UCWL UDAIPUR CEMENT WORKS LIMITED

UCWL/RI/2023
Date:8th June, 2023

BSE Limited
Department of Corporate Services,
P. J. Towers, Dalal Street,
Mumbai - 400 001
Scrip Code: 530131

Dear Sirs,

Subject: Outcome of the Meeting of the Rights Issue Committee of Udaipur Cements Works Limited (the "Company") under Regulations 30 and 42 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, ("SEBI Listing Regulations")

This is further to the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company (the "**Board**") held on 17th May 2022, approving the offer and issuance of fully paid-up equity shares of the Company (the "**Equity Shares**") for an amount not exceeding ₹ 450 crore, by way of a rights issue to the eligible shareholders of the Company ("**Rights Issue**"), and constituting a rights issue committee in this regard ("**Rights Issue Committee**") in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, other applicable laws and our prior intimation dated 5th June 2023 informing the scheduled meeting of the Rights Issue Committee of the Board on 8th June 2023.

We wish to inform you that the Rights Issue Committee of the Board at its meeting held today, i.e. Thursday, 8th June 2023, have *inter alia* considered and approved the following terms of the Rights Issue:

a. Total number of Equity Shares and Rights Issue size: 24,91,27,853 fully paid-up Equity Shares for amount aggregating to ₹ 448,43,01,354.

b. Rights Issue Price: ₹ 18 per fully paid-up Equity Share (including a premium of ₹ 14 per Equity Share)

c. Record date: Wednesday, 14th June, 2023

d. Rights Issue period:

   1. Rights Issue Opening Date: Wednesday, 21st June 2023;
   2. Rights Issue Closing Date: Wednesday, 5th July 2023.

Admin. Office: Nehru House, 4, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi - 110002 | Phone: +91-11-66001142 / 66001112 | Fax: +91-11-66001142 | Email: ucwl.customercare@ucwl.jkmail.com | **Works & Regd. Office:** Shripati Nagar, CFA, P.O. Dabok, Udaipur - 313022, Rajasthan | Phone: +91-294-2655076 | Fax: +91-294-2655077 | Email: ucwl@ucwl.jkmail.com
CIN: L26943RJ1993PLC007267

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e. Outstanding Equity Shares:

1. Prior to the Rights Issue: 31,14,09,817 Equity Shares;
2. Post Rights Issue#: 56,05,37,670 Equity Shares.
   #Assuming full subscription

f. Other terms of the Rights Issue (including fractional and zero entitlements): To be included in the Letter of Offer to be filed by the Company.

g. Rights entitlement ratio: 4 Equity Shares for every 5 fully paid-up Equity Shares held by the eligible equity shareholders of the Company, as on the Record Date.

h. ISIN for Rights Entitlement: INE225C20011

Additionally, the Company satisfies the conditions specified in Regulation 99 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended and the circulars issued by the Securities Exchange Board of India, time to time. Accordingly, the proposed Rights Issue will be made as 'Fast Track Issue'.

The meeting of the Rights Issue Committee of the Board commenced at 11.30 AM and completed at 2.15 PM.

Further, we send herewith, the audited annual financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March, 2023, along with all notes and annexures thereto, which will be included in the letter of offer to be filed by the Company in relation to the proposed Rights Issue. Our Company, in due course will hold its annual general meeting for the financial year ended 31st March, 2023 and place such audited annual financial statements before the shareholders. Accordingly, the enclosed audited financial statements remain subject to adoption, remarks and observations of our shareholders, if any.

This intimation is issued in terms of Regulations 30 and 42 of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

We request you to take the aforesaid on records.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
For Udaipur Cements Works Limited

POONAM SINGH
Digitally signed by POONAM SINGH Date: 2023.06.08 14:36:05 +05'30'

(Poonam Singh)
Company Secretary

Encl: As above

Admin. Office: Nehru House, 4, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi - 110002 | Phone: +91-11-66001142 / 66001112 | Fax: +91-11-66001142 | Email: ucwl.customercare@ucwl.jkmail.com | **Works & Regd. Office:** Shripati Nagar, CFA, P.O. Dabok, Udaipur - 313022, Rajasthan | Phone: +91-294-2655076 | Fax: +91-294-2655077 | Email: ucwl@ucwl.jkmail.com
CIN: L26943RJ1993PLC007267

UDAIPUR CEMENT WORKS LIMITED

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS : FY 2022-23

UDAIPUR CEMENT WORKS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2023

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

	Note No.	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
ASSETS			
(1) NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	701.46	716.37
(b) Capital Work-in-Progress	3	816.39	130.40
(c) Investment Property	4	9.15	9.15
(d) Financial Assets			
(i) Others	5	9.95	6.43
(e) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	6	26.91	41.27
(f) Other Non-Current Assets	7	31.83	90.42
		1,595.69	994.04
(2) CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Inventories	8	141.19	89.79
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	9	-	87.19
(ii) Trade Receivables	10	4.91	4.48
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	3.96	6.87
(iv) Bank Balances other than (iii)	12	0.23	227.21
(v) Others	13	1.86	2.04
(c) Other Current Assets	14	46.25	15.56
(d) Current Tax Assets (Net)		1.25	1.44
		199.65	434.58
TOTAL ASSETS		1,795.34	1,428.62
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share Capital	15	124.56	124.56
(b) Other Equity		221.25	170.00
		345.81	294.56
LIABILITIES			
(1) NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	1,015.68	534.82
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	17	27.34	25.63
(b) Provisions	18	3.76	2.46
(c) Other Non-Current Liabilities	19	0.87	0.62
		1,047.65	563.53
(2) CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	20	129.78	406.33
(ii) Trade Payables	21		
Micro and Small Enterprises		2.72	1.97
Others		71.34	65.68
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	22	113.97	59.86
(b) Other Current Liabilities	23	83.25	36.16
(c) Provisions	24	0.82	0.53
		401.88	570.53
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,795.34	1,428.62

Significant Accounting Policies — 1

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statement. — 2-61

As per our report of even date

For BANSILAL SHAH & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000384W

DHRUV SHAH
Partner
Membership No.: 223609
Place : Udaipur
Date : 11th May,2023

PRANAV CHITRE
Chief Financial Officer

POONAM SINGH
Company Secretary

For and on Behalf of the Board

VINITA SINGHANIA
Chairperson

SHRIVATS SINGHANIA
Director & CEO

ONKAR NATH RAI

SURENDRA MALHOTRA

VINIT MARWAHA — Directors

BHASWATI MUKHERJEE

NAVEEN KUMAR SHARMA

BANSILAL SHAH & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS UDAIPUR

UDAIPUR CEMENT WORKS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2023

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

		Note No.	For the Year ended March 31, 2023	For the Year ended March 31, 2022
I.	Revenue from Operations	25	1,030.97	875.98
II.	Other Income	26	1.29	5.12
III.	**Total Income (I + II)**		1,032.26	881.10
IV.	**Expenses :-**			
	a) Cost of Materials Consumed	27	129.32	122.21
	b) Purchase of Stock-in-Trade	28	250.44	203.22
	c) Change in Inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and traded goods	29	(7.65)	2.19
	d) Employee Benefits Expense	30	38.52	36.33
	e) Power and Fuel	31	349.99	224.30
	f) Transport, Clearing & Forwarding Charges	32	49.60	56.59
	g) Finance Costs	33	47.56	50.26
	h) Depreciation and Amortization Expense	34	37.00	35.15
	i) Other Expenses	35	87.00	82.44
	Total Expenses (IV)		981.78	812.69
V.	**Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax (III - IV)**		50.48	68.41
VI.	Exceptional Items - Gain / (Loss)		-	(3.60)
VII.	**Profit before tax (V + VI)**		50.48	64.81
VIII.	**Tax Expense**			
	(1) Current tax		-	-
	(2) Deferred tax		14.62	16.15
IX.	**Profit for the year (VII - VIII)**		35.86	48.66
X.	**Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
	(1) Re-measurement gain / (losses) on defined benefit plans		(1.02)	(0.31)
	(2) Income tax effect		0.26	0.08
	Total Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss) (X)		(0.76)	(0.23)
XI.	**TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR (IX + X)**		35.10	48.43
XII.	**Earnings per Equity Share (Face Value of ₹ 4 each)**	36		
	Basic Earnings per Equity Share (₹) :		1.15	1.56
	Diluted Earnings per Equity Share (₹) :		1.15	1.56

Significant Accounting Policies 1

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statement. 2-61

As per our report of even date

For BANSILAL SHAH & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000384W

DHRUV SHAH
Partner
Membership No.: 223609
Place : Udaipur
Date : 11th May 2023

BANSILAL SHAH & CO. UDAIPUR CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

PRANAV CHITRE
Chief Financial Officer

POONAM SINGH
Company Secretary

For and on Behalf of the Board

VINITA SINGHANIA
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SHRIVATS SINGHANIA
Director & CEO

ONKAR NATH RAI

SURENDRA MALHOTRA

VINIT MARWAHA

BHASWATI MUKHERJEE

NAVEEN KUMAR SHARMA

Directors

UDAIPUR CEMENT WORKS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2023

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

As at 31st March, 2023

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	As at 1st April 2022	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting Year	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	As at 31st March 2023
Equity Shares 31,14,09,817 (with equal rights) (Previous Year 31,14,09,817) of ₹ 4 each fully paid up	124.56	-	124.56	-	124.56
	124.56	-	124.56	-	124.56

As at 31st March, 2022

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	As at 1st April 2021	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting year	Changes in equity share capital during the previous year	As at 31st March 2022
Equity Shares 31,14,09,817 (with equal rights) (Previous Year 31,14,09,817) of ₹ 4 each fully paid up	124.56	-	124.56	-	124.56
	124.56	-	124.56	-	124.56

B. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Items of Other Comprehensive Income, that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit & Loss	Total
	Equity Component of Financial Guarantee	Equity Component of compound Financial Instruments	Security Premium	Retained Earnings	Re-measurement of Net Defined Benefit Plans	
Balance as at 1st April 2021	31.70	26.30	38.52	27.18	(1.49)	122.21
Profit for the Year	-	-	-	48.66	-	48.66
Changes in Corporate Guarantee given by Holding Co for Inter Corporate Loan & Term Loan	2.99	-	-	-	-	2.99
Changes in Equity component of Preference Shares	-	(3.63)	-	-	-	(3.63)
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)	-	-	-	-	(0.23)	(0.23)
Balance as at 31st March 2022	34.69	22.67	38.52	75.84	(1.72)	170.00
Profit for the Year	-	-	-	35.86	-	35.86
Changes in Corporate Guarantee given by Holding Co for Inter Corporate Loan & Term Loan	20.58	-	-	-	-	20.58
Changes in Equity component of Preference Shares	-	(4.43)	-	-	-	(4.43)
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)	-	-	-	-	(0.76)	(0.76)
Balance As at 31st March 2023	55.27	18.24	38.52	111.70	(2.48)	221.25

As per our report of even date

For BANSILAL SHAH & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 000384W

DHRUV SHAH
Partner
Membership No : 223609

Place : Udaipur
Date : 11th May 2023

BANSILAL SHAH & CO. UDAIPUR CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

PRANAV CHITRE
Chief Financial Officer

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AMIT MARWAHA

BHASWATI MUKHERJEE

NAVEEN KUMAR SHARMA

Directors

Note-1

Company Overview, Basis of Preparation & Significant Accounting Policies.

I. Corporate & General Information

Udaipur Cement Works Limited ("the Company") is domiciled and incorporated in India and its Shares are publicly traded on the Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. (BSE). The Registered Office of the Company is situated at Shripati Nagar, P.O.: CFA, Dist.: Udaipur – 313 022 (Rajasthan)

The Company is a manufacturer and supplier of Cement and Cementitious products with manufacturing facilities in the State of Rajasthan. The Company's Technical Service Cell provides construction solutions to its customers & carries out regular & innovative contact programmes with Individual House Builders, Masons and other Business Associates to keep in tune with their needs and requirements

These Financial Statements were approved and adopted by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on 11th May 2023.

II. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

(i) Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended time to time and relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III). The Financial Statements comply with IND AS notified by Ministry of Company Affairs ("MCA"). The Company has consistently applied the accounting policies used in the preparation for all periods presented.

(ii) Basis of Preparation

The significant accounting policies used in preparing the Financial Statements are set out in Note no. III of the Notes to the Financial Statements. Company's Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is also its functional currency.

(iii) Basis of Measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared on accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for the items that have been measured at fair value as required by relevant IND AS.

(iv) 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 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 in to 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.

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 in which they fall.

(v) Current & Non-Current Classifications

All Assets and Liabilities have been classified as Current or Non-Current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of product & activities of the Company and their realisation in cash and cash equivalent, the Company has determined its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current and non-Current classification of Assets and Liabilities. Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities are classified as Non-Current Assets and Liabilities.

(vi) Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of these Financial Statements requires management judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of Accounting Policies, the Accounting disclosures made and the reports amounts of Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenses. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to Accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and any future periods effected pursuant to such revision.

III. Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Property, Plant and Equipment

The Company adopted optional exception under IND AS 101 to measure Property, Plant and Equipment at fair value as at 1st April 2015. Consequently, the fair value was assumed to be deemed cost of Property, Plant and Equipment on the date of transition. Subsequently, the Property, Plant and Equipment are carried at cost net of tax/duty credit availed, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated losses, if any. Cost includes expenses directly attributable to bringing the Asset to their location and conditions necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that is future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Assets in the course of construction are capitalized 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 erection/ construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment cost (net of income and including pre-operative cost / expenses) associated with the commissioning of an asset are capitalized until the period of commissioning has been completed and the asset is ready of its intended use.

Property, Plant and Equipment are eliminated from Financial Statement, either on disposal or when retired from active use. Losses arising in the case of retirement of Property, plant and equipment and gains or losses arising from disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss in the year of occurrence.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value.

Deprecation is calculated using the Straight Line Method (SLM) to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as specified in Schedule II to Companies Act, 2013, except for captive power plant, Furniture & Fixtures, Office Equipment, Vehicles and Locomotives which is provided on Written Down Value Method (WDV) as per the said schedule.

The assets residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in Statement of Profit or Loss within other gains / (losses).

1.2 Trade Receivables

A Receivable is classified as a 'trade receivable' if it is in respect to the amount due from customers on account of goods sold or services rendered in the ordinary course of business. Trade Receivables are initially recognized at their Transaction Value as reduced by provision for impairment, if any. For some trade receivables the Company may obtain security in the form of guarantee, security deposit or letter of credit which can be called upon if the counterparty is in default under the terms of the agreement.

1.3 Investment in Equity Shares

Investment in Equity Securities are initially measured at cost. Any subsequent fair value gain or loss is recognized through Statement of Profit and Loss if such investments in Equity Securities are held for trading purposes. The fair value gains or losses of all other Equity Securities are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income.

1.4 Derecognition of Financial Assets

A Financial Asset is primarily derecognized when:

- The right to receive cash flows from asset has expired, or
- The Company has transferred its right 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 right 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 recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes 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.

2. Financial Liabilities

2.1 Definition

Financial Liabilities include Long-term and Short-term Loans and Borrowings, Trade and Other payables and Other eligible Current and Non-Current Liabilities.

(a) Initial Recognition and Measurement

All Financial Liabilities are recognized 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 including bank overdrafts, and derivative financial instruments.

(8) Foreign Currency Translations & Transitions

(i) Functional and Presentation Currency

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's Functional and Presentation Currency.

(ii) Transaction and Balance

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary Assets and liabilities related to foreign currency transactions are stated at exchange rate prevailing at the end of the year and exchange difference in respect thereof is recognised to Statement of Profit & Loss.

(9) 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.

1. Financial Assets

1.1 Definition

Financial Assets include Cash and Cash Equivalents, Trade and Other Receivables, Investments in Securities and other eligible Current and Non-Current Assets.

At initial recognition, all financial assets are measured at fair value. The classification is reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

(i) Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

At the date of initial recognition, are held to collect contractual cash flows of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding on specified dates. These financial assets are intended to be held until maturity. Therefore, they are subsequently measured at amortized cost by applying the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. The EIR amortization is included as interest income in the statement of profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

(ii) Financial Assets at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income

At the date of initial recognition, are held to collect contractual cash flows of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding on specified dates, as well as held for selling. Therefore, they are subsequently measured at each reporting date at fair value, with all fair value movements recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, impairment gain or loss and foreign exchange gain or loss are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in Other Comprehensive Income is reclassified from the OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Financial Assets at Fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

At the date of initial recognition, Financial assets are held for trading, or which are measured neither at Amortized Cost nor at Fair Value through OCI. Therefore, they are subsequently measured at each reporting date at fair value, with all fair value movements recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Depreciation on impaired assets is provided on the basis of their residual useful life.

(2) Investment Properties

Property that is held for long-term rentals yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the Company, is classified as investment property. The Company adopted optional exception under IND AS 101 to measure Investment Property at fair value as at 1st April, 2015. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized.

Investment properties are depreciated using the Straight Line Method (SLM) over their estimated useful lives. The useful live has been determined based on technical evaluation performed by the management's expert.

The Residual Life, useful lives and depreciation method of investment properties are reviewed, and adjusted on Prospective basis as appropriate, at each financial year end. The effects of any revision are included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the changes arise.

(3) Intangible Assets

Intangibles Assets are recognized if the future economic benefits attributable to the Assets are expected to flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized developments costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of Intangibles Assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. The amortization period and the amortization method for an Intangible Asset with a finite useful life are reviewed atleast 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 amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible Asset with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the Intangible Asset may be impaired.

Intangible Assets are amortized as follows:

- Computer Software : Over a period of five years

Intangibles Assets with indefinite useful lives, if any are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite useful life is reviewed annually to determine whether indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite life is made on prospective basis.

Gain or losses arising from derecognition of an Intangible Asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

(4) Research and Development Cost

Revenue Expenditure on Research and Development is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss and Capital Expenditure is added to Property, plant and equipment.

However, Development expenditure on new product is capitalized as intangible asset.

(5) Inventories

Inventories are carried in the balance sheet as follows :

a)	Raw Materials, Packing Materials, construction Materials, Stores & spares.	:	At cost, on weighted average basis.
b)	Work-in Progress – Manufacturing	:	At Lower of Cost of Material, plus appropriate Production Overheads and Net Realizable Value.
c)	Finished goods – Manufacturing	:	At Lower of Cost of Material, plus appropriate Production Overheads and Net Realizable Value.
d)	Finished goods – Trading	:	At Lower of Cost, on Weighted Average Basis and Net Realizable Value.

The cost of inventories have been computed to include all cost of purchases, cost of conversion and other related costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Slow and non-moving material, obsolete, defective inventories are duly provided for and valued at net realizable value. Goods and materials in transit are valued at actual cost incurred upto the date of balance sheet. Materials and supplies held for use in the production of inventories are not written down if the finished products in which they will be used are expected to be sold at or above cost.

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.

(6) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with Banks / Financial Institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(7) Impairment of Assets

The carrying amounts of Property, Plant & Equipment, Intangible Assets and Investment Properties are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to assess impairment, if any, based on internal / external factors. An impairment loss is recognised, as an expense in the Statement of Profit & Loss, wherever the carrying amount of the Asset or Cash Generating Unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount. The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed, if there has been an improvement in recoverable amount in subsequent years. Recoverable amount is determined :-

- In the case of an Individual Asset, at the higher of the Fair Value less cost to sell and the value in use; and
- In the case of cash generating unit (a group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows) at the higher of cash generating unit's fair value less cost to sell and the value in use.

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, and 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.

(b) Subsequent Measurement

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

i)Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading. The Company has not designated any financial liabilities upon initial measurement recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are at each reporting date at fair value with all the changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

ii) Financial Liabilities measured at Amortized Cost

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method ("EIR") except for those designated in an effective hedging relationship. The carrying value of borrowings that are designated as hedged items in fair value hedges that would otherwise be carried at amortized cost are adjusted to record changes in fair values attributable to the risks that are hedged in effective hedging relationship.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.2 Loans and Borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognized as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

2.3 Financial Guarantee Contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount initially recognized less cumulative amortization.

2.4 Trade and Other Payables

A payable is classified as trade payable if it is in respect of the amount due on account of goods purchased or services received in the normal course of business. These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognized initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

2.5 De-recognition of Financial Liability

A Financial Liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

3. 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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

4. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward contracts and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks. Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value at the end of each period. The method of recognizing the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, on the nature of the item being hedged. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss.

5. Compound Financial Instruments.

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

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

(10) Grants

Grants from the Government are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that all underlying conditions will be complied with and that the grant will be received.

When loans or similar assistance are provided by Government or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favorable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. That grant is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss under 'other operating income or finance cost'. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

Government grants related to assets, including non-monetary grants at fair value, are presented in the balance sheet by recording the grant as deferred income which is released to the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

Grants related to income are recognised as income on a systematic basis in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs, which they are intended to compensate and are presented as 'other operating revenues'.

(11) Equity Share Capital

Ordinary Shares are classified as Equity. Incremental costs net of taxes directly attributable to the issue of new equity shares are reduced from Retained Earnings, net of taxes.

(12) Provisions, Contingent liabilities, Contingent Assets and Commitments

i) General

Provisions are recognized 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 of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized 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 recognized as a finance cost.

Contingent Liability

Contingent Liability is disclosed in the case of:

- A present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation.
- A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible:
- A possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Commitments include the amount of Purchase Order (net of Advances) issued to parties for Completion of Assets.

Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, Contingent Assets and commitments are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

ii) Other Litigation Claims

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

iii) Onerous Contracts

A provision for onerous contracts is measured at the present value of the lower of expected costs of terminating the contract and the expected cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognizes impairment on the Assets with the contract.

iv) Contingent Asset

A Contingent Asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent Assets are disclosed in the Financial Statements by way of notes to accounts when an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

(13) Revenue Recognition

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 & services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts & schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract.

i) Sale of Goods

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised goods or services to customers at transaction price (net of taxes and duties), arrived at by determining the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after adjusting returns, allowances, trade discounts, volume discounts etc. in exchange of goods or services.

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

ii) 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 non-cash incentive is determined by applying principle of Ind AS 113 i.e. market rate. A contract liability for the non-cash incentive is recognized at the time of sale.

iii) Power Distribution

Revenue from Power Distribution business is accounted on the basis of billings to the customers and includes unbilled revenues accrued up to the end of accounting year. Customers are billed as per the tariff rates issued by Electricity Regulatory Commission.

iv) Dividend Income

The Company recognizes a Liability to pay dividend to equity holders of the Company when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders, except in case of interim dividend which is authorized by the Board of Directors.

v) Lease Incentives

Lease Agreements where the risk and rewards incidental to the ownership of an asset substantially vest with the lessor are recognized as operating leases. Leases rentals are recognized on straight –line basis as per the terms of the agreements in the statement of profit and loss.

vi) Interest Income

For all Financial Instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using Effective Interest Rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the Financial Instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the Financial Asset. Interest income is included in other income in Statement of Profit and Loss.

vii) Renewable Energy Certificate

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) benefits are recognized in Statement of Profit & Loss on Sale of REC. Income from Sale of RECs is recognized on the delivery to the Customers' Account.

viii) Export Benefit

Export incentives, Duty Drawbacks and other benefits are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss on Accrual Basis.

(14) Employees Benefits

i) Defined Contribution Plans

Contributions to the employees' regional Provident Fund, Superannuation Fund, Employees Pension Scheme and Employees' State Insurance are recognized as defined contribution plan and charged as expenses during the period in which the employees perform the services.

ii) Defined Benefit Plans

Retirement benefits in the form of Gratuity and Leave Encashment are considered as defined benefit plan and determined on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method at the balance sheet date. Actuarial Gains or Losses through re-measurement of the net obligation of a defined benefit liability or asset is recognized in Other Comprehensive Income. Such re-measurements are not reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.

The Company makes contribution towards provident fund which is administered by Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, Government of India .

iii) Short-term Employee Benefits

Short Term Benefits are charged off at the undiscounted amount in the year in which the related service is rendered.

iv) Long-Term Employee Benefit

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognized as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date. Annual Leaves can either be availed or enchased subject to restriction on the maximum accumulation of Leaves.

v) Termination Benefits

Termination Benefits are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

The Company shall recognize a liability and expense for termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates:

(a) When the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and

(b) When the entity recognizes costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of Ind AS 37 and involves the payment of termination benefits.

(15) Borrowing Costs

(1) Borrowing Costs that are specifically attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of a Qualifying Asset are capitalized as a part of the cost of such Asset till such time the asset is ready for its intended use or sale. A Qualifying Asset is an asset that necessarily requires a substantial period of time (generally over twelve months) to get ready for its intended use or sale.

The Borrowing Cost consists of Interest & Other Incidental costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of such Funds.

(2) For general borrowing used for the purpose of obtaining a Qualifying Asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization is determined by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditures on that asset. The capitalization rate is the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the Company that are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. The amount of borrowing costs capitalized during a period does not exceed the amount of borrowing cost incurred during that period.

(3) All other borrowing costs are recognized as expense in the period in which they are incurred.

(16) Leases

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

Company as a Lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company 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 shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the Assets.

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.

ii) Lease Liabilities

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

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

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

iii) Short-Term Leases and Leases of Low Value Assets

The 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.

Company as a Lessor

Lease income from Operating Leases where the Company is a Lessor is recognized in income on straight-line basis over the lease term unless the recipients are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective Leased Assets are included in the Balance Sheet based on their nature.

(17) Taxes on Income

a) Current Tax

i) Tax on Income for the Current Period is determined on the basis of estimated taxable income and tax credits computed in accordance with the provisions of the relevant tax laws and based on the expected outcome of assessments / appeals.

ii) Current Income Tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss .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.

b) Deferred Tax

Deferred Tax is provided using the Balance Sheet Approach on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

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 utilized. Unrecognized Deferred Tax Assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized 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 realized 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 recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Deferred Tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in Equity.

The break-up of the major components of the Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities as at Balance Sheet date has been arrived at after setting off Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities where the Company have a legally enforceable right to set-off assets against liabilities and where such assets and liabilities relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

(18) Exceptional Items

On certain occasions, the size, type or incidence of an item of income or expense, pertaining to the ordinary activities of the Company is such that its disclosure improves the understanding of the performance of the Company, such income or expense is classified as an exceptional item and accordingly, disclosed in the notes accompanying to the financial statements.

(19) Earnings Per Share (EPS)

i) Basic Earnings Per Share

Basic Earnings Per Share is calculated by dividing

- The Profit or Loss attributable to Equity 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.

ii) Diluted Earnings Per Share

Diluted Earnings Per Share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account

- The after Income Tax Effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential Equity Shares, and the Weighted Average number of additional Equity Shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential Equity Shares.

(20) Segment Accounting

The Company is engaged primarily into manufacturing of Cement. The Company has only one business segment as identified by management namely Cementious Materials.

Segments have been identified taking into account nature of product and differential risk and returns of the segment. The business segments are reviewed by the Chairperson (Chief Operating Decision Maker).

The Chief Operational Decision Maker monitors the operating results of its business Segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on each segments profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements.

(21) Cash Dividend

The Company recognises a Liability to pay dividend to Equity Holders of the Company when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorized when its approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in Other Equity. Interim Dividends are recognised as a Liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.

(22) Recent Pronouncements

Recent pronouncements Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements : The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general purpose financial statements. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes : The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The Company is evaluating the impact, if any, in its financial statements.

Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors : The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

NOTE 2
PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	Freehold Land	Leasehold Land	Buildings	Plant & Equipments	Furniture & Fixture	Office Equipments	Vehicles	Railway Siding	Total
GROSS BLOCK :									
As at 1st April 2021	10.41	103.32	27.64	743.83	1.04	0.83	2.39	4.27	893.73
Additions / Adjustments	0.22	-	0.22	75.55	0.05	0.13	1.05	2.74	79.96
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.67)	-	(0.67)
As at 31st March 2022	10.63	103.32	27.86	819.38	1.09	0.96	2.77	7.01	973.02
Additions / Adjustments	4.01	-	3.06	13.73	0.07	0.58	0.87	-	22.32
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	(0.01)	(0.57)	-	(0.58)
As at 31st March 2023	14.64	103.32	30.92	833.11	1.16	1.53	3.07	7.01	994.76
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION :									
As at 1st April 2021	-	12.32	16.82	188.92	0.89	0.71	1.23	0.81	221.70
Charged for the year	-	1.94	1.69	30.71	0.04	0.06	0.43	0.27	35.14
On Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.19)	-	(0.19)
As at 31st March 2022	-	14.26	18.51	219.63	0.93	0.77	1.47	1.08	256.65
Charged for the year	-	1.94	1.15	32.80	0.04	0.11	0.52	0.44	37.00
On Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(0.01)	(0.34)	-	(0.35)
As at 31st March 2023	-	16.20	19.66	252.43	0.97	0.87	1.65	1.52	293.30
NET CARRYING AMOUNT :									
As at 31st March 2022	10.63	89.06	9.35	599.75	0.16	0.19	1.30	5.93	716.37
As at 31st March 2023	14.64	87.12	11.26	580.68	0.19	0.66	1.42	5.49	701.46

NOTE 3
CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS (CWIP)

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Movement of Capital Work in Progress	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Opening	130.40	46.25
Additions during the year	707.30	162.88
Capitalised during the year	(21.31)	(78.73)
Closing	816.39	130.40

Capital Work in Progress Ageing Schedule

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

CWIP	Amount in CWIP as at 31st March 2023				Total	Amount in CWIP as at 31st March 2022				Total
	Less than 1year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years		Less than 1year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects In Progress	689.86	126.27	0.26	-	816.39	129.47	0.93	-	-	130.40
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	689.86	126.27	0.26	-	816.39	129.47	0.93	-	-	130.40

NOTE 4
INVESTMENT PROPERTY

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	Freehold Land	Total
GROSS BLOCK :		
As at 1st April 2021	9.15	**9.15**
Additions / Adjustments	-	-
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-
As at 31st March 2022	**9.15**	**9.15**
Additions / Adjustments	-	-
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-
As at 31st March 2023	**9.15**	**9.15**
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION :		
As at 1st April 2021	-	-
Charged for the year	-	-
On Disposal	-	-
As at 31st March 2022	-	-
Charged for the year	-	-
On Disposal	-	-
As at 31st March 2023	-	-
NET CARRYING AMOUNT :		
As at 31st March 2022	9.15	**9.15**
As at 31st March 2023	**9.15**	**9.15**

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
NOTE 5		
OTHER NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Security Deposits	9.94	6.42
Bank Deposits with original maturity of more than 12 months*	0.01	0.01
	9.95	6.43

*Under lien

NOTE 6		
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (NET)		
Deferred Tax Assets		
Unabsorbed Depreciation and Brought Forward Business Losses	98.77	107.47
Expenses / Provisions allowable	4.76	3.87
Less : Deferred Tax Liability		
Related to Property, Plant and Equipments	76.62	70.07
	26.91	41.27

NOTE 7		
OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Capital Advances	31.83	90.42
	31.83	90.42

NOTE 8			
INVENTORIES (at lower of cost or net realisable value)			
Raw Materials	{Including in transit - ₹ 45,126 (Previous Year - ₹ 0.02 Crs.)}	4.43	3.92
Work-in-Progress		15.39	8.94
Finished Goods		2.71	1.50
Stock-in-Trade	{Including in transit - ₹ 0.18 Crs. (Previous Year - Nil)}	0.43	0.44
Stores & Spares	{Including in transit of ₹ 22.86 Crs. (Previous Year - ₹ 8.27 Crs.)}	115.57	72.64
Packing Materials		2.66	2.35
		141.19	89.79

	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
		₹ In Crore (10 Million)
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
NOTE 9		
CURRENT INVESTMENT		
Investment at Fair Value through Profit & Loss		
Investments in quoted mutual funds	-	87.19
	-	**87.19**
Aggregate Book Value of quoted investments	-	87.19
Aggregate Market Value of quoted investments	-	87.19
Aggregate Book Value of unquoted Investments	-	-
NOTE 10		
TRADE RECEIVABLES @		
Considered good - Secured	-	0.24
Considered good - Unsecured	4.91	4.24
Which have significant increase in Credit risk	-	-
Credit Impaired	-	-
	4.91	**4.48**

@ Contract Assets as per IND AS 115

No Trade or Other Receivable are due from Directors or other Officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0-90 days

NOTE 11		
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
On Current Accounts	3.95	6.86
Cash on hand	0.01	0.01
	3.96	**6.87**
NOTE 12		
OTHER BANK BALANCES		
Deposits with original maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months*	0.23	227.21
	0.23	**227.21**

*Includes ₹ 0.01 Crs. (Previous Year - ₹ 0.01 Crs.) against lien

NOTE 13		
OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
Other Receivables	1.86	2.04
	1.86	**2.04**
NOTE 14		
OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
Prepaid expenses	1.50	1.50
Balance with Govt. Authorities	36.25	2.46
Other Advances	8.50	11.60
	46.25	**15.56**

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

		31st March 2023	31st March 2022
NOTE 15			
EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL			
Authorized :			
Equity Shares	- 71,00,00,000 (Previous year - 71,00,00,000) of ₹ 4 each	**284.00**	284.00
Preference Shares	- 6,600 (Previous year - 6,600) of ₹ 1,00,000 each	**66.00**	66.00
	- 50,00,000 (Previous year - 50,00,000) of ₹ 100 each	**50.00**	50.00
		400.00	**400.00**
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up :			
Equity Shares (with equal rights)			
31,14,09,817 (Previous year - 31,14,09,817) of ₹ 4 each fully paid up		**124.56**	124.56
5% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares (CRPS)			
4,700 (Previous year - 4,700) of ₹ 1,00,000 each fully paid up (Series-I)		**47.00**	47.00
1,300 (Previous year - 1,300) of ₹ 1,00,000 each fully paid up (Series-II)		**13.00**	13.00
600 (Previous year - 600) of ₹ 1,00,000 each fully paid up (Series-B)		**6.00**	6.00
6% Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares (OCCRPS)			
5,00,000 (Previous year - 5,00,000) of ₹ 100 each fully paid up		**5.00**	5.00
		195.56	**195.56**
Less: Reclassification of Preference Shares			
5% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares (CRPS)			
4,700 (Previous year - 4,700) of ₹ 1,00,000 each fully paid up (Series-I)		**(47.00)**	(47.00)
1,300 (Previous year - 1,300) of ₹ 1,00,000 each fully paid up (Series-II)		**(13.00)**	(13.00)
600 (Previous year - 600) of ₹ 1,00,000 each fully paid up (Series-B)		**(6.00)**	(6.00)
6% Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares (OCCRPS)			
5,00,000 (Previous year - 5,00,000) of ₹ 100 each fully paid up		**(5.00)**	(5.00)
		124.56	**124.56**

a. Reconciliation of the number of Shares Outstanding:

Particulars	**Opening Balance**	**Changes in share capital during the year**	**Shares Outstanding at the end of the year**
Equity Shares	311,409,817	-	**311,409,817**
5% CRPS (Series-I)	4,700	-	**4,700**
5% CRPS (Series-II)	1,300	-	**1,300**
5% CRPS (Series-B)	600	-	**600**
6% OCCRPS	500,000	-	**500,000**

b. List of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares:

	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
Name of Shareholder	**Number of shares**	**% holding in the class**	Number of shares	% holding in the class
Equity Shares				
JK Lakshmi Cement Ltd. (Holding Company)	**225,892,781**	**72.54%**	225,892,781	72.54%
5% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares				
JK Lakshmi Cement Ltd. (Holding Company)	**6,600**	**100%**	6,600	100%
6% Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares (OCCRPS)				
JK Lakshmi Cement Ltd. (Holding Company)	**500,000**	**100%**	500,000	100%

c. **Terms / right attached to Equity Shareholders:**

1. The Company has only one class of Equity Shares having a par value of ₹ 4 per share. Each holder of Equity Shares is entitled to one vote per share.

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

d. 5% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares (CRPS) (Series I & II) carries a Put Option. In the event of the Company being unable to pay dividend for a consecutive period of 3 years after it is out of the purview of BIFR and unable to pay the Capital back, CRPS (Series I & II) holders have the right to get them converted into Equity Shares subject to statutory approvals.

5% CRPS (Series I & II) also carries a Call Option. In case there being any Liquidity Event of the Company, if it fails to redeem the CRPS at par within 3 months, CRPS (Series I & II) holders shall have the right to get them converted into Equity Shares subject to statutory approvals.

If the Put / Call option is not exercised, 5% CRPS (Series I & II) are redeemable in 3 annual installments of 30%, 30% & 40% of face value at the end of 18th,19th & 20th year from the date of allotment.

e. 5% CRPS (Series B) carries a Put Option. In the event of the Company being unable to pay dividend for a consecutive period of 3 years commencing from the Financial Year Apr-Mar'18 and unable to pay the Capital back, CRPS (Series B) holders shall have the right to get them converted into Equity Shares subject to statutory approvals.

5% CRPS (Series B) also carries a Call Option. In case there being any Liquidity Event in the Company, if it fails to redeem the CRPS (Series B) at par within 3 months, CRPS (Series B) holders shall have the right to get them converted into Equity Shares subject to statutory approvals.

If the Put / Call Option is not exercised, 5% CRPS (Series B) are redeemable in 3 annual installments of 30%, 30% & 40% of face value at the end of 18th,19th & 20th year from the date of allotment.

f. 5 Lakh, 6% OCCRPS of Face Value of ₹ 100 per share aggregating to ₹ 5 Crs. are Redeemable Preference Shares to be redeemed in three equal installments at the end of 18th Year, 19th Year & 20th Year from the date of allotment of 10th August 2017.

g. **Nature of Reserves :-**

Security Premium :- Represents the amount received in excess of Par value of Securities.

h. During the last five years, the Company has not issued any Bonus shares nor are there any shares bought back and issued for consideration other then cash.

i. **Shareholding of Promoters for each class of Shares :**

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year				**% Change during the Year**
S.N.	**Promoter Name**	**No. of Shares**	**% of Total Shares**	
	JK Lakshmi Cement Ltd. (Holding Company)			
1	Equity Shares	225,892,781	72.54%	-
2	5% CRPS (Series-I)	4,700	100%	-
3	5% CRPS (Series-II)	1,300	100%	-
4	5% CRPS (Series-B)	600	100%	-
5	6% OCCRPS	500,000	100%	-

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

	31st March 2023		31st March 2022	
NOTE 16 **NON-CURRENT BORROWINGS**	**Non Current**	**Current ***	Non Current	Current *
SECURED LOANS				
Bonds / Debentures :-				
- Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures	350.00	-	-	350.00
Term Loans :-				
- From Banks	627.77	62.57	495.97	52.75
	977.77	62.57	495.97	402.75
UNSECURED LOANS				
- From Related Party	-	-	-	10.00
Add: Liability Component of Compound Financial Instruments				
5% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares (CRPS)				
- 4,700 Shares of ₹ 1,00,000 each fully paid up (Series-I)	53.48	-	47.86	-
- 1,300 Shares of ₹ 1,00,000 each fully paid up (Series-II)	14.44	-	12.92	-
- 600 Shares of ₹ 1,00,000 each fully paid up (Series-B)	5.63	-	5.04	-
6% Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares (OCCRPS)	6.69	-	6.39	-
Less: Amortization of Processing Charges on Loan and Corporate Guarantee for Loan				
- Processing Charges on Loan	(5.25)	-	(5.09)	-
- Corporate Guarantee for Loan	(37.08)	(18.19)	(28.27)	(6.42)
	37.91	(18.19)	38.85	3.58
Less: Current Maturities of Long-Term Debt shown under Note No. 20	-	44.38	-	406.33
	1,015.68	-	534.82	-

* **Due & repayable within one year**

1 8.96% Guaranteed Rated Secured Listed Redeemable Privately Placed Non Convertible Debentures of **₹ 350 Crore** are redeemable on 16th March 2025

The NCDs are secured by a Pari Passu First Charge on all the Movable & Immovable Fixed Assets of the Company's Cement Unit in the State of Rajasthan and Pari Passu Second Charge on the Current Assets of the Company.

The said NCDs are also secured by a Corporate Guarantee of the Holding Company.

2 Term Loans aggregating to **₹ 652.13 Crore** from Banks are secured by a (i) Pari Passu First Charge on all the Movable & Immovable Fixed Assets of the Company's Cement Unit in the State of Rajasthan & (ii) Pari Passu Second Charge on Current Assets of the Company.

The said Term Loans are also secured by a Corporate Guarantee of the Holding Company.

- Term Loan of **₹ 67.17 Crore** shall be repayable in 26 unequal Quarterly Instalments
- Term Loan of **₹ 68.00 Crore** shall be repayable in 22 unequal Quarterly Instalments
- Term Loan of **₹ 78.50 Crore** shall be repayable in 24 unequal Quarterly Instalments
- Term Loan of **₹ 211.60 Crore** shall be repayable in 28 unequal Quarterly Instalments
- Term Loan of **₹ 32.50 Crore** shall be repayable in 24 equal Quarterly Instalments
- Term Loans of **₹ 194.36 Crore** shall be repayable in 44 unequal Quarterly Instalments commencing from 31st December 2025

5 Term Loans of **₹ 38.21 Crore** from Banks under Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) are secured by a (i) Pari Passu Second Charge on all the Movable & Immovable Fixed Assets of the Company's Cement Unit in the State of Rajasthan & (ii) Pari Passu Second Charge on Current Assets of the Company.

	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
₹ In Crore (10 Million)		
NOTE 17		
OTHER NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Trade and other Deposits	27.34	25.63
	27.34	25.63
NOTE 18		
NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS		
Provision for Employees' Benefits	3.76	2.46
	3.76	2.46
NOTE 19		
OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Liability for Employees Subsidized Car Scheme	0.87	0.62
	0.87	0.62
NOTE 20		
SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS		
Secured Loan		
Working Capital Borrowings from Banks	-	-
Current Maturities of Long-Term Debt (Refer Note No. 16)	44.38	406.33
Loan from Related Party	85.40	-
	129.78	406.33

Working capital facilities are secured by way of First Pari Passu Charge on the entire Current Assets of the Company and Second Pari Passu Charge on the Movable & Immovable Fixed Assets of the Company's Cement Unit in the State of Rajasthan, both Present and future. The Working Capital facilities are also secured by Corporate Guarantee of Holding Company

	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
NOTE 21		
TRADE PAYABLES		
Micro and Small Enterprise	2.72	1.97
Others	71.34	65.68
	74.06	67.65
NOTE 22		
OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	12.31	2.67
Capital Creditors	56.01	7.03
Other Liabilities	43.79	50.12
Marked to Market Loss	1.86	0.04
	113.97	59.86
NOTE 23		
OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Advance from Customers @	11.85	9.00
Government and other dues	26.92	27.16
Other Advances	44.48	-
	83.25	36.16

@ Contract Liabilities as per IND AS 115

	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
NOTE 24		
CURRENT PROVISIONS		
Provision for Employees' Benefits	0.82	0.53
	0.82	0.53

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

	For the Year ended March 31, 2023	For the Year ended March 31, 2022
NOTE 25		
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS @		
Sale of Products		
Cement	900.15	749.02
Others	130.82	126.96
	1,030.97	875.98

@ Revenue from contracts with customers disaggregated based on nature of product as per IND AS 115.

NOTE 26		
OTHER INCOME		
Interest Income	0.46	0.80
Profit on sale of Current Investments *	0.51	3.87
Other Non-Operating Income	0.32	0.45
	1.29	5.12

* Inclusive of fair value gain / (loss) of ₹ (0.17) Crs.) (Previous Year (loss) - ₹ (0.39) Crs.)

NOTE 27		
COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED		
Raw Materials consumed	129.32	122.21
	129.32	122.21
NOTE 28		
PURCHASE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE		
Purchase of Traded Goods	250.44	203.22
	250.44	203.22
NOTE 29		
CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WORK-IN-PROGRESS AND STOCK-IN-TRADE		
Opening Stocks		
Work in Progress	8.94	9.20
Finished Goods	1.50	3.23
Stock-in-Trade	0.44	0.64
	10.88	13.07
Closing Stocks		
Work in Progress	15.39	8.94
Finished Goods	2.71	1.50
Stock-in-Trade	0.43	0.44
	18.53	10.88
	(7.65)	2.19
NOTE 30		
EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES		
Salaries and Wages	31.00	30.02
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	2.69	2.34
Staff Welfare Expenses	4.83	3.97
	38.52	36.33

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

	For the Year ended March 31, 2023	For the Year ended March 31, 2022
NOTE 31		
POWER AND FUEL		
Power and Fuel	349.99	224.30
	349.99	224.30
NOTE 32		
TRANSPORT, CLEARING & FORWARDING CHARGES		
Transport, Clearing & Forwarding charges	49.60	56.59
	49.60	56.59
NOTE 33		
FINANCE COST		
Interest Expenses	47.46	49.89
Other Borrowing Costs	0.10	0.37
	47.56	50.26
NOTE 34		
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES		
Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment	37.00	35.14
Amortization on Intangible Assets	-	0.01
	37.00	35.15
NOTE 35		
OTHER EXPENSES		
Consumption of Stores and Spares	15.66	14.32
Consumption of Packing Material	27.14	26.34
Rent (Net of realization ₹ 0.02 Crs., Previous Year ₹ 0.10 Crs.)	1.74	1.86
Repairs to Buildings	0.58	0.64
Repairs to Machinery	17.05	12.21
Insurance	1.22	1.00
Rates and Taxes	3.88	3.89
Commission on Sales	3.51	4.71
Director's Fee & Commission	0.14	0.15
Advertisement & Sales Promotion	7.57	10.20
Travelling, Consultancy & Misc. Expenses, etc.	8.51	7.12
	87.00	82.44
NOTE 36		
EARNING PER EQUITY SHARE		
Profit after Tax	35.86	48.66
Weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding	311,409,817	311,409,817
Basic Earnings per Equity Share (₹): (Face Value of ₹ 4 each)	1.15	1.56
Diluted Earnings per Equity Share (₹): (Face Value of ₹ 4 each)	1.15	1.56

UDAIPUR CEMENT WORKS LIMITED

Notes accompanying the Financial Statements.

37. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies.

The Company realizes that risks are inherent & integral part of any business. The primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial market & seek to minimize potential adverse effect on its financial performance. The Company's activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks from its operations. The key financial risks include market risk (including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and commodity risk etc.), credit risk and liquidity risk.

37.1 Market Risk: Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may results from change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument change may change as result of change in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments and deposits, foreign currency receivables, payables and loans and borrowings. Market risk comprises mainly three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk such as equity price risk and commodity risk.

The Company has an elaborate risk management system to inform Board Members about risk management and minimization procedures.

a) 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 makes certain imports in foreign currency & therefore is exposed to Foreign Exchange Risk.

The Company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions and the Company follows established risk management policies, including the use of derivatives like foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge exposure to foreign currency risk.

Foreign Currency Sensitivity.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change of US $ with all other variable held constant. The impact on the Company's Profit / (Loss) before tax due to changes in Foreign Exchange Rate :

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	**As at 31st March 2023**	**As at 31st March 2022**
Appreciation in USD	**+ Rs. 0.25**	+ Rs. 0.25
Effect on profit / (loss) before tax	**0.09**	0.04
Depreciation in USD	**- Rs. 0.25**	- Rs. 0.25
Effect on profit / (loss) before tax	**(0.09)**	(0.04)

b) Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Any changes in the interest rates environment may impact future rates of borrowing. The Company mitigates this risk by maintaining a proper blend of Fixed & Floating Rate Borrowings. The following Table shows the Company's Borrowings:

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

S. No.	Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
1	**Loans in Rupees**		
	- Fixed Rate	165.64	425.79
	- Floating Rate	979.82	515.36
	Total	**1145.46**	**941.15**
2	**Loans in USD**		
	- Fixed Rate	-	-
	- Floating Rate	-	-
	Total	-	-
3	**Grand Total (1+2)**	**1145.46**	**941.15**

The Company regularly scans the Market & Interest Rate Scenario to find appropriate Financial Instruments & negotiates with the Lenders in order to reduce the effective Cost of Funding.

Interest Rate Sensitivity:

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on financial assets affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit / (loss) before tax is affected through the impact on finance cost with respect to our borrowing, as follows :

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Increase in Interest in Basis Points	+ 25	+ 25
Effect on profit / (loss) before tax	(2.45)	(1.37)
Decrease in Interest in Basis Points	- 25	- 25
Effect on profit / (loss) before tax	2.45	1.37

The assumed movement in basis points for interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the current observable market environment.

c) **Commodity Price Risk and Sensitivity:** The Company is exposed to the movement in price of key raw materials in domestic and international markets. The Company manages fluctuations in raw material price through hedging in the form of advance procurement when the prices are perceived to be low and also enters into advance buying contracts as strategic sourcing initiative in order to keep raw material and prices under check cost of material hedged to the extent possible.

37.2 Credit Risk:

Credit Risk arises from the possibility that counter party may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables).

Trade Receivable: - Customer Credit Risk is managed based on Company's established policy, procedures and controls. The Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial conditions, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and aging of accounts receivables. Individual risk limits are set accordingly.

The credit risk from the organized and bigger buyers is reduced by securing Bank Guarantees/Letter of Credits/part advance payments/postdated cheques. The Outstanding of different parties are reviewed periodically at different level of organization. The outstanding from the trade segment is secured by two tier security – security deposit from the dealer himself, and our business associates who manage the dealers are also responsible for the outstanding from any of the dealers in their respective region. Impairment analysis is performed based on historical data at each reporting period on an individual basis.

The Aging of Trade Receivables is as below:-

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment						Total
	Neither Due not Impaired	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2023							
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good							
- Secured	0.80	-	-	-	-	-	0.80
- Unsecured	2.72	1.37	0.01	-	₹22,256	-	4.11
S. Total (i)	**3.52**	**1.37**	**0.01**	-	**₹22,256**	-	**4.91**
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**3.52**	**1.37**	**0.01**	-	**₹22,256**	-	**4.91**
As at March 31, 2022							
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good							
- Secured	0.19	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.24
- Unsecured	4.06	0.18	₹48,106	₹22,256	-	-	4.24
S. Total (i)	**4.25**	**0.23**	**₹48,106**	**₹22,256**	-	-	**4.48**
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**4.25**	**0.23**	**₹48,106**	**₹22,256**	-	-	**4.48**

+ **Financial Instruments and Deposits with Banks:**

The Company considers factors such as track record, size of institution, market reputation and service standards to select the bank with which balances and deposits are maintained. Generally, balances are maintained with the institutions with which the Company has also availed borrowings. The Company does not maintain significant cash and deposit balances other than those required for its day to day operation.

37.3 Liquidity Risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

The Company relies on a mix of borrowings, and excess operating cash flows to meet its needs for funds. The current committed lines of credit are sufficient to meet its short to medium term expansion needs. The Company monitors rolling forecasts of its liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowings facilities at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities.

Maturity Profile of Financial Liabilities:

The following Table provides undiscounted cash flows towards financial liabilities into relevant maturity based on the remaining period at the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date.

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

S. No.	Particulars	Carrying Amount	Due within 1 Year	Due between 1-5 Years	Due after 5 Years	Total
1	**As on 31st March, 2023**					
	- Borrowings	1145.46	147.97	760.12	237.37	1145.46
	- Trade Payables	74.06	72.87	1.19	-	74.06
	- Other Liabilities	141.31	113.97	27.34	-	141.31
	Total	**1360.83**	**334.81**	**788.65**	**237.37**	**1360.83**
2	**As on 31st March, 2022**					
	- Borrowings	941.15	406.33	292.68	242.14	941.15
	- Trade Payables	67.65	64.43	3.22	-	67.65
	- Other Liabilities	85.49	59.86	25.63	-	85.49
	Total	**1094.29**	**530.62**	**321.53**	**242.14**	**1094.29**

The Aging of Trade Payables is as below:-

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment						Total
	Unbilled due	Not Due	Upto 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As on 31st March, 2023							
(i) MSME	-	1.77	0.95	-	-	-	2.72
(ii) Others	19.82	27.20	23.13	0.16	0.29	0.74	71.34
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**19.82**	**28.97**	**24.08**	**0.16**	**0.29**	**0.74**	**74.06**
As on 31st March, 2022							
(i) MSME	-	1.66	0.31	-	-	-	1.97
(ii) Others	20.61	31.18	10.67	1.82	0.50	0.90	65.68
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**20.61**	**32.84**	**10.98**	**1.82**	**0.50**	**0.90**	**67.65**

38. Capital Risk Management:

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The Company's primary objective when managing capital is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and healthy capital ratios and safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to support its business and provide maximum returns for shareholders. The Company also proposes to maintain an optimal structure to reduce the cost of capital.

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, preference shares and all other equity reserves. Net debt includes, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables less cash and short term deposits.

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Borrowings	**1145.46**	941.15
Less: Cash and Cash equivalents	**(4.20)**	(321.28)
(Including Current Investments & other bank balances)		
Net debt	**1141.26**	**619.87**
Equity Share Capital	**124.56**	124.56
Other Equity	**221.25**	170.00
Total Capital	**345.81**	**294.56**
Capital and net debt	**1487.07**	**914.43**
Gearing ratio	**77%**	**68%**

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is Net Debt divided by Total Capital plus Net Debt. Net Debt is calculated as total borrowings including short term and current maturities of long term debt. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for mandating capital during the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

39. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities:

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the financial instruments of the companies: -

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	31st March 2023		31st March 2022	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
A. Financial Assets				
(i) At Fair Value through Profit and Loss :-				
- Investments in Mutual Funds	-	-	87.19	87.19
(ii) At Amortized Cost :-				
a) Bank FDs.	**0.24**	**0.24**	227.22	227.22
b) Cash & Bank Balances	**3.96**	**3.96**	6.87	6.87
c) Trade Receivables	**4.91**	**4.91**	4.48	4.48
d) Others	**11.80**	**11.80**	8.46	8.46
Total	**20.91**	**20.91**	**334.22**	**334.22**

B. Financial Liabilities				
(i) At Amortized Cost				
- Borrowings	**1145.46**	**1145.46**	941.15	941.15
- Trade Payables	**74.06**	**74.06**	67.65	67.65
- Other Financial Liabilities	**141.31**	**141.31**	85.49	85.49
Total	**1360.83**	**1360.83**	**1094.29**	**1094.29**

Fair Valuation Techniques:

The Company maintains policies and procedures to value Financial Assets & Financial Liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. The Fair Values of the Financial Assets and Liabilities are included at the amount 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 following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:-

1. Fair Value of cash and deposits, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.
2. Other non-current receivables are evaluated by the Company, based on parameters such as interest rates, individual creditworthiness of the counterparty etc. Based on this evaluation, allowances are considered to account for the expected losses of these receivables. As at end of each reporting year, the carrying amounts of such receivables, net of allowances (if any), are not materially different from their calculated fair values.
3. Fair value of Investments in quoted mutual funds and equity shares are based on quoted market price at the reporting date. The fair value of unquoted Investments in preference shares are estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. The fair value of unquoted Investments in equity shares are estimated on net assets basis.
4. Fair value of borrowings from banks and other non-current financial liabilities, are estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms and remaining maturities.
5. The fair values of derivatives are calculated using the RBI reference rate as on the reporting date as well as other variable parameters.

Fair Value Hierarchy:

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of Company's assets and liabilities, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3 as described below:

i. **<u>Level 1 :</u>** Quoted prices in active markets.

ii. **<u>Level 2 :</u>** Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly

iii. **<u>Level 3 :</u>** Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The following table provides the Fair Value measurement hierarchy of Company's assets and liabilities, grouped into Level 1 as described below:

(A) Financial Assets

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
As at March 31, 2023			
Financial Assets at FVTPL			
- Mutual Funds	-	-	-
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost			
- Bank FDs	-	0.24	-
- Cash & Bank Balances	-	3.96	-
- Trade Receivables	-	-	4.91
- Others	-	-	11.80
Total Financial Assets	-	**4.20**	**16.71**
As at March 31, 2022			
Financial Assets at FVTPL			
- Mutual Funds	87.19	-	-
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost			
- Bank FDs	-	227.22	-
- Cash & Bank Balances	-	6.87	-
- Trade Receivables	-	-	4.48
- Others	-	-	8.46
Total Financial Assets	**87.19**	**234.09**	**12.94**

(B) Financial Liabilities

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
As at March 31, 2023			
Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost			
- Borrowings	-	1145.46	-
- Trade Payables	-	-	74.06
- Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	141.31
Total Financial Liabilities	-	**1145.46**	**215.37**
As at March 31, 2022			
Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost			
- Borrowings	-	941.15	-
- Trade Payables	-	-	67.65
- Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	85.49
Total Financial Liabilities	-	**941.15**	**153.14**

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year ended March 31, 2023

40. Segment Information:

The Company is engaged primarily into manufacturing of Cement. The Company has only one business segment as identified by management namely Cementious Materials. Segments have been identified taking into account nature of product and differential risk and returns of the segment. The business segments are reviewed by the Directors of the Company.

41. Income Tax Expense:

i. Amount recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss :-

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Current Tax		
Deferred Tax (Gain) / Loss (Relating to origination and reversal of temporary difference)	**14.62**	**16.15**
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	-	-

ii. Deferred Tax recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) :-

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Deferred Tax (Gain)/Loss on defined benefit	**(0.26)**	(0.08)

iii. Reconciliation of effective tax rate :-

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Accounting Profit / (Loss) before taxes	**49.46**	64.50
At applicable Statutory Income Tax Rate	**25.17%**	25.17%
Computed tax Expense / (Income)	**12.45**	16.23
Increase/(reduction) in taxes on account of:		
- Income not taxable / exempt from tax (on account of C/F Unabsorbed Depreciation & Business Losses)	**(12.45)**	(16.23)
- Deferred Tax related to Property, plant & equipment & others	**14.62**	16.15
Income Tax Expenses / (Income) reported to Profit & Loss	**14.62**	**16.15**

iv. **Reconciliation of Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities) (Net) :-**

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Opening Balance	41.27	57.34
Deferred Tax recognized in Statement of Profit & Loss	(14.62)	(16.15)
Other Comprehensive Income	0.26	0.08
Closing Balance	26.91	41.27

v. **Deferred Tax:**

Deferred Tax relates to the followings:

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Deferred Tax Assets related to		
Brought Forward losses/depreciation setoff	(8.70)	(11.87)
Disallowance/Allowance (Net) under Income Tax	0.89	1.08
Total Deferred Tax Assets	(7.81)	(10.79)
Deferred Tax Liabilities related to		
Property, Plant & Equipment	(6.55)	(5.28)
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	(6.55)	(5.28)
Net Total Movement in Statement of Profit & Loss	(14.36)	(16.07)
Movement in Profit & Loss	(14.62)	(16.15)
Movement in OCI	0.26	0.08

42. Dividends :

The Company has neither proposed nor declared any dividend for the financial year 2022-23 and 2021-22.

43. Retirement Benefit Obligations

A. Expense recognized for Defined Contribution Plan

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Company's contribution to Provident Fund	1.88	1.70
Company's contribution to ESI	0.02	0.01
Company's contribution to Superannuation	0.07	0.09
Total	1.97	1.80

Below tables sets forth the changes in the projected benefit obligation and plan assets and amounts recognized in the standalone Balance Sheet As at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022, being the respective measurement dates:

i) Change in Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation during the year

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)	Leave encashment (Unfunded)
Present Value of Obligation - April 1, 2021	4.70	2.45
Current service cost	0.53	0.49
Interest cost	0.31	0.16
Benefits paid	(0.88)	(0.68)
Remeasurements - Actuarial loss/ (gain)	0.24	0.43
Present Value of Obligation - March 31, 2022	**4.90**	**2.85**
Current service cost	0.71	0.66
Interest cost	0.32	0.19
Benefits paid	(0.86)	(0.74)
Remeasurements - Actuarial loss/ (gain)	0.92	0.53
Present Value of Obligation - March 31, 2023	**5.99**	**3.48**

ii) Change in Fair Value of Plan Assets – Gratuity

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Fair Value of Plan Assets at beginning of year	4.76	4.54
Acquisitions / Transfer in/ Transfer out	-	-
Expected return on Plan Assets	0.31	0.29
Employer Contributions	0.79	0.88
Benefits paid	(0.86)	(0.88)
Actuarial gain / (loss)	(0.11)	(0.07)
Fair Value of Plan Assets at end of year	**4.89**	**4.76**
Present Value of Obligation	5.99	4.90
Net Funded status of Plan	1.10	0.14
Actual Return on Plan Assets	**0.20**	**0.22**

iii) Expenses recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)	Leave encashment (Unfunded)
Current service cost	0.53	0.49
Interest cost	0.31	0.16
Expected return on Plan Assets	(0.29)	-
Remeasurements - actuarial loss/ (gain)	-	0.43
For the year ended March 31, 2022	**0.55**	**1.08**
Actual return on Plan Assets	0.22	-
Current service cost	0.71	0.66
Interest cost	0.32	0.19
Expected return on Plan Assets	(0.31)	-
Remeasurements - actuarial loss/ (gain)	-	0.53
For the year ended March 31, 2023	**0.72**	**1.37**
Actual Return on Plan Assets	**0.20**	-

iv) Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)
For the year ended March 31, 2022	
Remeasurements - actuarial loss/ (gain)	0.31
For the year ended March 31, 2023	
Remeasurements - actuarial loss/ (gain)	1.02

a) The principal actuarial assumptions used for estimating the Company's defined benefit obligations are set out below:

Particulars	As at year ended March 31, 2023	As at year ended March 31, 2022
Attrition rate	-	-
Discount Rate	7.00%	6.50%
Expected Rate of increase in salary	7.00%	5.50%
Expected Rate of Return on Plan Assets	6.50%	6.50%
Mortality Rate	100% of IALM (2012-14)	100% of IALM (2012-14)
Expected Average remaining working lives of employees (years)	20.13	18.82

The assumption of future salary increase takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in employment market.

b) Sensitivity analysis:

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	Change in Assumption	Effect on Gratuity obligation	Change in Assumptions	Effect on Leave Encashment obligation
For the year ended March 31, 2022				
Discount rate	+0.50%	(0.20)	+0.50%	(0.16)
	-0.50%	0.22	-0.50%	0.17
Salary Growth Rate	+0.50%	0.20	+0.50%	0.17
	-0.50%	(0.19)	-0.50%	(0.16)
For the year ended March 31, 2023				
Discount rate	+0.50%	(0.29)	+0.50%	(0.21)
	-0.50%	0.30	-0.50%	0.23
Salary Growth Rate	+0.50%	0.30	+0.50%	0.23
	-0.50%	(0.29)	-0.50%	(0.21)

Sensitivities due to mortality & withdrawals are not material & hence impact of change not calculated

c) History of experience adjustments is as follows:

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)
For the year ended March 31, 2022	
Plan Liabilities - (loss)/gain	0.24
Plan Assets - (loss)/gain	(0.07)
For the year ended March 31, 2023	
Plan Liabilities - (loss)/gain	0.36
Plan Assets - (loss)/gain	(0.11)

Estimate of expected benefit payments

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)
01 Apr 2023 to 31 Mar 2024	0.50
01 Apr 2024 to 31 Mar 2025	0.84
01 Apr 2025 to 31 Mar 2026	0.30
01 Apr 2026 to 31 Mar 2027	0.20
01 Apr 2027 to 31 Mar 2028	0.17
01 Apr 2028 to 31 Mar 2029	0.16
01 Apr 2029 Onwards	3.82

d) **Statement of Employee Benefit Provision**

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Gratuity	5.99	4.90
Leave encashment	3.48	2.85
Total	**9.47**	**7.75**

e) **Current and Non-Current Provision for Gratuity and Leave Encashment**

The following table sets out the funded status of the plan and the amounts recognized in the Company's balance sheet.

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)	Leave encashment (Unfunded)
For the year ended March 31, 2022		
Current provision	0.89	0.39
Non-current provision	4.01	2.46
Total Provision	**4.90**	**2.85**
For the year ended March 31, 2023		
Current provision	0.50	0.32
Non-current provision	5.49	3.16
Total Provision	**5.99**	**3.48**

f) **Employee Benefit Expenses**

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Salaries and Wages	**31.00**	30.02
Costs-Defined Benefit Plan	**0.72**	0.54
Costs-defined contribution plan	**1.97**	1.80
Welfare expenses	**4.83**	3.97
Total	**38.52**	**36.33**

OCI presentation of defined benefit plan

- Gratuity is in the nature of defined benefit plan, Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans is shown under OCI as Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss and also the income tax effect on the same.

Presentation in Statement of Profit & Loss and Balance Sheet

- Expense for service cost, net interest on net defined benefit liability (asset) is charged to Statement of Profit & Loss. IND AS 19 do not require segregation of provision in current and non-current, however net defined liability (Assets) is shown as current and non-current provision in balance sheet as per IND AS 1.
- Actuarial liability for short term benefits (leave encashment cost) is shown as current and non-current provision in balance sheet.
- When there is surplus in defined benefit plan, Company is required to measure the net defined benefit asset at the lower of: the surplus in the defined benefit plan and the assets ceiling,

determined using the discount rate specified, i.e. market yield at the end of the reporting period on government bonds, this is applicable for domestic companies, foreign Company can use corporate bonds rate.

- The Company assesses these assumptions with its projected long-term plans of growth and prevalent industry standards. The mortality rates used are as published by one of the leading life insurance companies in India.

44. Expenses charged to Cost of Material includes:

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Salaries and Wages	**1.88**	1.57
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	**0.14**	0.13
Staff Welfare Expenses	**0.28**	0.24
Consumption of Stores and Spares	**17.44**	12.06
Power & Fuel	**2.02**	1.83
Material Handling	**17.50**	16.30
Royalty	**20.62**	19.83
Miscellaneous Expenses	**1.17**	1.67
Total	**61.05**	**53.63**

45. Capital work in progress includes Machinery in stock, construction / erection materials, and also includes the following pre -operation expenses pending allocation

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Power & Fuel	**0.74**	0.41
Salaries & Wages	**5.80**	1.97
Staff Welfare Expenses	**0.03**	0.02
Insurance	**0.69**	0.27
Travelling, Consultancy & Miscellaneous Expenses	**0.81**	0.97
Finance Cost	**31.21**	1.28
	39.28	**4.92**
Add: Expenditure up to previous period	**4.06**	1.79
Less: Transferred to Fixed Assets	**-**	2.65
	43.34	**4.06**

46. Estimated amount of contract remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances):

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Property, Plant & Equipment	**334.73**	420.75

47. Contingent Liabilities

i. Contingent liabilities in respect of claims not accepted by the Company (including matters in appeals) and not provided for are as follows:

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

S. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
1.	VAT / GST	**1.11**	0.42
2.	Income Tax	**38.38**	-
3.	Other matters	**1.87**	4.88
		41.36	**5.30**

ii. Contingent liability for non-use of jute bags for Cement packing up to 30th June, 1997, as per Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory use of Packaging Commodities) Act. 1987 is not ascertained and the matter is subjudice. The Government has excluded Cement Industry from application of the said Order from 1st July, 1997.

48. The liabilities pertaining to the statutory levies and pending legal cases prior to 01.12.1993 (date of takeover of the cement undertaking from Bajaj Hindustan Limited) will be borne by Bajaj Hindustan Limited.

49. Consumption of stores & spares is net of scrap sales ₹ 4.54 Crs. (Previous yar - ₹ 3.01 Crs.)

50. a) Disclosure in respect of Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure:

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	**0.96**	0.17
Amount of expenditure incurred	**0.96**	0.17
Shortfall at the end of year	**Nil**	Nil
Total of previous years shortfall	**Nil**	Nil

51. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company uses foreign currency denominated borrowings and foreign exchange forward contracts (including option contracts - seagull structure) to manage some of its transaction exposures. The foreign exchange forward contracts and foreign exchange option contracts are not designated as cash flow hedges and are entered into for periods consistent with foreign currency exposure of the underlying transactions, generally from one to thirty six months.

Foreign currency risk

The Company has entered into foreign exchange forward contracts and foreign exchange option contracts with the intention to reduce the foreign exchange risk on repayment of buyer's credit and foreign currency loan, these contracts are not designated in hedge relationships and are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Forward & Option Contract outstanding for the purpose of hedging at the Balance Sheet Date.

	Particulars	31st March'23		31st March'22	
		F Cy	Amount (Rs Crore)	F Cy	Amount (Rs Crore)
	Forward				
1	USD	**3.4 Mn**	**28.88**	0.61 Mn	4.64
2	Euro	-	-	0.92 Mn	7.91
	Option				
1	USD	-	-	-	-

52. Based on information available with the Company in respect of MSME ('The Micro Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006'). The details are as under:

i. Principal and Interest amount due and remaining unpaid as at 31st March 2023 – ₹ 2.72 Crs. (Previous year - ₹ 1.97 Crs.).

ii. Interest paid in terms of section 16 of the MSME Act during the year - Nil (Previous year - Nil).

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 year) but without adding the interest specified – Nil (Previous year - Nil).

iv. Payment made beyond the appointed day during the year - Nil (Previous year - Nil).

v. Interest Accrued and unpaid as at 31st March 2023 - Nil (Previous year - Nil).

53. The Company's ongoing Cement Expansion Project is to be partly funded from a Proposed Rights Issue of the Company upto an amount of ₹450 Crores. JK Lakshmi Cement Ltd (JKLC), the Holding Company has confirmed that it shall subscribe to its Entitlement in the Proposed Rights Issue of the Company. Pending the launch of the Rights Issue, the Company has availed an Unsecured Loan of ₹85.40 Crores from JKLC against its Subscription amount in the Proposed Rights Issue of the Company.

54. Some of the Balances of debtors and creditors are in process of confirmation.

55. Amount paid to Auditors:

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	**2022-23**	**2021-22**
a) Statutory Auditors:-		
(i) Audit Fee	**0.03**	0.03
(ii) Tax Audit Fee	**0.01**	0.01
(iii) Other Services	**0.01**	0.01
	0.05	**0.05**
b) Cost Auditors:-		
(i) Cost Audit Fee	**0.01**	0.01
	0.01	**0.01**

56. Related Party transactions

In accordance with the requirements of IND AS 24, on related party disclosures, name of the related party, related party relationship, transactions and outstanding balances including commitments where control exist and with whom transactions have taken place during reported periods, are:

a) Related Party Name and Relationship

S. No.	Name of Related Party	Country of Incorporation	% Equity Interest	
			As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
a)	**Holding Company** JK Lakshmi Cement Ltd. (JKLC)	India	72.54%	72.54%
b)	**Fellow Subsidiary** Hansdeep Industries & Trading Company Limited (HITCL)	India	NIL	NIL
c)	Ram Kanta Properties Private Ltd. (RKPPL)	India	NIL	NIL

b) Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Smt. Vinita Singhania – Chairperson (Non Executive Director)
Shri Shrivats Singhania – Director & CEO
Shri O.N. Rai – Independent and Non Executive Director
Shri Surendra Malhotra – Independent and Non Executive Director
Shri Vinit Marwaha – Independent and Non Executive Director
Amb. Bhaswati Mukherjee – Independent and Non Executive Director
Shri Naveen Kumar Sharma – Whole Time Director
Shri Pranav Chitre – Chief Financial Officer
Ms. Poonam Singh – Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

c) Holding Company

d) Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Shri Bharat Hari Singhania – Chairman
Smt. Vinita Singhania – Vice Chairman & Managing Director
Shri S.K. Wali **(Ceased to be Whole-time director w.e.f. 1st August'22)** – Whole Time Director
Dr. S. Chouksey **(Ceased to be Whole-time director w.e.f. 1st August'22)** – Whole Time Director
Shri Arun Kumar Shukla **(w.e.f. 31st August'22)** – President & Director
Shri B.V. Bhargava **(Ceased to be director w.e.f. 31st August'22)** – Independent and Non Executive Director
Ms. Bhaswati Mukherjee – Independent and Non Executive Director
Shri N.G. Khaitan – Independent and Non Executive Director
Dr. K.N. Memani **(Ceased to be director w.e.f. 26th April'22)** – Independent and Non Executive Director
Dr. Raghupati Singhania – Non Independent and Non Executive Director
Shri Ravi Jhunjhunwala – Independent and Non Executive Director

Shri Sadhu Ram Bansal **(w.e.f. 1st July'22)** – Independent and Non Executive Director
Shri Sudhir A Bidkar – Chief Financial Officer
Shri Brijesh K Daga **(Ceased w.e.f. 1st September'22)** – Sr. VP & Company Secretary
Shri Amit Chaurasia **(w.e.f. 1st September'22)** – GM & Company Secretary

e) **Trusts under Common Control**

JK Udaipur Udyog Limited Employees' Group Gratuity Fund Trust
JK Udaipur Udyog Limited Officers' Superannuation Fund Trust

The following transactions were carried out with related parties in the ordinary course of business:

(I) ₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Sl. No.	**Nature of Transactions**	**2022-23**				**2021-22**			
		JKLC	**HITCL**	**RKPPL**	**Trusts**	**JKLC**	**HITCL**	**RKPPL**	**Trusts**
(i)	Purchase of Cement /Clinker/ Others	**261.93**	-	-	-	204.66	-	-	-
(ii)	Sales of Cement /Clinker/Others	**571.88**	-	-	-	431.90	-	-	-
(iii)	Sharing of Expenses/Expenses paid	**3.65**	-	-	-	2.92	-	-	-
(iv)	Finance Charges on Inter Corporate Loan	**2.05**	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	-
(v)	Corporate guarantee taken for Term loan	**750.00**	-	-	-	350.00	-	-	-
(vi)	Loan Taken	**85.40**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii)	Repayment of Loan	**10.00**	-	-	-	-	10.00		
(viii)	Payment to Trusts	-	-	-	**0.90**	-	-	-	0.96
(ix)	Rent & Others	-	-	**0.42**	-	-	-	0.42	-
(x)	**Outstanding as at year end:-**								
(xi)	**- Receivable / (Payable)**								
	HITCL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	JKLC	**(129.88)**	-	-	-	(6.24)	-	-	-
	RKPPL	-	-	**0.11**	-	-	-	0.11	
	Trusts	-	-	-	**(1.14)**	-	-	-	(0.21)
	Corporate Guarantee Outstanding	**(1052.13)**	-	-	-	(906.27)	-	-	-

(II) Remuneration paid to KMPs: ₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Sl. No.	**Particulars**	**2022-23**	**2021-22**
(i)	Short Term Employee Benefit	5.04	4.21
(ii)	Post Employee Benefit*	-	-
(iii)	Other Payments	0.34	0.15
(iv)	Receivable / (Payable)	(0.01)	(0.01)

*As the Liability for Gratuity and Leave Encashment are provided on actuarial basis for the Company as a whole. The amount pertaining to KMPs are not included above.

The transactions with related party have been made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

57. Impairment Review :

Assets are tested for impairment whenever there are any internal or external indicators of impairment. Impairment test is performed at the level of each Cash Generating Unit ('CGU') or groups of CGUs within the Company at which the assets are monitored for internal management purposes, within an operating segment. The impairment assessment is based on higher of value in use and value from sale calculations. During the year, the testing did not result in any impairment in the carrying amount of other assets. The measurement of the cash generating units' value in use is determined based on financial plans that have been used by management for internal purposes. The planning horizon reflects the assumptions for short to- mid-term market conditions

Key assumptions used in value-in-use calculations are:-

(i) Operating margins (Earnings before interest and taxes), (ii) Discount Rate, (iii) Growth Rates and (iv) Capital Expenditure

58. Events Occurring after the Balance Sheet Date

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between the reporting date and date of authorization of these financial statements.

59. Other Statutory Information

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(ii) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(iv) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), 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.

(v) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), 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

(vi) The Company have no such transactions which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in Tax assessments under Income Tax Act, 1961.

(vii) The Quarterly Return of current assets filed by the Company with Banks having no material variances with Books of Account, though the Company has not utilised limit during the year.

(viii) Struck off Companies

In Crore (10 Million)

S.N.	Name of Struck off Companies	Nature of transactions with Struck off Companies	Balance Outstanding	Relationship with Struck off Company, if any, to be disclosed
A)	**Vendors**			
1	IGUS (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Payables	Nil	Trade Payable
2	Print Express Private Ltd.	Payables	Nil	Trade Payable

60. Ratio Analysis and its elements

S.N.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	% Change	Note
1	Current Ratio	0.50	0.76	-27%	1
2	Debt-Equity Ratio	3.31	3.20	5%	
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	1.35	1.75	-19%	
4	Return on Equity Ratio	10.96%	17.89%	-27%	2
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	8.93	12.47	-29%	3
6	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	281	423	-60%	4
7	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	12.02	11.16	4%	
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	3.22	3.24	0%	
9	Net Profit Ratio	3.40%	5.53%	-29%	5
10	Return on Capital Employed	9.15%	11.32%	-12%	
11	Return on Investment	2.38%	1.36%	104%	6

Reason for Variance

1. Decrease in Current Assets
2. Increase in Input Cost and Fuel Cost
3. Higher Inventory
4. Improved Collections
5. Increase in Input Cost and Fuel Cost
6. Less Investment Base

Elements of Ratio

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities
Debt Equity Ratio	Debt (Borrowing)	Total Equity
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings before Interest, depreciation and taxes (Profit Before Tax + Finance Cost + Depreciation)	Interest + Principal Repayment
Return on Equity Ratio	Profit for the period / year	Average Total Equity
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Net Revenue from Operations	Average Inventory
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Gross Revenue from Operations	Average Trade Receivable
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Purchases of Goods & Services	Average Trade Payable
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net Revenue from Operations	Average Working Capital
Net Profit Ratio	Profit for the period / year	Revenue from Operations
Return on Capital Employed (Before Tax)	Profit before Tax + Finance Cost - Other Income	Average Capital Employed. Capital Employed = Equity + Debt (Borrowings) - Current Investments - Non Current Investments - CWIP and Capital Advances + Deferred Tax Liability
Return on Investment	Interest Income on fixed deposits + Profit on sale of Investments + Profit on fair valuation of Investments carried at FVTPL	Current Investments + Non Current Investments + Other bank balances

61. Previous year's figures have been regrouped / re-classified wherever necessary and figures less than ₹ 50,000 have been shown as actual in bracket.

Udaipur Cement Works Ltd.

Cash Flow Statement for Year ended 31st March 2023

₹ In Crore (10 Million)

Particulars	2022-23		2021-22	
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net Profit / (Loss) before Tax and Exceptional Items	50.48		68.41	
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and Amortisation (net)	37.00		35.15	
Interest Income	(0.46)		(0.83)	
Profit on sale of Assets (net)	(0.05)		(0.03)	
Profit on sale of Current Investment (net)	(0.68)		(4.26)	
(Gain) / Loss on fair value of Current Investments	0.17		0.39	
Finance Costs	47.56		50.26	
Foreign Exchange Difference (net)	(0.62)		(0.05)	
Exceptional Items	-		(3.60)	
Operating Profit before Working Capital changes	133.40		145.47	
Adjustments for :				
Trade & Other Receivables	(34.73)		4.02	
Inventories	(51.40)		(39.08)	
Trade & Other Payables	52.14		32.52	
Net Cash from Operating Activities		99.41		142.93
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	(589.32)		(254.05)	
Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	0.28		0.03	
Interest received	0.92		0.70	
(Purchase) / Sale of Investments (net)	87.70		9.42	
Net Cash from / (used In) Investing Activities		(500.42)		(243.90)
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from issue of Listed/Unlisted Non Convertible Debentures	350.00		350.00	
Redemption of Unlisted Non Convertible Debentures	(350.00)		-	
Proceeds from Long-Term Borrowings	264.15		64.22	
Repayment of Long-Term Borrowings	(132.53)		(47.65)	
Loan from Related Party	85.40		-	
Interest Paid	(45.90)		(44.22)	
Net Cash from / (used in) Financing Activities		171.12		322.35
D Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents		(229.89)		221.38
E Cash & Cash Equivalents as at the beginning of the year		234.09		12.71
F. Cash & Cash Equivalents as at the close of the year		4.20		234.09
Notes :				
1 Cash and Cash Equivalents include :				
- Cash, Cheques in hand and remittance in transit		0.01		0.01
- Balance with Scheduled Banks		4.19		234.08
		4.20		234.09

2 The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

3 Previous year's figures have been re-arranged and re-casted wherever necessary.

For and on Behalf of the Board

VINITA SINGHANIA
Chairperson

SHRIVATS SINGHANIA
Director & CEO

As per our report of even date

ONKAR NATH RAI

For BANSILAL SHAH & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000384W

PRANAV CHITRE
Chief Financial Officer

SURENDRA MALHOTRA

VINIT MARWAHA

BHASWATI MUKHERJEE

NAVEEN KUMAR SHARMA

Directors

DHRUV SHAH
Partner
Membership No.: 223609
Place : Udaipur
Date : 11th May 2023

BANSILAL SHAH & CO. UDAIPUR CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

POONAM SINGH
Company Secretary

Significant Accounting Policies	1	For and on Behalf of the Board
Notes on financial statements	2-61	

VINITA SINGHANIA
Chairperson

SHRIVATS SINGHANIA
Director & CEO

As per our report of even date

For BANSILAL SHAH & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 000384W

DHRUV SHAH
Partner
Membership No.: 223609
Place : Udaipur
Date: 11th May 2023

PRANAV CHITRE
Chief Financial Officer

POONAM SINGH
Company Secretary

ONKAR NATH RAI

SURENDRA MALHOTRA

VINIT MARWAHA

BHASWATI MUKHERJEE

NAVEEN KUMAR SHARMA