



27<sup>th</sup>April, 2024

**BSE Limited**  
P.J. Towers,  
Dalal Street  
Mumbai-400 001

Code:502180

**National Stock Exchange of India Limited**  
Exchange Plaza,  
Bandra-Kurla Complex,  
Bandra (East)  
Mumbai-400 051

Symbol: SHREDIGCEM

Dear Sir/Madam,

**Sub: Intimation to Stock Exchanges regarding Newspaper publication of Standalone and Consolidated Audited Financial Results for the quarter & year ended 31<sup>st</sup>March, 2024.**

Pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 33 and other applicable provisions of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ('SEBI LODR'), the Board of Directors of Shree Digvijay Cement Company Limited at its meeting held on Friday, 26<sup>th</sup>April, 2024 considered and approved the Audited standalone and consolidated financial results of the Company for the quarter & year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024.

Further, pursuant to provisions of Regulation 47 of SEBI LODR, the extract of the Audited standalone and consolidated results of the Company for quarter & year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 have been published by the Company in Financial Express, all India edition in English and also Financial Express in Gujarati on 27<sup>th</sup>April, 2024.

Copies of the same are attached for your information and record.

Furthermore, in terms of provisions of Regulation 46 of SEBI LODR, the aforesaid results are also uploaded on the website of the Company i.e. [www.digvijaycement.com](http://www.digvijaycement.com)

Thanking you,

Yours truly,  
**For Shree Digvijay Cement Company Limited**

**Suresh Meher**  
**VP(Legal) & Company Secretary**

Encl. : As above

**SHREE DIGVIJAY  
CEMENT CO. LTD.**

📍 **Registered Office & Works**  
Post- Digvijaygram 361140, Jamnagar,  
Gujarat, India.  
CIN L26940GJ1944PLC000749

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FROM THE FRONT PAGE

# IT paradox: Long on deals, short on revenue outcome

IN RESPONSE, MANY brokerage firms such as Nomura and ICICI Securities have reduced their target prices for the Infosys stock.

TCS, Wipro and HCLTech also boasted robust deal pipelines; however, these successes did not translate into proportional revenue gains, primarily due to weak discretionary spending across their client bases, they said.

Despite these challenges, however, these companies saw growth in revenues from the manufacturing sector, managed to generate a tad higher revenue from Europe, and made significant advances in the areas of artificial intelligence (AI) and generative AI (GenAI), positioning themselves at the forefront of technological innovation in the industry.

## Headcount falls

In FY24, Infosys, TCS, Wipro, LTI Mindtree, and Tech Mahindra collectively experienced a reduction in their workforce by 73,600 employees. The companies attributed this reduction to a strategic emphasis on enhancing operational efficiency, reflecting their adaptation to evolving global demands, and ongoing economic uncertainties.

"The immediate headcount reduction has happened primarily driven by market and demand environment as well as operational efficiency... long term as we move to IP based platforms AI, there could be a divergence coming more and



more in terms of headcount growth," Saurabh Govil, CHRO of Wipro said. "But if you look at our entire portfolio there's a large number of work we do that is manpower intensified, so it will be a combination of both going forward," he added. Jayesh Sanghrajka, the chief financial officer of Infosys, underscored the strategic nature of these adjustments, stating, "When we started the year we were at 77% utilisation... we had to realign some of those as growth changed and now we are at 82% utilization, our attrition has also come down significantly so that is why you see the net headcount reduction."

Bucking the trend, HCLTech added a net 1,537 new employees in FY24 and recruited over 12,000 freshers.

Despite the overall fall in the workforce, all the six IT companies laid out strategies for hiring in FY25. TCS intends

to hire 40,000 freshers, while HCLTech and Tech Mahindra said they would hire over 10,000 and 6,000 freshers, respectively. Meanwhile, Infosys plans to blend campus with off-campus hiring.

## Demand from the US

In FY24, demand from the US, the major market for Indian IT service companies, fell as clients curtailed discretionary spending amid broader macroeconomic uncertainties, leading to delays in deal conversions and affecting revenue streams. The sector was further impacted by the banking failures in early 2023 and the US Federal Reserve's strategy of maintaining higher interest rates for longer periods, thus disrupting financial services deals, a sector from which Indian IT companies derive at least 25% of their total revenue.

TCS saw a reduction in its revenue share in North America, decreasing from 53.4% in FY23 to 51.1% in FY24. Similarly, Infosys also experienced a dip in sales from its North America to 59.6% from 61.0%. Tech Mahindra's revenue share, too, fell 1.4% in the region.

In contrast, HCLTech saw a strong show in the region and also notched its highest ever growth there aided by three \$100 million deals won. "We probably have delivered significantly better growth than anybody else (in North America). It's also the highest growth for us. So we have very strong momentum in North America. And the same is true in the last year for financial services," C Vijaykumar, CEO of HCLTech said.

Wipro also demonstrated stability and even modest growth in the Americas, with its Americas 1 region increasing its revenue share from 28.5% to 30%, although Americas 2 saw a slight decrease from 30.8% to 30.1%.

## The brighter side

These companies managed to increase their revenues from Europe and their manufacturing verticals, which contributes 6-20% to their overall topline. Infosys increased nearly 2% of its revenue share from Europe in FY24, while TCS expanded by 1.5%.

The growth in the Europe region comes at the backdrop with most Indian IT giants like

Infosys, TCS, Wipro, LTI-Mindtree, and Tech Mahindra have been actively acquiring companies in the region, reflecting a strategic pivot towards this region due to its faster growth compared to North America.

For instance, Infosys made a notable acquisition of in-tech, a firm focused on the German automotive industry, for \$480 million, marking its largest acquisition. Similarly, Wipro's acquisition of London-based Capco for \$1.45 billion represents its largest ever, aimed at enhancing its BFSI capabilities, which is now helping the company's growth in its consultancy business.

HCLTech also focused its expansion strategy in Europe with significant acquisitions like the German ASAP Group and Budapest-based Starschema. Tech Mahindra followed suit by acquiring Com Tec Co IT, making it their second-largest acquisition after Satyam.

Acquisition of ASAP Group helped HCLTech increase its revenue share in both Europe and its manufacturing vertical, the company's management said. The revenue share in Europe increased by 0.4%, while the manufacturing vertical grew nearly by 1%.

## GenAI frenzy

TCS said it has doubled down on its commitment to AI and GenAI technologies and the deal pipeline in these areas is now valued at \$900 million. TCS CEO Krithivasan empha-

sized the strategic importance of these initiatives, stating, "Our investment in AI and GenAI is not just about staying current. It's about setting the pace, leveraging these technologies to transform client businesses and our own operational models."

HCLTech also said it was seeing strong traction in the generative artificial intelligence space, but said the revenue contribution from those deals are not that significant yet. "Generally, we are seeing a lot of traction in AI and GenAI related opportunities where clients are looking for realistic and pragmatic benefits. We have had good success in building a strong pipeline because of the successful proof of concepts that we have done with various clients," CEO Vijaykumar said.

## Beak outlook

"I don't want to hazard a guess and say that growth would be returning in Q1 or Q2, it will be calling in too soon," chief executive officer K Krithivasan said. HCLTech CEO said that he expects a similar consolidation that was seen in FY24 in FY25 and guided a 3-5% year-on-year growth.

A recent Crisil Ratings report also said the Indian IT services sector will likely see a second year of subdued growth in FY25, with modest projected revenue increases of 5-7%, amid ongoing global economic challenges that have limited growth in tech spends in primary markets in the US and Europe.

# Goldman: Blinkit most valuable in Zomato basket

FE BUREAU  
Bengaluru, April 26

ZOMATO'S QUICK COMMERCE arm Blinkit has surpassed its food delivery business in terms of implied value for the first time, according to Goldman Sachs. At ₹119 per share or about \$13 billion in equity value, Blinkit accounts for a higher proportion of Zomato's sum-of-the-parts valuation than the food delivery business at ₹98 per share.

"We believe the market is still under-appreciating Zomato's growth and profit potential in the online grocery segment," analysts Manish Adukia, Harshita Wadher and Anisha Narayan wrote. Shares of the company closed at ₹188.1 apiece on the NSE on Friday.

The firm forecasts Blinkit's gross order value will rise at a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 53% between FY24-FY27, driving Zomato's overall adjusted revenue CAGR of 32%, while the gross order value in its food delivery business is expected to have a subdued CAGR of 20% due to limited near-term visibility.

Goldman believes for a quick commerce business model to work, both from a revenue and profitability standpoint, it needs high population density urban centres, a large unorganized and inefficient supply chain and low rider cost to average order value (AOV) ratio.



The brokerage's analysis showed that the price of a basket of select FMCG products is 10-15% cheaper on Blinkit, and other quick commerce platforms, than its maximum retail price. This is due to the absence of intermediaries in the online or organised channels and the pricing advantage they get from manufacturers, thanks to its scale.

Apart from the pricing advantage, quick commerce platforms in India have a better assortment compared to unorganized retail. Typically, kirana stores have 1,500-2,000 SKUs, while quick commerce platforms have 6,000-7,000 SKUs, including non-grocery categories. Moreover, at less than 20 minutes, delivery time is comparable to or better than the time taken to purchase the same basket at kirana stores, while avoiding the time and cost of commute.

# Startups head to court as angel tax issues linger

"IN ONE CASE, a startup chose the NAV method for valuation, but tax authorities said why did it not choose the DCF (discounted cash flow) method, as it is a new entity, and didn't have a historical value of assets," a source said.

NAV represents the current worth of an asset, whereas DCF is a financial model that assumes perpetual growth for a company. NAV is determined by subtracting a company's liabilities from its assets and is typically close to the book value of the business. DCF, on the other hand, is built on the concept that an asset's value is influenced by its future cash flows and residual value upon sale.

Angel tax—a tax levied at the applicable corporate tax rate—is imposed when an unlisted company issues shares to an investor at a price higher than its fair market value (FMV), or at a premium. Earlier, it was imposed only on investments made by a resident investor. However, the Finance Act 2023 proposed

the shares. It has emerged as a major concern for the Indian startup community, particularly those in the early stages of development with limited revenues, as it constricts their cash flows. It also reduces the capital raised, hindering their expansion plans.

"Determining the fair market value of a startup, especially in its early stage, is challenging due to limited financial data, leading to disputes with tax authorities, resulting in prolonged assessments and unnecessary burdens," said Yogesh Kale, executive director, Nangia Andersen India. "The potential of more litigation around angel tax creates uncertainty for investors, discouraging them from funding startups and limiting capital availability," he said.

Mitesh Jain, partner at Economic Laws Practice says litigation could be problematic for startups considering that they may be required to pay 20% of the disputed demand upfront, even as case is pending.

Jain suggests that the government should streamline the provisions of angel tax further to make it simpler and less complex. "The threshold limits/conditions for recognising an entity as a 'startup' for providing exemp-

tion from angel tax provisions may be increased/eased," he says. Currently, some startups recognised by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion are exempted from the angel tax provisions. Startups exempted from paying the tax are those where the aggregate amount of paid up share capital and share premium of the startup after the proposed issue of shares does not exceed ₹10 crore. Any startup which has raised money in the past or/and which has a proposed investment within the above limits can apply for this exemption.

Punit Shah, partner, Dhruva Advisors says: "The angel tax is an anti-avoidance provision and should be applied only in the situation of suspected tax avoidance. It should not be applied to all cases where startups have received share premium amounts." Shah says the finance ministry would do well to exempt startups from the angel tax provisions for receipt of at least overseas funds which are regulated in home countries.

extended angel tax even to non-resident investors from April 1, and five valuation principles were subsequently notified to give the firms higher leeway and more options to choose from.

In addition to the NAV and DCF methods that existed previously, the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) notified five more valuation methods for non-resident capital infusion in Indian unlisted firms—comparable company multiple, probability weighted expected return, option pricing, milestone analysis and replacement cost. "The tax rules don't mandate startups to choose any specific method for valuing the investments, it is at the option of the startups to choose a valuation method. There has been a lot of precedence available on the fact that the option given to taxpayer (to choose) cannot be read as available to the tax authorities," said Yeeshu Sehgal, head of tax markets at AKM Global. Sources cited the Delhi I-T tribunal's 2023 ruling favouring Gamma Pizzakraft (Overseas) to cite the legal position.

Angel tax is typically a tax levied by stating that a particular fund infusion is "income" rather than capital to the firm concerned, to the extent it exceeds the fair market value of



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CIN: L26940GJ1944PLC000749, Website: www.digvijaycement.com											
STATEMENT OF STANDALONE AND CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024											
(Rs. in lakhs)											
Sr No	Particulars	Standalone					Consolidated				
		Quarter ended		Year Ended			Quarter ended		Year Ended		
		31/03/2024 (Audited)	31/12/2023 (Unaudited)	31/03/2023 (Audited)	31/03/2024 (Audited)	31/03/2023 (Audited)	31/03/2024 (Audited)	31/12/2023 (Unaudited)	31/03/2023 (Audited)	31/03/2024 (Unaudited)	31/03/2023 (Audited)
1	Total Income from Operations (Net)	22,752.81	19,324.81	19,810.84	80,097.34	73,191.82	22,763.57	19,336.72	19,810.84	80,144.61	73,378.05
2	Profit for the period (Before Tax)	4,295.18	4,199.06	3,209.01	11,820.67	7,100.15	4,295.93	4,199.95	3,208.55	11,824.21	7,147.69
3	Profit for the period	3,172.93	3,139.54	2,441.69	8,775.71	5,771.30	3,173.49	3,140.43	2,442.50	8,778.36	5,808.04
4	"Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit for the period (after tax) and other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]"	3,257.21	3,102.91	2,546.00	8,763.57	5,811.28	3,257.78	3,103.80	2,546.81	8,766.22	5,848.02
5	Equity Share Capital (Face Value of Rs. 10/- each)	14,740.75	14,677.10	14,520.35	14,740.75	14,520.35	14,740.75	14,677.10	14,520.35	14,740.75	14,520.35
6	Other Equity excluding revaluation reserves				23,379.91	17,948.67				23,414.66	17,980.77
7	Earnings Per share (of Rs.10/- each) (not annualised)				-	-				-	-
	Basic Earning per Share (In Rs.)	2.16	2.15	1.69	6.01	4.00	2.16	2.15	1.69	6.01	4.02
	Diluted Earning per Share (In Rs.)	2.17	2.15	1.67	6.00	3.95	2.17	2.15	1.67	6.00	3.97

The above is an extract of the detailed format of standalone and consolidated Statement of financial results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing and Other Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The detailed format of the standalone and consolidated statement of financial results are available on the Stock Exchange websites at [www.bseindia.com](http://www.bseindia.com), [www.nseindia.com](http://www.nseindia.com) and at company's website at [www.digvijaycement.com](http://www.digvijaycement.com).

For Shree Digvijay Cement Company Limited  
Sd/-  
Krishna Kumar Ramanujan  
CEO & Managing Director  
(DIN: 10412896)

TATA POWER RENEWABLE ENERGY				
Corporate Centre, 34 Sant Tukaram Road, Carnac Bunder, Mumbai-400009				
Website: <a href="http://www.tatapowerrenewables.com">www.tatapowerrenewables.com</a>				
CIN : U40108MH2007PLC168314				
EXTRACT OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 <sup>ST</sup> MARCH, 2024				
₹ crores				
Sr. No.	Consolidated	Year ended		
		31-Mar-24 (Audited)	31-Mar-23 (Audited)	
a.	Total Income from Operations	10,175.19	8,196.93	
b.	Profit / (Loss) before Exceptional items and tax	1,094.95	926.13	
c.	Profit / (Loss) before Tax	994.10	926.13	
d.	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period/year	747.87	729.91	
e.	Total Comprehensive Income	675.22	917.91	
f.	Paid-up Equity Share Capital (Face Value: ₹ 10/- per share)	1,463.10	1,379.48	
g.	Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (Face Value: ₹ 100/- per share)	-	2,000.00	
h.	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve)	2,675.21	1,998.12	
i.	Securities Premium Account	8,742.01	6,825.63	
j.	Net worth	13,401.13	12,686.11	
k.	Capital Redemption Reserve	11.24	11.24	
l.	Debt Redemption Reserve	99.05	99.05	
m.	Outstanding Debt	20,169.12	16,557.54	
n.	Earnings Per Equity Share (of ₹ 10/- each)			
	Basic: (In ₹)	5.12	5.78	
	Diluted: (In ₹)	5.12	5.78	
o.	Debt Equity Ratio (in times)	1.56	1.35	
p.	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	0.98	1.16	
q.	Interest Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	1.68	1.74	
r.	Current Ratio (in times)	0.71	1.22	
s.	Long Term Debt to Working Capital (in times)	(18.94)	4.73	
t.	Bad Debts to Account Receivable ratio (%)	0.40%	0.95%	
u.	Current Liability ratio (in times)	0.38	0.36	
v.	Total Debts to Total Assets (in times)	0.48	0.48	
w.	Debtors' Turnover ratio (in number of days)	141	165	
x.	Inventory Turnover ratio (in number of days)	96	121	
y.	Operating margin (%)	21%	23%	
z.	Net Profit Margin (%) including exceptional item	7%	9%	

Notes:  
1. The above results were reviewed by the Audit Committee on 24<sup>th</sup> April, 2024 and approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on 25<sup>th</sup> April, 2024.  
2. The above is an extract of the detailed format of Consolidated Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 52 of the SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Consolidated Financial Results is available on the Stock Exchange website [www.nseindia.com](http://www.nseindia.com) and on the Company's website [www.tatapowerrenewables.com](http://www.tatapowerrenewables.com)  
3. For the other line items referred in regulation 52(4) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, pertinent disclosures have been made to the National Stock Exchange of India Limited and can be accessed on the URL - [www.nseindia.com](http://www.nseindia.com)

For and on behalf of the Board of  
TATA POWER RENEWABLE ENERGY LIMITED  
Deepesh Nanda  
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director  
DIN:03151401

Date: 25<sup>th</sup> April, 2024  
Place: Tirunelveli

TATA POWER RENEWABLE ENERGY						
Corporate Centre, 34 Sant Tukaram Road, Carnac Bunder, Mumbai-400009						
Website: <a href="http://www.tatapowerrenewables.com">www.tatapowerrenewables.com</a>						
CIN : U40108MH2007PLC168314						
EXTRACT OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND YEAR ENDED 31 <sup>ST</sup> MARCH, 2024						
₹ crores						
Sr. No.	Standalone	Quarter ended			Year ended	
		31-Mar-24 (Audited)	31-Dec-23 (Unaudited)	31-Mar-23 (Audited)	31-Mar-24 (Audited)	31-Mar-23 (Audited)
a.	Total Income from Operations	533.51	348.23	402.98	1,798.91	1,608.67
b.	Profit / (Loss) before Exceptional items and tax	76.02	(13.35)	47.41	267.69	113.10
c.	Profit / (Loss) before Tax	76.02	(13.35)	47.41	267.69	113.10
d.	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period/year	58.97	(12.25)	54.39	199.26	96.06
e.	Total Comprehensive Income	54.87	(12.25)	52.95	194.80	94.62
f.	Paid-up Equity Share Capital (Face Value: ₹ 10/- per share)	1,463.10	1,463.10	1,379.48	1,463.10	1,379.48
g.	Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (Face Value: ₹ 100/- per share)	-	-	2,000.00	-	2,000.00
h.	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve)	9,307.75	9,252.88	7,196.57	9,307.75	7,196.57
i.	Securities Premium Account	8,742.01	8,742.01	6,825.63	8,742.01	6,825.63
j.	Net worth	10,790.67	10,735.80	10,595.87	10,790.67	10,595.87
k.	Debt Redemption Reserve	99.05	99.05	99.05	99.05	99.05
l.	Outstanding Debt	14,214.12	12,501.69	10,822.72	14,214.12	10,822.72
m.	Earnings Per Equity Share (of ₹ 10/- each) (In ₹)					
	(i) Basic Earning Per Share - (In ₹)	0.40	(0.08)	0.39	1.36	0.76
	(ii) Diluted Earning Per Share - (In ₹)	0.40	(0.08)	0.39	1.36	0.76
n.	Debt Equity Ratio (in times)	1.32	1.17	1.02	1.32	1.02
o.	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)*	0.39	1.01	1.53	0.68	0.84
p.	Interest Service Coverage Ratio (in times)*	1.30	0.95	1.22	1.28	1.15
q.	Current Ratio (in times)	0.32	0.41	1.69	0.32	1.69
r.	Long Term Debt to Working Capital (in times)	(8.61)	(10.97)	3.96	(8.61)	3.96
s.	Current Liability ratio (in times)	0.27	0.24	0.20	0.27	0.20
t.	Total Debts to Total Assets (in times)	0.54	0.52	0.49	0.54	0.49
u.	Debtors' Turnover ratio (in number of days)	85	146	144	106	149
v.	Inventory Turnover ratio (in number of days)	-	-	-	-	-
w.	Bad debts to Accounts Receivable Ratio (%)	-	-	0.99%	-	0.97%
x.	Operating margin (%)	30.49%	31.80%	37.46%	40.31%	41.63%
y.	Net Profit Margin (%) including exceptional item	11.05%	(3.52%)	13.50%	11.08%	5.97%

Notes:  
1. The above results were reviewed by the Audit Committee on 24<sup>th</sup> April, 2024 and approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on 25<sup>th</sup> April, 2024.  
2. The above is an extract of the detailed format of Standalone financial results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 52 of the SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Standalone financial results is available on the Stock Exchange website [www.nseindia.com](http://www.nseindia.com) and on the Company's website [www.tatapowerrenewables.com](http://www.tatapowerrenewables.com)  
3. For other line items referred in Regulation 52(4) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and

