

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Shiva Cement Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Shiva Cement Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the statement of Profit and Loss (including the statement of other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and its loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under sub-section (10) of Section 143 of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Material Uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 37(i) to the financial statements which indicates that during the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has incurred loss of Rs.8,044.18 lakhs and as on March 31, 2023, the Company's accumulated loss is Rs.22,234.75 lakhs resulting in erosion of net worth of the Company. The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis for the reason stated in the said note. The validity of the going concern assumption would depend upon the performance of the Company as per its future business plan. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2023. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matter described below to be the Key audit matter to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

The Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Capital Expenditure in respect of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress (as described in note 5 read with note 36 of the financial statements)	
<p>The Company has incurred significant expenditure on capital projects, as reflected by the total value of additions in property plant and equipment and capital work in progress in notes 4 & 5 of the financial statements.</p> <p>The Company is in the process of executing projects for expansion of existing capacity. These projects take a substantial period of time to get ready for intended use.</p> <p>We considered Capital expenditure as a Key audit matter due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Significance of amount incurred on such items during the year ended March 31, 2023. ▪ Judgement and estimate required by management in assessing assets meeting the /capitalisation criteria set out in Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment. ▪ Judgement involved in determining the eligibility of costs including borrowing cost and other directly attributable costs for capitalisation as per the criteria set out in Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment. 	<p>Our audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We obtained an understanding of the Company's capitalisation policy and assessed for compliance with the relevant accounting standards. ▪ We obtained understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of controls related to capital expenditure and capitalisation of assets. ▪ We performed substantive testing on a sample basis for each element of capitalised costs including inventory issued to contractors for the purpose of these projects and physical verification performed by management alongwith reconciliation and directly attributable cost, including verification of underlying supporting evidence and understanding nature of the costs capitalised. ▪ In relation to borrowing costs we obtained the supporting calculations, verified the inputs to the calculation and tested the arithmetical accuracy of the model. ▪ We obtained understanding on management assessment relating to progress of projects and their intention to bring the asset to its intended use.
Provision for Mines Restoration - Refer to the accounting policies in Note 2(J) to the financial statements: Provision for mine restoration; Note 3(ii) and 21 to the financial statements: use of estimates and judgements – determination of provision for mine restoration to the financial statements	
<p>The provision for Mines Restoration relates to mines located at Khaturbahal (Kutra District)</p> <p>The calculation of the provisions requires significant management's judgment because of the inherent complexity in estimating future costs. These costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows. The provisions are subject to the effects of any changes in local regulations, Management's expected approach to decommissioning and discount rates.</p> <p>The provision for Mines Restoration was identified as a key audit matter due to the significance of the Management's judgement involved in the determination of forecasted closure and restoration costs, life of mines and discount rate.</p>	<p>In evaluating the reasonability of provisions for closure and restoration costs, we performed detailed assessment of the Management's assumptions. Our audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As at March 31, 2023, we reviewed the assumptions used by the Management in their calculations and verified the calculations and assessed the assumptions used. ▪ We verified the arithmetical accuracy of the provision based on the assumptions used by the Management for the discount rates, areas to be rehabilitated, the nature of expenses to be incurred (i.e., related to asset or expense). <p>We assessed the competence of the work of the Management's expert, who produced the cost estimates.</p>

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

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Management and Board of directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under clause (i) of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management’s and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of financial statement and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2023 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor’s report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor’s Report) Order, 2020 (“the Order”), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the “Annexure A” a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including the statement of other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
 - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of sub-section (2) of Section 164 of the Act.

- f. The going concern matter described under material uncertainty related to Going Concern paragraph above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company.
- g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- h. In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2023 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
- i. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule (11) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in the financial statements – Refer Note 37 (a) of the financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall,
 - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (b) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are either material either individually or in aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall,
 - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Parties or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
 - (c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate on the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representation under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has not declared and paid any dividend during the year.

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

For **SHAH GUPTA & CO.**,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 109574W

Heneel K Patel

M. No. 114103

Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) for this document is : 23114103BGYHJU5330

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 16, 2023

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Shiva Cement Limited of even date

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

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.
- (b) The Company has a program of verification to cover all the items of property, plant and equipment in a phased manner which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain property, plant and equipment were physically verified by the management during the year. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee, and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in note 4 to the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets during the year.
- (e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management during the year and, in our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by Management is appropriate. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory by the Management, as compared to book records were not material and have been appropriately dealt with in the books of account. No discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed in respect of such physical verification.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate from banks and financial institutions and accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the quarterly returns or statements are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company does not arise.
- (iii) The Company has not made investment in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans and advances in nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships, or other parties during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (iii) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

- (iv) The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Act for any of the services rendered by the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company is generally regular in depositing with the appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, service tax, goods and service tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of income tax, service tax, goods and service tax, cess and other material statutory dues which were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable except given below:

Name of the Statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rs in lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates
Odisha VAT Act 2004	Interest on VAT	28.75	2014-15
	Interest on VAT	4.94	2015-16
Orissa Entry Tax Act, 1999	Interest on Entry Tax	0.59	2014-15
	Interest on Entry Tax	2.14	2015-16
	Interest on Entry Tax	0.14	2016-17
Orissa Employee State Insurance (ESI) Act, 1948	Interest on ESI	0.01	2011-12
	Interest on ESI	0.02	2012-13
	Interest on ESI	0.08	2013-14
	Interest on ESI	0.25	2014-15
	Interest and Penalty on ESI	2.60	2015-16
	Interest and Penalty on ESI	0.10	2016-17
Income Tax Act, 1961	Interest on Income Tax	47.29	2013-14
	Interest on Income Tax	23.03	2014-15
	Interest on Income Tax	2.14	2015-16

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of sales tax, wealth tax, service tax, goods and service tax, income tax, duty of excise, value added tax, and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute except as follows:

Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount (Rs in lakh)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Orissa Sales Tax Act, 1947	Denial for incentive under various Industrial Policy Resolutions (IPRs) on the production of expanded unit of SCL's Unit-I, Penalty on late payment, etc.	0.89	1998-99	Asst. Commissioner of commercial Tax, Rourkela
		30.34	2003-04	Hon'ble High Court of Odisha
		57.96	2004-05	Hon'ble High Court of Odisha
		1.03	2003-04	Asst. Commissioner of commercial Tax, Rourkela
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	Denial for incentive under various IPRs on the production of expanded unit of SCL's Unit-I, Pending Form filings.	0.19	1988-99	Asst. Commissioner of Commercial Tax, Rourkela
		1.71	2003-04	Commissioner of Commercial Tax, Cuttack

Orissa Entry Tax Act, 1999	Tax-Credit, levy of tax on certain raw materials procured.	0.38	1999-20	Asst. Commissioner of commercial Tax, Rourkela
		1.60	2001-02	Commissioner of commercial Tax, Cuttack
		0.40	2003-04	Commissioner of commercial Tax, Cuttack
Income Tax Act, 1961	Interest and Penalty	466.32	2015-16	Asst. Commissioner of Income Tax, Sambalpur
Income Tax Act, 1961	Block Assessment Order u/s 153A read with section 143(3) of Income Tax Act, 1961	2,582.41	AY 2010-11 to AY 2014-15	Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, (Appeal)

- (viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender.
(b) The Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
(c) The money raised by way of the term loans have been applied by the Company during the year for the purpose for which it was raised.
(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
(e) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiary, associate or joint venture (as defined under the Act) during the year ended on March 31, 2023. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (ix) (e) of the Order is not applicable.
(f) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiary, associate or joint venture (as defined under the Act) during the year ended on March 31, 2023. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (ix) (f) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (x) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the period. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (x) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) No material fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
(b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Act has been filed by cost auditor/secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
(c) No whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company.
- (xii) The Company is not a nidhi company as per the provisions of the Act. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3 (xii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
(b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with Directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3 (xvi) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
(b) The Company is not engaged in any non-banking financial / housing finance activities. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3 (xvi) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xvi) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) We have been informed by the management that as at March 31, 2023 as per the definition of Group under Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions 2016, there is one Core Investment Company (CIC) which is registered and three CICs which are not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India, forming part of the promoter group.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses in the current financial year Rs.1,833.78 Lakh and in the immediately preceding financial year Rs.1343.46 Lakh.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly, reporting under paragraph (xviii) is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 35 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans read with note 37 (i) to the financial statements on going concern and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) (a) There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on other than ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the said Act.
- (b) There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (6) of Section 135 of the said Act.
- (xxi) The reporting under clause 3 (xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For **SHAH GUPTA & CO.**,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 109574W

Heneel K Patel
M. No. 114103
Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) for this document is : 23114103BGYHJU5330
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 16, 2023

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Shiva Cement Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to these financial statements

A Company's internal financial control with reference to these financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal financial controls criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For **SHAH GUPTA & CO.**,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 109574W

Heneel K Patel

M. No. 114103

Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) for this document is : 23114103BGYHJU5330

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 16, 2023

SHIVA CEMENT LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2023

₹ lakhs

	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
I	ASSETS			
	Non-current assets			
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	2,276.30	9,845.92
	(b) Capital work-in-progress	5	89,018.09	45,933.07
	(c) Right-of-use assets	6	164.95	168.49
	(d) Other intangible assets	7	1,103.12	1,202.47
	(e) Intangible assets under development	8	1,462.23	425.77
	(f) Financial assets			
	(i) Other financial assets	9	3,466.39	3,467.32
	(g) Income tax assets (net)	10	67.00	37.79
	(h) Deferred tax assets (net)	11	7,630.80	4,813.63
	(i) Other non-current assets	12	14,220.30	13,805.67
	Total non-current assets		1,19,409.18	79,700.13
	Current assets			
	(a) Inventories	13	3,227.92	1,133.55
	(b) Financial assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	14	799.24	2.50
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	15	90.56	434.33
	(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	16	177.91	896.96
	(iv) Other financial assets	9	228.25	77.93
	(c) Other current assets	12	15,216.06	7,590.33
	Total current assets		19,739.94	10,135.60
	Total assets		1,39,149.12	89,835.73
II	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
	Equity			
	(a) Equity share capital	17	3,900.00	3,900.00
	(b) Other equity	18	(11,732.59)	(8,172.12)
	Total Equity		(7,832.59)	(4,272.12)
	Non current Liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	19	1,14,756.03	80,176.11
	(ii) Lease liabilities	20	4.61	4.61
	(b) Provisions	21	1,096.91	1,015.76
	Total non-current liabilities		1,15,857.55	81,196.48
	Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	19	14,175.08	-
	(ii) Lease liabilities	20	0.50	0.50
	(iii) Trade payables			
	I. Total outstanding dues of Micro enterprises and small enterprises	22	-	-
	II. Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro enterprises and small enterprises	22	5,073.93	509.69
	(iv) Other financial liabilities	23	11,371.72	12,057.24
	(b) Other current liabilities	24	485.72	321.04
	(c) Provisions	21	17.21	22.90
	Total current liabilities		31,124.16	12,911.37
	Total liabilities		1,46,981.71	94,107.85
	Total equity and liabilities		1,39,149.12	89,835.73

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statement

As per our attached report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Shah Gupta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

F.R.N. 109574W

Heneel K Patel

Partner

Membership No.: 114103

UDIN: 23114103BGYHJU5330

R.P.Gupta

Director

DIN No : 01325989

Manoj kumar Rustagi

Whole Time Director

DIN No : 07742914

Place: Kutra

Date: 16.05.2023

Sneha Bindra

Company Secretary

Girish Menon

Chief Financial Officer

SHIVA CEMENT LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
For the year ended 31.03.2023

₹ lakhs

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
I	Revenue from operations	25	-	346.55
II	Other income	26	347.38	380.49
III	Total Income (I+ II)		347.38	727.04
IV	Expenses			
	Cost of raw material consumed	27A	31.57	983.30
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	27B	15.60	(715.66)
	Employee benefits expense	28	265.31	274.87
	Power and fuel	29	212.54	319.83
	Finance costs	30	1,285.30	879.26
	Depreciation and amortization expense	31	5,898.63	705.55
	Other expenses	32	3,502.63	1,930.91
	Total Expenses (IV)		11,211.58	4,378.06
	Less : Self Consumption of manufactured goods		-	199.26
V	Loss before tax (III-IV)		(10,864.20)	(3,451.76)
VI	Total tax expenses	33	(2,817.17)	(899.84)
VII	Loss for the year (V - VI)		(8,047.03)	(2,551.92)
VIII	Other comprehensive income			
	i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Re-measurements of the defined benefit plans		3.59	9.11
	ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(0.74)	(2.37)
	Total other comprehensive income (VIII)		2.85	6.74
IX	Total comprehensive income (VII + VIII)		(8,044.18)	(2,545.18)
X	Earnings per equity share (face value of ₹ 10/- each)	37h		
	- Basic (In ₹)		(4.13)	(1.31)
	- Diluted (In ₹)		(4.13)	(1.31)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statement

As per our attached report of even date

For Shah Gupta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

F.R.N. 109574W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Heneel K Patel

Partner

Membership No.: 114103

UDIN: 23114103BGYHJU5330

R.P.Gupta

Director

DIN No : 01325989

Manoj kumar Rustagi

Whole Time Director

DIN No : 07742914

Place: Kutra

Date: 16.05.2023

Sneha Bindra

Company Secretary

Girish Menon

Chief Financial Officer

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Year ended 31.03.2023

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
LOSS BEFORE TAX	(10,864.20)	(3,451.76)
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	5,898.63	705.55
Loss on sale of property, plant & equipment(net)	2,717.35	1,340.72
Interest Income	(29.62)	(41.44)
Allowance for doubtful debts	1.06	5.03
Provision no longer required written back	(0.55)	(23.51)
Finance costs	871.36	799.28
Unwinding of interest on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	413.93	80.48
Operating loss before working capital changes	(992.04)	(585.65)
Movements in Working Capital:		
Decrease in trade receivables	-	191.00
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(1,088.23)	56.16
(Increase) in financial and other assets	(9,769.57)	(11,041.33)
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade payables	680.80	(274.72)
Increase/(Decrease) in Other liabilities	168.54	(71.84)
Increase in provisions	77.29	408.81
Cash flow from operations	(10,923.21)	(11,317.57)
Income taxes paid (net of refund received)	(29.21)	(14.21)
Net cash generated from operating activities	(10,952.42)	(11,331.78)
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment ,Intangible assets (including capital work-in-progress and capital advances)	(34,975.12)	(36,135.70)
Interest received	47.42	64.00
Bank deposits not considered as cash and cash equivalents (net)	719.05	(172.48)
Net cash used in investing activities	(34,208.65)	(36,244.18)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	38,726.15	56,001.03
Proceeds/(Repayment) from current borrowings (net)	14,175.08	(474.96)
Interest paid	(8,083.93)	(7,588.21)
Net cash generated from financing activities	44,817.30	47,937.86
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents(A+B+C)	(343.77)	361.90
Cash and cash equivalents - opening balances	434.33	72.43
Cash and cash equivalents - closing balances (note 15)	90.56	434.33

Notes:

1.The cash flow statement is prepared using the "indirect method" set out in IND AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows

Reconciliation part of cash flows

Particulars	01.04.2022	Cash flows (net)	Others	31.03.2023
Borrowings (Non Current)	80,176.11	34,896.92	(317.00)	1,14,756.03
Borrowings (Current)	-	14,175.08	-	14,175.08
Lease liabilities (including Current maturities)	5.11			5.11

Particulars	01.04.2021	Cash flows	Others	31.03.2022
Borrowings (Non Current)	24,650.04	55,708.81	(182.74)	80,176.11
Borrowings (Current)	-			-
Lease liabilities (including Current maturities)	5.11			5.11

Others comprises of Upfront fees amortisation.

As per our attached report of even date

For Shah Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N. 109574W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Heneel K Patel
Partner
Membership No.: 114103
UDIN: 23114103BGYHJU5330

R.P.Gupta
Director
DIN No : 01325989

Manoj kumar Rustagi
Whole Time Director
DIN No : 07742914

Place: Kutra
Date: 16.05.2023

Sneha Bindra
Company Secretary

Girish Menon
Chief Financial Officer

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2023

Equity Share Capital (A)

Particular	₹ Lakhs
	Total
As at 01.04.2021	3,900.00
Movement during the year	-
As at 31.03.2022	3,900.00
Movement during the year	-
As at 31.03.2023	3,900.00

Other equity (B)

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus				Total
	Securities Premium (Refer note 18)	Capital Reserve	Equity component of compounded financial instrument (Refer Note 17)	Retained Earnings	
Opening Balance as at 01.04.2021	5,206.13	812.31		(11,645.41)	(5,626.97)
Loss for the year	-	-		(2,551.91)	(2,551.91)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-		6.74	6.74
Closing balance at 31.03.2022	5,206.13	812.31		(14,190.58)	(8,172.14)
Loss for the year	-	-		(8,047.03)	(8,047.03)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	2.85	2.85
Equity component of 1% optionally convertible cumulative redeemable preference shares	-		4,483.73	-	4,483.73
Closing balance at 31.03.2023	5,206.13	812.31	4,483.73	(22,234.76)	(11,732.59)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statement

As per our attached report of even date

For Shah Gupta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

F.R.N. 109574W

Heneel K Patel

Partner

Membership No.: 114103

UDIN: 23114103BGYHJU5330

R.P.Gupta

Director

DIN No : 01325989

Manoj kumar Rustagi

Whole Time Director

DIN No : 07742914

Place: Kutra

Date: 16.05.2023

Sneha Bindra

Company Secretary

Girish Menon

Chief Financial Officer

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. General Information

Shiva Cement Limited (“the Company”) is engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of cement, clinker and trading of allied products. The company is operating its clinkerisation facility with production capacity of 660000 MT.

Shiva Cement Limited is a public limited company and is listed on Bombay Stock Exchange having its registered office at Biringatoli, Teleghana, Kutra Sundargarh-770018, Odisha.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

A. Statement of compliance

Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under the section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation and disclosures requirement of Division II of revised Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013, (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III), as applicable to financial statement.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared these Financial Statements which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended as on that date, and accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as “Financial Statements”).

These financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 16.05.2023.

B. Basis of preparation & presentation

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments measured at fair value at the end of each reporting year, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Fair value is the price that would be received on sell of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes in account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS116, fair value of plan assets within scope the of Ind AS 19 and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurements in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The financial statements are prepared in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs except when otherwise stated.

Current and non-current classification

The company presents the assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- It is expected to be realised or is intended for sale or consumption in the company's normal operating cycle.
- It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded.
- It is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- It is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria :

- It is expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of liability that could, at the option of the counterparty result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

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

C. Revenue Recognition

i. Sale of Goods

The Company recognises revenue when control over the promised goods or services is 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 as it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Revenue is adjusted for variable consideration such as discounts, rebates, refunds, credits, price concessions, incentives, or other similar items in a contract when they are highly probable to be provided. The amount of revenue excludes any amount collected on behalf of third parties.

The Company recognises revenue generally at the point in time when the products are delivered to customer which is when the control over product is transferred to the customer.

Contract Balances

▪ Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration.

▪ Trade receivables

A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered and to the extent that it has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or other financial assets (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Trade receivables is derecognised when the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party including discounting of bills on a non-recourse basis.

▪ Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract including Advance received from Customer.

- **Refund liabilities**

A refund liability is the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from the customer and is measured at the amount the Company ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer including volume rebates and discounts. The Company updates its estimates of refund liabilities at the end of each reporting period.

- ii. **Interest income**

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

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 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.

Company as 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 accumulated 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. Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term.

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. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment test.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if 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.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered of low value (i.e., below Rs. 5,00,000). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

E. Foreign currencies

The functional currency of the Company is determined on the basis of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The functional currency of the Company is Indian National Rupee (INR).

The transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting year, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date.

Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks

F. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, are capitalized as part of the cost of such asset up to the date when the asset is ready for its intended use or sale. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale .

All other borrowing costs are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

The Company determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period less any interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets, to the extent that an entity borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. In case if the Company borrows generally and uses the funds for obtaining a qualifying asset, borrowing costs eligible for capitalization are determined by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditures on that asset.

Borrowing Cost includes exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the finance cost.

G. Employee benefits

Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected immediately in the Balance sheet with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to Statement of profit and loss. Past service cost is recognised in Statement of profit and loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net

interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorized as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense or income; and
- re-measurement

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expenses'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the statement of financial position represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

A liability for a termination benefit is recognized at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognizes any related restructuring costs.

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognized for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognized in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

H. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of expected tax payable based on the taxable profit for the year as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the

computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is highly probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company. The Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT Credit Entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal Income Tax during the specified period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting year.

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

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are off set when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the relevant entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

I. Property, Plant and Equipment

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs for qualifying assets and any expected costs of decommissioning. Expenditure incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which the costs are incurred. Major shut-down and overhaul expenditure is capitalised as the activities undertaken improves the economic benefits expected to arise from the asset.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Assets in the course of construction are capitalised in the assets under Capital work in progress. At the point when an asset is operating at management's intended use, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment and depreciation commences. Costs associated with the commissioning of an asset and any obligatory decommissioning costs are capitalised where the asset is available for use but incapable of operating at normal levels, revenue (net of cost) generated from production during the trial period is capitalised.

Assets in the course of construction are capitalised in the assets under Capital work in progress. At the point when an asset is operating at management's intended use, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment and depreciation commences. Costs associated with the commissioning of an asset and any obligatory decommissioning costs are capitalised where the asset is available for use but incapable of operating at normal levels, revenue (net of cost) generated from production during the trial period is capitalised.

Property, plant and equipment held for use in the production, supply or administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements on transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition.

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of following categories of assets,

in whose case the life of the assets has been assessed as under based on technical advice taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.

Class of assets	Useful life of assets (in Years)
Plant and Machinery	2 to 25
Approach Roads	5

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.

The Company reviews the residual value, useful lives and depreciation method annually and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate on a prospective basis.

J. Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting year, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Useful lives of intangible assets

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Class of assets	Useful life of assets (in Years)
Computer Software & Licenses	3 – 5 years

Mining assets are amortised using unit of production method over the entire lease term.

Mining Assets

Acquisition/ Stripping Cost

The cost of Mining Assets capitalised includes costs associated with acquisition of licenses and rights to explore, stamp duty, registration fees and other such costs. Bid premium and

royalties payable with respect to mining operations is contractual obligation. The said obligations are variable and linked to market prices. The Company has accounted for the same as expenditure on accrual basis as and when related liability arises as per respective agreements/ statute.

Exploration and evaluation

Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred after obtaining the mining right or the legal right to explore are capitalised as exploration and evaluation assets (intangible assets) and stated at cost less impairment. Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount.

The Company measures its exploration and evaluation assets at cost and classifies as Property, plant and equipment or intangible assets according to the nature of the assets acquired and applies the classification consistently. To the extent that tangible asset is consumed in developing an intangible asset, the amount reflecting that consumption is capitalised as a part of the cost of the intangible asset.

Exploration expenditure includes all direct and allocated indirect expenditure associated with finding specific mineral resources which includes depreciation and applicable operating costs of related support equipment and facilities and other costs of exploration activities:

General exploration costs - costs of surveys and studies, rights of access to properties to conduct those studies (e.g., costs incurred for environment clearance, defense clearance, etc.), and salaries and other expenses of geologists, geophysical crews and other personnel conducting those studies.

Costs of exploration drilling and equipping exploration - Expenditure incurred on the acquisition of a license interest is initially capitalised on a license-by-license basis. Costs are held, undepleted, within exploration and evaluation assets until such time as the exploration phase on the license area is complete or commercial reserves have been discovered.

Stripping cost

Developmental stripping costs in order to obtain access to quantities of mineral reserves that will be mined in future periods are capitalised as part of mining assets. Capitalisation of developmental stripping costs ends when the commercial production of the mineral reserves begins.

Production stripping costs are incurred to extract the minerals in the form of inventories and/or to improve access to an additional component of an mineral body or deeper levels of material. Production stripping costs are accounted for as inventories to the extent the benefit from production stripping activity is realised in the form of inventories.

Other production stripping cost incurred are expensed in the statement of profit and loss.

Developmental stripping costs are presented within mining assets. After initial recognition, stripping assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment. The expected useful life of the identified component of mineral is used to depreciate or amortise stripping cost.

Site restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs: Provision is made for costs associated with restoration and rehabilitation of mining sites as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Such restoration and closure costs are typical of extractive industries and they are normally incurred at the end of the life of the mine. The costs are estimated on the basis of mine closure plans and the estimated discounted costs of dismantling and removing these facilities and the costs of restoration are capitalised. The provision for decommissioning assets is based on the current estimates of the costs for removing and decommissioning production facilities, the forecast timing of settlement of decommissioning liabilities and the appropriate discount rate. A corresponding provision is created on the liability side. The capitalised asset is charged to profit and loss over the life of the asset through amortisation over the life of the operation and the provision is increased each period via unwinding the discount on the provision. Management estimates are based on local legislation and/or other agreements are reviewed periodically.

The actual costs and cash outflows may differ from estimates because of changes in laws and regulations, changes in prices, analysis of site conditions and changes in restoration technology. Details of such provisions are set out in note 21.

K. Impairment of Non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money

and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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 asset's recoverable amount is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any

L. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost of raw materials include cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost of semi-finished /finished goods and work in progress include cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs. Cost of semi-finished mining inventory includes a proportion of cost of mining, bid premium, royalties and other manufacturing overheads depending on stage of completion of related activities. Cost of traded goods include purchase cost and inward freight.

Costs of inventories are determined on weighted average basis. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. In case of semi finished inventory from mining operations, estimated cost includes any bid premium, royalties and duties payable to the authorities.

M. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources, that can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle such an obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain

that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably

Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. However, before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, the Company recognises any write down that has occurred on assets dedicated to that contract. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it. The cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract (i.e., both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities).

N. Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss (FVTPL)) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(i) Financial assets

(a) Recognition and initial measurement

A financial asset is initially recognised at fair value and, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

(b) Classification of financial assets

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

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets 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.

A debt instrument is classified as FVTOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not recognised at FVTPL;

- The asset is held within a business model 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.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). However, the Company recognises interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. The Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. The equity instruments which are strategic investments and held for long term purposes are classified as FVTOCI.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

In addition, on initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces and accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains and losses arising on remeasurement recognized in statement of profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in statement of profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'other income' line item.

(c) De-recognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

(d) Impairment

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognizing impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset, and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the lifetime expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

If the Company measured loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the previous period, but determines at the end of a reporting period that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality as compared to the previous period, the Company again measures the loss allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available

without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

The impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of a loss allowance are equally applied to debt instruments at FVTOCI except that the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and is not reduced from the carrying amount in the balance sheet.

The Company has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used and based on current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount

e) Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (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 debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognized on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognized in profit or loss and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

a) Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

b) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are

recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments

c) Financial liabilities

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

(i) Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- It has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with Ind AS 109.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss. The net gain or loss recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss. For Liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised in OCI.

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(ii) Other financial liabilities:

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

d) Reclassification of financial assets/ liabilities:

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognized gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Original classification	Revised classification	Accounting treatment
Amortized cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.
FVTPL	Amortized Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount.
Amortized cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.
FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in Consolidated OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.
FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognized

		in OCI is reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss at the reclassification date.
--	--	--

e) De-recognition of financial/ liabilities :

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

O. Segment reporting:

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Board of directors of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker which reviews and assesses the financial performance and makes the strategic decisions.

P. Cash and cash equivalents:

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalent consists of cash and short term deposits, as defined above.

Q. Earnings Per Share:

Basic EPS is computed by dividing the net profit or (loss) after tax for the year attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for treasury shares, bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit or loss after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares including the treasury shares held by the Company to satisfy the exercise of the share options by the employees

R. Statement of cash flows:

Statement of Cash Flows is prepared segregating the cash flows into operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flow from operating activities is reported using indirect method adjusting the net profit for the effects of:

- i. changes during the period in inventories and operating receivables and payables, transactions of a non-cash nature;
- ii. non-cash items such as depreciation, provisions, and unrealised foreign currency gains and losses etc.; and
- iii. all other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows.

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

S. Exceptional items:

An item of income or expense which by its size, type or incidence requires disclosure in order to improve an understanding of the performance of the Company is treated as an exceptional item and the same is disclosed in the notes to accounts.

3. Key sources of estimation uncertainty and Recent Accounting Pronouncements:

A Key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the course of applying the policies outlined in all notes under section 2 above, the Company is required to make judgments that have a significant impact on the amounts recognized and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future period, if the revision affects current and future period.

i) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

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

ii) Mines restoration obligation

In determining the fair value of the Mines Restoration Obligation, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to mining reserve, discount rates, the expected cost of mines restoration and the expected timing of those costs.

iii) Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystallizing or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognized. Potential liabilities that are remote are neither recognized nor disclosed as contingent liability. The management decides whether the matters needs to be classified as 'remote,' 'possible' or 'probable' based on expert advice, past judgements, terms of the contract, regulatory provisions etc.

iv) Fair value measurements

When the fair values of financial assets or financial liabilities recorded or disclosed 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 Flows model . The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

v) Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

vii) Provisions and liabilities

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events that can reasonably be estimated. The timing of recognition requires application of judgment to existing facts and circumstances which may be subject to change. The amounts are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of time value of money and the risk specific to the liability.

viii) Expected credit loss:

The measurement of expected credit loss on financial assets is based on the evaluation of collectability and the management's judgement considering external and internal sources of information. A considerable amount of judgement is required in assessing the ultimate realization of the loans having regard to, the past collection history of each party and ongoing dealings with these parties, and assessment of their ability to pay the debt on designated dates.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2023

Note 4. Property, plant and equipment

₹ in lakhs

Description of Assets	Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipments	Computers	Office Equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Tangibles Total
I. Cost/Deemed cost								
As at 01.04.2021	426.01	1,836.10	12,730.72	66.44	16.53	119.51	22.10	15,217.41
Additions	83.95	-	3.62	-	-	-	-	87.57
Deductions/Disposal		361.09	1,446.47	-	-	-	-	1,807.56
At 31.03.2022	509.96	1,475.01	11,287.87	66.44	16.53	119.51	22.10	13,497.42
Additions	191.34	-	761.71	-	-	-	-	953.05
Deductions/Disposal	-	976.41	2,801.41	-	0.62	24.53	7.47	3,810.44
At 31.03.2023	701.30	498.60	9,248.17	66.44	15.91	94.98	14.63	10,640.03
II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
As at 01.04.2021	-	407.15	2,943.98	32.78	5.44	43.23	16.52	3,449.10
Depreciation expense	-	99.91	495.59	18.72	2.86	41.35	1.12	659.55
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	80.44	376.72	-	-	-	-	457.16
At 31.03.2022	-	426.62	3,062.85	51.50	8.30	84.58	17.64	3,651.49
Depreciation expense	-	102.82	5,675.87	5.95	1.04	9.30	0.76	5,795.74
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	293.32	765.98	-	0.39	19.75	6.24	1,085.68
At 31.03.2023	-	236.12	7,972.74	58.45	9.23	74.83	12.35	8,361.55
Net Book Value								
At 31.03.2023	701.30	262.48	1,275.43	7.99	6.68	20.15	2.28	2,276.30
At 31.03.2022	509.96	1,048.39	8,225.02	14.94	8.23	34.93	4.46	9,845.92

4.1. Property, plant and equipment include assets with net block of ₹ NIL (as at 31.03.2022 ₹ 5.16 Lakhs) not owned by the Company.

4.2. Deduction of Property, plant and equipment include dismantalling of certain civil and mechanical structure of existing immovable assets at Kutra Plant book value of ₹ 2717.35 lakhs (as at 31.03.2022 ₹ 1340.72 lakhs)

4.3. First pari-passu charge on project fixed assets (both movable & immovable) including assignment of lease hold right of the land acquired for mining and project.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2023

Note 5. Capital work-in-progress

Particulars	₹ in lakhs	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Capital Work in Progress	89,018.09	45,933.07
Total	89,018.09	45,933.07

Capital work-in-progress Ageing Schedule
As at 31.03.2023

Capital work-in-progress	Amount in Capital work in progress for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	43,085.02	45,545.24	387.83	-	89,018.09
Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	43,085.02	45,545.24	387.83		89,018.09

As at 31.03.2022

Capital work-in-progress	Amount in Capital work in progress for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	45,545.24	387.83	-	-	45,933.07
Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	45,545.24	387.83			45,933.07

5.1. Projects has been grouped into various heads basis nature of the projects.

5.2. Capital work-in-progress includes borrowing cost of ₹ 10,544.59 lakhs (as at 31.03.2022 ₹ 3,433.97 lakhs)

5.3. Capital work-in-progress includes trial run expenditure amounting ₹ 1,238.06 lakhs.

5.4. There were no capital work in progress assets where completion was overdue against original planned timelines or where estimated cost exceeded its original plant cost as on 31.03.2023 (for the year ended 31.03.2022 : ₹NIL).

Note 6. Right of Use assets

Description of Assets	₹ in lakhs		
	Land	Lease hold land Mines	Total
I. Cost/Deemed cost			
At 01.04.2021	144.33	32.17	176.50
Additions	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-
At 31.03.2022	144.33	32.17	176.50
Additions	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	144.33	32.17	176.50
II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment			
At 01.04.2021	3.92	0.55	4.47
Depreciation expense	1.96	1.58	3.54
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	5.88	2.13	8.01
Depreciation expense	1.96	1.58	3.54
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	7.84	3.71	11.55
Carrying Value			
As at March 31, 2023	136.49	28.46	164.95
As at March 31, 2022	138.45	30.04	168.49

Note

6.1 The land at Telegghana on which factories have been built were taken on 90 years lease from Industrial Development Corporation of Odissa.

6.2. The lease hold land Rs.144.33 lakhs have been pledged against term loan from bank, the detail relating to which have been described in note 19.

Note 7. Intangible assets

Intangibles	₹ in lakhs			
	Computer Software	Mining Development	Mining Rights	Intangible Total
I. Cost/Deemed cost				
At 01.04.2021	39.00	1,018.20	23.36	1,080.56
Additions	-	-	364.14	364.14
Deductions	-	-	-	-
At 31.03.2022	39.00	1,018.20	387.50	1,444.70
Additions	-	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-	-
At 31.03.2023	39.00	1,018.20	387.50	1,444.70
II. Accumulated amortisation				
At 01.04.2021	36.80	162.82	0.15	199.78
Amortisation expense	2.20	39.20	1.06	42.46
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-
At 31.03.2022	39.00	202.02	1.21	242.23
Amortisation expense	-	96.71	2.64	99.35
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-
At 31.03.2023	39.00	298.73	3.85	341.58
Net Book Value				
At 31.03.2023	-	719.47	383.65	1,103.12
At 31.03.2022	-	816.18	386.29	1,202.47

7.1. Mining rights includes:

- Acquisition cost incurred for mines such as stamp duty, registration fees and other such costs have been capitalised as Intangible Assets.
- Restoration liabilities estimated through a mining expert and accordingly the Company recognized mining rights and corresponding liability (refer note 21.1).

SHIVA CEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2023

Note 8. Intangible assets under development

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Mining development	1,235.76	357.79
Software	226.47	67.98
Total	1,462.23	425.77

Intangible Asset under development Ageing Schedule is as below:

As at 31.03.2023

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	Amount in Intangible asset under development for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	1,036.46	197.11	228.66	-	1,462.23
Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,036.46	197.11	228.66	-	1,462.23

As at 31.03.2022

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	Amount in Intangible asset under development for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	197.11	228.66	-	-	425.77
Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	197.11	228.66	-	-	425.77

8.1. Projects has been grouped into various heads basis nature of the projects.

8.2. There were no intangible asset under development assets where completion was overdue against original planned timelines or where estimated cost exceeded its original plant cost as on 31.03.2023 (for the year ended 31.03.2022 : ₹NIL).

8.3. Intangible assets under development include expenditure incurred on development of mining rights and other related costs for mines which are yet to be made operational and expenditure towards software upgrades.

Note 9. Other financial assets (unsecured)

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Bank balances with maturity more than 12 months (Margin money)	3,466.39	3,467.32	-	-
Interest accrued	-	-	228.25	77.93
Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables	-	-	-	-
Total	3,466.39	3,467.32	228.25	77.93

Note 10. Income tax assets (net)

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Advance Income Tax and Tax Deducted at Source [net of provisions]	67.00	37.79
Total	67.00	37.79

Note 11. Deferred tax assets (net)

Indian companies are subject to Indian income tax on a standalone basis. For each fiscal year, the entity profit and loss is subject to the higher of the regular income tax payable or the Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT").

Statutory income taxes are assessed based on book profits prepared under generally accepted accounting principles in India adjusted in accordance with the provisions of the (Indian) Income Tax Act, 1961. Statutory income tax is charged at 25% plus a surcharge and education cess.

MAT is assessed on book profits adjusted for certain items as compared to the adjustments followed for assessing regular income tax under normal provisions. MAT paid in excess of regular income tax during a year can be set off against regular income taxes within a period of fifteen years succeeding the fiscal year in which MAT credit arises subject to the limits prescribed.

Business loss can be carried forward for a maximum period of eight assessment years immediately succeeding the assessment year to which the loss pertains. Unabsorbed depreciation can be carried forward for an indefinite period.

A. Income tax expense

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Current Tax:		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	(2,845.65)	(899.84)
Minimum alternate tax credit reversed	28.48	-
Total Deferred tax	(2,817.17)	(899.84)
Total Tax Expenses	(2,817.17)	(899.84)

A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to accounting Profit / (Loss) before tax at the statutory income tax rate to recognised income tax expense for the year indicated are as follows:

Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Reconciliation:		
Profit before tax	(10,864.20)	(3,451.76)
Enacted tax rate in India (%)	26.00%	26.00%
Expected income tax expense at statutory tax rate	(2,824.69)	(897.46)
Deferred tax pertaining to earlier period	7.52	(2.38)
Tax expense for the year	(2,817.17)	(899.84)
Effective income tax rate	25.93%	26.07%

Wherever the Company has a present obligation and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation, such amounts have been adequately provided for, and the Company does not currently estimate any probable material incremental tax liabilities in respect of these matters (refer note 37 (a))

B. Deferred tax assets (net)

Significant components of deferred tax assets / (liabilities), deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

Particulars	₹ Lakhs		
	As at 01.04.2022	Recognised / (reversed) through profit or loss or OCI	As at 31.03.2023
Property, plant and equipment	(1,590.90)	2,027.06	436.16
Provisions for employee benefit / loans and advances / mining reserves	287.45	19.88	307.33
Unused tax losses	5,677.84	798.55	6,476.39
Lease liabilities	11.09	0.16	11.25
MAT Credit	428.15	(28.48)	399.67
Total	4,813.63	2,817.17	7,630.80

Particulars	₹ Lakhs		
	As at 01.04.2021	Recognised / (reversed) through profit or loss or OCI	As at 31.03.2022
Property, plant and equipment	(1,828.13)	237.23	(1,590.90)
Provisions for employee benefit / loans and advances / mining reserves	177.56	109.90	287.45
Unused tax losses	5,125.64	552.20	5,677.84
Lease liabilities	10.58	0.51	11.09
MAT Credit	428.15	-	428.15
Total	3,913.80	899.84	4,813.63

Note 12. Other assets

Particulars	₹ Lakhs			
	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Capital advances (secured, considered good)*	5,952.45	2,768.39	-	-
Capital advances (Unsecured, considered good)*	2,677.27	9,473.04	-	-
Advance to suppliers	-	-	1,882.47	76.32
Security deposits	1,290.62	254.60	-	-
Indirect tax balances/recoverable/credits	-	-	13,326.49	7,500.82
Prepayments and others	3,893.01	881.27	2.29	5.74
Mining leasehold land pre-payment	406.95	428.37	-	-
Advance to employees	-	-	4.81	7.45
Total	14,220.30	13,805.67	15,216.06	7,590.33

***Capital Advance**

Particulars	₹ Lakhs			
	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Capital Advance considered good, Secured	5,952.45	2,768.39	-	-
Capital Advances considered good, Unsecured	2,677.27	9,473.04	-	-
Capital Advances which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-
Capital Advances-credit impaired	-	-	-	-
	8,629.72	12,241.43	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful advances	-	-	-	-
Total	8,629.72	12,241.43	-	-

Note 13. Inventories		₹ Lakhs					
Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022					
Raw materials (at cost)	83.16	49.86					
Semi finished goods (at cost)	907.24	922.84					
Finished goods (at lower of cost and net realisable value) *	1,006.15	-					
Stores and spares (at cost)	195.71	83.48					
Fuel (at cost)	1,035.66	77.37					
Total	3,227.92	1,133.55					
Note :							
* 13.1. Inventories are in respect of trial run operations (Refer note 36)							
13.2. Cost of inventory recognised as an expense							
Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	₹ Lakhs				
Cost of material consumed	31.57	983.30					
Changes in inventories of finished goods, semi finished goods and stock in trade	15.60	(715.66)					
Stores and spares	19.78	62.76					
Fuel	104.37	121.79					
Total	171.32	452.19					
Note 14. Trade Receivables		₹ Lakhs					
Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022					
Trade Receivable considered good, Unsecured	799.24	2.50					
Trade receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	130.33	126.24					
Trade Receivables-credit impaired	-	3.02					
	929.57	131.76					
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(130.33)	(129.26)					
Total	799.24	2.50					
Movement in allowances for bad and doubtful debts							
Balance at the beginning of the year	129.26	124.23					
Additional Allowance	1.07	5.03					
Balance at the end of the year	130.33	129.26					
Note :							
14.1. The credit period on sales of goods ranges from 0 to 30 days with or without security. The Company charges interest on receivable beyond credit period in case of certain customers.							
14.2. Trade Receivable does not include any receivable from Directors and Officers of the Company.							
14.3. Refer note 37 g for details of receivables from related party.							
14.4. Loss allowance is estimated for disputed receivables based on assessment of each case where consider necessary.							
14.5. Trade receivables are in respect of sales made during trial run operations (Refer note 36)							
14.6. Credit risk management regarding trade receivables has been described in note 34.							
Ageing as at 31.03.2023		₹ Lakhs					
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not yet due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Trade receivables - considered good							
- Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Undisputed	799.24	-	-	-	-	-	799.24
Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk							
- Disputed	-	-	-	-	0.50	129.82	130.33
- Undisputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired							
- Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Undisputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-	-	-	(0.50)	(129.83)	(130.33)
Total	799.24	-	-	-	0.00	(0.01)	799.24

As at 31.03.2022							₹ Lakhs
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not yet due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
Trade receivables - considered good							
- Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Undisputed	-	-	0.02	1.16	-	1.32	2.50
Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk							
- Disputed	-	-	-	0.50	8.70	117.04	126.24
- Undisputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired							
- Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Undisputed	-	-	-	-	-	3.02	3.02
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-	-	(0.50)	(8.70)	(120.06)	(129.26)
Total	-	-	0.02	1.16	-	1.32	2.50

Unbilled dues for the financial year 2022-23 Rs. Nil (Previous year Rs. Nil)

Note 15. Cash and cash equivalents			₹ Lakhs
Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	
Balances with banks in current accounts	90.56	434.33	
Total	90.56	434.33	

Note 16. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents			₹ Lakhs
Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	
Term deposit with maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months at inception	177.91	896.96	
Term deposit with maturity for more than 12 months at inception	3,466.39	3,467.32	
Less: Term deposit with maturity for more than 12 months disclosed under Non Current financial assets	(3,466.39)	(3,467.32)	
Total	177.91	896.96	

16.1. Includes deposits of ₹ 3,644.30 lakhs (as at 31.03.2022 ₹ 4,364.28 lakhs) with bank as security against bank guarantee given to government department and others.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2023
Note 17. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023		As at 31.03.2022	
	Number of shares	₹ in lakhs	Number of shares	₹ in lakhs
Share Capital				
Authorised				
a) Equity shares of the par value of Rs. 2/- each	40,00,00,000	8,000.00	40,00,00,000	8,000.00
b) 1% Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of Rs 100/- each	2,00,00,000	20,000.00	2,00,00,000	20,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up				
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	19,50,00,000	3,900.00	19,50,00,000	3,900.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	19,50,00,000	3,900.00	19,50,00,000	3,900.00
b) 1% Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of Rs 100/- each				
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,00,00,000	10,000.00	1,00,00,000	10,000.00
Changes during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,00,00,000	10,000.00	1,00,00,000	10,000.00
Total	20,50,00,000	13,900.00	20,50,00,000	13,900.00
Less: 1% Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares transferred to Non Current Financial Liabilities - Borrowing	(1,00,00,000)	(5,516.27)	(1,00,00,000)	(10,000.00)
Less: 1% Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares transferred to Reserves (Refer Note 18)	-	(4,483.73)	-	-
Total	19,50,00,000	3,900.00	19,50,00,000	3,900.00

Refer Notes (i) to (iii) below

Equity component of 1% Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of Rs 100 each

Particular	Number	₹ in lakhs
At 01.04.2021	-	-
Movement during the year	-	-
At 31.03.2022	-	-
Movement during the year	-	4,483.73
At 31.03.2023	-	4,483.73

(i) Rights, preferences and restriction attached to Equity Shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 2/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees.

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

(ii) Terms/rights attached to 1% Optional Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Share (OCCRPS)

The Company has one class of Preference Shares. These shares carry cumulative dividend @ 1%. These OCCRPS are convertible into Equity Shares at the option of the Holder within a period of 18 months from the date of allotment, in one or more tranches, at a price determined on the relevant date or to be redeemed at par upon maturity after 18 months but within 9 years from date of allotment.

The option to convert the instrument into Equity shares lapsed on 04.08.2022 (valuation date), and hence the nature of instrument changes from this date and will be redeemed at par upon maturity. Accordingly, future estimated cash flows of principal on redemption and cumulative coupon of 1% for 9 years are discounted at pre tax borrowing rate of 9.5% to determine the fair value of the instrument at valuation date.

The difference between the issue price of OCCRPS and the fair value on valuation date Rs. 4483.73 Lakhs treated as Equity component of compounded financial instrument in the financial statement for the year ended 31.03.2023.

(iii) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Class of shares / Name of shareholder	As at 31.03.2023		As at 31.03.2022	
	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares
Equity shares				
JSW Cement Limited	11,56,66,750	59.32%	11,56,66,750	59.32%
1% Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares				
JSW Cement Limited	-	100%	-	100%

(iv) Details of shares held by promoters and promoters group:

Class of shares	As at 31.03.2023		As at 31.03.2022		% change during the year
	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares	
Promoters					
JSW Cement Limited	11,56,66,750	59.32%	11,56,66,750	59.32%	-
Promoter Group					
Anushree Jindal	5,25,000	0.27%	5,25,000	0.27%	-

(v) Shares allotted as fully paid-up pursuant to contracts without payment being received in cash during the year of five years immediately preceding the date of the balance sheet are as under:

Nil

Note 18. Other equity		₹ Lakhs	
Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	
Capital Reserve	812.31	812.31	
Security Premium reserve	5,206.13	5,206.13	
Equity component of compounded financial instrument	4,483.73	-	
Retained earnings	(22,234.76)	(14,190.56)	
Total	(11,732.59)	(8,172.12)	

Capital Reserve :

Reserve is primarily created out of share forfeiture amounting ₹ 214.50 lakhs and amalgamation reserve amounting ₹ 566.03 lakhs as per statutory requirement.

Security premium reserve :

The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in securities premium. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the specific provisions of the Companies Act 2013

Equity component of optionally convertible cumulative redeemable preference shares(OCCRPS)

During the year, upon expiry of conversion options given in OCCRPS, the Company has computed equity portion (based on concessional rate of interest in OCCRPS) amounting to Rs.4,483.73 lakhs.

Retained earning :

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings includes re-measurement loss / (gain) 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.

Note 19. Borrowings

Particulars	₹ Lakhs			
	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Term Loans (at amortised cost)				
Secured				
From banks	61,257.43	30,990.94	-	-
Less: Unamortised upfront fees on borrowings	(317.00)	(182.74)	-	-
Unsecured				
From related parties				
*1% Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of	-	10,000.00		
	60,940.43	40,808.20	-	-
Other Loans (at amortised cost)				
Unsecured				
From related parties	47,961.83	39,367.91	14,175.08	-
Other Loans (at Fair value through profit and loss)				
Unsecured				
*1% Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs.100/- each	10,000.00	-	-	-
Less : Equity component of 1% optionally convertible cumulative redeemable preference shares	(4,483.73)	-	-	-
Add : Unwinding of interest (refer note 30)	337.50	-	-	-
	53,815.60	39,367.91	14,175.08	-
Total	1,14,756.03	80,176.11	14,175.08	-

Notes :

(i) The above unsecured loan from related party has been taken from holding company, M/s .JSW Cement Limited. The tenure of the loan is 3 years from the date of disbursement or such extended time as may be agreed and repayable at the end of the tenure alongwith interest accrued on the same. The rate of interest is 8.00 %
(ii) The company raised fund of Rs. 10000 lakhs by issue of One Crore 1% optionally convertible cumulative redeemable preference share (OCCRPS) of Rs.100 each. These OCCRPS are convertible into Equity Shares at the option of the Holder within a period of 18 months from the date of allotment in one or more tranches, at a price determined on the relevant date or to be redeemed at par upon maturity after 18 months but within 9 years from date of allotment.

The option to convert the instrument into Equity shares lapsed on 04.08.2022 (valuation date), and hence the nature of instrument changes from this date and will be redeemed at par upon maturity. Accordingly, future estimated cash flows of principal on redemption and cumulative coupon of 1% for 9 years are discounted at pre tax borrowing rate of 9.5% to determine the fair value of the instrument at valuation date.

The difference between the issue price of OCCRPS and the fair value on valuation date Rs. 4483.73 Lakhs treated as Equity component of compounded financial instrument in the financial statement for the year ended 31.03.2023.

(iii) Out of the sanctioned amount of Rs.106600 lakhs by consortium of Banks having Axis Bank Limited as a lead banker with other Banks such as Bank of India, Bank of Maharashtra & Punjab National Bank, disbursement of loan made during the year is for Rs. 30266.49 lakhs (previous year Rs.30990.94 lakhs). Cumulative disbursement of loan done by the banks as on 31.03.2023 is Rs. 61257.43 lakhs . The applicable rate of interest is of 8.75% per annum till 17.12.2022 & 9.65% from 18.12.2022 to 31.03.2023 during construction period. (8.50% after date of schedule operation 30.09.2023) and payable on monthly basis.

a. Term of Repayment

- 9 years (36 quarterly structured repayment) after one year of moratorium from schedule date of operation i.e. 30.09.2024

b. Nature of security

- First pari-passu charge on project fixed assets (both moveable & immovable) including assignment of lease hold right of the land acquired for mining and
- Unconditional and irrevocable Corporate Guarantee of JSW Cement Limited - Holding company.

(iv) Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the Term loans have been obtained from Banks.

(v) As per the term sheet, the company is not required to file Stock statements or any Bank returns with its bankers.

(vi) All charges are registered with ROC within statutory period by the company.

(vii) The company has not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or lender during the year.

Note 20. Lease Liabilities					₹ in lakhs	
Particulars	Non-Current		Current			
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022		
Lease liability	4.61	4.61	0.50		0.50	
Total	4.61	4.61	0.50		0.50	
Note 20.1. Lease liabilities					₹ in lakhs	
Particulars			As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022		
Opening Lease liability			5.11	5.11		
Additions			-	-		
Interest accrued			0.50	0.50		
Lease principal payments			-	-		
Lease interest payments			0.50	0.50		
Reversal			-	-		
Closing lease liability			5.11	5.11		
Current			0.50	0.50		
Non Current			4.61	4.61		
The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at 31 March 2023 on an undiscounted basis:						
Particulars			As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022		
Less than 1 years			0.50	0.50		
1-5 years			2.49	2.49		
more than 5 years			35.34	35.84		
Total			38.34	38.83		
Note 20.2. Lease liabilities					₹ Lakhs	
The Company incurred ₹ Nil for the year ended March 31, 2023 (₹ 2.74 lakhs for year ended March 31,2022) towards expenses relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The total cash outflow for leases is ₹ Nil for the year ended March 31, 2023 (₹ 2.74 lakhs for year ended March 31,2022), including cash outflow for short term and low value leases.						
The company does not face 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.						
Note 21. Provisions					₹ Lakhs	
Particulars	Non Current		Current			
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022		
Provision for employee benefits						
Gratuity (Refer note 37(d)(ii))	104.19	100.78	14.49	21.00		
Leave encashment (Refer note 37(d)(vi))	11.21	9.59	2.72	1.90		
Others						
Restoration liabilities(refer note 21.1)	981.51	905.39	-	-		
Total	1,096.91	1,015.76	17.21	22.90		
Note 21.1 Movement of restoration liabilities provision during the year					₹ Lakhs	
Particulars			As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022		
Opening Balance			905.39	469.03		
Add: Unwinding of discount on mine restoration expenditure			76.12	72.22		
Add: Additional asset created on account of revision of estimates			-	364.14		
Closing Balance			981.51	905.39		
Site restoration expenditure is incurred on an ongoing basis until the closure of the site. The actual expenses may vary based on the nature of restoration and the estimate of restoration expenditure.						
Note 22. Trade Payables					₹ Lakhs	
Particulars			As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprise and small enterprise			-	-		
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises			-	-		
Acceptances			-	-		
Other than acceptances			5,073.93	509.69		
Total			5,073.93	509.69		
Trade payable ageing schedule					₹ Lakhs	
At 31st March, 2023						
Particulars	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					
	Not yet due	Less than 1 year	1- 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3	Total
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1,472.95	3,396.49	8.01	13.19	183.29	5,073.93
Disputed - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,472.95	3,396.49	8.01	13.19	183.29	5,073.93

As at 31st March, 2022						₹ Lakhs
Particulars	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					Total
	Not yet due	Less than 1 year	1- 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3	
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	217.22	92.12	16.77	5.80	177.78	509.69
Disputed - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	217.22	92.12	16.77	5.80	177.78	509.69

22.1. Payables Other than acceptances are normally settled within 180 days.

22.2. Trade payables from related parties' details has been described in note 37 g.

22.3. Unbilled dues for current financial year ₹ Nil (previous financial year ₹ 322.40 lakhs)

22.4. Disclosure pertaining to micro and small enterprises (as per information available with the Company):

₹ Lakhs

Description	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Principal amount outstanding as at end of year	-	-
Principal amount overdue more than 45 days	-	-
Interest due and unpaid as at end of year	-	-
Interest paid to the supplier	-	-
Payments made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest due and payable for the period of delay	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at end of year	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding year	-	-

Note 23. Other financial liabilities (Current, at amortised cost)

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	1,016.78	688.34
Payable for capital projects		
- Acceptances	347.68	990.54
- Other than acceptances	9,983.43	10,358.38
Security Deposit received	23.83	19.98
Total	11,371.72	12,057.24

Acceptances include credit availed by the company from banks for payment to suppliers for capital items purchased by the company. The arrangements are interest bearing and are payable within one year.

Note 24. Other current liabilities

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Advances from customers	3.83	51.50
Statutory liabilities	481.89	269.54
Total	485.72	321.04

Note 25. Revenue From Operations

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Sale of Products		
Finished goods	-	346.55
Total	-	346.55

Product wise turnover

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Portland pozzolana cement (PPC)	-	288.73
Portland slag cement (PSC)	-	57.82
Total	-	346.55

Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Company recognises revenue when control over the promised goods or services is 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 assessed and determined the following categories for disaggregation of revenue in addition to that provided under segment disclosure (refer note 37 e):

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Revenue from contracts with customer - Sale of products	-	346.55
Total revenue from operations	-	346.55
India	-	346.55
Outside India	-	-
Total revenue from operations	-	346.55
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	-	346.55
Total revenue from operations	-	346.55

Contract Balances		
Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Trade receivable (refer note 14)	799.24	2.50
Contract Liabilities		
Advance from customers (refer note 24)	3.83	51.50
<p>25.1. The credit period on sales of goods ranges from 0 to 30 days with or without security.</p> <p>25.2. As at 31 March 2023 130.33 lakh (previous 129.26 lakh) was recognised as provision for allowance for doubtful debts on trade receivables</p> <p>25.3. Contract liabilities include short term advances received for sale of goods. The outstanding balances of these accounts decreased in due to adjustment against receivable balances. Short term advances are detailed in note 24.</p> <p>25.4. Out of the total contract liabilities outstanding as on 31 March 2023, 3.83 lakh (previous 51.50 lakh) will be recognised by 31 March 2023 and remaining thereafter.</p> <p>25.5. Trade receivables are in respect of sales made during trial run operations (Refer note 36)</p>		
Refund Liabilities		
Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Arising from volume rebates and discount	-	(0.87)
Note 26. Other Income		
Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Scrap sale	317.21	314.80
Other Interest income	29.62	41.45
Write Back of excess provision	0.55	23.49
Miscellaneous income	-	0.75
Total	347.38	380.49
Note 27A. Cost of raw material consumed		
Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Inventory at the beginning of the year	16.48	34.65
Add : Purchases during the year	98.25	998.51
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(83.16)	(49.86)
Total	31.57	983.30
Note 27B. Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in- progress and stock-in-trade		
Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Opening stock :		
Finished goods	-	26.56
Semi finished goods	922.84	180.62
	922.84	207.18
Trial run stock at the end of the year :		
Finished goods	-	-
Semi finished goods	-	-
	-	-
Closing stock :		
Finished goods	-	-
Semi finished goods	907.24	922.84
Total Inventories at the end of the year	907.24	922.84
	15.60	(715.66)
Total	15.60	(715.66)
Note 28. Employee benefits expense		
Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Salaries and wages(net)	177.91	202.05
Contributions to provident fund and other funds (Refer note 37 d)	27.41	27.64
Gratuity expense (Refer note 37 d)	12.42	18.05
Staff welfare expenses	47.57	27.13
Total	265.31	274.87

Note 29. Power and Fuel		₹ Lakhs	
Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022	
Power procured	108.17	198.04	
Fuel	104.37	121.79	
Total	212.54	319.83	

Note 30. Finance Costs		₹ Lakhs	
Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022	
Interest expenses	870.16	797.12	
Interest on lease liabilities	0.50	0.50	
Unwinding of interest on financial instrument (at fair value through profit and loss)	337.81	-	
Unwinding of discount on mine restoration expenditure (at amortised cost)	76.12	80.48	
Other borrowing cost	0.71	1.16	
Total	1,285.30	879.26	

Note 31. Depreciation and amortization expense		₹ Lakhs	
Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022	
Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment	5,790.57	621.51	
Depreciation on Right of use assets	3.54	3.54	
Depreciation of Asset constructed on property not owned by company	5.16	40.25	
Amortization of Intangible assets	99.36	40.25	
Total	5,898.63	705.55	

Note 32. Other expenses		₹ Lakhs	
Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022	
Consumption of stores and spares	19.78	62.76	
Repairs and maintenance expenses:			
-Repairs to buildings	-	31.74	
-Repairs to machinery	11.26	26.15	
-Others	11.92	13.23	
Rent (including amortisation of mining lease pre payment)	22.58	24.85	
Rates and taxes	20.87	22.11	
Insurance	20.91	14.41	
Legal & professional (Refer note 32.1)	188.25	178.38	
Advertisement & publicity	4.47	3.89	
Selling & distribution expenses	23.66	7.91	
Auditors remuneration (Refer note 32.1)	12.65	12.35	
Loss/(Profit) on sale /write off of assets	2,717.35	1,340.72	
Postage & telephone	8.50	3.58	
Printing & stationery	5.55	3.20	
Travelling expenses	35.21	11.39	
Corporate social responsibility expense	5.75	2.71	
Software and IT related expenses	6.42	4.92	
Miscellaneous expenses	387.50	166.61	
Total	3,502.63	1,930.91	

Note 32.1. Auditors remuneration (excluding Tax)		₹ Lakhs	
Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022	
Statutory audit fees	11.00	11.00	
Tax Audit fees	1.00	1.00	
Other services	0.65	0.35	
Total	12.65	12.35	

Note 33. Income tax

Indian companies are subject to Indian income tax on a standalone basis. For each fiscal year, the entity profit and loss is subject to the higher of the regular income tax payable or the Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT").

Statutory income taxes are assessed based on book profits prepared under generally accepted accounting principles in India adjusted in accordance with the provisions of the (Indian) Income Tax Act, 1961. Statutory income tax is charged at 25% plus a surcharge and education cess.

MAT is assessed on book profits adjusted for certain items as compared to the adjustments followed for assessing regular income tax under normal provisions. MAT paid in excess of regular income tax during a year can be set off against regular income taxes within a period of fifteen years succeeding the fiscal year in which MAT credit arises subject to the limits prescribed.

Business loss can be carried forward for a maximum period of eight assessment years immediately succeeding the assessment year to which the loss pertains. Unabsorbed depreciation can be carried forward for an indefinite period.

A. Income tax expense

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Current Tax:		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	(2,845.65)	(899.84)
Minimum alternate tax credit reversed	28.48	-
Total Deferred tax	(2,817.17)	(899.84)
Total Tax Expenses	(2,817.17)	(899.84)

A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to accounting Profit / (Loss) before tax at the statutory income tax rate to recognised income tax expense for the year indicated are as follows:

Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Reconciliation:		
Profit before tax	(10,864.20)	(3,451.75)
Enacted tax rate in India (%)	26.00%	26.00%
Expected income tax expense at statutory tax rate	(2,824.69)	(897.46)
Deferred tax pertaining to earlier period	(7.52)	(2.38)
Tax expense for the year	(2,817.17)	(899.84)
Effective income tax rate	25.93%	26.07%

Wherever the Company has a present obligation and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation, such amounts have been adequately provided for, and the Company does not currently estimate any probable material incremental tax liabilities in respect of these matters (refer note 37 (a))

B. Deferred tax assets (net)

Significant components of deferred tax assets / (liabilities), deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

Particulars	₹ Lakhs		
	As at 01.04.2022	Recognised / (reversed) through profit or loss or OCI	As at 31.03.2023
Property, plant and equipment	(1,590.90)	2,027.06	436.16
Provisions for employee benefit / loans and advances / mining reserves	287.45	19.88	307.33
Unused tax losses	5,677.84	798.55	6,476.39
Lease liabilities	11.09	0.16	11.25
MAT Credit	428.15	(28.48)	399.67
Total	4,813.63	2,817.17	7,630.80

Particulars	₹ Lakhs		
	As at 01.04.2021	Recognised / (reversed) through profit or loss or OCI	As at 31.03.2022
Property, plant and equipment	(1,828.13)	237.23	(1,590.90)
Provisions for employee benefit / loans and advances / mining reserves	177.56	109.90	287.45
Unused tax losses	5,125.64	552.20	5,677.84
Lease liabilities	10.58	0.51	11.09
MAT Credit	428.15	-	428.15
Total	3,913.79	899.84	4,813.63

Shiva Cement Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31.03.2023

Note 34

Financial instruments

A. Capital risk management

The Company being in a capital intensive industry, its objective is to maintain a strong credit rating healthy capital ratios and establish a capital structure that would maximise the return to stakeholders through optimum mix of debt and equity. The Company's capital requirement is mainly to fund its capacity expansion, repayment of principal and interest on its borrowings. The principal source of funding of the Company has been, and is expected to continue to be, cash generated from its operations supplemented by bank borrowing and funding from holding company.

The Company regularly considers other financing and refinancing opportunities to diversify its debt profile, reduce interest cost and align maturity profile of its debt commensurate with life of the asset and closely monitors its judicious allocation amongst competing capital expansion projects and strategic acquisitions, to capture market opportunities at minimum risk.

The Company monitors its capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided to total equity. Net debt includes, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents, Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents and current investments.

Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Long term borrowings	1,14,756.03	80,176.11
Short term borrowings	14,175.08	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalent	(90.56)	(434.33)
Less: Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	(177.91)	(896.96)
Less: Term Deposit included in other non current financial assets	(3,466.39)	(3,467.32)
Net Debt	1,25,196.25	75,377.50
Total Equity	(7,832.59)	(4,272.12)
Gearing ratio	(15.98)	(17.64)

(i) Equity includes all capital and reserves of the company that are managed as capital

(ii) Debt is defined as long-term, short-term borrowings and 1% Optional convertible cumulative redeemable Preference Share

B. Categories of financial instruments :

The accounting classification of each category of financial instruments and their carrying amounts are set out below :

Particulars	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit and loss	Derivatives in hedging relations	₹ Lakhs	
					Total carrying value	Fair Value
As at 31.03.2023						
Financial assets						
Other financial assets*	3,694.64	-	-	-	3,694.64	3,694.64
Trade receivables	799.24	-	-	-	799.24	799.24
Cash and cash equivalents	90.56	-	-	-	90.56	90.56
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	177.91	-	-	-	177.91	177.91
Total financial assets	4,762.35	-	-	-	4,762.35	4,762.35
Financial liabilities						
Long term borrowings (**)	1,14,756.03				1,14,756.03	1,14,756.03
Lease liabilities	5.11				5.11	5.11
Short term borrowings	14,175.08				14,175.08	14,175.08
Trade payable	5,073.93				5,073.93	5,073.93
Other financial liabilities	11,371.72				11,371.72	11,371.72
Total financial liabilities	1,45,381.87			-	1,45,381.87	1,45,381.87
As at 31.03.2022						
Financial assets						
Other financial assets*	3,545.25	-	-	-	3,545.25	3,545.25
Trade receivables	2.50	-	-	-	2.50	2.50
Cash and cash equivalents	434.33	-	-	-	434.33	434.33
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	896.96	-	-	-	896.96	896.96
Total financial assets	4,879.04	-	-	-	4,879.04	4,879.04
Financial liabilities						
Long term borrowings (**)	80,176.11	-	-	-	80,176.11	80,176.11
Lease liabilities	5.11	-	-	-	5.11	5.11
Short term borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payable	509.69	-	-	-	509.69	509.69
Other financial liabilities	12,057.24	-	-	-	12,057.24	12,057.24
Total financial liabilities	92,748.15	-	-	-	92,748.15	92,748.15

* including current and non current

(**) including 1% Optional convertible cumulative redeemable Preference Share.

Shiva Cement Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31.03.2023

Fair value hierarchy of financial instruments

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

Level 1: The hierarchy uses quoted (adjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The fair value of all bonds 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) 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.

Calculation of fair values:

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are defined as the price that would be received on sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair values are consistent with those used for the year ended 31.03.2023.

Financial assets and Financial liabilities

Cash and Cash equivalents, trade receivables, investments in term deposits, other financial assets, trade payables, and other financial liabilities (other than those specifically disclosed) have fair values that approximate to their carrying amounts due to their short-term nature.

Loans have fair values that approximate to their carrying amounts AS it is based on the net Present value of the anticipated future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

Level wise disclosure of financial instruments :

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)
Borrowing	1,28,931.11	80,176.11	Level 1	Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for an Asset or Liability either directly or indirectly.

The carrying amount of Trade Receivable, Trade Payable, Capital Creditors, Cash and Cash Equivalents and other Bank Balances are considered to be the same as their fair values due to their short term nature. The management considers that the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

The management consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

Financial risk management

Board of Directors of the Company has developed and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The risk management policies are established to ensure timely identification and evaluation of risks, setting acceptable risk thresholds, identifying and mapping controls against these risks, monitor the risks and their limits, improve risk awareness and transparency. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in the market conditions and the Company's activities to evaluate the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risk faced by the Company.

The risk management policies aim to mitigate the following risks arising from the financial instruments:

- i) Market risk
- ii) Credit risk
- iii) Liquidity risk

Risk management framework

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

Board of Directors of the Company have developed and are monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The risk management policies are established to ensure timely identification and evaluation of risks, setting acceptable risk thresholds, identifying and mapping controls against these risks, monitor the risks and their limits, improve risk awareness and transparency. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in the market conditions and the Company's activities to evaluate the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risk faced by the Company.

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary risk management focus is to minimise potential adverse effects of market risk on its financial performance. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer and the concentration of risk from the top few customers.

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital.

i) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair value or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, equity prices and other market changes that effect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments and deposits, foreign currency receivables, payables and borrowings.

a) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because funds are borrowed at both fixed and floating interest rates. The Company constantly monitors the credit markets and rebalances its financing strategies to achieve an optimal maturity profile and financing cost.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

₹ Lakhs

Particular	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Fixed rate Borrowing	1,29,248.11	80,358.85
Float Rate Borrowing	-	-
Total Gross Borrowing	1,29,248.11	80,358.85
Less: Upfront Fees	(317.00)	(182.74)
Total Borrowing	1,28,931.11	80,176.11

Interest Rate Sensitivity -

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for financial instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 100 basis point increase or decrease represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates would have following impact on profit before tax.

Particular	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
100 bp increase - Decrease in profit	-	-
100 bp decrease- Increase in profit	-	-

b. Commodity risk

Commodity price risk for the Company is mainly related to fluctuations in coal prices linked to various external factors, which can affect the production cost of the Company. Since the fuel costs is one of the primary costs drivers, any fluctuation in fuel prices can lead to drop in operating margin. To manage this risk, the Company take steps to optimize the fuel mix and to pursue longer term and fixed contracts, where Additionally, processes and policies related to such risks are reviewed and controlled by senior management and fuel requirement are monitored by the procurement team.

ii) Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The carrying amount of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

(a) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed centrally by the Company and subject to established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an individual credit limits defined in accordance with the assessment.

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers spread across diverse industries and geographical areas with no significant concentration of credit risk. No single customer accounted for 10.0% or more of revenue in any of the years indicated except sales to holding company. The outstanding trade receivables are regularly monitored and appropriate action is taken for collection of overdue receivables.

The movement in allowance for Expected Credit Loss is as follows :

₹ Lakhs

Particular	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	129.26	124.23
Change in allowance for the credit impairment during the year	1.07	5.03
Balance at the end of the year	130.33	129.26

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.

Our historical experience of collecting receivables indicate a low credit risk. Hence, trade receivables are considered to be a single class of financial assets.

iii. Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk refers to the risk of financial distress or extraordinary high financing costs arising due to shortage of liquid funds in a situation where business conditions unexpectedly deteriorate and requiring financing. The Company requires funds both for short term operational needs as well as for long term capital expenditure growth projects. The company generate sufficient cash flow for operation, which together with the available cash and cash equivalent provide liquidity in the short term & long term. The company has established an appropriate liquidity risk management frame work for the management of the company's short, medium & long term funding and liquidity management requirement. The company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserve, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and by matching the maturity profile of financial asset and liability.

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods and its non-derivative financial assets. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows.

Liquidity exposure as at 31.03.2023

₹ in lakhs

	Contractual cash flows			Total
	< 1 year	1-5 year	> 5 years	
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	90.56	-	-	90.56
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	177.91	-	-	177.91
Trade receivables	799.24	-	-	799.24
Other financial assets*	228.25	3,466.39	-	3,694.64
Total Financial assets	1,295.96	3,466.39	-	4,762.35
Financial liabilities				
Long term borrowings	-	72,488.16	42,267.87	1,14,756.03
Short term borrowings	14,175.08	-	-	14,175.08
Trade payable	5,073.93	-	-	5,073.93
Lease liabilities	0.50	4.61	-	5.11
Other financial liabilities	11,371.72	-	-	11,371.72
Total Financial liabilities	30,621.23	72,492.77	42,267.87	1,45,381.87

Liquidity exposure as at 31.03.2022

₹ Lakhs

	Contractual cash flows			Total
	< 1 year	1-5 year	> 5 years	
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	434.33	-	-	434.33
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	896.96	-	-	896.96
Trade receivables	2.50	-	-	2.50
Other financial assets	77.93	3,467.32	-	3,545.25
Total Financial assets	1,411.72	3,467.32	-	4,879.04
Financial liabilities				
Long term borrowings	-	58,788.11	21,388.00	80,176.11
Short term borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payable	509.69	-	-	509.69
Lease liabilities	0.50	4.61	-	5.11
Other financial liabilities	12,057.24	-	-	12,057.24
Total Financial liabilities	12,567.43	58,792.72	21,388.00	92,748.15

Note 35. Financial Ratios							
Sl. No	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Ratios For the year ended		Variance (%)	Change in ratio in excess of 25% compared to preceeding year
				31.03.2023	31.03.2022		
1	Current Ratio (times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.63	0.79	-19.21%	
2	Net Debt Equity Ratio (times)	Total Borrowing (short term + long term)	Total Equity (Equity share capital + other equity + instrument entirely equity in nature	-16.46	-18.77	-12.29%	Debt has increased due to availment of fresh term loan for project activity and erosion of equity is due to additional loss on suspension of operation.
3	Debt service coverage ratio (times)	Loss before tax + depreciation+interest+loss on asset discard	Interest on loan+ short term borrowing (not due for repayment)	-0.06	-0.76	-91.70%	Primarily due to operating loss in both the year
4	Return on Equity (%age)	Net loss after tax	Average shareholders equity	81%	85%	-4.74%	Increase in loss during the year due to temporary suspension of operation.
5	Inventory Turnover ratio (Days)	Average Inventory	Cost of Goods Sold	-	1.60	-100.00%	Nil as there is no operational sales occurred during the year
6	Trade Receivable Turnover ratio (Days)	Credit Sales	Average trade receivable	-	4.68	-100.00%	Nil as there is no operational sales occurred during the year
7	Trade Payable turnover ratio (Days)	Cost of goods sold	Average trade payable	-	2.92	-100.00%	Nil as there is no operational sales occurred during the year
8	Net Capital Turnover ratio (Times)	Revenue from operation	Working capital	-	-0.12	-100.00%	Revenue is Nil as the company yet to generate operational revenue from its new plant.
9	Net Profit Ratio (%age)	Net loss for the year	Total Income	-7.33	-3.01	143.40%	Loss has been increased as the company is yet to generate operational reveue from its new plant.
10	Return on Capital Employed (%age)*			NA	NA		
11	Return on Investment **			NA	NA		
* Capital employed is negative, hence # NA ** Operating EBIDTA is negative, hence # NA							

Shiva Cement Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31.03.2023

Note 36. Trail Run operations

During the year, the company has commissioned the new clinkerisation facility under ongoing expansion projects at kutra plant on 20.01.2023. As on 31.03.2023, the plant is under stabilization. The summary of Income/expenditure during stabilization process is as

Revenue generated from Trial Run operation ₹ in lakh

Particulars	For the period ended 31.03.2023
Revenue from Trial operations	4,763.94
Other income	-
Total Income (I)	4,763.94
Expenses	
Cost of raw material consumed	1,439.61
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	(1,006.15)
Employee benefits expense	79.45
Power and fuel	4,004.40
Freight and handling expenses	984.21
Finance costs	232.31
Depreciation and amortization expense	2.20
Other expenses	265.97
Total Expenses (II)	6,002.00
Loss before tax III (I-II)	(1,238.06)

36.1.The net trail run expenditure of Rs.1,238.06 lakhs till 31.03.2023 is forming part of capital work in progress - refer note 5.

36.2.The Finished goods Inventory under Trial run operation of Rs.1,006.15 Lakhs as on 31.03.2023 is forming part of Inventory - refer note 13.

36.3.Trade receivable as on 31.03.2023 includes Rs. 799.24 Lakhs towards outstanding for Sales made during the Trial Run operations - refer note 14.

36.4.Trade payable as on 31.03.2023 includes Rs. 4,807.24 Lakhs towards trial run related trade payable - refer note 22.

36.5.Product wise turnover

Particular	For the period ended 31.03.3023
Clinker	4,763.94
Total	4,763.94

36.6.Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Company recognises revenue when control over the promised goods or services is 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 assessed and determined the following categories for disaggregation of revenue in addition to that provided under segment disclosure (refer note 37 e):

Particular	For the period ended 31.03.2023
Revenue from contracts with customer - Sale of products	4,763.94
Total revenue from trial operations	4,763.94
India	4,763.94
Outside India	-
Total revenue from trial operations	4,763.94
Timing of revenue recognition	
At a point in time	4,763.94
Total revenue from trial operations	4,763.94

36.7.Contract Balance

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023
Trade receivable (refer note 14)	799.24
Contract Liabilities	
Advance from customers (refer note 24)	3.83

36.8.The credit period on sales of goods ranges from 0 to 30 days with or without security.

36.9.Contract liabilities include short term advances received for sale of goods.

The outstanding balances of these accounts decreased in due to adjustment against receivable balances. Short term advances are detailed in note 24.

36.10.Out of the total contract liabilities outstanding as on 31.03.2023, 3.83 lakh will be recognised by 31.03.2024.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2023

Note 37 . Other Notes

a) Contingent liabilities not provided for in respect of disputed claims / levies:

Particulars	₹ in lakhs	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Orissa Sales Tax, VAT, CST	130.00	130.00
Entry Tax	6.38	6.38
Income tax	466.32	466.32
Compensation for excess mining of Limistone	-	1,857.74
Interest @ 1% on Optionaly convertible cumulative redeemable preference shares (OCCRPS)	216.67	116.67
Total	819.37	2,577.11

b) Commitments

Particulars	₹ in lakhs	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advance)	8,883.05	17,870.04

c) The Company is yet to receive balance confirmation in respect of certain Trade Payables, Advances and Trade Receivables. The Management does not expect any material difference affecting the amount at which they are stated.

d) Employee Benefits:

i) Defined Contribution Plan:

The Company operates defined contribution retirement benefit plans for all qualifying employees. Under these plans, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll costs.

Company's contribution to provident fund recognized in statement of Profit and Loss ₹ 23.90 Lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 22.55 Lakh)(included in note 28)

ii) Defined Benefit Plans

Under the Gratuity plan, the eligible employees are entitled to post-retirement benefit at the rate of 15 days salary for each year of service until the retirement age of 58 and 60 without any payment ceiling. The vesting period for Gratuity as payable under The Payment of Gratuity Act is 5 years.

Under the compensated absences plan, leave encashment is payable to all eligible employees on separation from the Company due to death, retirement, superannuation or resignation. At the rate of daily salary, as per current accumulation of leave days.

The plans in India typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Interest Rate Risk	The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability (as shown in financial statements).
Demographic Risk	The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.
Salary Escalation Risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

No other post-retirement benefits are provided to these employees.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 31.03.2023 by KP Actuaries and Consultants. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

Gratuity Unfunded:

Particulars	₹ in lakhs	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a. Changes in Present Value of obligations:		
Opening Balance of present value of obligation	121.78	145.48
Acquisition adjustment		
Service Cost	9.17	8.82
Interest Cost	8.70	9.23
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	(2.86)	(9.10)
Benefits paid	(18.11)	(32.64)
b. Net Asset/(Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet:		
Present Value of obligations	118.68	121.78
Fair Value of plan asset	-	-
Net Asset/(Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet	118.68	121.78
c. Expenses during the Year:		
Service cost	9.17	8.82
Interest cost	8.70	9.23
Total	17.87	18.05
d. Principal actuarial assumptions:		
Rate of Discounting	7.45% p.a.	7.15% p.a.
Rate of increase in salaries	6.0% p.a.	6.0% p.a.
Attrition Rate	2.0% p.a.	2.0% p.a.

iii) Experience adjustments

Particulars	₹ in lakhs				
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Defined Benefit Obligation	118.68	121.78	145.48	159.90	127.04
Plan Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Deficit	(118.68)	(121.78)	(145.48)	(159.90)	(127.04)
Experience Adjustments on Plan Liabilities-Loss/(Gain)	(0.50)	(2.67)	(9.85)	14.95	(0.25)
Experience Adjustments on Plan Assets-Loss/(Gain)	-	-	-	-	-

In assessing the Company's post retirement liabilities, the Company monitors mortality assumptions and uses up-to-date mortality tables. The base being the LIC Ultimate Tables 2012-14.

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

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Government of India securities as at the balance sheet date for estimate term of the obligations.

iv) Sensitivity Analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and attrition. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting year, while holding all other assumptions constant.

Particulars	₹ in lakh			
	As at 31.03.2023		As at 31.03.2022	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	111.52	126.97	114.68	129.96
Future salary growth (1% movement)	127.01	111.36	129.97	114.55
Attrition rate (1% movement)	119.38	117.89	122.31	121.18
Mortality rate (1% movement)	118.71	118.66	121.80	121.76

v) Maturity analysis of projected defined benefit obligation

Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflows) : 5 years

Particulars	₹ in lakh			
	Less than 1 year	Between 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
As at 31.03.2023	30.22	52.17	148.82	231.22
As at 31.03.2022	21.00	68.87	134.16	224.03

vi) Compensated Absences

Under the compensated absences plan, leave encashment is payable to certain eligible employees on separation from the company due to death, retirement, superannuation or resignation. Employees are entitled to encash leave while serving the company at the rate of daily salary, as per current accumulation of leave days.

The company also has leave policy for certain employees to compulsorily encash unavailed leave on 31st December every year at the current basic salary.

Assumptions used in accounting for compensated absences

Particulars	₹ in lakh	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Present value of un-funded obligation	13.93	11.48
Expense recognized in Statement of Profit or loss	4.94	(0.46)
Discount rate (p.a)	7.45%	7.15%
Salary escalation (p.a)	6.00%	6.00%

vii) The Code on Social Security, 2020 ("the 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. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect.

e. Segment Reporting

The Company is primarily in the business of manufacturing and sale of cement and cement related product. As per IND AS 108 "Operating Segments" specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, there are no other reportable business applicable to the company

Customer contributing more than 10% of Revenue

Particulars	₹ in lakh	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
JSW Cement Limited	799.24	-
Total	799.24	-

f. Non-current operating assets

All non-current assets of the company are located in India.

g. Related parties disclosure as per IND AS 24:**A) Name of Related Parties**

1) Holding Company
JSW Cement Limited
2) Enterprises under common control
JSW Green Cement Private Limited
JSW Cement FZE
Utkarsh Transport Private Limited
3) Key Managerial Personnel
Manoj Rustagi (Whole Time Director)
R.P Gupta (Non-Executive Director)
Narinder Singh Kahlon (Non-Executive Director)
B.K.Mangaraj (Independent Director) (Term expired on 31 March, 2023)
Sanjay Sharma (Independent Director)
Sudeshna Banerjee (Independent Director)
JC Toshniwal (Independent Director) (Appointed wef 21 April, 2023)
Girish Menon (CFO)
Sneha Bindra (Company secretary)

B) Transactions with Related Parties for the year ended

Particulars	₹ in lakh	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Purchase of Goods/Services		
JSW Cement Limited	1,457.81	1,182.64
Utkarsh Transport Private Limited	-	4.00
Purchase of Property, plant & equipment		
JSW Cement Limited	-	30.24
Sale of Goods/ Other Income		
JSW Cement Limited	6,097.85	128.38
Lease rent received (incl. GST)		
JSW Cement Limited	-	0.89
Interest Repayment		
JSW Cement Limited	2,967.68	6,000.00
Loan Received		
JSW Cement Limited	22,769.00	25,192.83
Interest cost		
JSW Cement Limited	3,662.35	2,433.58

The transactions are inclusive of taxes wherever applicable.

Compensation to key management personnel

₹ in lakh

Nature of Transaction	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Short-term employee benefits	-	-
Post employment benefits	-	-
Sitting fees	8.65	12.55
Other long-term benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Total compensation to key management personnel	8.65	12.55

Key managerial persons such as Whole Time Director, Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary are in receipt of remuneration from the holding company.

Terms & Conditions

Sales :

The sales to related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and in the ordinary course of business. Sales transactions are based on prevailing price lists and memorandum of understanding signed with related parties. For the year ended 31.03.2023, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties.

Purchases :

The purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and in the ordinary course of business. Purchase transactions are made on normal commercial terms and conditions and market rates.

Loan from Related Party :

The company has availed loan from its holding company for general corporate purpose. The loan balance as on 31.03.2023 was amounting ₹ 62,136.91 lakhs . The loan is unsecured and carry an interest 8.00% per annum and repayable after the end of the tenure.

Corporate Guarantee by Related Party :

The holding company,JSW Cement Limited has issued corporater guarantee to banks on behalf of and in respect of loan availed by the company.

C. Amount due to/from related parties

₹ in lakh

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Trade Receivable		
JSW Cement Limited	799.24	-
Trade Payable		
JSW Cement Limited	-	1,065.37
Loan Received		
JSW Cement Limited	62,136.91	39,367.92
1% Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares		
JSW Cement Limited	10,000.00	10,000.00
Interest Payable on loan		
JSW Cement Limited	1,016.78	688.33

h. Earnings per share (EPS)

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Profit/(Loss) attributable to Equity shareholders (₹ in lakhs)(A)	(8,047.03)	(2,551.92)
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic EPS (B)	19,50,00,000	19,50,00,000
Effect of Dilution :	-	-
Weighted average number of Equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution (C)	19,50,00,000	19,50,00,000
Basic EPS (Amount in ₹) (A/B)	(4.13)	(1.31)
Diluted EPS(Amount in ₹) (A/C)	(4.13)	(1.31)

- i. During the year ended 31.03.2023, the Company has incurred a loss of Rs.8,044.18 lakh and as on 31.03.2023, the Company's accumulated loss is Rs.22,234.75 lakh resulting in erosion of net-worth of the Company. The Management is hopeful of improving the performance of the company after expansion and commissioning of 4000 TPD clinkerisation unit. The management is confident that the Company will be able to operate as a "Going Concern" and meet its liabilities as they fall due for payment based on its future business plans as indicated in this note and continues support being received from its shareholders/lenders. Accordingly, these financial statements continue to be presented on a going concern basis.

j Other Statutory information

1. The Company does not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property
2. The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
3. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (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.
4. 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.
5. The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
6. The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017
7. The Company is not declared wilful defaulter by and bank or financials institution or lender during the year
8. The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period
9. Quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts
10. The Company has used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was obtained.
11. The title deeds of all the immovable properties, (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) disclosed in the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment and capital work-in progress are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
12. The Company does not have any transactions with companies which are struck off.

k The financial statements are approved for issue by the audit committee at its meeting held on 16.05.2023 and by the board of directors on 16.05.2023.

m Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary including those as required in keeping with revised Schedule III amendments.

As per our report of even date

For Shah Gupta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN No : 109574W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Heneel K Patel

Partner

M.No : 37606

UDIN :233114103BGYHJU5330

R.P.Gupta

Director

DIN No : 01325989

Manoj kumar Rustagi

Whole Time Director

DIN No : 07742914

Place : Kutra

Date : 16.05.2023

Sneha Bindra

Company Secretary

Girish Menon

Chief Financial Officer