NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

1. Corporate information

Orient Cement Limited ("the Company") having CIN: L26940OR2011PLC013933, Regd. Office : Unit VIII, Plot 7, Bhoinagar, Bhubaneswar - 751012 (Odisha), is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. Its shares are listed on National Stock Exchange of India and Bombay Stock exchange in India. The cement undertaking of Orient Paper & Industries Limited (OPIL) was transferred to the Company on a going concern basis w.e.f. 1st April 2012, pursuant to the scheme of arrangement approved by the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa.

The Company is primarily engaged in the manufacture and sale of Cement and its manufacturing facilities are located at Devapur in Telangana, Chittapur in Karnataka and Jalgaon in Maharashtra.

2. Basis of preparation

A. Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

These Ind AS financial statements are authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on May 01, 2024.

B. Functional and Presentation currency

The Ind AS financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest lacs (INR 00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

C. Basis of measurement

These Ind AS financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value and net defined benefit (asset)/liability measured as per actuarial valuation.

D. Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements and estimates that affect the application of the Company's accounting polices and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, Income and expenses. Actual results may differ from the estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

(i) Judgement

Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes.

- Note 20 – Deferred tax liabilities (net).
- Note 35 - Shared Based payments – ESOPs.
- Note 36 – Leases, whether an arrangement contains leases.
- Note 38 - Contingencies.
- Note 48 - Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management.

(ii) Assumptions and estimation uncertainties:

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ended 31 March 2024 is included in the following notes:

- Note 3 and 4 – Useful lives of property, plant and equipment, and Intangible assets.
- Note 20 – Deferred tax liabilities (net).

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

- Note 34 - Measurement of defined benefit obligations and key actuarial assumptions.
- Note 38 - Contingencies.
- Note 42 – Measurement of ECL allowance for trade receivables.
- Note 48 - Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management.

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

Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses including unabsorbed depreciation can be utilised. Significant management estimate and assumptions is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Further, details on taxes are disclosed in Note 20.

Provision for Restoration cost and rehabilitation and resettlement cost obligations relating to mines

In determining the fair value of the Restoration cost and rehabilitation and resettlement cost obligation relating to mines, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to discount rates, the expected cost to be incurred over the specified period and the expected timing of such costs. Also refer Note 19.

Useful Lives of Property, plant and equipment

The Company uses technical expertise along with historical and industry trends for determining the economic life of an certain asset/component of an asset. The useful lives are reviewed by management yearly and revised, if appropriate. In case of a revision, the unamortised depreciable amount is charged over the remaining useful life of the assets.

Defined benefit plans

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

In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 34.

Share-based payments

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using the Black Scholes Model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 35.

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value in use calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates such as discount rates and growth rates.

2.1 Material accounting policies

(a) Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment (including capital work in progress) is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major overhaul is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Material items such as spare parts, stand-by equipment and service equipment are classified as PPE when they meet the definition of PPE as specified in Ind AS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Freehold Land and buildings are measured at historical cost less accumulated depreciation on buildings and impairment losses, if any.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of the asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company and the subsequent expenditure can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Depreciation is calculated on the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Depreciation is provided under straight line basis using the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows -

Class of Assets	Useful Lives estimated by the management	Useful Lives as stated in the Companies Act, 2013
Freehold Land	No depreciation except on freehold mining land Freehold mining land is depreciated over the period of respective mining agreement (42 to 44 years).	
Factory Buildings	30 years	30 years
Non-Factory Buildings	5 to 60 years	5 to 60 years
Railway Sidings	15 years	15 years
Plant and equipment	5 to 25 years	5 to 25 years
Power plant	40 years	40 years
Furniture and Fixtures	8 to 10 years	8 to 10 years
Computers	3 years	3 years
Office Equipment	5 years	5 years
Vehicles	10 years	10 years

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment added / disposed-off during the year is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date of addition/disposal. The management has estimated, supported by technical assessment by experts, the useful lives of certain plant and equipment as 5 to 25 years. These lives are lower than those indicated in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

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

Production stripping costs

Production stripping costs are incurred to extract the ore in the form of inventories and/or to improve access to an additional component of an ore body or deeper levels of material.

The Company recognises a stripping activity asset in the production phase if, and only if, all of the following conditions are met: it is probable that the future economic benefit (improved access to the ore body) associated with the stripping activity will flow to the Company, the Company can identify the component of the ore body for which access has been improved and the costs relating to the improved access to that component can be measured reliably.

Such costs are presented within mining assets. After initial recognition, stripping activity assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment, if any. The expected useful life of the identified component of the ore body is used to depreciate or amortise the stripping asset.

(b) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

Cost of an item of intangible assets comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use.

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

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

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

A summary of the policies applied to the Company's intangible assets is, as follows:

Class of Intangible Asset	Useful Lives estimated by the management	Amortisation method used
Specialized Software	3 years	Amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of agreement
Mining Rights	10 to 50 years	Amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of licence / agreement (reflective of usages pattern)

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

(c) Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

(d) 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.

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 remeasurement 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 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.

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

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.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured 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 (refer Note 18).

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise ROU and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or lower and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense over the lease term. The related cash flows are classified as Operating activities in the Statement of Cash Flows.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

(e) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Company's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

(f) Government grants and subsidies

Grants and subsidies from the government are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that (i) the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them, and (ii) the grant/subsidy will be received.

When the grant or subsidy relates to revenue, it is 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. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is deducted while calculating carrying amount of the asset. The grant is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the life of the depreciable asset as a reduced depreciation expense.

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to the Statement of Profit and Loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments. When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities in respect of loans / assistances received.

(g) Inventories

Raw materials, fuels, stores and spares and packing materials are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. However, these items are considered to be realisable at cost, if the finished products, in which they will be used, are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost is determined on weighted average basis which includes expenditure incurred for acquiring inventories like purchase price, import duties, taxes (net of tax credit) and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Work-in-progress and finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. Cost of such inventories is computed on annual weighted average basis.

Saleable scrap, whose cost is not identifiable, is valued at net realisable value.

Net realisable value (NRV) is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The comparison of cost and is made on item by item basis.

(h) Revenue from contract with customer

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

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised on the basis of approved contracts regarding the transfer of goods or services to a customer for an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods. The normal credit term is 0 to 90 days upon delivery. The revenue is measured based on the consideration defined in the contract with a customer, including variable consideration, such as discounts, volume rebates, or other contractual reductions. As the period between the date on which the Company transfers the promised goods to the customer and the date on which the customer pays for these goods is generally one year or less, no financing components are considered.

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated.

Variable consideration - This includes incentives, volume rebates, discounts etc. It is estimated at contract inception considering the terms of various schemes with customers and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. It is reassessed at end of each reporting period.

(i) Retirement and other employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably

Defined contribution plans

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

Defined benefit plans

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of actuarial valuation done on projected unit credit method at the balance sheet date.

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

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

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined plan when the settlement occurs.

Other long-term employee benefits

The Company treats accumulated leaves expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the end of each financial year. The Company presents the leave as current liability in the balance sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement beyond 12 months after the reporting date. Where the Company has unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for the period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non-current liability. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the Statement of Profit and Loss and are not deferred.

(j) Taxes

Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in Other comprehensive income. The Group has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under Ind AS 37 Provisions, of and Contingent Assets.

(i) Current Taxes

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that:
  - is not a business combination; and
  - at the time of the transaction (i) affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and (ii) does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that vthe Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

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Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans for individual subsidiaries in the Group. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

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

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. For this purpose, the carrying amount of investment property is presumed to be recovered through sale.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as current tax for the year. The Company recognises MAT credit available as deferred tax asset only when there is convincing evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of MAT credit to be utilised during the specified period, i.e., the period for which such credit is allowed to be utilised. In the year in which the Company recognises MAT credit as an asset, it is created by way of credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and shown as part of deferred tax asset. The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

The Company is entitled to tax holiday under the Income Tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. No deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognised in respect of temporary differences which reverse during the tax holiday period, to the extent the concerned entity's gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. Deferred tax in respect of temporary differences which reverse after the tax holiday period is recognised in the year in which the temporary difference originate.

(k) Segment reporting

Identification of segments

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the company's Managing Director & CEO to make decisions for which discrete financial information is available. Based on the management approach as defined in Ind AS 108, the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments and geographic segments. The analysis of geographical segments is based on the areas in which the customers of the Company are located.

(l) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

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

(m) Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Mines Restoration Provision

An obligation for restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the development or ongoing extraction from mines. Costs arising from restoration at closure of the mines and other site preparation work are provided for based on their discounted net present value, with a corresponding amount being capitalised at the start of each project. The amount provided for is recognised, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. These costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss over the life of the operation through the depreciation of the asset and the unwinding of the discount on the provision. The costs are reviewed periodically and are adjusted to reflect known developments which may have an impact on the cost or life of operations. The cost of the related asset is adjusted for changes in the provision due to factors such as updated cost estimates, new disturbance and revisions to discount rates. The adjusted cost of the asset is depreciated prospectively over the lives of the assets to which they relate. The unwinding of the discount is shown as a finance cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(n) Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

Contingent assets are not recognised in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised. A contingent asset is disclosed, in financial statements, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable. It is reviewed at each balance sheet date.

(o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and are also used for the purpose of Statement of Cash Flows, as these are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

(p) Employee stock options

Certain employees of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model. The cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in reserves, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense.

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

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

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the expense had the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

(q) Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price (net of variable consideration). All other financial assets and liabilities are recognised are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A Financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

ii. Financial assets - classification and subsequent measurement:

- Financial assets at amortised cost

  Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

  Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

  Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

iii. Financial liabilities - classification and subsequent measurement:

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or other financial liabilities.

- Financial liabilities at FVTPL

  Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or are designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

- Other financial liabilities

  Other financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

  The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

iv. De-recognition of financial instruments

- Financial asset

  The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the right to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

  If the Company enters transaction whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet but retains either all or substantially all the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

- Financial liability

  The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or the same expires.

  The Company also derecognise a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

v. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the Balance Sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the amount and intends to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

vi. Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses following hierarchy and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date.

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

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgements is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk volatility and discount rates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

vii. Impairment

- Financial assets (other than at fair value)

  The Company assesses at each date of the balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses ('ECL') to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for trade receivables and contract assets that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. The Company write-off's the receivables only on completion of the legal proceedings or if it is certain that the balance will not be recoverable.

(r) Statement of Cash Flows

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby the net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

(s) Other income

Interest income is recognised using the time proportion method, based on the underlying interest rates.

(t) Changes in material accounting policy

(i) Material accounting policy information

The Company adopted Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to Ind AS 1) from 01 April 2023. Although the amendments did not result in any changes in the accounting policies themselves, they impacted the accounting policy information disclosed in the financial statements.

The amendments require the disclosure of 'material' rather than 'significant' accounting policies. The amendments also provide guidance on the application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies, assisting entities to provide useful, entity-specific accounting policy information that users need to understand other information in the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

3. Property, plant and equipment

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	Freehold Land (a)	Freehold Mining Land (a)	Factory Buildings	Non-Factory Buildings	Railway Sidings	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Computers	Total
Cost											
April 01, 2022	**5,809.99**	**9,622.74**	**6,531.14**	**27,191.29**	**7,469.60**	**2,29,471.77**	**1,148.31**	**766.01**	**561.26**	**1,133.91**	**2,89,706.02**
Additions	-	193.71	-	556.30	1,335.88	1,222.28	26.16	154.39	27.04	38.92	3,554.68
Disposals	-	-	-	-	2.63	246.60	36.33	65.78	20.21	108.85	480.40
March 31, 2023	**5,809.99**	**9,816.45**	**6,531.14**	**27,747.59**	**8,802.85**	**2,30,447.45**	**1,138.14**	**854.62**	**568.09**	**1,063.98**	**2,92,780.30**
Additions	-	-	-	10.01	-	12,669.12	48.56	7.47	61.00	128.78	12,924.94
Disposals	-	-	-	3.56	-	516.57	98.60	1.26	61.90	263.77	945.66
March 31, 2024	**5,809.99**	**9,816.45**	**6,531.14**	**27,754.04**	**8,802.85**	**2,42,600.00**	**1,088.10**	**860.83**	**567.19**	**928.99**	**3,04,759.58**
Depreciation and amortisation											
April 01, 2022	**-**	**718.80**	**1,449.46**	**8,038.36**	**1,556.71**	**70,683.13**	**688.14**	**290.43**	**346.97**	**909.83**	**84,681.83**
Charge for the year	-	420.44	222.25	1,331.74	525.78	11,371.97	74.54	63.14	77.38	78.28	14,165.52
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	229.45	17.48	49.49	13.98	102.04	412.44
March 31, 2023	**-**	**1,139.24**	**1,671.71**	**9,370.10**	**2,082.49**	**81,825.65**	**745.20**	**304.08**	**410.37**	**886.07**	**98,434.91**
Charge for the year	-	421.28	222.25	1,303.09	554.26	11,517.99	66.40	67.79	67.97	68.93	14,289.96
Disposals	-	-	-	3.39	-	447.31	75.56	1.06	57.35	250.55	835.22
March 31, 2024	**-**	**1,560.52**	**1,893.96**	**10,669.80**	**2,636.75**	**92,896.33**	**736.04**	**370.81**	**420.99**	**704.45**	**1,11,889.65**
Net book value											
March 31, 2024	**5,809.99**	**8,255.93**	**4,637.18**	**17,084.24**	**6,166.10**	**1,49,703.67**	**352.06**	**490.02**	**146.20**	**224.54**	**1,92,869.93**
March 31, 2023	**5,809.99**	**8,677.21**	**4,859.43**	**18,377.49**	**6,720.36**	**1,48,621.80**	**392.94**	**550.54**	**157.72**	**177.91**	**1,94,345.39**

Notes:

a. The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), are held in the name of the Company except as disclosed below –

Relevant line item in the Balance Sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/ director/ employee of promoter/ director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Property, plant and equipment	Freehold land	₹ 752.08 lacs (March 31, 2023: ₹ 752.08 lacs)	Orient Paper & Industries Ltd.	No	July 27, 2012	Mutation under progress

b. For charge created on Property, plant and equipment of the Company towards borrowings, refer Note 17.

c. For disclosure on capital commitments, refer Note 37.

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

4. Intangible assets

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	Computer software	Mining Rights	Total
Cost			
April 01, 2022	**1,077.18**	**7,515.98**	**8,593.16**
Additions	48.99	330.94	379.93
March 31, 2023	**1,126.17**	**7,846.92**	**8,973.09**
Additions	5.30	-	5.30
Disposals	746.12	-	746.12
Other adjustments	-	(440.19)	(440.19)
March 31, 2024	**385.35**	**7,406.73**	**7,792.08**
Amortisation			
April 01, 2022	**991.38**	**1,696.49**	**2,687.87**
Charge for the year	51.68	207.37	259.05
March 31, 2023	**1,043.06**	**1,903.86**	**2,946.92**
Charge for the year	40.57	238.81	279.38
Disposals	744.37	-	744.37
March 31, 2024	**339.26**	**2,142.67**	**2,481.93**
Net book value			
March 31, 2024	**46.09**	**5,264.06**	**5,310.15**
March 31, 2023	**83.11**	**5,943.06**	**6,026.17**

Notes to 3 & 4 - During the year, the Company has capitalised the following expenses to cost of capital work-in-progress

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
a) Pre-Operative expenses pending allocation		
Rent and hire charges	5.68	0.45
Salary and wages (incl. Contribution to provident and other funds)	126.53	6.49
Employees Welfare Expenses	0.99	-
Consultancy charges	89.76	2.03
Miscellaneous Expenses	24.05	8.34
	247.01	**17.31**
b) Add: Balance brought forward from previous year	975.88	970.69
c) Less: Capitalised/ Charged to Statement of Profit and Loss	95.23	12.12
d) Balance pending allocation included in Capital work-in-progress (a+b-c)	**1,127.66**	**975.88**

5 a. Movement of capital work-in-progress (CWIP)

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Opening balance	**13,974.28**	**3,976.86**
Add : Additions during the year (net)	7,800.43	13,932.03
Less : Capitalised during the year	12,887.80	3,934.61
Closing balance	**8,886.91**	**13,974.28**

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

CWIP ageing schedule

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Project in progress					
Rajasthan (Shambhupura) Project	151.35	5.19	14.35	956.34	1,127.23
Waste Heat Recovery System (At Chittapur plant)	1,259.70	894.16	-	-	2,153.86
Colony expansion (At Devapur Plant)	2,340.01	330.29	1.20	-	2,671.50
Others	1,933.74	437.68	377.73	185.17	2,934.32
March 31, 2024	**5,684.80**	**1,667.32**	**393.28**	**1,141.51**	**8,886.91**
Rajasthan (Shambhupura) Project	5.19	14.35	95.88	860.46	975.88
Waste Heat Recovery System (At Chittapur plant)	7,427.31	1.75	-	-	7,429.06
Colony expansion (At Devapur Plant)	330.29	1.20	-	-	331.49
Fly Ash Rake Unloading System (At Chittapur Plant)	2,510.96	455.68	-	-	2,966.64
Others	1,440.14	637.16	30.62	163.29	2,271.21
March 31, 2023	**11,713.89**	**1,110.14**	**126.50**	**1,023.75**	**13,974.28**

Notes -

(a). The Company does not have any CWIP which is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan and hence CWIP completion schedule is not applicable.

(b). There are no suspended projects as at March 31,2024 and March 31, 2023.

5 b. Right of use assets

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	Buildings	Computers	Plant and Machinery	Total
Cost				
April 01, 2022	**674.42**	**-**	**-**	**674.42**
Additions	-	305.57	-	305.57
March 31, 2023	**674.42**	**305.57**	**-**	**979.99**
Other adjustments	50.42	-	-	50.42
Additions	-	-	3,583.06	3,583.06
March 31, 2024	**724.84**	**305.57**	**3,583.06**	**4,613.47**
Depreciation				
April 01, 2022	**89.54**	**-**	**-**	**89.54**
Charge for the year	224.81	32.33	-	257.14
March 31, 2023	**314.35**	**32.33**	**-**	**346.68**
Charge for the year	198.46	88.08	60.57	347.11
March 31, 2024	**512.81**	**120.41**	**60.57**	**693.79**
Net book value				
March 31, 2024	**212.03**	**185.16**	**3,522.49**	**3,919.68**
March 31, 2023	**360.07**	**273.24**	**-**	**633.31**

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

6. Loans

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
At Amortised Cost		
Non-current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Loans to employees	1.50	2.93
	1.50	**2.93**
Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Loans to employees	2.23	3.19
	2.23	**3.19**
Total Loans	**3.73**	**6.12**

Notes:

a. Information about the Company's exposure to credit risk, market risk and fair value measurement is included in Notes 42 and 48.

b. No loans are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person nor any loans are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

7. Other financial assets

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non-current		
Security deposits	1,165.59	1,121.96
Deposit with original maturity for more than 12 months at amortised cost (Refer Note a) (Including interest accured thereon)	1,215.53	1,134.86
	2,381.12	**2,256.82**
Current		
Interest accrued on deposits	43.66	43.79
Claims and other receivables (Refer Note b)	819.24	1,039.89
Less: Loss allowance	24.23	23.49
	795.01	**1,016.40**
	838.67	**1,060.19**
Total other financial assets	**3,219.79**	**3,317.01**

Notes :

a. Deposits for ₹ 1,137.72 lacs (March 31, 2023: ₹ 1,110.31 lacs) are pledged with Government Departments/Banks as security.

b. Includes ₹ 576.75 lacs (March 31, 2023 : ₹ 576.75 lacs) receivable towards reimbursement of sales tax under Industrial Investment Promotion Policy (IIPP 2005-2010) Scheme of Andhra Pradesh. Other receivables are in the nature of Renewable Energy Certificates receivable, discount receivable on fuels, etc..

c. Information about the Company's exposure to credit risk, market risk and fair value measurement is included in Notes 42 and 48.

8. Current tax assets (net)

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Advance Income tax (Net of Provision)	15.11	69.00
	15.11	**69.00**

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

9. Other assets

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non-current		
(Unsecured)		
Capital advances		
Considered good	100.41	358.67
Considered doubtful	43.27	43.27
	143.68	**401.94**
Less : Loss allowance	43.27	43.27
	100.41	**358.67**
Trade and other deposits	752.18	914.07
Deposits against demand under dispute	1,357.34	1,356.67
Prepaid expenses	299.32	404.04
	2,509.25	**3,033.45**
Current		
(Unsecured)		
Advance to suppliers		
Considered good	1,299.04	4,899.71
Considered doubtful	155.92	167.91
	1,454.96	**5,067.62**
Less : Loss allowance	155.92	167.91
	1,299.04	**4,899.71**
Prepaid expenses	780.26	773.00
Excess Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) amount spent, available for carry forward (Note 45)	16.57	-
Balances with excise, customs and other government authorities	1,407.70	1,186.64
	3,503.57	**6,859.35**
Total other assets	**6,012.82**	**9,892.80**

10. Inventories

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value		
Raw materials	3,980.81	2,638.28
Work-in-progress	3,505.75	3,916.43
Finished goods	3,051.34	2,989.10
Packing material	390.47	455.55
Stores and spares	7,934.77	9,672.44
Fuels	14,853.21	15,044.39
At net realisable value		
Scrap	298.94	375.23
	34,015.29	**35,091.42**
The above includes stock in transit:		
Raw materials	66.36	135.54
Work-in-progress	201.58	317.13
Finished goods	365.00	-
Packing material	-	26.57
Stores and spares	12.21	13.75
Fuels	5,812.82	4,116.96
	6,457.97	**4,609.95**

Notes :

a. Inventories are pledged against the borrowings of the Company as referred in Note 17.

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

11. Investments

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	Number of Shares		Face Value ₹	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023			
Non-current investments					
Investment in companies at fair value through profit and loss					
Unquoted, equity securities, fully paid					
AMP Solar Systems Private Limited (Refer Note (a))	41,624	41,624	10.00	4.16	4.16
Ardeur Renewables Private Limited (Refer Note (b))	9,13,750	-	10.00	731.00	-
Unquoted, debt securities, fully paid					
0.01% compulsorily-convertible debentures in AMP Solar Systems Private Limited (Refer Note (a))	41,233	41,233	1,000.00	412.33	412.33
				1,147.49	**416.49**
Aggregate book value of unquoted investments				1,147.49	416.49
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments				1,147.49	416.49

Notes :

a. The purpose of investment in AMPSolar Systems Private Limited ("AMP Solar") was to set up a solar power plant in Maharashtra under Captive Scheme for Company's grinding unit at Jalgaon.

b. During the year, The Company has entered into a Share Subscription and Shareholders' Agreement (SSSHA) with Cleantech Solar India OA2 Pte. Ltd and Ardeur Renewables Private Limited ("SPV") for the purpose of setting up solar power plant with a capacity of 16 MWdc for Chittapur plant in the state of Karnataka and 3.7 MWdc for Jalgaon plant in the state of Maharashtra under Captive Scheme. The Company has paid an investment consideration of ₹ 731.00 lakhs to acquire 913,750 equity shares of Ardeur Renewables Private Limited at ₹ 80.00 (Face Value of ₹ 10.00) each constituting 29.13% stake of the SPV's equity share capital.

c. Information about the Company's exposure to credit risk, market risk and fair value measurement is included in Notes 42 and 48.

As per the terms of the agreement and in-line with the guidance under the standards, These investments would not be a subsidiary or associate of the Company.

12. Trade receivables

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Secured, considered good	1,264.71	1,453.49
Unsecured, considered good	20,995.73	15,373.20
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	562.90	451.85
	22,823.34	**17,278.54**
Less : Loss allowance	386.17	386.17
	22,437.17	**16,892.37**

Notes :

a. Trade receivables are pledged against the borrowings of the Company as referred in Note 17.

b. For ageing analysis of trade receivables, refer Note 43(a).

c. No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

d. Information about the Company's exposure to credit risk, market risk and fair value measurement is included in Notes 42 and 48.

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

13. Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balances with banks in current accounts	7,105.68	6,431.70
Cheques on hand	535.63	509.32
Cash on hand	2.42	2.76
	7,643.73	**6,943.78**

14. Other bank balances

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unpaid dividend accounts (Refere Note a)	61.62	67.99
	61.62	**67.99**

Note:

a. Earmarked for payment of unpaid dividend only.

15. Equity share capital

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
Authorised share capital (Equity Shares of ₹ 1 each)	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up (Equity Shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid-up)	2,048.69	2,048.69	2,048.69	2,048.69

There is no change in the number of shares in current year and corresponding previous year.

a) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 1 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, final dividend of ₹ 1 per share (March 31, 2023: ₹ 1.75 per share) and Interim dividend of ₹ 0.75 per share (March 31, 2023: ₹ 0.50 per share) was recognised for distribution to equity shareholders respectively.

The Board of Directors, at its meeting on May 01, 2024, have proposed a final dividend of ₹ 1.50 per equity share for the financial year ended March 31, 2024. The proposal is subject to the approval of shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and if approved would result in a cash outflow of approximately ₹ 3,073.04 lacs. Final dividend is accounted for in the year in which it is approved by the shareholders.The proposed dividend is inclusive of Tax deducted at source.

During the five years period ended March 31, 2024, no shares have been bought back or issued for consideration other than cash and no bonus shares have been issued.

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

b) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. in lacs	% holding in the class	No. in lacs	% holding in the class
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid				
Central India Industries Limited	498.49	24.33	498.49	24.33
Shekhavati Investments and Traders Limited	127.55	6.23	127.55	6.23

c) Details of shareholding of the promoters

Name of the Promoter	March 31, 2024			March 31, 2023		
	No. in lacs	% holding in the class	% of change during the year	No. in lacs	% holding in the class	% of change during the year
Equity shares of ₹1 each fully paid						
Individuals						
Chandrakant Birla	31.54	1.54	-	31.54	1.54	-
Amita Birla	3.88	0.19	-	3.88	0.19	-
Nirmala Birla	30.22	1.47	-	30.22	1.47	-
Avani Birla	1.30	0.06	-	1.30	0.06	-
Avanti Birla	1.30	0.06	-	1.30	0.06	-
Any Other (Bodies Corporate)						
Amer Investments (Delhi) Limited	14.22	0.69	-	14.22	0.69	-
Hindusthan Discounting Company Limited	22.31	1.09	-	22.31	1.09	-
National Engineering Industries Limited	5.37	0.26	-	5.37	0.26	-
Jaipur Finance and Dairy Products Private Limited	2.08	0.10	-	2.08	0.10	-
India Silica Magnesite Works Limited	2.00	0.10	-	2.00	0.10	-
Universal Trading Company Limited	9.72	0.47	-	9.72	0.47	-
Central India Industries Limited	498.49	24.33	-	498.49	24.33	-
Rajasthan Industries Limited	5.04	0.25	-	5.04	0.25	-
Shekhavati Investments and Traders Limited	127.55	6.23	-	127.55	6.23	-
Ashok Investment Corporation Limited	3.60	0.18	-	3.60	0.18	-
Gwalior Finance Corporation Limited	15.93	0.78	-	15.93	0.78	-
Bengal Rubber Company Limited	1.95	0.10	-	1.95	0.10	-

d) For details of shares reserved for issue under the Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP) of the Company, refer Note 35.

16. Other equity

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
General Reserve	**71,056.95**	**71,056.95**
Employee Stock Options Outstanding (Note 35)		
Opening Balance	724.33	1,168.34
Add: Charge for the year	116.64	23.33
Less: Transferred to Retained Earnings *	701.01	467.34
Closing Balance	**139.96**	**724.33**
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	86,540.20	78,268.84
Add : Profit for the year	17,485.27	12,281.51
Add : Other comprehensive income for the year	(62.63)	132.05
Less : Final dividend	2,048.69	3,585.20
Less : Interim dividend	1,536.52	1,024.34
Add : Transferred from Employee Stock Options Outstanding *	701.01	467.34
Closing Balance	**1,01,078.64**	**86,540.20**
Total	**1,72,275.55**	**1,58,321.48**

* in relation to options expired after the excersie period.

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

The Description of the nature and purpose of each reserve is as follows -

General Reserve: The General reserve is created by a transfer from one component of other equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income, items included in the General reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Employee Stock Options Outstanding: The Company has share option schemes under which options to subscribe for the Company's shares have been granted to certain executives and senior employees. The share based payment reserve is used to recognise the value of equity-settled share-based payments provided to employees, including key management personnel, as part of their remuneration. Refer to Note 35 for further details of these plans.

Retained earnings: Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends paid to shareholders. Retained earnings includes re-measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss. Retained earnings is a free reserve available to the Company.

17. Borrowings

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non-current borrowings		
Term loans (Secured)		
Bank loans	4,370.03	7,322.13
From other parties		
VAT/GST Tax Deferment Loan	2,681.67	2,493.72
	7,051.70	**9,815.85**
Current borrowings (Secured)		
From Banks		
Loan repayable on demand		
Cash credit	4.72	-
Working capital demand loans	-	13,483.36
Term loan from banks*	5,896.80	15,846.02
	5,901.52	**29,329.38**
Total borrowings	**12,953.22**	**39,145.23**

* Current maturities of non current borrowings.

Notes:

a Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	Non-current borrowings*	Current borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total
Opening balance as on April 01, 2023	25,868.05	13,483.36	686.02	40,037.43
Changes from financing cash flows				
Proceeds during the year	3,285.25	4.72	-	3,289.97
Repayment during the year	(16,256.68)	(13,483.36)	-	(29,740.04)
Payment of lease liabilities	-	-	(310.12)	(310.12)
Changes in fair value	187.95	-	-	187.95
Other changes				
New leases during the year	-	-	3,633.48	3,633.48
Interest expense	1,480.79	1,263.46	138.17	2,882.42
Interest paid	(1,616.86)	(1,263.46)	(138.17)	(3,018.49)
Closing balance as on March 31, 2024	**12,948.50**	**4.72**	**4,009.38**	**16,962.60**

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	Non-current borrowings*	Current borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total
Opening balance as on April 01, 2022	31,113.27	-	593.61	31,706.88
Changes from financing cash flows				
Proceeds during the year	13,960.01	15,483.36	-	29,443.37
Repayment during the year	(16,165.81)	(2,000.00)	-	(18,165.81)
Payment of lease liabilities	-	-	(213.16)	(213.16)
Changes in fair value	(3,159.28)	-	-	(3,159.28)
Other changes				
New leases during the year	-	-	305.57	305.57
Interest expense	3,000.91	-	54.97	3,055.88
Interest paid	(2,881.05)	-	(54.97)	(2,936.02)
Closing balance as on March 31, 2023	**25,868.05**	**13,483.36**	**686.02**	**40,037.43**

* including current maturities of non - current borrowings and Interest accrued thereon.

b. Details of loans borrowed:

(₹ In lacs)

Name of the Lender	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	Purpose	Repayment terms	Interest rate	Security
HDFC Bank Limited*	-	14,800.00	Re-financing of earlier loan	Repayable in 8 quarterly installments starting from June 2022	5.94% - 9.02% p.a.	First charge on immovable and movable fixed assets, both present and future and second charge on Current Assets of Chittapur taluka unit at Gulbarga District.
HDFC Bank Limited	10,266.83	8,368.15	Reimbursement/ additional construction cost of WHRS and Fly ash rake unloading system in Chittapur.	Repayable in 8 quarterly installments starting from March 2024		
Department of Industries and Commerce, Government of Karnataka	3,798.51	3,798.51	Not applicable	Repayable in 4 annual installments starting from September, 2032.	Interest free loan	Bank Guarantee of equivalent amount
	1,793.35	1,793.35	Not applicable	Repayable in 4 annual installments starting from March, 2033.	Interest free loan	
HDFC Bank Limited	4.72	8,483.36	Working capital	Repayable on demand	7.10% - 7.80% p.a.	First charge on all the stock and book debts of the Company
Axis Bank Limited	-	5,000.00	Working capital	Repayable on demand	7.8% p.a.	
Total	**15,863.41**	**42,243.37**				
Less: Adjustment for fair value	(2,910.19)	(3,098.14)				
Total	**12,953.22**	**39,145.23**				

* The Loan is fully repaid during the year.

c. The Company has not made defaults in repayment of principal and interest on the above loans.

d. Information about the Company's exposure to liquidity risk, market risk and fair value measurement is included in Notes 42 and 48.

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

18. Lease liabilities

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non-current		
Lease Liabilities (Note 36)	3,649.03	371.41
	3,649.03	**371.41**
Current		
Lease Liabilities (Note 36)	360.35	314.61
	360.35	**314.61**
	4,009.38	**686.02**

Notes :

a. Information about the Company's exposure to liquidity risk, market risk and fair value measurement is included in Notes 42 and 48.

19. Provisions

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non-current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity (Note 34)	2,540.99	2,531.84
Provision for others		
Provision for mining restoration costs	1,030.62	1,082.72
Provision for rehabilitation and resettlement obligation relating to mines	1,377.96	1,528.31
	4,949.57	**5,142.87**
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity (Note 34)	253.60	207.94
Provision for compensated absences	1,708.15	1,654.15
Provision for others		
Provision for mining restoration costs	5.46	9.25
Provision for rehabilitation and resettlement obligation relating to mines	472.75	1,529.47
	2,439.96	**3,400.81**
	7,389.53	**8,543.68**

Provision for mining restoration costs

The activities of the Company involve mining of land taken under lease. In terms of relevant statutes, the mining areas would require restoration at the end of the mining lease. The future restoration expenses are affected by a number of uncertainties, such as, technology, timing etc. Because of the long-term nature of the liability, the greatest uncertainty in estimating the provision is the costs that will be incurred. In particular, the Company has assumed that the mine will be restored using technology and materials that are currently available. The provision has been calculated using a discount rate of 8.50% p.a, which is the risk-free rate. As per the requirement of Ind AS 37, the management has estimated such future expenses on a best judgment basis and provision thereof has been made in the accounts at their present value. The table below gives information about movement in mining restoration cost provisions.

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	1,091.97	728.04
Add: Arisen during the year	-	330.93
Add: Unwinding of discount	78.92	40.31
Less: Adjustment during the year	123.23	-
Less: Utilised during the year	11.58	7.31
Closing balance	**1,036.08**	**1,091.97**
Current	5.46	9.25
Non-current	1,030.62	1,082.72

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Provision for rehabilitation and resettlement obligation relating to mines

In terms of Environment clearance given by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEF) for the Company's integrated plant at Chittapur, Karnataka, the Company is required to spend ₹ 7,261.62 lacs on socio economic welfare measures by 2025. In the current year, the Company got an extension letter from the Government of Karnataka to spend the remaining liability by September, 2028. There are no uncertainties in the Cash flows.The provision has been calculated using a discount rate of 8.50% p.a, which is the risk-free rate As per the requirement of Ind AS 37, provision thereof has been made in the accounts at their present value. The table below gives information about movement in rehabilitation and resettlement cost provisions.

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	3,057.78	3,136.66
Add: Unwinding of discount	266.15	267.08
Less: Adjustment during the year	316.96	-
Less: Utilised during the year	1,156.26	345.96
Closing balance	**1,850.71**	**3,057.78**
Current	472.75	1,529.47
Non-current	1,377.96	1,528.31

20. Income tax

Income tax expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss comprises:

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current tax	11,092.86	7,947.75
Change in estimates related to previous year	203.08	-
Deferred tax charge	(638.33)	(1,033.77)
Income tax expense	**10,657.61**	**6,913.98**

Entire deferred / income tax for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 relates to origination and reversal of temporary differences.

Income tax expense recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income comprises:

Particulars	March 31, 2024			March 31, 2023		
	Before tax	Tax (expense) / benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense) / benefit)	Net of tax
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss						
Remeasurement on defined benefit plans	(96.27)	33.64	(62.63)	202.98	(70.93)	132.05
	(96.27)	**33.64**	**(62.63)**	**202.98**	**(70.93)**	**132.05**

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before income taxes is summarised below:

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit before Income Tax	28,142.88	19,195.49
Enacted Tax rates in India	34.94%	34.94%
Tax using the enacted rate	9,834.25	6,707.67
Effect of non-deductible expenses		
CSR expenses disallowed under the Income tax Act, 1961	218.13	204.27
Benefit of section 80IA under the Income tax Act, 1961	59.15	(249.68)
Depreciation on mining land	147.21	146.92
Others	(49.17)	(58.51)
ESOP Reversal	244.96	163.31
Change in estimates related to previous year	203.08	-
Income Tax expense	**10,657.61**	**6,913.98**

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

The Company, based on assessment and evaluations carried out by the management, continues to pay income tax under older tax regime during the year ended March 31, 2024. The Company did not opt for lower tax rate of 25.17% (inclusive of surcharge and cess) under section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 pursuant to Taxation Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019, considering accumulated MAT credit, and other benefits under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

The significant temporary differences that resulted in deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in OCI
Deferred tax liability					
Property, plant and equipment		36,839.29	36,952.30	(113.01)	-
Intangible assets		435.95	637.68	(201.73)	-
Right of use of assets		3,919.68	633.31	3,286.37	-
Gross deferred tax liability	**(a)**	**41,194.92**	**38,223.29**	**2,971.63**	**-**
Deferred tax asset					
Provisions		2,144.99	1,820.82	290.53	33.64
Impact of business loss and unabsorbed depreciation		1,050.92	1,050.92	-	-
Lease liabilities		4,009.38	686.02	3,323.36	-
Provision for doubtful debts and advances		213.02	216.95	(3.93)	-
Gross deferred tax asset	**(b)**	**7,418.31**	**3,774.71**	**3,609.96**	**33.64**
Deferred tax liability	**(a-b)**	**33,776.61**	**34,448.58**	**(638.33)**	**(33.64)**
Less: MAT Credit entitlement		-	5,762.44		
Net deferred tax liability		**33,776.61**	**28,686.14**		

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in OCI
Deferred tax liability					
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets		36,952.30	37,825.57	(873.27)	-
Intangible assets		637.68	593.61	44.07	-
Right of use of assets		633.31	584.88	48.43	-
Gross deferred tax liability	**(a)**	**38,223.29**	**39,004.06**	**(780.77)**	**-**
Deferred tax asset					
Provisions		1,820.82	1,731.00	160.75	(70.93)
Impact of business loss and unabsorbed depreciation		1,050.92	1,050.92	-	-
Lease liabilities		686.02	593.61	92.41	-
Provision for doubtful debts and advances		216.95	217.11	(0.16)	-
Gross deferred tax asset	**(b)**	**3,774.71**	**3,592.64**	**253.00**	**(70.93)**
Deferred tax liability	**(a-b)**	**34,448.58**	**35,411.42**	**(1,033.77)**	**70.93**
Less: MAT Credit entitlement		5,762.44	10,239.20		
Net deferred tax liability		**28,686.14**	**25,172.22**		

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

21. Trade payables

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Trade payables		
• Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer Note 40 for details of dues to micro and small enterprises)	929.16	1,026.51
• Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	21,953.62	20,440.72
	22,882.78	**21,467.23**

Notes:

a. Refer Note 43(b) for ageing schedule.

b. Information about the Company's exposure to liquidity risk, market risk and fair value measurement is included in Notes 42 and 48.

c. Refer Note 39 for Related party transactions

22. Other financial liabilities (Current)

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	206.18
Unpaid dividend	61.62	67.99
Trade and other deposits	11,401.45	10,424.85
Capital creditors	1,441.67	1,770.59
Employee benefits payable	2,119.82	1,488.22
Others	0.78	0.79
	15,025.34	**13,958.62**

Notes:

a. Information about the Company's exposure to liquidity risk, market risk and fair value measurement is included in Notes 42 and 48.

b. Refer Note 39 for Related party transactions

23. Other liabilities

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non-current		
Deferred income on VAT/GST deferred loan	2,745.42	2,922.55
	2,745.42	**2,922.55**
Current		
Advances from customers	3,727.66	3,581.69
Deferred income on VAT/GST deferred loan	177.12	177.12
Liability towards Corporate Social Responsibility (Note 45)	219.90	284.39
Statutory Liabilities	7,709.54	7,703.81
	11,834.22	**11,747.01**

24. Current tax liabilities (net)

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Provision for income tax (net of advance income tax)	602.68	149.48
	602.68	**149.48**

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

25. Revenue from operations

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Sale of products		
Finished goods	3,36,919.59	3,13,844.36
Semi-finished goods	1,788.83	321.54
	3,38,708.42	**3,14,165.90**
Less: Cash discount, rebates, incentives etc.	21,054.51	20,739.87
	3,17,653.91	**2,93,426.03**
Other operating revenue		
Scrap sales	552.76	208.37
Sale of power	302.31	120.16
	3,18,508.98	**2,93,754.56**

Notes:

a. The Company is primarily in the business of manufacture and sale of cement. The product shelf life being short, all sales are made at a point in time and revenue recognised upon satisfaction of the performance obligations which is typically upon dispatch/delivery. There is no significant financing component in any transaction with the customers.

b. The Company does not have any remaining performance obligation as contracts entered for sale of goods are for a shorter duration.

c. The Company does not provide performance warranty for products, therefore there is no liability towards performance warranty.

d. The management determines that there is only one business segment viz. Manufacturing and Sales of Cement as per the segment information reported under Note 34 Segment reporting, hence there is no requirement to disclose disaggregation of revenue under Ind AS 115 Revenue from contract with Customers separately.

Movement in contract liabilities* during the year

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	**3,581.69**	**3,917.74**
Less: Revenue recognised from above	(3,581.69)	(3,917.74)
Add: Addition during the year	3,727.66	3,581.69
Balance at the end of the year	**3,727.66**	**3,581.69**

*Contract Liabilities represent Advance from customers

26. Other income

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest on finanacial assets that are measured at amortised cost		
Loans, deposits, others, etc.	109.91	92.03
Other non-operating income		
Insurance and other claims	0.26	412.41
Rent and hire charges	15.57	17.50
Liabilities no longer required written back	502.96	444.06
Gain on exchange rate fluctuations (net)	407.32	-
Profit on sale of investments in mutual fund (net)	2.11	0.51
VAT/GST Deferment Loan	177.12	59.61
Other miscellaneous income	336.71	175.92
	1,551.96	**1,202.04**

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

27. Cost of materials consumed

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Raw material inventory at the beginning of the year	2,638.28	2,574.31
Add: Purchases	47,012.89	40,410.83
	49,651.17	**42,985.14**
Less: Raw material inventory at the end of the year	3,980.81	2,638.28
	45,670.36	**40,346.86**

28. Change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Inventories at the end of the year		
Work-in-progress	3,505.75	3,916.43
Finished goods	3,050.17	2,989.10
Scrap	298.94	375.23
	6,854.86	**7,280.76**
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Work-in-progress	3,916.43	3,431.32
Finished goods	2,989.10	1,965.63
Scrap	375.23	185.39
	7,280.76	**5,582.34**
	425.90	**(1,698.42)**

29. Employee benefits expense

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Salaries and wages *	15,806.31	14,173.79
Contribution to provident and other funds *	835.01	790.24
Gratuity expense (Note 34) *	718.95	677.22
Compensated absences *	321.52	371.77
Share-based payments -Equity Settled (Note 35) *	116.64	23.33
Staff welfare expenses	557.08	573.61
	18,355.51	**16,609.96**

* Refer Note 39 for Related party transactions

30. Finance costs

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest on borrowings (at amortised cost)		
- From Banks	2,128.19	2,786.43
Interest on deposits from dealers	469.73	414.53
Interest others	91.42	88.69
Other borrowing costs	54.91	64.65
Unwinding of interest on provisions, lease liabilities and VAT/GST loan (Note 17 and 19)	671.19	423.50
	3,415.44	**3,777.80**

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

31. Depreciation and amortisation expense

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 3)	14,289.96	14,165.52
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 4)	279.38	259.05
Depreciation of Right of use assets (Note 5 b)	347.11	257.14
	14,916.45	**14,681.71**

32. Other expenses

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Consumption of stores and spares	8,682.78	7,319.03
Handling and other charges to contractors	3,192.09	3,070.65
Rent and hire charges (Note 36)	1,132.92	1,232.76
Rates and taxes	713.79	677.98
Insurance	877.25	860.47
Repairs and maintenance		
Plant and machinery	5,202.13	4,021.28
Buildings	454.76	466.71
Others	1,197.09	1,361.98
Corporate social responsibility expenditure (Note 45)	624.22	584.57
Advertising and sales promotion	4,372.16	3,370.73
Commission on sales	2,762.75	2,301.76
Payment to auditor		
As Auditor:		
Audit fee	33.00	33.00
Limited review	27.00	27.00
Tax Audit fee	8.00	8.00
In other capacity:		
Certificates and other services	2.50	3.00
Reimbursement of expenses	9.81	5.90
Professional and consultancy charges	2,364.82	1,471.87
Donations*	300.00	-
Directors' commission	200.00	150.00
Directors' sitting fees	105.50	80.50
Bad debts / advances written off (net of reversals)	3.37	42.38
Loss on exchange rate fluctuations (net)	-	657.37
Loss allowance on trade receivables, advances and other receivables	0.74	-
Loss on sale/discard of property, plant and equipment (net)	27.59	3.09
Capital expenditure written off	-	12.12
Miscellaneous expenses	3,120.37	2,883.12
Self-consumption of cement	(190.72)	(107.95)
	35,223.92	**30,537.32**

* Donations include ₹ 300 Lacs (March 31, 2023: Nil) contribution made to Prudent Electoral Trust.

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

33. Earnings per share (EPS)

The following table reflects the profit and earning per share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit after tax	17,485.27	12,281.51
Net Profit for calculation of basic and diluted EPS	**17,485.27**	**12,281.51**
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS (in absolute terms)	20,48,68,760	20,48,68,760
Effect of dilution:		
Add: Potential Equity share on exercise of options (Nos.) *	68,882	-
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating diluted EPS (in absolute terms)	20,49,37,642	20,48,68,760
Earnings per equity share [nominal value of share ₹1] (March 31, 2023 : ₹ 1)		
Basic (in ₹)	**8.53**	**5.99**
Diluted (in ₹)	**8.53**	**5.99**

* As at March 31, 2024 3,49,976 options (March 31, 2023: 9,04,737) were excluded from the diluted weighted-average equity shares calculations because their effect would have been anti-dilutive.

34. Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The scheme is funded with insurance companies in the form of qualifying insurance policy for own employees and unfunded for contractor and school employees.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the plan.

Statement of Profit and Loss

Net employee benefit expense recognised in the employee cost

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	Gratuity - Funded		Gratuity - Non Funded	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Service cost	288.67	283.58	225.73	228.64
Net Interest cost on the net defined benefit liability	47.87	22.80	156.68	142.20
Net benefit expense	**336.54**	**306.38**	**382.41**	**370.84**
Return on plan assets	**168.72**	**148.56**	**-**	**-**

Other comprehensive income

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	Gratuity - Funded		Gratuity - Non Funded	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Actuarial (gains) / losses				
- change in financial assumptions	140.85	(18.88)	56.44	(91.73)
- experience variance (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	(34.18)	24.05	(54.03)	(120.18)
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	(12.81)	3.76	-	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	**93.86**	**8.93**	**2.41**	**(211.91)**

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Balance sheet

Benefit asset/ liability

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	Gratuity - Funded		Gratuity - Non Funded	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Present value of defined benefit obligation	3,130.34	2,729.49	2,422.99	2,098.58
Fair value of plan assets	2,758.74	2,088.29	-	-
Net liability	**371.60**	**641.20**	**2,422.99**	**2,098.58**
Current	-	30.26	253.60	177.68
Non Current	371.60	610.94	2,169.39	1,920.90

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	Gratuity - Funded		Gratuity - Non Funded	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening defined benefit obligation	2,729.49	2,503.50	2,098.58	2,163.58
Current service cost	288.67	283.58	225.73	228.63
Interest cost	203.78	175.12	156.68	142.20
Remeasurement (or actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:				
- change in financial assumptions	140.85	(18.88)	56.44	(91.73)
- experience variance (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	(34.18)	24.05	(54.03)	(120.18)
Benefits paid	(198.27)	(237.88)	(60.41)	(223.92)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**3,130.34**	**2,729.49**	**2,422.99**	**2,098.58**

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	Gratuity - Funded		Gratuity - Non Funded	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening fair value of plan assets	2,088.29	2,177.61	-	-
Expected return / Investment Income	155.91	152.32	-	-
Employers contribution	700.00	-	-	-
Benefits paid	(198.27)	(237.88)	-	-
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	12.81	(3.76)	-	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	**2,758.74**	**2,088.29**	**-**	**-**

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Investments with insurer	100%	100%

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

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

Particulars		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Discount rate		7.20%	7.45%
Turnover rate			
Upto 30 years		10.00%	10.00%
31 - 45 years		7.00%	7.00%
Above 45 years		2.00%	2.00%
Expected rate of return on assets		7.00%	7.00%
Future salary increases:			
Management staff	1st year	10.00%	10.00%
	Thereafter	7.00%	7.00%
Other than Management staff		7.00%	7.00%
Method		Projected Unit credit Method	
Mortality Rate (% of IALM 2012-14) (March 31, 2023 : % of IALM 2012-14)		100%	100%
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation		7 Years	7 Years

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

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
1 year	1,384.97	1,102.24
2 to 5 years	2,140.95	2,070.57
6 to 10 years	2,487.93	2,313.25
More than 10 years	8,492.98	7,819.53
Total	**14,506.83**	**13,305.59**

Funded

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is as below:

Assumptions	March 31, 2024 Discount rate		March 31, 2023 Discount rate	
Sensitivity level	1% increase ₹ In Lacs	1% decrease ₹ In Lacs	1% increase ₹ In Lacs	1% decrease ₹ In Lacs
(Decrease)/increase in gratuity defined benefit obligation	(217.03)	249.67	(192.89)	222.02

Assumptions	March 31, 2024 Turnover rate		March 31, 2023 Turnover rate	
Sensitivity level	1% increase ₹ In Lacs	1% decrease ₹ In Lacs	1% increase ₹ In Lacs	1% decrease ₹ In Lacs
(Decrease)/increase in gratuity defined benefit obligation	(1.43)	(0.11)	5.82	(9.90)

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Assumptions	March 31, 2024 Future salary		March 31, 2023 Future salary	
Sensitivity level	1% increase ₹ In Lacs	1% decrease ₹ In Lacs	1% increase ₹ In Lacs	1% decrease ₹ In Lacs
Increase/(decrease) in gratuity defined benefit obligation	246.84	(218.57)	220.06	(194.70)

Non-Funded

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is as below:

Assumptions	March 31, 2024 Discount rate		March 31, 2023 Discount rate	
Sensitivity level	1% increase ₹ In Lacs	1% decrease ₹ In Lacs	1% increase ₹ In Lacs	1% decrease ₹ In Lacs
(Decrease)/increase in gratuity defined benefit obligation	(213.45)	249.78	(183.29)	214.49

Assumptions	March 31, 2024 Turnover rate		March 31, 2023 Turnover rate	
Sensitivity level	1% increase ₹ In Lacs	1% decrease ₹ In Lacs	1% increase ₹ In Lacs	1% decrease ₹ In Lacs
(Decrease)/increase in gratuity defined benefit obligation	2.42	(5.67)	8.44	(15.09)

Assumptions	March 31, 2024 Future salary		March 31, 2023 Future salary	
Sensitivity level	1% increase ₹ In Lacs	1% decrease ₹ In Lacs	1% increase ₹ In Lacs	1% decrease ₹ In Lacs
Increase/(decrease) in gratuity defined benefit obligation	233.10	(215.53)	210.14	(185.61)

These defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as Interest rate risk, Liquidated risk, Salary Escalation risk, Demographic risk and Regulatory Risk.

Asset Liability matching strategy: The money contributed by the Company to the Gratuity fund to finance the liabilities of the plan has to be invested. The trustees of the plan have outsourced the investment management of the fund to an insurance Company.The insurance Company in turn manages these funds as per the mandate provided to them by the trustees and the asset allocation which is within the permissible limits prescribed in the insurance regulations. Due to the restrictions in the type of investments that can be held by the fund, it is not possible to explicitly follow an asset liability matching strategy. There is no compulsion on the part of the Company to fully prefund the liability of the Plan. The Company's philosophy is to fund these benefits based on its own liquidity and the level of underfunding of the plan.

Defined Contribution Plan :

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Contribution to Provident / Pension Funds	814.86	758.81
Contribution to Superannuation Fund	2.95	1.73
	817.81	**760.54**

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

35. Employee stock option scheme

The Company provides share-based payment schemes to its employees. The Company had formulated an employee stock option scheme, namely Employee Stock Option Scheme 2015 (ESOP) in an earlier year. The relevant details of the scheme and grant are as below:

(a). On May 8, 2015, the Board of Directors approved the Employee Stock Option Scheme 2015 for issue of stock options to the key employees of the Company. According to the scheme, the employee selected by the remuneration committee from time to time will be entitled to options, subject to satisfaction of the prescribed vesting conditions viz, continuing employment on the roll of the Company as on April 01, 2015 as well as new employees who replaces the old eligible employee and joins the employment of the Company before June 30, 2017 and continuing employment till grant date.

Particulars	Details
Date of Grant	August 04, 2015
Vesting Period	40% vest after 3 years
	60% vest after 4 years
Exercise Period (In Years)	4 Years
Expected Life (In Years)	5.6
Exercise Price on grant date (₹)	135.00
Market price as on August 4, 2015 (₹)	183.25

The number and weighted average exercise prices of share options under the share option plans is as below:

Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No of options	Weighted average exercise price	No of options	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	6,63,600	105.64	11,06,000	105.64
Expired during the year	6,63,600	105.64	4,42,400	105.64
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	-	6,63,600	105.64
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	6,63,600	105.64

The exercise period for the aforesaid Employee stock options was lapsed on 04 August 2023 without any options being exercised. Accordingly, the Company reversed the amount accumulated in Employee stock option outstanding reserve for the aforesaid grant to Retained Earnings.

(b). On November 09, 2022, the Board of Directors, additionally, granted 310,099 stock options under Employee Stock Option Scheme 2015 out of which award letters for 241,137 stock options have been issued to the Eligible Employees. According to the scheme, the employee selected by the remuneration committee from time to time will be entitled to options, subject to satisfaction of the prescribed vesting conditions.

The fair value of the employee stock option plan has been measured using the Black Scholes formula. Service and non-market conditions attached to the arrangements were not taken into account in measuring fair value. The inputs used in the measurement of the fair value at the grant date is as follows:

Particulars	Details
Date of Grant	November 9, 2022
Vesting Period	100% vest after 2 years
Exercise Period (In Years)	0.71
Expected Life (In Years)	2.36
Exercise Price on grant date (₹)	136.75
Market price as on November 9, 2022 (₹)	136.75
Fair value on grant date (₹)	38.14
Dividend yield (%)	1.83%
Expected volatility (%)	40.33%
Risk-free Interest rate (%)	7%

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Expected volatility has been based on an evaluation of the historical volatility of the Company's share price, particularly over the historical period commensurate with the expected term. The expected term of the instrument has been based on historical experience and general option holder behaviour.

The number and weighted average exercise prices of share options under the share option plans is as below:

Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No of options	Weighted average exercise price	No of options	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	2,41,137	136.75	-	-
Granted during the year	-	-	2,41,137	136.75
Outstanding at the end of the year	2,41,137	136.75	2,41,137	136.75
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

The weighted average remaining contractual life of the stock options is 0.97 years (March 31, 2023: 1.97 years).

(c). On November 09, 2023, the Board of Directors, additionally, granted 349,976 stock options under Employee Stock Option Scheme 2015 to the Eligible Employees. According to the scheme, the employee selected by the remuneration committee from time to time will be entitled to options, subject to satisfaction of the prescribed vesting conditions.

The fair value of the employee stock option plan has been measured using the Black Scholes formula. Service and non-market conditions attached to the arrangements were not taken into account in measuring fair value. The inputs used in the measurement of the fair value at the grant date is as follows:

Particulars	Details
Date of Grant	November 9, 2023
Vesting Period	100% vest after 1.39 years
Exercise Period (In Years)	4.00
Expected Life (In Years)	1.39
Exercise Price (₹)	209.70
Market price as on November 8, 2023 (₹)	209.70
Fair value on grant date (₹)	73.25
Dividend yield (%)	0.70%
Expected volatility (%)	38.21%
Risk-free Interest rate (%)	7.17%

Expected volatility has been based on an evaluation of the historical volatility of the Company's share price, particularly over the historical period commensurate with the expected term. The expected term of the instrument has been based on historical experience and general option holder behaviour.

Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No of options	Weighted average exercise price	No of options	Weighted average exercise price
Granted during the year	3,49,976	209.70	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	3,49,976	209.70	-	-
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

The weighted average remaining contractual life of the stock options is 3 years (March 31, 2023: Nil).

Effect of Employee Stock Option Plans on the Company's profit and loss for the year and on it financial position:

- For details of the related employee benefits expense, see Note 29.
- For details of the related Employee stock option outstanding reserve, see Note 16.

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

36. Leases

The Company has lease contracts for various items of plant and machinery, Computers and buildings used in its operations with lease terms between 1 and 16 years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. The Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

The Company also has certain leases of machinery with lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of office equipment with low value. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

Company as a lessee

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	633.31	584.88
Additions	3,633.48	305.57
Depreciation expense	347.11	257.14
Closing balance	**3,919.68**	**633.31**

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

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	686.02	593.61
Additions	3,633.48	305.57
Interest expense	138.17	54.97
Payments including Interest expense	448.29	268.13
Closing balance	**4,009.38**	**686.02**
Current	360.35	314.61
Non-current	3,649.03	371.41

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 7.5%-8.55%, with maturity between 2024-2039

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

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Depreciation expense of right of use assets	347.11	257.14
Interest expense on lease liabilities	138.17	54.97
Total amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	**485.28**	**312.11**

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Expense relating to short term leases (included in other expenses)	1,132.92	1,232.76
Total amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	**1,132.92**	**1,232.76**

Impact on Statement of Cash Flows:

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	310.12	213.16
Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities	138.17	54.97
Net cash flows used in financing activities	**448.29**	**268.13**

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Undiscounted contractual maturities of lease liabilities:

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Less than one year	697.89	364.53
One to five years	1,853.36	399.87
More than five years	4,402.97	-
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	**6,954.22**	**764.40**

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

37. Capital Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital Account and not provided for (net of advances) ₹ 3,748.95 lacs (March 31, 2023: ₹ 7,189.90 lacs).

38. Contingent liabilities

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	Brief Description of Matter	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt :			
Excise Duty and Customs	Related to CENVAT credit on Structural Steel and Differential Custom Duty on Steam Coal.	203.73	768.87
Sales Tax (including Entry Tax)	Related to levy of Sales Tax on Debit Note issued to Customers towards Railway Freight Reimbursement and levy of Entry Tax and Penalty thereon on Diesel and Lubricants etc purchased from outside Telangana State which is consumed for other than notified purpose.	809.20	809.20
Income Tax	Related to income tax appeals on disallowance of ESOP expenses, depreciation and others.	1,424.05	1,038.19
Electricity Duty	Refer note 'a' below.	1,691.31	1,691.31
Goods and Service Tax	Related to ITC on schemes, ineligible ITC credits etc.	101.78	27.20
Others	Related to power fuel surcharge adjustment, deduction of liquidatory damages and others.	1,683.25	1,683.25
		5,913.32	**6,018.02**

Note :

a. The plea by the Company challenging the constitutional validity of Electricity duty demand of ₹ 1,691.31 lacs had been dismissed by the Hon'ble High Court, Hyderabad in an earlier year. The Company, along with other industry members, had appealed the matter before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India by paying a protest money of ₹ 1,005.76 lacs, where the hearing is pending. Based on management's internal assessment and also considering advice of an external legal counsel, the Company believes that the demand shall not sustain under law.

b. Based on discussions with the solicitors/ favorable decisions in similar cases/legal opinions taken by the Company, the management believes that the Company has a good chance of success in above-mentioned cases and hence, no provision there against is considered necessary. The timing of outflow of resources in not ascertainable.

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

39. Related party disclosures

List of members of Board of Directors/key managerial personnel and other related parties with whom there are transactions during the year.

Chairman and Non-Executive Director	Mr. CK. Birla
Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer	Mr. Desh Deepak Khetrapal
Other Directors	Mrs. Amita Birla
	Mr. Rajeev Jhawar
	Mr. Rabindranath Jhunjhunwala
	Mr. Janat Shah
	Mr Swapan Dasgupta
	Mr. I.Y.R Krishna Rao
	Mrs. Varsha Vasant Purandare
Relatives of Directors	Mrs. Nirmala Birla
	Mrs. Avani Birla
	Ms. Avanti Birla
Chief Financial Officer	Mr. Prakash Chand Jain (Appointed w.e.f January 31, 2023)
	Mr. Soumitro Bhattacharya (Resigned w.e.f September 3, 2022)
Company Secretary	Mrs. Diksha Singh (Appointed w.e.f September 2, 2023)
	Mrs. Nidhi Bisaria (Resigned w.e.f September 1, 2023)
Firms in which a director, manager or his relative is a partner	Khaitan & Co LLP
	Khaitan & Co, Mumbai
Public limited companies in which a director or manager is director and holds along with his relatives, more than two percent of its paid- up share capital	Orient Paper & Industries Limited
	Orient Electric Limited
Investing Company	Central India Industries Limited
Entity that is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees.	Orient Cement Limited Employees Superannuation Fund
	Orient Cement Limited Employees Gratuity Fund
Other related entities	Birlasoft Limited
	CK Birla Corporate Services Limited *
	GMMCO Limited *
	HIL Limited *
	National Engineering Industries Limited *

* These companies are not 'related parties' under the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, and the applicable accounting standards. However, since these companies are being considered as part of CK Birla group, from a good governance perspective the Company has disclosed transactions with such parties.

Related party transactions

The details of related parties transactions entered into by the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, and the details of amounts due to or due from related parties as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023:

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	Year Ended	Transaction during the period	Amount owed to related parties
Members of Board of Directors/key managerial personnel			
Non-Executive Directors			
Sitting fees and Commission	31-Mar-24	305.50	180.00
Sitting fees and Commission	31-Mar-23	230.50	135.00
Directors			
Dividend payment	31-Mar-24	61.98	-
Dividend payment	31-Mar-23	79.69	-

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	Year Ended	Transaction during the period	Amount owed to related parties
Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer			
Salary, variable pay and contribution to provident fund (PF)	31-Mar-24	1,052.80	266.76
Gratuity and compensated absences	31-Mar-24	71.18	454.76
Salary, variable pay and contribution to provident fund (PF)	31-Mar-23	935.41	234.00
Gratuity and compensated absences	31-Mar-23	67.94	383.58
Chief Financial Officer			
- Mr. Prakash Chand Jain			
Salary, bonus and contribution to PF	31-Mar-24	154.82	59.52
Gratuity and compensated absences	31-Mar-24	4.77	21.96
Share based payment	31-Mar-24	13.90	13.90
Salary, bonus and contribution to PF	31-Mar-23	16.29	1.45
Gratuity and compensated absences	31-Mar-23	0.80	17.19
- Mr. Soumitra Bhattacharyya			
Salary, bonus and contribution to PF	31-Mar-23	103.82	-
Company Secretary			
- Mrs. Diksha Singh			
Salary, bonus and contribution to PF	31-Mar-24	19.36	1.97
Gratuity and compensated absences	31-Mar-24	0.89	0.89
- Mrs. Nidhi Bisaria			
Salary, bonus and contribution to PF	31-Mar-24	29.20	2.00
Gratuity and compensated absences	31-Mar-24	0.95	-
Salary, bonus and contribution to PF	31-Mar-23	39.39	3.97
Gratuity and compensated absences	31-Mar-23	1.60	8.61
Relatives of Director			
Dividend payment	31-Mar-24	57.43	-
Dividend payment	31-Mar-23	73.84	-
Firms in which a director, manager or his relative is a partner			
- Khaitan & Co LLP			
Purchase of services	31-Mar-24	5.30	-
Purchase of services	31-Mar-23	12.21	3.31
- Khaitan & Co - Mumbai			
Purchase of services	31-Mar-24	8.11	-
Purchase of services	31-Mar-23	40.49	-
Public limited companies in which a director or manager is a director and holds along with his relatives, more than two percent of its paid-up share capital.			
- Orient Paper & Industries Limited			
Payment of Rent	31-Mar-24	28.31	-
Payment of Rent	31-Mar-23	28.31	-
- Orient Electric Limited			
Purchase of Goods	31-Mar-24	4.38	0.67
Purchase of Goods	31-Mar-23	11.08	11.08
Investing Company			
- Central India Industries Limited			
Dividend payment	31-Mar-24	872.36	-
Dividend payment	31-Mar-23	1,121.60	-

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	Year Ended	Transaction during the period	Amount owed to related parties
Entity that is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees.			
- Orient Cement Limited Employees Superannuation Fund			
Superannuation Fund Contribution	31-Mar-24	3.46	-
Superannuation Fund Contribution	31-Mar-23	0.25	-
- Orient Cement Limited Employees Gratuity Fund			
Gratuity Fund Contribution	31-Mar-24	700.00	-
Gratuity Fund Contribution	31-Mar-23	-	-
Other related entities			
- Birlasoft Limited			
Purchase of services	31-Mar-24	22.12	4.33
Purchase of services	31-Mar-23	17.14	1.76
- CK Birla Corporate Services Limited			
Purchase of services	31-Mar-24	1,114.71	135.80
Purchase of services	31-Mar-23	801.52	97.00
- GMMCO Limited			
Purchase of goods	31-Mar-24	50.48	0.01
Purchase of services	31-Mar-24	2.05	-
Payment of Rent and office maintenance*	31-Mar-24	22.20	-
Purchase of goods	31-Mar-23	37.61	1.19
Purchase of services	31-Mar-23	21.51	-
Payment of Rent and office maintenance*	31-Mar-23	23.33	-
- HIL Limited			
Purchase of goods	31-Mar-24	0.51	-
Payment of Rent and office maintenance*	31-Mar-24	69.46	-
Purchase of goods	31-Mar-23	1.71	-
Payment of Rent and office maintenance*	31-Mar-23	69.36	-
- National Engineering Industries Limited			
Payment of Rent and office maintenance*	31-Mar-24	18.41	0.06
Dividend payment	31-Mar-24	9.40	-
Purchase of services	31-Mar-23	54.08	-
Dividend payment	31-Mar-23	12.09	-

Note:

(a). The basis of the provision made for the gratuity and compensated absences to the key managerial personnel are determined on the acturial report obtained by the Company.

* Accounted as per Indian Accounting Standard 116 ('Ind AS 116')

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made in the normal course of business and on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash and cash equivalents. There has been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

40. Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	929.16	1,026.51
Interest due on above	-	-
	929.16	**1,026.51**
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting period	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-

41. The management has considered that the Company has a single reportable segment based on nature of products, production process, regulatory environment, customers and distribution methods. Further, the Company is engaged in single product line of manufacturing and selling cement and its customers and non-current assets are located in India only. No customer individually accounted for more than 10% of the revenues during the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

42. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's financial liabilities primarily comprise borrowings, lease liabilies, security deposits, and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's financial assets primarily include trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and Investments.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company has a Risk management policy and its management is supported by a Risk management committee that advises on risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The Risk management committee provides assurance to the Company's management that the Company's risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk, such as commodity price risk and equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include trade payables, trade receivables, borrowings, etc.

Commodity Price Risk

The Company is exposed to commodity price risk arising out of fluctuation in prices of raw materials (flyash, gypsum and laterite) and fuel (coal and pet coke). Such price movements, mostly linked to external factors, can affect the production cost of the Company. To manage this risk, the Company take steps such as monitoring of prices, optimising fuel mix and pursue longer and fixed price contracts, where considered necessary. Additionally, processes and policies related to such risks are controlled by central procurement team and reviewed by the senior management.

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt obligations with floating interest rates.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's borrowing with floating interest rates. [March 31, 2024: Rs 10,271.55 lakhs (March 31, 2023: Rs 36,651.51 lakhs)]. The Company has not used any interest rate derivatives. Further, the Company has exposure to risk of changes in market interest rates on fixed instruments such as bank deposits and security deposits from dealers. However, these are not considered to be material. Accordingly, no separate disclosure is made.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on borrowings. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows.

(₹ In lacs)

Year	Profit or loss before tax		Equity, net of tax	
	Increase in 100 basis points	Decrease in 100 basis points	Increase in 100 basis points	Decrease in 100 basis points
March 31, 2024	**(177.16)**	**177.16**	**(115.26)**	**115.26**
March 31, 2023	**(249.79)**	**249.79**	**(162.50)**	**162.50**

Foreign currency risk

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates is not significant.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises when a customer or counterparty does not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing / investing activities, including deposits with banks and investments in equity and debt securities. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with any counterparty.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the respective department subject to Company's policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on individual credit limits as defined by the Company. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis. The calculation is based on historical data of credit losses.

The Company does not have higher concentration of credit risks since no single customer accounted for 10% or more of the Company's net sales.

Expected credit loss assessment

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected loss allowance for financial assets based on historical credit loss experience and adjustments for forward looking information. As per simplified approach, the Company makes provision of expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix to mitigate the risk of default payments and makes appropriate provision at each reporting date wherever outstanding is for longer period and involves higher risk. Quantitative disclosure of trade receivables bucket wise along with ECL has been provided in *Note 43(a). Ageing Schedule*.

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Movement in expected credit loss allowance of trade receivables:

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance as at beginning of the year	**386.17**	**398.37**
Add: provided during the year	-	30.00
Less: reversal of Loss allowance	**-**	**42.20**
Balance as at end of the year	**386.17**	**386.17**

Financial assets other than trade receivables

Credit Risk on cash and cash equivalent and term deposits is generally low as these are kept with banks who have been assigned high credit rating by international and domestic rating agencies. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved Financial Institutions approved by Reserve Bank India.

Balances with banks were not past due or impaired as at year end. Other than the details disclosed below, other financial assets are not past due and not impaired, there were no indications of default in repayment as at year end.

Loans: All of the Company's loans at amortised cost are considered to have low credit risk, and the loss allowance, if any, is limited to 12 months' expected losses. Management considers instruments to be low credit risk when they have a low risk of default and the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations at a reasonable price. The Company's treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash credits, bank loans among others.

Maturity profile of Financial liabilities

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments.

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	0-1 year	2-5 years	Above 5 years	Total
March 31, 2024				
Borrowings *	6,513.02	4,556.89	5,591.86	16,661.77
Trade Payables	22,882.78	-	-	22,882.78
Lease liabilities	697.89	1,853.36	4,402.97	6,954.22
Other financial liabilities	15,025.34	-	-	15,025.34
Total	**45,119.03**	**6,410.25**	**9,994.83**	**61,524.11**
March 31, 2023				
Borrowings *	30,922.41	7,973.93	5,591.86	44,488.20
Trade Payables	21,467.23	-	-	21,467.23
Lease liabilities	364.53	399.87	-	764.40
Other financial liabilities	13,958.62	-	-	13,958.62
Total	**66,712.79**	**8,373.80**	**5,591.86**	**80,678.45**

* including future interest of ₹ 873.18 lacs (March 31, 2023: ₹ 2,245.69 lacs).

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

43 (a). Ageing Schedule

Trade receivables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered Good	13,968.44	8,261.72	30.28	-	-	-	22,260.44
Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in Credit risk	-	-	-	68.68	47.66	71.07	187.41
Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in Credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	375.49	375.49
Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**13,968.44**	**8,261.72**	**30.28**	**68.68**	**47.66**	**446.56**	**22,823.34**
Less : Impairment Allowance							386.17
Trade receivables							**22,437.17**

As at March 31, 2023

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered Good	13,295.13	3,391.20	-	-	-	-	16,686.33
Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in Credit risk	-	-	80.32	51.95	10.92	78.95	222.14
Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in Credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	370.07	370.07
Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**13,295.13**	**3,391.20**	**80.32**	**51.95**	**10.92**	**449.02**	**17,278.54**
Less : Impairment Allowance							386.17
Trade receivables							**16,892.37**

There are no Unbilled receivables, Hence the same is not disclosed in the above.

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

(b). Trade payables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Billed but not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	254.20	657.15	-	-	-	-	911.35
Others	15,311.74	4,244.38	2,113.65	105.04	22.00	156.81	21,953.62
Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	17.81	17.81
Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**15,565.94**	**4,901.53**	**2,113.65**	**105.04**	**22.00**	**174.62**	**22,882.78**

As at March 31, 2023

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Billed but not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	405.44	603.26	-	-	-	-	1,008.70
Others	14,961.50	3,911.47	1,254.41	74.72	34.26	204.36	20,440.72
Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	17.81	17.81
Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**15,366.94**	**4,514.73**	**1,254.41**	**74.72**	**34.26**	**222.17**	**21,467.23**

44. Capital management

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders and issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using debt-equity ratio, which is total debt less cash and cash equivalents and current investments divided by total equity.

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Total debt (Note 17)	12,953.22	39,145.23
Less : Cash and cash equivalents (Note 13)	(7,643.73)	(6,943.78)
Net debt (A)	**5,309.49**	**32,201.45**
Equity Share Capital (Note 15)	2,048.69	2,048.69
Other Equity (Note 16)	1,72,275.55	1,58,321.48
Total Capital	**1,74,324.24**	**1,60,370.17**
Total Capital plus Net debt (B)	**1,79,633.73**	**1,92,571.62**
Gearing Ratio ((A)/(B))	**0.03**	**0.17**

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

45. Details of Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	624.22	584.57
(b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	624.22	660.00

	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
(c) Amount spent during the year ending on March 31, 2024:			
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	705.28	-	705.28
(d) Amount spent during the year ending on March 31, 2023:			
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	228.63	284.39	513.02

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(e) Details related to spent obligations:		
i) Promoting education *	382.52	523.16
ii) Other rural development and socio-economic activities, etc..,	322.76	61.41
	705.28	**584.57**

* Amount for March 31, 2023 includes an amount of ₹ 71.55 lacs which was spent in excess last year and adjusted in the previous year.

(f) Details of ongoing project and other than ongoing project

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	Opening Balance as at April 01, 2023	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Closing Balance as at March 31, 2024
Ongoing project	284.39	-	64.49	219.90
Other than ongoing project	-	624.22	640.79	(16.57)

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	Opening Balance as at April 01, 2022	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Closing Balance as at March 31, 2023
Ongoing project	-	513.02	228.63	284.39
Other than ongoing project	(71.55)	71.55	-	-

Note:

1). The amount remained unspent as at the year end March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 due to delay in receiving certain administrative approvals from authorities in relation to the on-going school project. The entire unspent amount has been deposited into an "Unspent CSR account" within the due dates as mentioned in the Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013.

2). In view of the ongoing CSR commitments of the Company towards promoting education, healthcare and rural development, vis a vis, the statutory CSR obligations of the Company calculated as per the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, it is likely that the amount available for set off would be utilised by the Company during the succeeding three financial years.

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

46. Distribution of Dividend

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Dividend on equity shares declared and paid :		
Final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2023 : ₹ 1 per share (March 31, 2022: ₹ 1.75 per share)	2,048.69	3,585.20
Interim dividend for the year ended March 31, 2024 : ₹ 0.75 per share (March 31, 2023: ₹ 0.50 per share)	1,536.52	1,024.34
	3,585.21	**4,609.54**
Proposed Dividend on equity shares : *		
Proposed dividend on equity shares for the year ended on March 31, 2024 : ₹ 1.50 per share (March 31, 2023 : ₹ 1 per share)	3,073.04	2,048.69
	3,073.04	**2,048.69**

* The proposed dividend is inclusive of Tax deducted at source.

47. Ratios as per the Schedule III requirements

a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current Assets	68,502.28	66,918.29
Current Liabilities (excluding current maturities of long term borrowings amounting to ₹5,896.8 lacs (March 31, 2022: ₹ 15,846.02 lacs)	53,150.05	64,521.12
Ratio	**1.29**	**1.04**
% Change from previous year	**24%**	

b) Debt Equity Ratio = Total debt divided by Shareholder's equity where total debt refers to sum of current and non-current borrowings

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Total Debt	12,953.22	39,145.23
Shareholder's equity	1,74,324.24	1,60,370.17
Ratio	**0.07**	**0.24**
% Change from previous year	**-71%**	

Debt equity ratio has improved due to repayment of debt in the current year owing to improved EBITDA and cash flows.

c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio = Earnings available for debt services divided by Debt service

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Earnings available for debt service	35,345.90	30,342.43
Debt Service	17,708.04	18,269.08
Ratio	**2.00**	**1.66**
% Change from previous year	**20%**	

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

d) Return on Equity Ratio = Profit after tax divided by Average Shareholder's equity

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit after OCI	17,422.64	12,413.56
Average Shareholder's equity	1,67,347.21	1,56,456.50
Ratio	**10.41%**	**7.93%**
% Change from previous year	**31%**	

Return on equity has increased due to increase in current year's profit mainly on account of increase in sales volume and reduction in power and fuel costs.

e) Inventory Turnover Ratio = Sales divided by Average Inventories

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Sale of product	3,17,653.91	2,93,426.03
Average Inventories	34,553.36	26,876.66
Ratio	**9.19**	**10.92**
% Change from previous year	**-16%**	

f) Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio = Credit sales divided by closing trade receivables

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Revenue from operations	3,18,508.98	2,93,754.56
Trade Receivables	22,437.17	16,892.37
Ratio	**14.20**	**17.39**
% Change from previous year	**-18%**	

g) Trade Payables Turnover Ratio = Purchases divided by closing trade payables

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Purchases and expenses	2,53,405.24	2,39,416.60
Trade Payables	22,882.78	21,467.23
Ratio	**11.07**	**11.15**
% Change from previous year	**-1%**	

h) Net Capital Turnover Ratio = Revenue divided by Net working capital where net working capital = current assets - current liabilities

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Revenue from operations	3,18,508.98	2,93,754.56
Net working capital	9,455.43	(13,448.85)
Ratio	**33.69**	**(21.84)**
% Change from previous year	**-254%**	

Net capital turnover ratio has declined due to increase in inventory and receivables during the year

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

i) Net Profit Ratio = Profit after tax divided by Sales

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit after tax	17,485.27	12,281.51
Revenue from operations	3,18,508.98	2,93,754.56
Ratio	**5.49%**	**4.18%**
% Change from previous year	**31%**	

Net profit ratio has increased due to increase in the profit for the current year on account of increase in sales volume and reduction in power and fuel costs.

j) Return on Capital Employed = EBIT divided by Capital Employed

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)	31,558.32	22,973.29
Capital Employed	2,21,054.07	2,28,201.54
Ratio	**14.28%**	**10.07%**
% Change from previous year	**42%**	

Return on capital employed has increased due to increase in profit in current year.

k) Return on Investment = Income generated from Invested funds / Average invested Funds in Treasury Investment

(₹ In lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Income generated from Invested funds	2.11	0.51
Average invested Funds in Treasury Investment	33.97	10.97
Ratio	**6.20%**	**4.65%**
% Change from previous year	**33%**	

Return on Investment improved on account of higher yields from investments.

48. Fair Value

Accounting classification and fair values

Set out below, is the comparison of the fair values of the financial assets and liabilities included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at measurement date under the current market condition regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using other valuation techniques.

The Company has established the following fair value hierarchy that categorises the values into 3 levels. The inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value of financial instruments are:

Level 1: This hierarchy uses quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The fair value of all securities which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price or dealer quotations as at the reporting date.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (For example traded bonds, over the counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on company specific estimates. The mutual fund units are valued using the closing Net Asset Value. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3.

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities approximates their carrying amounts as at the balance sheet date. Accordingly, They are present together below

March 31, 2024

Particulars	Carrying amount and Fair value			Fair Value Level
	FVTPL*	Other Financial Assets - amortised cost	Other Financial liabilities - amortised cost	
Financial assets measure at fair value				
Investments in equity instruments	735.16	-	-	Level 3
Investments in debt instruments	412.33	-	-	Level 3
	1,147.49	**-**	**-**	
Financial assets not measured at fair value				
Trade receivables	-	22,437.17	-	
Cash and cash equivalents	-	7,643.73	-	
Bank balances	-	61.62	-	
Loans	-	3.73	-	
Other financial assets	-	3,219.79	-	
	-	**33,366.04**	**-**	
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value				
Borrowings	-	-	12,953.22	
Lease liabilities	-	-	4,009.38	
Trade Payables	-	-	22,882.78	
Other financial liabilities	-	-	15,025.34	
	-	**-**	**54,870.72**	

* Fair value through profit or loss.

March 31, 2023

Particulars	Carrying amount and Fair value			Fair Value Level
	FVTPL*	Other Financial Assets - amortised cost	Other Financial liabilities - amortised cost	
Financial assets measure at fair value				
Investments in equity instruments	4.16	-	-	Level 3
Investments in debt instruments	412.33	-	-	Level 3
	416.49	**-**	**-**	
Financial assets not measured at fair value				
Trade receivables	-	16,892.37	-	
Cash and cash equivalents	-	6,943.78	-	
Bank balances	-	67.99	-	
Loans	-	6.12	-	
Other financial assets	-	3,317.01	-	
	-	**27,227.27**	**-**	
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value				
Borrowings	-	-	39,145.23	
Lease liabilities	-	-	686.02	
Trade Payables	-	-	21,467.23	
Other financial liabilities	-	-	13,958.62	
	-	**-**	**75,257.10**	

* Fair value through profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Investments in Equity and debt instruments, which are classified as FVTPL are measured using Discounted Cash flow method at the reporting date. The discount rates used is based on management estimates.

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs:

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 3 fair values for financial instruments in the Balance sheet, as well as the significant unobservable input used in measuring Level 3 fair values for financial instruments:

Financial instruments measured at Fair Value (Level 3)

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation

March 31, 2024

			Sensitivity of the input to fair value	
Particulars	**Valuation Technique**	**Significant unobservable inputs**	**Increase by 0.50%**	**Decrease by 0.50%**
Investments in Unquoted Equity instruments accounted for as fair value through Profit and Loss	Discounted Cash Flows: The Valuation model considers the present value of the expected future payments discounted using a risk adjusted discount rate.	Discount rate for AMP Solar -12.50% p.a and Ardeur-12.90% p.a	(98.38)	36.18
Investments in Unquoted Debt instruments accounted for as fair value through Profit and Loss			(5.20)	5.47

March 31, 2023

			Sensitivity of the input to fair value	
Particulars	**Valuation Technique**	**Significant unobservable inputs**	**Increase by 0.50%**	**Decrease by 0.50%**
Investments in Unquoted Equity instruments accounted for as fair value through Profit and Loss	Discounted Cash Flows: The Valuation model considers the present value of the expected future payments discounted using a risk adjusted discount rate.	Discount rate for AMP Solar -13.00% p.a	(0.30)	0.02
Investments in Unquoted Debt instruments accounted for as fair value through Profit and Loss			(29.28)	2.30

49. The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified and the final rules/interpretation have not yet been issued. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

50. Other Statutory Information:

i. The Company do not have any Benami property and neither any proceedings have been initiated or is pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

ii. The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.

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

iv. The Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority or any other lender during the current period.

NOTES TO THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

v. The Company have 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:

  a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

  b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

vi. 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:

  a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

  b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

vii. All quarterly returns or statements of current assets are filed by the Company with banks or financial institutions and are in agreement with the books of accounts.

viii. The loan has been utilised for the purpose for which it was obtained and no short term funds have been used for long term purpose.

ix. The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

x. The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

xi. The Company has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961

xii. The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

xiii. The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

As per our report of even date attached
For **B S R & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration number: 116231W/W-100024

Sagar Lulla
Partner
Membership No.: 137645

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 01, 2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

CK. Birla
Chairman
(DIN 00118473)

D.D. Khetrapal
Managing Director & CEO
(DIN 02362633)

P.C. Jain
Chief Financial Officer
(FCA 079601)

Diksha Singh
Company Secretary
(ACS 44999)

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 01, 2024