current service cost (including Acquisition Adjustment on account of transfer of employees)	0.67
Interest cost	0.39
Total amount recognised in statement of profit & Loss Account (A)	**1.06**
Remeasurements	
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial and demographic assumptions	0.10
Actuarial changes arising from Experience adjustments	0.07
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(0.03)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income- loss/(gain) (B)	0.14
Benefits paid (C)	(0.29)
Transfer in/(out)	(0.02)
March 31 2023 (A+B+C)	**6.76**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Current	0.63	1.04
Non-current	6.12	4.83

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The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity and other defined benefits for the group are shown below:

Particulars	Gratuity	
	March 31, 23 %	March 31, 22 %
Discount rate	7.40	6.65
Future salary increases	7.00	6.00

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31 2022 and March 31 2021 is as shown below:

Gratuity

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
Defined Benefit Obligation (Base) (Rs.)	**6.76**		**5.87**	
Particulars	**Decrease**	**Increase**	**Decrease**	**Increase**
Discount Rate (-/+1%)	7.28	6.27	6.25	5.52
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	7.80%	-6.90%	6.30%	-5.60%
Salary Growth Rate (-/+1%)	7.28	6.27	5.51	6.25
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	-7.00%	7.80%	-5.70%	6.30%
Attrition Rate (-/+1%)	6.70	6.77	5.79	5.91
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	-0.70%	0.40%	-1.30%	0.80%
Mortality Rate (-/+1%)	6.75	6.75	5.87	5.87
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Demographic Assumption
Gratuity

Particulars	As on	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Mortality Rate (% of IALM 2012-14	100%	100%
Normal retiring age	60 years	58 years
Withdrawal rates based on age: (per annum)	7.44%	10.00%

The following is the maturity profile of defined benefit obligation	As on	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2021
Weighted Average Durations (Based on discounted cash flows	**6 to 14 years**	**8 to 14 years**
Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis)	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	0.63	0.99
Between 2 and 5 years	2.97	2.75
Between 5 and 10 years	3.08	2.44
Beyond 10 years	6.62	3.37

Risk Exposure

Valuations are performed on certain basic set of pre-determined assumptions and other regulatory framework which may vary over time. Thus, the Group is exposed to various risks in providing the above gratuity benefit which are as follows:

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Interest Rate risk: The plan exposes the Grop to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability (as shown in financial statements).

Liquidity Risk: This is the risk that the Group is not able to meet the short-term gratuity payouts. This may arise due to non availability of enough cash / cash equivalent to meet the liabilities or holding of illiquid assets not being sold in time.

Salary Escalation Risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

Demographic Risk: The Group has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Group is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.

27. Leases

Group as a lessee

The Group has lease contracts for leasehold land, various buildings (godowns, office, record room and Knowledge centre) and vehicles used in its operations. Lands have lease terms between 20-30 years, various building generally have lease terms between 2 and 12 years, while office premises have lease term of 3 years and vehicles used in car hire arrangement generally have lease terms between 2 and 5 years. The Group's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Group is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

The Group also has certain leases of various buildings 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 lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening Lease liabilities	3.02	3.65
Additions	4.35	1.85
Deletion	0.61	0.40
Accretion of interest	0.36	0.36
Payments	2.28	2.44
Closing lease liabilities	**4.84**	**3.02**
Current	1.69	1.64
Non Current	3.15	1.38
The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 9.15%, with maturity between 2023-2033.		
The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss		
Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets (refer note 22)	4.10	4.22
Interest expense on lease liabilities (refer note 23)	0.36	0.36
Expense relating to short-term leases (refer note no. 21)	1.00	0.39
Total amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**5.45**	**4.97**

The Company has entered into various lease/license agreements for leased/licensed premises, which expire at various dates over the next twelve years. There are no contingent lease/license fees payments. The details of the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2023 on an undiscounted basis are as follows :

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Particulars	March 31, 2023
(i) not later than one year	2.02
(ii) later than one year and not later than five years	3.38
(iii) later than five years	0.02

28. Capital and Other commitments

Rs.

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	224.24	133.51

The Parent company continues to provide requisite financial and operational support to its subsidiary and step-down subsidiaries, if required.

29. Contingent liabilities / Litigations:

Rs.

S.No.	Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
a)	Claims of vendors against the Group not acknowledged as debts	3.03	4.71
b)	Demand raised by following authorities in dispute/appeal:		
i)	Excise and sevice tax	0.32	0.32
ii)	Excise Remission including interest under dispute	4.61	4.28
iii)	Entry Tax	0.92	0.88
iv)	Subsidy deductions	-	-
v)	EPCG demand	0.10	0.10
c)	Interest recompense (refer note 29(c) below)	104.24	104.24

(b) The Parent has two major sets of shareholders, Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (DCBL) part of Dalmia Bharat Group holding 76% of the voting rights in the Parent and the Bawri Group (BG) holding 20.5% of the voting rights in the Parent. During the year 2015-16, DCBL, in view of the fact that BG had defaulted in completion of certain obligations under the Shareholders Agreement /Articles of Association (referred to inter-se agreement or ISA hereinafter), sent notice to BG seeking remedies under the terms of ISA. In response thereto, BG denied the responsibility of completion of said obligations and further filed a petition before the Company Law Board (CLB)/ National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) under Section 397/398 of the Companies Act, 1956 alleging oppression and mismanagement. Meanwhile, DCBL and the Parent filed a petition under section 8 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 with NCLT Gauhati.

NCLT, Gauhati vide its order dated January 5, 2017 concluded that section 8 application needs to be allowed and referred the parties in the above petitions to Arbitrator to have the disputes resolved in accordance with prescriptions of law(s). BG had challenged the order of NCLT Gauhati before the Hon’ble High Court, Gauhati in February, 2017 wherein the order of NCLT was stayed. This stay order was challenged before the Hon’ble Supreme Court by DCBL and the Parent. The Hon’ble Supreme Court vacated the stay vide order dated May 05, 2017 and referred the case back to the Hon’ble High Court, Gauhati to decide upon the maintainability of petition filed by BG, which is pending for disposal by the Hon’ble High Court, Gauhati.

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Pending the disposal of the matter by Hon'ble High Court, Gauhati, both the parties referred their disputes to the Arbitral Tribunal, which pronounced an award on March 20, 2021 in favor of BG. The award of the Arbitral Tribunal was challenged by DCBL and the Parent before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its judgement dated October 17, 2022 upheld the claims of the Parent. BG has filed an appeal on December 13, 2022 before the Division Bench of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi seeking setting aside of the judgment dated October 17, 2022, which is pending for disposal by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

Since the matters are sub-judice before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and Hon'ble High Court, Gauhati, pending final outcome, no adjustments are considered necessary by the Management in the consolidated financial statements.

(C) Interest recompense

he Parent Company and the corporate debt restructuring lenders executed a Master Restructuring Agreement (MRA) in July 2012. The MRA gives a right to the lenders to get a recompense of their waivers and sacrifices made as a part of the Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR) proposal. In terms of the aforesaid MRA, the recompense payable by the Parent Company is contingent on various factors including improved performance of the Parent Company and other conditions. The Intermediate Holding Company('Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited') ('DCBL') had taken over loan(s) from various banks after entering into novation agreement(s) with the Parent Company along with respective banks. In terms of the novation agreement(s), all the right, privilege, title, interest, claims, benefits and obligations of the banks (past, present & future) under MRA, which was signed during July 2012, got transferred to DCBL. The Parent Company was to enter into a new consolidated secured loan agreement with the Lender on certain terms & conditions. The said agreement could not be signed due to objection raised by a shareholder in the arbitration proceedings. During the financial year 2020-21, DCBL raised the claim for Recompense amounting to Rs 104.24, which is not agreed by the Parent Company on account of various reasons including uncertain future events and same is considered as contingent liability.

(d) The Group does not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there will be any material foreseeable losses.

(e) There are no amount due for payment to the Investor Education and Protection Fund under Section 125(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

30(a). Fair Values

See out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Group's financial instruments:

Rs.

		Carrying Value		Fair Value	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Financial assets at amortised cost					
Subsidy/Incentive receivables	3(ii) and 6(v)	65.09	70.92	65.09	70.92
Interest receivable	3(ii) and 6(v)	3.05	2.61	3.05	2.61

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Security Deposit	3(ii) and 6(v)	14.23	13.18	14.23	13.18
Loans and advances to employees	3(i) and 6(iv)	2.78	2.74	2.78	2.74
Investments at FVTPL	6(vi)	245.39	336.27	245.39	336.27
Total		**330.54**	**425.72**	**330.54**	**425.72**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost					
Borrowings	13(i) and 10(i)	516.37	585.30	516.37	585.30
Lease liabilities (Refer note 27)		4.85	3.02	4.85	3.02
		521.22	**588.32**	**521.22**	**588.32**

The Group assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, bank deposits, trade payables, other current financial liabilities (except current maturity of long term borrowing) approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair values of the quoted mutual funds and corporate bonds are based on price quotations at the reporting date.

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:

Subsidy Receivable and Loans to employees

The fair values of subsidies receivable and loan to employees are estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

Borrowings and Lease Liabilities

The fair values of the Group's interest-bearing borrowings and lease liabilities are determined by using discount rate that reflects the Group's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk as at March 31, 2023 was assessed to be insignificant.

Security deposits, loans and advances to employees parties and interest receivable

The fair value of security deposits, loans to related parties and interest receivable approximates the carrying value and hence the valuation technique and inputs have not been given.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at March 31, 2023 & March 31, 2022 are as shown below:

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

Financial Assets	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range of Input	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Subsidies receivable	DCF method	Interest rate on incremental borrowing	March 31, 2023: 10%	Change in discount rate by 1% : Increase in the Interest rate on incremental borrowing would result in decrease in fair value by Rs.0.01 and decrease in Interest rate on incremental borrowing would result in increase in fair value by Rs.0.01.

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		Interest rate on incremental borrowing	March 31, 2022: 10%	Change in discount rate by 1% : Increase in the Interest rate on incremental borrowing would result in decrease in fair value by Rs.0.01 and decrease in Interest rate on incremental borrowing would result in increase in fair value by Rs.0.01.
		Expected period of recovery	March 31, 2023: Period 1.5 to 2.5 years	Change in period by 0.5 years : Increase in the period would result in decrease in fair value by Rs. 0.04 and decrease in period would result in increase in fair value by Rs. 0.04.
		Expected period of recovery	March 31, 2022: Period 1.5 to 2.5 years	Change in period by 0.5 years : Increase in the period would result in decrease in fair value by Rs. 0.05 and decrease in period would result in increase in fair value by Rs. 0.05.

The fair value of other assets/liabilities approximates the carrying value and hence the valuation technique and inputs have not been given.

30.(b) 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

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities:s:

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2023:

Rs.

Particulars	**Total**	**Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)**	**Fair value measurement using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)**
Financial Assets for which fair values are disclosed			
Subsidy/Incentive receivables	65.09		65.09
Interest receivable	3.05		3.05
Security Deposits	14.23		14.23
Loans and advances to employees	2.78		2.78
Investments at FVTPL	245.39	245.39	-
Financial Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed			
Lease liabilities (refer note 27)	4.85		4.85
Borrowings	516.37		516.37

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Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2022:

Rs.

Particulars	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Fair value measurement using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial Assets for which fair values are disclosed			
Subsidy receivable	70.92	-	70.92
Interest receivable	2.61	-	2.61
Security Deposits	13.18	-	13.18
Loans and advances to employees	2.74	-	2.74
Investments at FVTPL	336.27	336.27	
Financial Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed			-
Lease liabilities(refer note 27)	3.02	-	3.02
Borrowings	585.30	-	585.30

31. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables . The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations . The Group's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.The functional currency of the Group is Indian Rupee.

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.

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 two types of risk: interest rate risk and currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include deposits.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022

The sensitivity analysis have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations and provisions.

The sensitivity of the relevant profit and loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held as of March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

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a. 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. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the long-term debt obligations(including current maturities of long term borrowings) with floating interest rates.

The Group manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and floating interest rates on borrowings. .

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that 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:

	Increase/ (decrease) in basis points	Effect on profit before tax (Rs.)	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
INR	+50 bps	(2.77)	(3.07)
INR	-50 bps	2.77	3.07

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment, showing a significantly higher volatility than in prior years.

b. 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 foreign currency liability.

Foreign currency sensitivity

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 foreign currency liability.

The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Hedging activities :

Foreign exchange forward contracts are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges against forecast purchases in EURO. These forecast transactions are highly probable since purchase order already issued by the Company and hence expected to be utilised in near term. The foreign exchange contract balances vary with the level of expected foreign currency purchases and changes in foreign exchange forward rates.

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2022
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Fair value of foreign currency forward contracts designated as hedging instruments	0.01	(0.01)	-	-

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The cash flow hedges of the forecasted purchase transactions during the year ended 31 March 2023 were assessed to be highly effective and unrealised loss of Rs. 0.00 is included in OCI.

Disclosure of effects of Hedge accounting

Foreign exchange risk on cash flow hedge	Nominal value of hedging instrument		Carrying amount of hedging instrument		Maturity date	Hedge ratio
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities		
Foreign currency forward contracts	21.56	3.60	0.01	(0.01)	June 2023 to September 2023	1:1

Foreign exchange risk on cash flow hedge	Change in the value of hedging instrument recognised in OCI	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss	"Line item affected in statement of profit and loss because of the reclassification"
Foreign exchange risk	0.00	-	-	

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored .

An impairment analysis is performed at each quarter end on an individual basis for major customers. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note No. 6(i) . The Group evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and operate in largely independent markets.

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Rs.

Ageing	0-21 days Past due	22-30 days Past due	31-60 days Past due	61-90 days Past due	91-180 days Past due	More than 180 days Past due	TOTAL
As at March 31, 2023							
Gross Carrying Amount (A)*	40.42	5.78	7.89	2.24	0.98	1.56	58.86
Impairment allowance (B)						0.24	0.24
Net Carrying Amount (A-B)	**40.42**	**5.78**	**7.89**	**2.24**	**0.98**	**1.32**	**58.62**
As at March 31, 2022							
Gross Carrying Amount*	47.15	8.04	3.16	1.18	0.84	1.21	61.57
Impairment allowance (B)						0.16	0.16
Net Carrying Amount (A-B)	**47.15**	**8.04**	**3.16**	**1.18**	**0.84**	**1.05**	**61.41**

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the Group's treasury department in accordance with the Group's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made in mutual funds, corporate bonds,deposits only with approved banks and within limits assigned to each bank by the Group. p.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The approach of the Group to manage liquidity is to ensure ,as far as possible, that these will have sufficient liquidity to meet their respective liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk damage to their reputation.

The Group monitors its risk of a shortage of funds through fund management exercise at regular intervals.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted principal payments.

Rs.

As at March 31, 2023	On demand	0 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Borrowings *	7.41	59.94	449.56	-	516.91
Trade payables	-	107.30	-	-	107.30
Other financial liabilities					
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	2.39	-	-	2.39
Interest accrued on borrowings	-	20.71	-	-	20.71
Security Deposits		63.15	-	-	63.15
Dues payable towards purchase of property, plant and equipment		41.29			41.29
Interest payable on income tax		1.17			1.17
Lease liabilty		2.02	3.38	0.02	5.42
Employee accrued liability		3.38			3.38

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Rs.

As at March 31, 2022	On demand	0 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Borrowings *	400.44	52.57	121.82	11.25	586.08
Trade payables	-	113.57	-	-	113.57
Other financial liabilities	-		-	-	-
Interest accrued on borrowings	-	20.71	-	-	20.71
Security Deposits		83.73	-	-	83.73
Dues payable towards purchase of property, plant and equipment		18.89	-	-	18.89
Interest payable on income tax		0.46	-	-	0.46
Lease liabilty		1.64	1.38	-	3.02
Employee accrued liability		2.56	-	-	2.56

*Amount is gross of transaction cost of Rs. 0.78 (1.04).

**Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-60-day terms, however as per terms of agreements with certain vendors, the credit period may extend beyond normal terms.

32. Capital management

For the purpose of the Group capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Holding Company . The primary objective of the Group capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants, if any. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Group includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables less cash and cash equivalents.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023 Rs.	As at March 31, 2022 Rs.
Borrowings (including interest accrued thereon)	537.09	606.02
Trade payables	107.30	113.57
Other payables	113.83	108.66
Less: cash and cash equivalents (Note 6(ii))	7.31	6.09
Net debt	**750.91**	**822.15**
Equity Share Capital	358.79	358.79
Other equity (includes non controlling interest)	124.31	(56.46)
Total capital	483.10	**302.32**
Capital and net debt	**1,234.01**	**1,124.48**
Gearing ratio	**60.85%**	**73.11%**

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, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

Calcom Cement India Limited
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33. Related Party Disclosures
a) Names of related parties and related party relationship
Related parties where control exists:

Holding Company	Dalmia Bharat Limited (Ultimate Holding Company)
	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (intermediate Holding Company)
Subsidiary Companies	Vinay Cement Limited
	RCL Cements Limited
	SCL Cements Limited
Fellow Subsidiary Company	Alsthom Industries Limited
	Dalmia Bharat Green Vision Limited ('DBGVL')
Related parties with whom transactionshave taken place during the year:	
Key Managerial Personnel and their Relatives	Ms. Rachna Goria (Director)
	(Company Secretary w.e.f March 29, 2022)
	Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar (Director w.e.f. April 27, 2021)
	Rajiv Kumar Choubey
	Awadhesh Kumar Pandey
	(Chief financial officer w.e.f. July 25, 2022)
	Deepak Thombre (Independent Director w.e.f January 25, 2023)
	Anoop Kumar Mittal (Independent Director w.e.f December 10, 2022)
	R A Krishnakumar (Director)
	Manvendra Pratap Singh (Nominee Director - Nominated by Assam Industrial Development Corporation ('AIDC') w.e.f June 06, 2022)
	Adil Khan (Nominee Director - Nominated by AIDC till June 05, 2022)
	Padmanav Chakravarty (KMP w.e.f. April 27, 2021)
	Dharmendra Tuteja (Director till October 28, 2022)
	Harish Chander Sehgal (Independent Director till October 28, 2022)
	Naveen Jain (Independent Director till October 28, 2022)
	Vikram Dhokalia (Independent Director till October 28, 2022)
	J.K.Gadi (Independent Director till October 28, 2022)
	Akshay Kumar Pandey (Relative of KMP)
	Sudhir Singhvi (Chief financial officer till June 15, 2022)
	Nirupama Singhvi (Relative of KMP)
	Rita Dedhwal (KMP) (Company Seceretary till October 08, 2021)
Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel / Share Holders / Relatives have significant influence	Dalmia Power Limited
	Saroj Dalmia Bharat Group Foundation
	Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited
	Dalmia Seven Refractories Limited
	Dalmia Bharat Sugar & Industries Limited
	Cosmos Cement Limited
	Govan Travels
Abbreviations - DCBL units	
NE	North East unit
RGP	Rajgangpur unit
Bokaro	Bokaro unit
Belgaum	Belgaum unit
Kapilas	Kapilas work
Dalmiapuram	Dalmiapuram unit
BCW	Bengal cement works (Medinipur)
CCW	Chandrapur cement works (Formerly known as Murli Industries Limited (MIL))

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Transactions

(b) Related party transactions

Transactions carried out during the year with related parties Referred in (a) above, in the ordinary course of business, are as follows-

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiary Company		KMP & their relatives		Enterprises over which Key Managerial Personnel/ Shareholders and/or their relatives have significant influence	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Sale of product - cement								
DCBL - NE	0.70	2.81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of clinker								
DCBL - NE	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
AIL	-	-	72.29	21.10	-	-	-	-
Sale of Gypsum								
DCBL - NE	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of flyash								
AIL	-	-	-	1.04	-	-	-	-
Sale of Solar power								
AIL	-	-	0.43	-	-	-	-	-
Other service income								
DCBL - RGP	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL - NE	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Scrap								
DCBL - Kadapa	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL - Bokaro	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
AIL	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of raw material								
DCBL NE- clinker	26.80	18.72	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL RGP- clinker	10.51	27.66	-	-	-	-	-	-
AIL - Gypsum	-	-	-	0.11	-	-	-	-
DCBL NE- flyash	0.39	0.53	-	-	-	-	-	-
AIL - Flyash	-	-	0.64	0.70	-	-	-	-
DCBL BCW - flyash	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of cement								

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Nature of Transaction	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiary Company		KMP & their relatives		Enterprises over which Key Managerial Personnel/ Shareholders and/or their relatives have significant influence	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
AIL	-	-	-	2.11	-	-	-	-
DCBL NE	2.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of fire bricks								
Dalmia Seven Refractories Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.24
Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.26	1.48
Purchase of stores and spares								
DCBL CCW	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL Belgaum	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL Dalmiapuram	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
AIL	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
Purchase of power and fuel								
DCBL RGP	-	1.13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of sanitizers								
Dalmia Bharat Sugar & Industries Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
Purchase of capital goods and services								
DBL	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
DBGVL	-	-	11.65	-	-	-	-	-
Royalty expense (Brand fees)								
DCBL	2.94	2.93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of travelling and conveyance - services								
Govan Travels	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.63	0.13
Reimbursement of expenses incurred by the Company on behalf of								
DCBL NE - Salary, wages and bonus (net)	2.24	2.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL RGP	0.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL	0.03	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL CCW	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-
DBL	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
DBGVL	-	-	0.14	-	-	-	-	-
AIL	-	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-
Re-imbursement of expenses by the Company to								
DCBL NE	0.19	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL - Chennai	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL RGP	0.11	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Nature of Transaction	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiary Company		KMP & their relatives		Enterprises over which Key Managerial Personnel/ Shareholders and/or their relatives have significant influence	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
DCBL - Kadapa	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL Bokaro	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL Belgaum	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DBGVL	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-
Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-
Dalmia Bharat Group Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.93
Management service charges								
DBL	4.66	3.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL	20.71	14.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate guarantee fees								
DCBL	0.25	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment of borrowings								
Dalmia Power Limited - Inter corporate deposit (ICD)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.27
DCBL - Term loans	69.16	44.87	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on borrowings								
Dalmia Power Limited - Inter corporate deposit (ICD)	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.95	37.04
DCBL - Term loans	15.07	19.97	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compensation to KMP's and reimbursement of expenses to relatives of KMP's								
Awadhesh Kumar Pandey					0.87	-	-	-
Sudhir Singhvi	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.89	-	-
Rita Dedhwal	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	-
Padmanav Chakravarty	-	-	-	-	0.71	0.65	-	-
Director Sittings Fees								
Jagdish Kumar Gadi	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.04	-	-
Anoop Kumar Mittal	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-
Deepak Ambadas Thombre	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-
R A Krishnakumar	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-
Naveen Jain	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.04	-	-

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Nature of Transaction	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiary Company		KMP & their relatives		Enterprises over which Key Managerial Personnel/ Shareholders and/or their relatives have significant influence	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Vikram Dhokalia	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.04	-	-
Trade Payables								
DCBL	1.65	2.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
DBL	0.51	0.37	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL RGP	-	1.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL Belgaum	0.09	-	-	-	-	-		
DCBL NE	3.09	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	-
Govan Travels	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.03
Payables towards property, plant and equipment								
DCBL	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee Payable								
Anoop Kumar Mittal	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-
Deepak Ambadas Thombre	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-
Sudhir Kumar Singhvi	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
Vikram Dhokalia	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
Jagdish Kumar Gadi	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
Naveen Jain	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
Trade Receivables								
DCBL RGP	0.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AIL	-	-	0.23	0.04	-	-	-	-
Corporate and financial guarantees outstanding								
DCBL	100.00	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings								
Dalmia Power Limited - Inter corporate deposit (ICD)	-	-	-	-	-	-	393.03	393.03
DCBL - Term loans	116.48	185.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share warrants application money								
DCBL	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-

The intermediate holding company has given a corporate guarantee to a bank in respect of working capital facilities availed by the Company. Received for any related party trade receivables or trade payables.

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Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

1. Sale/Purchase:

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

1. Sale/Purchase:

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm’s length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs by banking modes. There have been no guarantees provided or r

2.Service income/ charge:

a) All the direct expenses to be charged on cost plus markup basis on arm’s length;

b) Common cost expenses to be charged on cost to cost basis of value addition;

c) DBL in consultation with CCIL , shall be allowed to part of corporate service to third parties where cost of third party shall be borne by CCIL;

d) CCIL agrees that the liabilities of DBL, its director, partners, associates and employees for any economic loss or damage suffered by CCIL arising out or in connection with any specific service rendered by DBL due to its negligence or default shall be limited to the basic fee (i.e. excluding any taxes and re imbursement of out of pocket expenses) relating to such service covering the period of this engagement or Rs. 0.25, whichever is lower. No liability would arise if the economic loss or damage is not as a result of negligence or default by DBL.

3. Inter corporate deposits from intermediate Holding Company:

The Group had received a loan from intermediate holding company which was unsecured and repayable on demand. During the year 2019-20 ,the loan had been novated in favour of DPL. During the current year,the parent has requested DPL to change its payment terms from repayable on demand to repayable as per agreed schedule starting from FY 2025-26, after considering the cash outflow in outcoming expansion projects in Umarsnghsu and Lanka. Pursuant to this, addendum to the Novation agreement (dated November 10, 2020) was signed on March 29, 2023.This loan carries an interest rate calulated as 3 Months Axis bank MCLR plus 185 basis points(9.15% p.a).

4. Loan Buyout transaction with Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited:

During the previous years, DCBL had taken over Loan from Axis Bank, Yes Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Indian Overseas Bank, Dena Bank and Exim after entering into Novation agreement with Calcom Cement India Limited along with the respective Banks.The terms of Security and repayment remains the same for Calcom towards Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited as was the case with the respective Banks.

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34. Details of dues to Micro,Small and Medium Enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006

The Micro and Small Enterprises have been identified by the Group from the available information. The disclosures in respect to Micro and Small Enterprise as per Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act 2006 is as follows:

Particulars		As at March 31, 2023 Rs.	As at March 31, 2022 Rs.
i)	The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting period		
	Principal amount	9.07	5.22
	Interest thereon (not accounted for in the books of account)	-	-
ii)	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting period	-	-
iii)	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 period) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act 2006	-	-
iv)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting period; and	-	-
v)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding period 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 Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act 2006	-	-

35. Segment Information

The Group is exclusively engaged in the business of manufacturing and sale of Cement and cement related products. This is the only activity performed and is thus also the main source of risks and returns. The Company's segments as reviewed by Chief Operating and Decision Maker (CODM) does not result in to identification of different ways / sources in to which they see the performance of the Company and there are no sales outside India for the current and previous financial years. Thus, geographical segment information is not applicable. Accordingly, the group has a single reportable segment. Hence, the disclosure requirements in terms of Ind-AS 108 ''operating segments " are not applicable.

Revenue from major customers

Revenue from major customers with percentage of total Revenue are as below:-

Name of The Customer	For the year ended March 31, 2023		For the year ended March 31, 2022	
	Revenue	Revenue % *	Revenue	Revenue % *
National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited	**171.18**	**14.80%**	**95.11**	**8.86%**

* Represents as % of sale of products.

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36. The Group has given/ received loans and advances to/from various companies. Loans and advances outstanding as at year end are given in below mentioned table as required u/s 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013

Particulars	Year ended	Opening Loan	Loans/ advances taken	Repayment	Closing Loan
Loans from related parties (refer note 10(i) and 13(i))					
	31/Mar/23	393.03	-	-	393.03
Dalmia Power Limited	31/Mar/22	432.30	-	(39.27)	393.03
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited - Term Loan**((Gross of transaction cost of Rs 0.54 (Rs. 0.77))	31-Mar-23	185.93	-	(69.16)	116.77
	31/Mar/22	230.53	-	(44.61)	185.93

The parent company continues to provide requisite financial and operational support to its subsidiary and step-down subsidiaries, if required.(refer note 33)

37. Impairment of property , plant and equipment

In respect of the Parent Company:

In terms of Ind AS 36 the management has carried out the impairment assesment of property, plant and equiement. The carrying value of each cash generating unit (CGU) is lower than their respective recoverable value arrived at based on their 'Value in use'. Hence no impairment charge against property , plant and equipment is required to be recognised in the books of account. 'Value in use' is computed based on the management's latest operational and profitability projections which have been extrapolated till the remaining useful life of the respective property, plant and equiement. The cash flows have been discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the property, plant and equiement.

In respect of the subsidiary companies:

In terms of Ind AS 36 the management has carried out the impairment testing of property, plant and equipment. The carrying value of each cash generating unit (CGU) is lower than their respective recoverable value arrived at based on their 'fair value less cost to sell' adjusted by depreciation. 'Fair value less cost to sell' is computed using the adjusted composite rate method based on the demand, location and present condition of the assets reduced by depreciation.

38. The Group have debited direct expenses relating to limestone mining to cost of raw material purchased/(consumed). These expenses, if reclassified on 'nature of expense' basis as required by Schedule-III will be as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Cost of materials consumed	49.50	47.29
Power and fuel	3.03	-
Total	**52.53**	**47.29**

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These expenses if reclassified on 'nature of expense' basis as required by Schedule III will be as follows:

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**	**For the year ended March 31, 2022**
Employee benefit expenses	0.29	-
Power and fuel	14.40	12.96
Other Expenses :		
Consumption of stores & spare parts	2.95	2.25
Repairs and maintenance - Plant and machinery	0.04	-
Repairs and maintenance - Others	0.80	-
Rates & taxes (including royalty on limestone)	19.93	18.58
Miscellaneous expenses	14.11	13.50
Total	**52.53**	**47.29**

39. The group has incurred directly atttributable expenditure related to acquisition/construction of property, plant and equipment and therefore accounted for the same as pre-operative expenses under capital work in progress.

Details of such expenses capitalised and carried forward are given below :

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**	**For the year ended March 31, 2022**
Brought forward from last year	5.89	-
Expenditure incurred during the year	-	-
Employees benefits expense	-	-
a) Salaries, wages and bonus	2.85	2.25
b) Contribution to provident and other funds	0.04	-
c) Workmen and staff welfare expenses	0.00	-
Interest cost (Refer note 23)	15.58	3.63
Other expenses		
a) Rent	0.01	-
b) Rates and taxes	0.07	-
c) Insurance	0.00	-
d) Professional charges	0.00	-
e) Travelling and conveyance	0.25	0.01
f) Miscellaneous expenses	16.01	-
Total expenditure during the year	34.81	5.89
Less : Capitalised during the year	(21.30)	-
Capitalisation of expenditure (pending for allocation)	19.40	5.89
Carried forward as part of Capital work-in-progress	**19.40**	**5.89**

40. Material partly-owned subsidiaries

Financial information of subsidiary that have material non-controlling interests is provided below:

Proportion of equity interest held by non-controlling interests:

Name	**Country of incorporation and operation**	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Vinay Cement Limited	India	2.79%	2.79%

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Information regarding non-controlling interest

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Accumulated balances of material non-controlling interest:		
Vinay Cement Limited	1.09	0.83

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Profit/ (loss) allocated to material non-controlling interest:		
Vinay Cement Limited	0.26	(0.06)

The summarised financial information of these subsidiaries are provided below. This information is based on amounts before inter-company eliminations.

Summarised Consolidated statement of profit and loss of Vinay Cement Ltd.

(Rs.)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Revenue	18.10	25.12
Cost of raw materials consumed	2.41	12.65
Other expenses	4.17	4.63
Finance costs	0.22	0.60
Profit before tax	**11.30**	**7.24**
Current tax	1.80	9.55
Profit/ (Loss) after tax	**9.49**	**(2.31)**
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	**(0.02)**	**0.09**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	**9.48**	**(2.22)**
Attributable to non-controlling interests	0.26	(0.06)

Summarised Consolidated balance sheet of Vinay Cement Ltd.

(Rs.)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Inventories	0.25	0.26
Trade receivable	4.48	2.82
Cash and cash equivalent and othe bank balances	13.63	0.24
Other current financial assets and other current assets	0.99	8.39
Property, plant and equipment and other non current financial/ Other non current assets	38.99	38.00
Trade payables and other financial liabilities and other liabilities	(18.00)	(19.05)
Other non current liabilities	(1.59)	(1.40)
Current Borrowings	-	-
Total equity	**38.75**	**32.09**
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of Holding Company	37.66	28.44
Non -controlling interest	1.09	0.83

Calcom Cement India Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Summarised consolidated cash flow information of Vinay Cement Ltd.

(Rs.)

Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Operating acitivities	9.40	(0.84)
Investing activities	(8.61)	(0.14)
Financing activities	(0.06)	0.45
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**0.73**	**(0.52)**

41. Statutory Group Information

	As at March 31, 2023		**As at March 31, 2023**		**As at March 31, 2023**		**As at March 31, 2023**	
Name of the entity in the group	**Net Assets, i.e. total assets minus total liabilities**		**Share in Profit or Loss**		**Share in other comprehensive income**		**Share in total comprehensive income**	
	As % of Consolidated net assets	**Amount (Rs.)**	**As % of Consolidated net assets**	**Amount (Rs.)**	**As % of Consolidated other com-prehensive income/loss**	**Amount (Rs.)**	**As % of Consolidated other com-prehensive income/loss**	**Amount (Rs.)**
Holding Company								
Calcom Cement India Limited	98.99%	478.23	62%	112.80	81.88%	(0.10)	62.34%	112.70
Subsidiaries								
Indian								
Vinay Cement Limited	10.91%	52.72	3.43%	6.21	16.41%	(0.02)	3.43%	6.19
Step-down subsidiaries								
Indian								
RCL Cements Limited	7.25%	35.02	1.89%	3.42	0.0%	0.00	1.89%	3.42
SCL Cements Limited	-0.32%	(1.56)	-0.07%	(0.13)	0.0%	0.00	-0.07%	(0.13)
Less: Elimination	-16.83%	(81.30)	32.39%	58.60	1.71%	-	32.41%	58.59
Total	**100%**	**483.10**	**100%**	**180.89**	**100%**	**(0.12)**	**100%**	**180.77**

Calcom Cement India Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2022	
Name of the entity in the group	**Net Assets, i.e. total assets minus total liabilities**		**Share in Profit or Loss**		**Share in other comprehensive income**		**Share in total comprehensive income**	
	As % of Consolidated net assets	**Amount (Rs.)**	**As % of Consolidated net assets**	**Amount (Rs.)**	**As % of Consolidated other comprehensive income/loss**	**Amount (Rs.)**	**As % of Consolidated other comprehensive income/loss**	**Amount (Rs.)**
Holding Company								
Calcom Cement India Limited	121.24%	365.53	78%	95.91	58%	0.12	78.3%	96.04
Subsidiary								
Indian								
Vinay Cement Limited	15.43%	46.53	23.7%	29.05	42.0%	0.09	23.8%	29.14
Step-down subsidiaries								
Indian								
RCL Cements Limited	10.48%	31.60	-0.1%	(0.11)	0.0%	0.00	-0.1%	(0.11)
SCL Cements Limited	-0.47%	(1.43)	0.0%	(0.02)	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	(0.02)
Less: Elimination	-46.68%	(140.73)		(2.35)		-		(2.35)
Total	**100%**	**301.50**	**100%**	**122.49**	**100%**	**0.21**	**100%**	**122.70**

42. Other disclosures

Sl. No.	Particulars	Note in financial statements
(i)	Details of Benami Property held	The group do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
(ii)	Relationship with Struck off Companies	The group do not have any transactions with struck-off companies.
(iii)	Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)	The group do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
(iv)	Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency	The group have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
(v)	Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium	"The group have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall: 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 provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries."

Calcom Cement India Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
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(vi)	Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium	"The group have 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: 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,"
(vii)	Undisclosed income	The group does not have any 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).
(viii)	Title deeds of immovable properties not held in the name of the company	There are no immovable properties which are not registered in the name of the group.
(ix)	Core Investment Companies (CIC's)	The Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has four unregistered CIC's as part of the Group

43. Previous year’s figures are given in brackets and italics.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Calcom Cement India Limited

Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN :07479080
Place : Rajgangpur

Rajiv Kumar Choubey
Director
DIN:08211030
Place : New Delhi

Awadhesh Kumar Pandey
Chief financial officer

Place: Guwahati
Date: April 22, 2023

Rachna Goria
Company Secretary
Membership No. : F 6741
Place: New Delhi
Date: April 22, 2023