UltraTech Cement Limited

Subsidiary Companies

Annual Accounts 2020-21

1. **Bhagwati Limestone Company Private Limited**

2. **Gotan Limestone Khanij Udyog Private Limited**

3. **Harish Cement Limited**

4. **UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited**

5. **UltraTech Cement Lanka (Private) Limited**

6. **UltraTech Cement Middle East Investments Limited**

7. **PT UltraTech Investment Indonesia**

8. **PT UltraTech Mining Indonesia**

G. P. KAPADIA & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
....
Tel. : 2265 4239, 2265 4313
E-mail : gpkco@yahoo.com

Hamam House,
Ambalal Doshi Marg,
Mumbai - 400 001.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
BHAGWATI LIMESTONE COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the Ind AS financial statements of Bhagwati Limestone Company Private Limited("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as " Ind AS financial statements")

In our opinion and to the best of our infolmation and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS 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 31 March 2021, its profit (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are fmlher described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 opinion.

Key Audit Matters
Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and in fanning our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Other Information
The Company's management and 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the 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.

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS financial statements, management and 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements.

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

• Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS 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 Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to 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 management.

• Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' 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 (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143 (11) 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.

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

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

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

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

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

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;

f) 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"; and

(B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, 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 as at 31 March 2021 on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements.

ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company; and

(C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under Section 197(16) of the Act, in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.

For G.P Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 104768W

Atul B. Desai
Partner
Membership No: 030850
Mumbai
Date: 20th April 2021.
UDIN: 21030850AAAAHO5676

ANNEXURE 1 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of BHAGWATI LIMESTONE COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021]

1) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets;

   (b) The Fixed Assets have been physically verified by the management in a phased manner, designed to cover all the items over a period of three years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and nature of its business. Pursuant to the program, a portion of the fixed asset has been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies between the books records and the physical fixed assets have been noticed.

   (c) The title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.

2) (a) The management has conducted the physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals.

   (b) The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of the inventory as compared to books records which has been properly dealt with in the books of account were not material.

3) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability partnerships or other parties covered in the Register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (iii) (a) to (C) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

4)) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 In respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security.

5) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.

6) We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company as prescribed by the Central Government under Sub Section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

7) (a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, and records, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Goods & Service Tax, Sales tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above were in arrears as at March 31, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date on when they become payable.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax outstanding on account of any dispute.

8) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of dues to financial institutions, banks, government and debenture holders.

9) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments and term Loans. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

10) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

11) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid or provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act;

12) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 4 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

13) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

15) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

16) In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

For G. P. KAPADIA & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.104768W

Atul B. Desai
Partner
Membership No. : 030850
Place: Mumbai
Date : 20th April 2021.
UDIN: 21030850AAAAHO5676

ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of BHAGWATI LIMESTONE COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021]

Report on the Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting 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 BHAGWATI LIMESTONE COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 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 essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, 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 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 and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting 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 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 over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting 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 system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

For G. P. KAPADIA & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN.104768W

Atul B. Desai
Partner
Membership No. : 030850
Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th April 2021.
UDIN: 21030850AAAAHO5676

Bhagwati Lime Stone Company Private Limited

Balance Sheet As At Mar 31, 2021

Particulars	Note No.			As at Mar 31, 2021	in ₹ Lacs As at Mar 31, 2020
ASSETS					
Non-Current Assets					
Property, Plant and Equipment	2		187.74		187.83
Capital Work-in-Progress			-	-	-
Intangible Assets			-	-	-
Intangible Assets under Development			-	-	-
			-	187.74	187.83
Financial Assets:					
Investments			-	-	-
Loans			-	-	-
Other Financial Assets			-	-	-
Income Tax Assets (Net)			-	-	-
Other Non-Current Assets	3		4.38	4.38	0.23
Total Non-Current Assets				192.12	188.06
Current Assets					
Inventories	4		3.59	-	3.59
Financial Assets					
Investments					
Trade Receivables	5		23.79	-	39.04
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6		22.59	49.97	5.13
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents			-	-	-
Loans			-	-	-
Other Financial Assets			-	-	-
Other Current Assets	7		19.50	19.50	8.46
Assets held for Disposal			-	-	
Total Current Assets				69.47	56.22
TOTAL ASSETS				261.59	244.28
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
EQUITY					
Equity Share Capital	8		1.19		1.19
Other Equity			165.57		170.66
				166.76	171.85
LIABILITIES					
Non-Current Liabilities					
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings		-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities		-	-	-	-
Provisions			-	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)			-	-	-
Other Non-Current Liabilities			-	-	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities					
Current Liabilities					
Trade Payables					
Total Outstanding Dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises					
Total Outstanding Dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	9		48.94	-	30.97
Other Financial Liabilities			-	-	-
Other Current Liabilities	10		45.90	-	41.47
Provisions			-	94.84	-
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)					
Total Current Liabilities				94.84	72.43
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				261.59	244.28
				-	-
Significant Accounting Policies	1				

The accompanying Notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

In terms of our report attached.

For G.P. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 104768W

ATUL B. DESAI
Partner
Membership No: 30850
Mumbai, Apr 20 , 2021

For and on behalf of the Board

M B Agarwal
Directors
DIN-03416254

Atul Daga
Directors
DIN-06416619

Bhagwati Lime Stone Company Private Limited

Statement Of Profit and Loss For the Period Ended Mar 31, 2021

in ₹ Lacs

Particulars	Note No.	Period ended Mar 31, 2021	Period ended Mar 31, 2020
Revenue from Operations	11	70.53	135.89
Other Income	12	-	0.25
TOTAL INCOME (I)		70.53	136.13
EXPENSES			
Purchases of stock in trade	13	-	26.50
Change in Inventories of finished goods,work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	14	-	(3.59)
Freight Expenses	15	40.71	54.66
Other Expenses	16	34.82	63.62
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	17	0.09	0.05
TOTAL EXPENSES (II)		75.61	141.23
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the Period		(5.09)	(5.10)
Earnings Per Equity Share (Face Value ₹ 10 each)			
Basic (in ₹)		(42.75)	(42.86)
Diluted (in ₹)		(42.75)	(42.86)
Weighted Average Number Of Equity Shares (in Nos.)		11,900	11,900
Weighted Average Number Of Equity Shares incl Diluted Shares (in Nos.)		11,900	11,900
Significant Accounting Policies	1		

The accompanying Notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

For G.P. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 104768W

ATUL B. DESAI
Partner
Membership No: 30850

Mumbai, Apr 20, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board

M B Agarwal
Directors
DIN-03416254

Atul Daga
Directors
DIN-06416619

Bhagwati Limestone Company Private Limited

Cash Flow Statement For The Period Ended Mar 31, 2021

in ₹ Lacs

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2021	As at Mar 31, 2020
(A) Cash Flow from Operating Activities:		
Profit/(Loss) Before tax	**(5.09)**	(5.10)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	**0.09**	0.05
Sundry Advances written off	-	
Operating Profit/(Loss) before Working Capital Changes	**(5.00)**	**(5.05)**
Movements in working capital:		
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade payables and other Liabilities	**22.40**	44.32
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade receivables & Other Current Assets	**4.20**	(37.56)
Cash Used in Operations	**21.61**	**1.71**
Direct Taxes Paid (net off Refund)	-	-
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities (A)	**21.61**	**1.71**
(B) Cash Flow from Investing Activities:		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment		(0.27)
Security Deposit (FD) for mines	**(4.15)**	-
Net Cash generated from / (used in) Investing Activities (B)	**(4.15)**	(0.27)
(C) Cash Flow from Financing Activities:		
Proceeds from Issue of Share Capital	-	-
Interest Paid	-	-
Net Cash Generated from Financing Activities (C)	-	-
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A + B+C)	17.46	1.44
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year	5.13	3.69
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year	22.59	5.13

Notes:

1. Cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS - 7 specified under Section 133 of the Act.

2. Cash and cash equivalents represent cash and bank balances.

Significant Accounting Policies

The Accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

In terms of our report attached.

For G.P. KAPADIA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 104768W

Atul B. Desai
(Partner)
Membership No: 30850
Place: Mumbai
DATE: Apr 20, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board

M B Agarwal
Directors
DIN-03416254

Atul Daga
Directors
DIN-06416619

Bhagwati Lime Stone Company Private Limited

Statement Of Changes in Equity For The Period ended Mar 31, 2021

A . Equity Share Capital

For the Period ended Mar 31, 2021

in ₹ Lacs

Balance as at April 01, 2020	Changes in equity share capital during the Period	Balance as at Mar 31, 2021
1.19	-	1.19

For the Period ended Mar 31, 2020

Balance as at Apr 01,2019	Changes in equity share capital during the Period	Balance as at Mar 31, 2020
1.19	-	1.19

For the Period ended Mar 31, 2019

Balance as at Apr 01,2018	Changes in equity share capital during the Period	Balance as at Mar 31, 2019
1.19	-	1.19

B. Other Equity

For the Period ended Mar 31, 2021

in ₹ Lacs

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus						Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	Total Equity
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Debenture Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Share option outstanding reserve#	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at April 01, 2020		207.86	-	-	-	(37.20)		170.66
Profit for the Period (1)		-	-	-	-	(5.09)		(5.09)
Remeasurement gain / loss on defined benefit plan (2)								
Other Comprehensive Income / (loss) for the Period (3)								
Total Comprehensive Income / (loss) for the Period(1+2+3)		**207.86**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(42.29)**		**165.57**
Dividends (includes Dividend Distribution Tax)								
Employees Stock Options exercised								
Employees Stock Options granted								
Balance as at Mar 31, 2021		**207.86**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(42.29)**	**-**	**165.57**

Bhagwati Lime Stone Company Private Limited

Statement Of Changes in Equity For The Period Ended Mar 31, 2020

For the Period ended Mar 31, 2020

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus						Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	Total Equity
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Debenture Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Share option outstanding reserve#	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at Apr 01,2019		207.86	-	-	-	(32.10)		175.76
Profit for the Period (1)		-	-	-	-	(5.10)		(5.10)
Remeasurement gain / loss on defined benefit plan (2)								
Other Comprehensive Income / (loss) for the Period (3)								
Total Comprehensive Income / (loss) for the Period(1+2+3)		**207.86**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(37.20)**		**170.66**
Dividends (includes Dividend Distribution Tax)								
Employees Stock Options exercised								
Employees Stock Options granted								
Balance as at Mar 31, 2020		**207.86**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(37.20)**		**170.66**

Bhagwati Lime Stone Company Private Limited

Statement Of Changes in Equity For The Period Ended Mar 31, 2019

For the Period ended Mar 31, 2019

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus						Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	Total Equity
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Debenture Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Share option outstanding reserve#	Retained Earnings		
Balance as on 1 Apr 2018		207.86	-	-	-	(31.68)		176.18
Profit for the Period (1)		-	-	-	-	(0.42)		(0.42)
Remeasurement gain / loss on defined benefit plan (2)								-
Other Comprehensive Income / (loss) for the Period (3)								-
Total Comprehensive Income / (loss) for the Period(1+2+3)		**207.86**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(32.10)**		**175.76**
Dividends (includes Dividend Distribution Tax)								-
Transfer to Retained Earnings								-
Transfer from Retained Earnings								-
Employees Stock Options exercised								-
Employees Stock Options granted								-
Balance as at Mar 31, 2019		**207.86**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(32.10)**		**175.76**

Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies

i. Statement of Compliance

These standalone financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), and amendments thereto other relevant provisions of the Act and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), as applicable.

The financial statements are authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on April 20, 2021.

ii. Basis of Preparation & Presentation:

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

The statement of financial position presents Assets and Liabilities as current and non-current. For this purpose, an asset is classified as current if:
It is expected to be realized, or is intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle; or
It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or It is expected to realize the asset within 12 months after the reporting period; or
The asset is a cash or equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Similarly, a liability is classified as current if:

It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle; or It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or
The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments at the option of the counterparty does not affect this classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

iii. Use of Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the Ind AS requires estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities on the date of the financial statements, the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period and the disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as of the date of the financial statements. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes different from the estimates. Difference between actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known or materialize.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in the current and future periods.

iv. Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE):

The initial cost of PPE comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, and any directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to working condition and location for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs and any expected costs of decommissioning, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Expenditure incurred after the PPE have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the costs are incurred.

If significant parts of an item of PPE have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of PPE.

Material items such as spare parts, stand-by equipment and service equipment are classified as PPE when they meet the definition of PPE as specified in Ind AS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

v. Depreciation:

Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of property, plant & equipment over its useful life and is provided on a straight-line basis over the useful lives as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013

Depreciable amount for property, plant & equipment is the cost of property, plant & equipment less its estimated residual value. The useful life of property, plant & equipment is the period over which property, plant & equipment is expected to be available for use by an entity, or the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the entity.

vi. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

Provisions are recognized 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.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Unwinding of the discount is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

A present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent liabilities are also disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

Claims against the Company where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognized or disclosed in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realized. However, when the realization of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognized.

vii. Revenue Recognition:

Revenue is recognized on the basis of approved contracts regarding the transfer of goods or services to a customer for an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

- Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of discounts, volume rebates, outgoing taxes on sales. Any amount receivable from the customer and are recognized after the control of the goods sold are transferred.

- Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive the income is established.

- Difference between the sale price and carrying value of investment is recognized as profit or loss on sale / redemption on investment on trade date of transaction.

viii. Income Taxes:

Income Tax expenses comprise current tax and deferred tax charge or credit.

Current Tax is measured on the basis of estimated taxable income for the current accounting period in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and other applicable tax laws.

Deferred tax is provided, using the balance sheet method, on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted by the reporting date. Tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss account.

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

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT):
MAT is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset in accordance with the recommendations contained in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and is shown as MAT Credit Entitlement. The Company reviews the same at each reporting date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT Credit Entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that Company will pay normal Income Tax during the specified period.

ix. Earnings Per Share:

The basic Earnings Per Share ("EPS") is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax for the year attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

x. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and in hand, short-term deposits with banks and short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into cash which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

Bhagwati Lime Stone Company Private Limited

Period ended
Mar 31, 2021

Note 2

Property Plant and Equipment

in ₹ Lacs

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation and Amortisation				Net Block
	As at April 01, 2020	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at Mar, 2021	As at April 01, 2020	For the Period	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at Mar, 2021	As at Mar, 2021
(A) Tangible Assets *									
Land:									
Freehold Land	187.51	-	-	**187.51**	-	-	-	**-**	**187.51**
Leasehold Land		-	-	**-**		-	-	**-**	**-**
Office Equipment	0.37	-	-	**0.37**	0.05	0.09	-	**0.14**	**0.24**
Total Tangible Assets	**187.88**	**-**	**-**	**187.88**	**0.05**	**0.09**	**-**	**0.14**	**187.74**
(B) Capital Work-in-Progress									**-**
Total Tangible Assets									**187.74**
Total Assets (A+B+C+D)	**187.88**	**-**	**-**	**187.88**	**0.05**	**0.09**	**-**	**0.14**	**187.74**

Notes to Financial Statements

Bhagwati Lime Stone Company Private Limited

Period ended Mar 31, 2020

Note 2

Property Plant and Equipment

in ₹ Lacs

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation and Amortisation				Net Block
	As at April 01, 2019	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at Mar 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019	For the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at Mar 31, 2020	As at Mar 31, 2020
(A) Tangible Assets *									
Land:									
Freehold Land	187.51	-	-	**187.51**	-	-	-	**-**	**187.51**
Office Equipment	0.11	0.27	-	**0.37**	0.00	0.05	-	**0.05**	**0.32**
Total Tangible Assets	**187.62**	**0.27**	**-**	**187.88**	**0.00**	**0.05**	**-**	**0.05**	**187.83**
(B) Capital Work-in-Progress									**-**
Total Tangible Assets									**187.83**
Total Assets (A+B+C+D)	**187.62**	**0.27**	**-**	**187.88**	**0**	**0**	**-**	**0.05**	**187.83**

Notes to Financial Statements

in ₹ Lacs

		As at Mar 31, 2021	As at Mar 31, 2020
NOTE 3			
OTHER NON - CURRENT ASSETS:			
Security Deposits		**4.38**	0.23
		4.38	0.23
NOTE 4			
INVENTORIES: (Valued at lower of Cost and net realisable value, unless otherwise stated)			
Finished Goods		**3.59**	3.59
		3.59	3.59
NOTE 5			
TRADE RECEIVABLES			
Ultratech Cement Limited		**-**	-
Secured, Considered good		**23.79**	39.04
		23.79	39.04
NOTE 6			
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Balance with banks (Current Account)		**22.59**	5.13
		22.59	5.13
NOTE 7			
OTHER CURRENT ASSETS			
Advance Royalty		**2.99**	-
Other Receivables- TCS & TDS		**0.39**	0.22
Other Receivables- GST		**16.12**	8.24
Advance to Supplier		**-**	-
		19.50	8.46
NOTE 8	**No. of Shares**	**Amount**	Amount
EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL			
Authorised			
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	**50,000.00**	**5.00**	5.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-up			
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	**11,900.00**	**1.19**	1.19

	As at Mar 31, 2021	As at Mar 31, 2020
NOTE 9		
TRADE PAYABLES		
Particulars		
Trade Payables (other than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises)	**9.03**	15.16
Due to Related Party -Ultratech Cement Limited	**39.91**	15.81
	48.94	30.97
NOTE 10		
OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Due to Related Party -Ultratech Cement Limited	**45.18**	29.40
Others (incl Provision for Exp & Statutory liabilities)	**0.72**	12.07
	45.90	41.47

Particulars	**Period ended Mar 31, 2021**	Period ended Mar 31, 2020
NOTE 11		
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
Sale of Limestone	**70.53**	135.89
	70.53	135.89
NOTE 12		
OTHER INCOME		
Others - Interest on Income tax Refund	**-**	0.01
Others	**-**	0.24
	-	0.25
NOTE 13		
PURCHASES OF STOCK IN TRADE		
Drill Machine (for Resale)	**-**	26.50
	-	26.50
NOTE 14		
CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, STOCK-IN-TRADE AND WORK-IN-PROGRESS		
Closing Inventories		
Finished Goods (Limestone)	**3.59**	3.59
Opening Inventories		
Finished Goods	**(3.59)**	
	-	3.59
NOTE 15		
FREIGHT AND FORWARDING EXPENSE		
On Finished Products	**40.71**	54.66
	40.71	54.66
NOTE 16		
OTHER EXPENSES		
Limestone Extraction/Mining charges	**7.35**	15.89
Overburden Removal Charges	**12.05**	7.70
Tree Plantaion Charges	**1.80**	7.07

Rent (including Lease Rent)	**0.21**	0.19
Rates and Taxes	**11.68**	17.99
Audit Fees	**0.15**	0.15
Csr Expenses	**1.52**	4.75
Sundry Balances Written off	**-**	-
Professional Fees	**0.02**	0.44
Miscellaneous Expenses	**0.03**	9.44
	34.82	63.62

NOTE 17

DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE

Depreciation	**0.09**	0.05
	0.09	0.05

Note 18 - Disclosure of Related Parties / Related Party as required by Ind AS 24 "Related Party Disclosures":

(A) List of Related Parties: (in ₹ Lac)

Name of Related Party	Country of Incorporation	% Shareholding and Voting power	
(I) Holding Company:		**As at Mar 31, 2021**	**As at Mar 31, 2020**
UltraTech Cement Limited		**100%**	

(B)The following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business:(in₹ Lac)

Nature of Transaction/Relationship	Period Ended Mar 31, 2021	Period Ended Mar 31, 2020
Receiving of Services:		
Holding Company:		
UltraTech Cement Limited (Including Tax)	23.14	36.40
Total	23.14	36.40
Providing Sales/Services:		
UltraTech Cement Limited (Including Tax)		38.47
Total		38.47

(C) Outstanding Balances: (in ₹ Lac)

Nature of Transaction/Relationship	As at Mar 31, 2021	As at Mar 31, 2020
Trade payables:		
Holding Company:		
UltraTech Cement Limited	39.91	15.81
Other Current Liabilities:		
Holding Company:		
UltraTech Cement Limited	45.18	29.40
Total	85.09	45.21

Terms and Conditions of transactions with Related Parties:

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

Note 19 - Earning per Share (EPS): (in ₹ Lac)

Particulars	Period Ended Mar 31, 2021	Period Ended Mar 31, 2020
(A) Basic EPS:		
(i) Net Profit/(loss) attributable to Equity Shareholders	(5.08)	(5.10)
(ii) Weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding (Nos.)	11,900	11,900
Basic EPS (Rs.) (i)/(ii)	(42.75)	(42.86)

Bhagwati Limestone Company Private Limited

NOTES

Note 20 – Auditors' remuneration (excluding service tax) and expenses (in ₹ Lac)

Particulars	Period Ended Mar 31, 2021	Period Ended Mar 31, 2020
(A) Statutory Auditors:		
Audit fees	0.15	0.15
Total	0.15	0.15

Note 21

In light of the COVID-19 outbreak being declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization, the Company has been taking various precautionary measures to protect employees and workmen, their families, and the eco system in which they interact, while at the same time ensuring business continuity. The company expects to recover the carrying amount of all its assets including inventory, receivables and loans in the ordinary course of business based on information available on current economic conditions. The company will continue to monitor any material changes on future economic conditions.

Signatures to Note '1' to '21'

For and on behalf of the Board

In terms of our reports attached.
For G.P. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 104768W

ATUL B. DESAI

Partner
Membership No: 30850

M.B Agarwal
Director
DIN-03416254

Atul Daga
Director
DIN-06416619

Mumbai, Apr 20, 2021

G. P. KAPADIA & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Tel. : 2265 4239, 2265 4313
E-mail : gpkco@yahoo.com

Hamam House,
Ambalal Doshi Marg,
Mumbai - 400 001.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
GOTAN LIMESTONE KHANIJ UDYOG PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the Ind AS financial statements of Gotan Limestone Khanji Udyog Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as " Ind AS financial statements")

In our opinion and to the best of our infolmation and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS 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 31 March 2021, its profit (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are fmlher described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 opinion.

Key Audit Matters
Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and in fanning our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Other Information
The Company's management and 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the 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.

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS financial statements, management and 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements.

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

• Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS 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 Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to 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 management.

• Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' 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 (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143 (11) 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.

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

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

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

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

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

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;

f) 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"; and

(B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, 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 as at 31 March 2021 on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements.

ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company; and

(C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under Section 197(16) of the Act, in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.

For G.P Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 104768W

Atul B. Desai
Partner
Membership No: 030850
Mumbai
Date: 20th April 2021.
UDIN: 21030850AAAAHN5155

ANNEXURE 1 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of GOTAN LIMESTONE KHANIJ UDYOG PRIVATE LIMITED on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021]

1) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets;

   (b) The Fixed Assets have been physically verified by the management in a phased manner, designed to cover all the items over a period of three years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and nature of its business. Pursuant to the program, a portion of the fixed asset has been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies between the books records and the physical fixed assets have been noticed.

   (c) The title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.

2) (a) The management has conducted the physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals.

   (b) The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of the inventory as compared to books records which has been properly dealt with in the books of account were not material.

3) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability partnerships or other parties covered in the Register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (iii) (a) to (C) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

4)) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 In respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security.

5) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.

6) We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company as prescribed by the Central Government under Sub Section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

7) (a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, and records, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Goods & Service Tax, Sales tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above were in arrears as at March 31, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date on when they become payable.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax outstanding on account of any dispute.

8) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of dues to financial institutions, banks, government and debenture holders.

9) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments and term Loans. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

10) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

11) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid or provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act;

12) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 4 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

13) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

15) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

16) In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

For G. P. KAPADIA & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.104768W

Atul B. Desai
Partner
Membership No. : 030850
Place: Mumbai
Date : 20th April 2021
UDIN: 21030850AAAAHN5155

ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of GOTAN LIMESTONE KHANIJ UDYOG PRIVATE LIMITED on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021]

Report on the Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting 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 GOTAN LIMESTONE KHANIJ UDYOG PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 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 essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, 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 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 and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting 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 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 over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting 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 system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

For G. P. KAPADIA & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN.104768W

Atul B. Desai
Partner
Membership No. : 030850
Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th April 2021
UDIN: 21030850AAAAHN5155

Gotan Limestone Khanij Udyog Private Limited

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2021

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Note No.			As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, Plant and Equipment	2		1,674.54		1,714.68
Other Intangible assets	2		43.48		57.59
Financial Assets					
Others	4	172.68	172.68		188.81
Other non-current assets	5		19.78		0.15
				1,910.48	1,961.22
Current assets					
Inventories	6	-	56.89		56.89
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	7	2.30			8.35
Loans	3	0.06			0.06
Bank Balances other than Cash and C	8	25.68			-
Others	4	6.51	34.54		19.53
Current Tax Assets (Net)	9		8.01		7.00
Other current assets	10		50.25		50.22
				149.69	142.05
Total Assets				2,060.17	2,103.27
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
Equity Share Capital	11		232.73		232.73
Other Equity			1,719.00		1,782.31
				1,951.73	2,015.04
LIABILITIES					
Non-current liabilities					
Financial Liabilities					
Provisions	12		1.30		1.30
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	13		27.94		27.94
				29.24	29.24
Current liabilities					
Financial Liabilities					
Trade payables	14		1.30		0.88
Other current liabilities	15		77.90		58.11
				79.20	59.00
Total Equity and Liabilities				2,060.17	2,103.27
Significant Accounting Policies	1			-	-

The accompanying Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

In terms of our report attached.

For G.P. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 104768W

ATUL B. DESAI
Partner
Membership No: 30850

Mumbai, April 20, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

M.B. Agarwal
Director
DIN - 03416254

ATUL DAGA
Director
DIN - 06416619

Gotan Limestone Khanij Udyog Private Limited

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31,2021

` in Lacs

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Revenue from Operations	16	0.08	-
Other Income	17	11.20	13.11
Total Income (I)		**11.28**	13.11
Expenses			
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Work-in-Progress and Stock-in-Trade	18	-	-
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	19	54.24	54.24
Power and Fuel		-	0.42
Other Expenses	20	20.34	0.45
Total Expenses (II)		**74.59**	55.11
Profit before Tax Expneses (I)-(II)		**(63.31)**	(42.00)
Total		-	-
Profit for the Year (III)		**(63.31)**	(42.00)
Earnings Per Equity Share (Face Value ` 10 each)			
Basic (in `)		**(2.71)**	(1.80)
Diluted (in `)		**(2.71)**	(1.80)
Significant Accounting Policies	1		

The accompanying Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

In terms of our report attached.
For G.P. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 104768W

ATUL B. DESAI
Partner
Membership No: 30850
Mumbai, April 20, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

M.B.Agarwal
Director
DIN - 03416254

ATUL DAGA
Director
DIN - 06416619

NOTE 3

CURRENT LOANS

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Secured Considered goods:		
Security Deposits	0.06	0.06
	0.06	0.06

NOTE 4

OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Particulars	Non-current			Current	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Interest Accrued on Deposits			-	6.81	19.53
Fixed Deposits with Bank with maturity > 12 months	172.68	188.81		-	-
	172.68	188.81	-	6.81	19.53

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
NOTE 5		
OTHER NON - CURRENT ASSETS		
Balance with Government Authorities	19.78	0.15
	19.78	0.15
NOTE 6		
INVENTORIES: (Valued at lower of Cost and net realisable value, unless otherwise stated)		
Finished Goods	52.80	52.80
Stores & Spares	4.09	4.09
	56.89	56.89
NOTE 7		
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Balance with banks (Current Account)	2.28	8.34
Cash on hand	0.02	0.02
	2.30	8.35
NOTE 8		
BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Fixed Deposits with Banks (Maturity more than 3 months and upto 12 months)	25.68	-
	25.68	-
NOTE 9		
CURRENT TAX ASSETS		
Advance Tax	8.01	7.00
	8.01	7.00
NOTE 10		
OTHER CURRENT ASSETS:		
Balance with Government Authorities	50.14	50.14
Advances to suppliers	0.11	0.08
	50.25	50.22

` in Lacs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
NOTE 11	No. of Shares	Amount (` in Lacs)	No. of Shares	Amount (` in Lacs)
EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL				
Authorised				
Equity Shares of ` 10 each	25,00,000	250.00	25,00,000	250.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-up				
Equity Shares of ` 10 each	23,15,780	231.58	23,15,780	231.58
Issued, Subscribed and Partly Paid-up				
Equity Shares of ` 10 each (` 5 Paid-up)	23,000	1.15	23,000	1.15
	23,38,780	232.73	23,38,780	232.73

(a) Reconciliation of the Shares Outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	No. of Shares	Amount (` in Lacs)	No. of Shares	Amount (` in Lacs)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	23,38,780	232.73	23,38,780	232.73
Outstanding at the end of the year	23,38,780	232.73	23,38,780	232.73

(b) Shares held by Holding Company				
UltraTech Cement Limited	23,38,780	232.73	23,38,780	232.73

(c) List of shareholders holding more than 5% of Paid-up Equity Share	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding
UltraTech Cement Limited	23,38,780	100%	23,38,780	100%

NOTE 12

NON CURRENT PROVISIONS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
For Mines Restoration Expenditure	1.30	1.30
	1.30	1.30

NOTE 13

DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY (NET)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Provision allowed under tax on payment basis	17.94	17.94
	17.94	17.94
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Others (Accumulated Depreciation)	45.89	45.89
	45.89	45.89
Net Deferred Tax Liability	27.94	27.94

NOTE 14

TRADE PAYABLES

Due to Others	1.20	0.88
Total	1.20	0.88

NOTE 15

OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Others (Statutory Liability Disputed- Environment cess, Land tax)	77.99	58.11
	77.99	58.11

In Lacs

		Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
NOTE 16			
OTHER OPERATING REVENUES			
Provision no longer required		[illegible]	-
		[illegible]	-
NOTE 17			
OTHER INCOME			
Interest Income on			
Bank and Other Accounts	11.20		13.11
		11.20	13.11
		11.20	13.11
NOTE 18			
CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WORK-IN-PROGRESS AND STOCK-IN-TRADE			
Closing Inventories			
Finished Goods		52.80	52.80
		52.80	52.80
Opening Inventories			
Finished Goods		52.80	52.80
		52.80	52.80
		-	-
		-	-
NOTE 19			
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE			
Depreciation		40.14	40.14
Amortisation		14.10	14.10
		54.24	54.24
NOTE 20			
OTHER EXPENSES			
Rates and Taxes		19.89	-
Miscellaneous Expenses		0.45	0.45
		20.34	0.45

NOTE 21

The Supreme Court of India has allowed an appeal filed by the State of Rajasthan in a matter relating to transfer of mining lease in the name of the Company and has directed the State of Rajasthan to frame and notify its policy relating to transfer of mining lease within one month of receipt of the order and thereafter pass appropriate order in respect of the mining lease of the company. Till such a decision is taken, status quo is to be maintained.

Gotan Limestone Khanij Udyog Private Limited

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31,2021

A . Equity Share Capital

For the Year ended March 31,2021 ₹ in Lacs

Balance as at April 01,2020	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31,2021
232.73	-	232.73

For the Year ended March 31,2020

Balance as at April 01, 2019	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31,2020
232.73	-	232.73

B. Other Equity

For the Year ended March 31,2021 ₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus						Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	Total Equity
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Debenture Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Share option outstanding reserve#	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at April 01,2020	-	2,749.15	-	-	-	(966.84)	-	1,782.31
Profit for the year (1)	-	-	-	-	-	(63.31)	-	(63.31)
Remeasurement gain / loss on defined benefit plan (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income / (loss) for the year (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income / (loss) for the year(1+2)	-	-	-	-	-	**(63.31)**	-	**(63.31)**
Balance as at March 31,2021	-	**2,749.15**	-	-	-	**(1,030.15)**	-	**1,719.00**

For the Year ended March 31,2020

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus						Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	Total Equity
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium Reserve	Debenture Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Share option outstanding reserve#	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at April 01, 2019	-	2,749.15	-	-	-	(924.84)	-	1,824.31
Profit for the year (1)	-	-	-	-	-	(42.00)	-	(42.00)
Remeasurement gain / loss on defined benefit plan (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income / (loss) for the year(1+2)	-	-	-	-	-	**(42.00)**	-	**(42.00)**
Balance as at March 31,2020	-	**2,749.15**	-	-	-	**(966.84)**	-	**1,782.31**

Significant Accounting Policies Note 1

The accompanying Notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

In terms of our report attached.

For G.P. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 104768W

ATUL B. DESAI
Partner
Membership No: 30850

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

M.B.Agarwal
Director
DIN - 03416254

ATUL DAGA
Director
DIN - 06416619

Mumbai, April 20, 2021

Gotan Limestone Khanij Udyog Private Limited

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
(A) Cash Flow from Operating Activities:		
Profit Before tax	(63.31)	(42.00)
Adjustments for:	-	-
Depreciation and Amortisation	54.24	54.24
Interest and Dividend Income	(11.28)	(13.11)
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	(20.34)	(0.87)
Movements in working capital:		
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade payables and other Liabilities	20.20	0.40
Decrease/(Increase) in Inventories	-	-
Decrease/(Increase) in Financial and Other Current Assets	(7.64)	5.22
Cash Generated from Operations	(7.78)	4.75
Direct Taxes paid	-	-
Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities (A)	(7.78)	4.75
(B) Cash Flow from Investing Activities:		
(Investment) / Redemption in Bank deposits (having original maturity of more than three months)	(9.55)	(13.23)
Interest / Dividend Received (Incl. Short excess Provision W/B)	11.28	13.11
Net Cash used in Investing Activities (B)	1.73	(0.12)
(C) Cash Flow from Financing Activities:		
Net Cash used in Financing Activities (C)	-	-
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)	(6.05)	4.62
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the Year	8.35	3.73
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	2.30	8.35
	-	-

Notes:

1. Cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in IndAS - 7 specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Significant Accounting Policies **Note 1**

The accompanying Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

In terms of our report attached.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For G.P. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 104768W

ATUL B. DESAI
Partner
Membership No: 30850
Mumbai, April 20, 2021

N.B Agrawal
DIN 03416254

ATUL DAGA
Director
DIN - 06416619

Note 22 - Earning per Share (EPS):

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(A) Basic EPS:		
(i) Net Profit attributable to Equity Shareholders	(63.31)	(42.00)
(ii) Weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding (Nos.)	23,38,780	23,38,780
Basic EPS (`) (i)/(ii)	**(2.71)**	**(1.80)**

Note 23 – Auditors' remuneration (excluding GST) and expenses:

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Statutory Auditors:		
Audit fees	0.40	0.40

Signatures to Notes '1' to '23 '

In terms of our report attached.

For G.P. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 104768W

ATUL B. DESAI
Partner
Membership No: 30850

For and on behalf of the Board of the Directors

M.B. AGARWAL
Director
DIN – 03416254

ATUL DAGA
Director
DIN – 06416619

Mumbai, April 20, 2021

G. P. KAPADIA & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Tel. : 2265 4239, 2265 4313
E-mail : gpkco@yahoo.com

Hamam House,
Ambalal Doshi Marg,
Mumbai - 400 001.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
HARISH CEMENT LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the Ind AS financial statements of Harish Cement Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as " Ind AS financial statements")

In our opinion and to the best of our infolmation and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS 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 31 March 2021, its profit (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are fmlher described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 opinion.

Key Audit Matters
Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and in fanning our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Other Information
The Company's management and 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the 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.

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS financial statements, management and 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements.

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

• Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS 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 Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to 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 management.

• Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' 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 (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143 (11) 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.

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

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

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

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

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

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;

f) 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"; and

(B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, 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 as at 31 March 2021 on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements.

ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company; and

(C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under Section 197(16) of the Act, in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.

For G.P Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 104768W

Atul B. Desai
Partner
Membership No: 030850
Mumbai
Date: 20th April 2021.
UDIN: 21030850AAAAHP8413

ANNEXURE 1 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of HARISH CEMENT LIMITED on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021]

1) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets;

   (b) The Fixed Assets have been physically verified by the management in a phased manner, designed to cover all the items over a period of three years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and nature of its business. Pursuant to the program, a portion of the fixed asset has been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies between the books records and the physical fixed assets have been noticed.

   (c) The title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.

2) (a) The management has conducted the physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals.

   (b) The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of the inventory as compared to books records which has been properly dealt with in the books of account were not material.

3) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability partnerships or other parties covered in the Register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (iii) (a) to (C) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

4)) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and I86 of the Companies Act, 2013 In respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security.

5) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.

6) We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company as prescribed by the Central Government under Sub Section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

7) (a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, and records, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Goods & Service Tax, Sales tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above were in arrears as at March 31, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date on when they become payable.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax outstanding on account of any dispute.

8) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of dues to financial institutions, banks, government and debenture holders.

9) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments and term Loans. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

10) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

11) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid or provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act;

12) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 4 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

13) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

15) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

16) In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

For G. P. KAPADIA & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.104768W

Atul B. Desai
Partner
Membership No. : 030850
Place: Mumbai
Date : 20th April 2021
UDIN: 21030850AAAAHP8413

ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of HARISH CEMENT LIMITED on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021]

Report on the Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting 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 HARISH CEMENT LIMITED ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 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 essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, 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 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 and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting
A company's internal financial control over financial reporting 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 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 over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting 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 system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

For G. P. KAPADIA & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN.104768W

Atul B. Desai
Partner
Membership No. : 030850
Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th April 2021.
UDIN: 21030850AAAAHP8413

Harish Cement Limited

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2021

Particulars	Note No.			As at Mar 31, 2021	₹ in Lakhs As at Mar 31, 2020
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, Plant and Equipment	2		9361.35		9,361.35
Capital work-in-progress	2		2905.00		7,888.50
Intangible assets under development					
Financial Assets					
Others	3	0.30	0.30		0 30
Other non-current assets	4		3318.53		3,318.53
				15,585.18	15,568.68
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	5	0.55			20 63
Bank balance other than cash & cash equivalents	6	0.00			0 00
Others	3	0.27	0.82		0.27
Current Tax Assets (Net)	7		1.98		1 76
Other current assets	8		89.20		88 46
				92.00	90.44
Total Assets				15,677.18	15,679.75
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
Equity Share Capital	9		24.79		24.79
Other Equity			15415.33		15,415.39
				15,440.12	15,440.18
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Financial Liabilities					
Trade payables	10	4.14			4.04
Other financial liabilities	11	232.92	237.06		232.92
Other current liabilities	12		0.00		2.61
				237.06	239.57
Total Equity and Liabilities				15,677.18	15,679.75
Significant Accounting Policies	1				

The accompanying Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

In terms of our report attached.

For G.P. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 104768W

Atul B. Desai
Membership No: 030850
Partner
Place : Mumbai
Date : 20.04.2021

For and on behalf of the Board

Director
M. B. Agarwal

Director
Arun Daga

Harish Cement Limited

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	Period ended Mar 31, 2021	Year ended Mar 31, 2020
Revenue from Operations		-	-
Other Income	13	0.05	0.04
Total Income (I)		**0.05**	0.04
Expenses			
Other Expenses	14	0.11	0.11
Total Expenses (II)		**0.11**	0.11
Profit/(loss) for the year		**(0.06)**	**(0.07)**
Earnings Per Equity Share (Face Value ` 10 each)			
Basic (in `)		**(0.02)**	(0.03)
Diluted (in)		**(0.02)**	(0.03)

In terms of our report attached.

For G.P. Kapadia & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 104768W

Atul B. Desai

Membership No: 030850
Partner

Place : Mumbai

Date : 20.04.2021

For and on behalf of the Board

Director

M. B. Agarwal

Director

Arun Daga

Harish Cement Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for period ended March 31,2021

A . Equity Share Capital

For the period ended March 31, 2021 ₹ In Lakhs

Balance as at April 01, 2020	Changes in equity share capital during the period	Balance as at March 31,2021
24.79		24.79

For the year ended March 31, 2020

Balance as at April 01, 2019	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at Mar 31,2020
24.74	0.05	24.79

B. Other Equity

For the period ended March 31, 2021 ₹ In Lakhs

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus							Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	Other Items of Other Comprehensive Income (Remeasurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plan	Total Equity
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium Reserve	Debenture Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Share option outstanding reserve	Ind AS Translation Reserve	Retained Earnings			
Balance as at April 01, 2020	-	15415.64	-	-	-	-	(0.25)	-	-	15415.39
Profit & (Loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.06)	-	-	(0.06)
Issue of Shares										-
Remeasurement gain/loss on defined benefit plan										
Other Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the period										
Total Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the period	-		-	-	-	-				
Balance as at March 31,2021	-	15415.64	-	-	-	-	(0.31)	-	-	15415.33

Statement of Changes in Equity for year ended March 31,2020

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus							Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	Other Items of Other Comprehensive Income (Remeasurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plan	Total Equity
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium Reserve	Debenture Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Share option outstanding reserve	Ind AS Translation Reserve	Retained Earnings			
Balance as at April 01, 2019		15378.16					(0.18)			15377.98
Profit & loss for the year							(0.07)			(0.07)
Issue of Shares		37.48								37.48
Remeasurement gain/loss on defined benefit plan										
Other Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the year										
Total Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the year										
Balance as at Mar 31,2020	-	15415.54	-	-	-	-	(0.25)	-	-	15415.39

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HARISH CEMENT LIMITED

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

	₹ in Lakhs Mar 31, 2021	₹ in Lakhs Mar 31, 2020
A Cash Flow from Operating Activities:		
Profit & (Loss) Before tax	(0.06)	(0.07)
Adjustments for:		-
Depreciation & Amortisation		-
(Increase)/Decrease in current Assets	(1.01)	(4.91)
Increase /(Decrease) in Trade Payable and other Liabilities	(2.51)	2.71
Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities (A)	(3.58)	(2.13)
B Cash Flow from Investing Activities:		
CWIP(Advances & project Dev.Expes)	(16.50)	(18.66)
Net Cash used in Investing Activities (B)	(16.50)	(18.66)
C Cash Flow from Financing Activities:		
Shares Issued Amount (Including Premium)	0.00	37.53
Net Cash Generated / (Used) from Financing Activities (C)	0.00	37.53
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)	(20.08)	16.60
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year	20.63	4.03
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year	0.55	20.63

Notes:

1. Cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in IndAS - 7 specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act,2013.

The Accompanying notes are an integral part of Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached.

For G.P Kapadia & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No 104768W

Atul Desai
Membership No 030850
Partner
Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board

Director
M. B. Agarwal

Director
Arun Daga

Note-1: Accounting Policies

(i) Statement of Compliance

These standalone financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), other relevant provisions of the Act and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), as applicable.

The financial statements are authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 20th April 21.

(ii) Basis of Preparation & Presentation:

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

The statement of financial position presents Assets and Liabilities as current and non-current. For this purpose, an asset is classified as current if:

a) It is expected to be realised, or is intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle; or

b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or It is expected to realise the asset within 12 months after the reporting period; or

c) The asset is a cash or equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Similarly, a liability is classified as current if:

a) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle; or It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or

b) It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or

c) The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments at the option of the counterparty does not affect this classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(iii) Use of Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the Ind AS requires estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities on the date of the financial statements, the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period and the disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as of the date of the financial statements. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes different from the estimates. Difference between actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known or materialise.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in the current and future periods.

Note 2

Property, Plant & Equipment

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation and Amortisation				Net Block
	As at April 01, 2020	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at Mar 31, 2021	As at April 01, 2020	For the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at Mar 31, 2021	As at Mar 31, 2021
(A) Tangible Assets									
Land:									
Freehold Land	9,361.11	-	-	9,361.11	-	-	-	-	**9,361.11**
Office Equipment	0.49		-	0.49	0.27	-	-	0.27	**0.22**
Furniture and Fixture:	3.02	-	-	3.02	3.00	-	-	3.00	**0.02**
Vehicles	0.00	-	-	0.00				-	**0.00**
Total Tangible Asse	**9,364.62**	-	-	**9,364.62**	**3.27**	-	-	**3.27**	**9,361.35**
(B) Intangible Assets									
Software	0.00	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	**0.00**
Total Intangible Ass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets (A+B)	**9,364.62**	-	-	**9,364.62**	**3.27**	-	-	**3.27**	**9,361.35**
ADD: CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS									**2,905.00**
GRAND TOTAL :									**12,266.35**

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation and Amortisation				Net Block
	As at April 01, 2019	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at Mar 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019	For the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at Mar 31, 2020	As at Mar 31, 2020
(A) Tangible Assets									
Land:									
Freehold Land	9,361.11	-	-	9,361.11	-	-	-	-	**9,361.11**
Office Equipment	0.49	-	-	0.49	0.27	-	-	0.27	**0.22**
Furniture and Fixture:	3.02	-	-	3.02	2.84	0.16	-	3.00	**0.02**
Vehicles	0.00	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	**0.00**
Total Tangible Asse	**9,364.62**	-	-	**9,364.62**	**3.11**	**0.16**	-	**3.27**	**9,361.35**
(B) Intangible Assets									
Software	0.00	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	**0.00**
Total Intangible Ass	**0.00**	-	-	**0.00**	-	-	-	-	**0.00**
Total Assets (A+B)	**9,364.62**	-	-	**9,364.62**	**3.11**	**0.16**	-	**3.27**	**9,361.35**
ADD: CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS									**2,888.50**
GRAND TOTAL :									**12,249.85**

	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020
Depreciation For The Year	-	0.16
Less: Depreciation Transfered to Pre-operative Exp	-	0.16
Depreciation as per Profit & Loss Account	-	-

Add: Capital Work in Progress includes :

Pre-operative expenses pending allocation :	For the period Mar 31,2021	For the year ended March 31,2020
Miscellaneous Expenses	16.50	18.67
Depreciation	-	0.16
Total Pre-operative expenses	16.50	18.83
Add: B/F from previous year	2,888.50	2,869.67
Balance included in Capital work in Progress	2,905.00	2,888.50

Notes to Financial Statements

₹ in Lakhs

NOTE 3

OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at Mar 31, 2021	As at Mar 31, 2020	As at Mar 31, 2021	As at Mar 31, 2020
Interest Accrued on Deposits			0.27	0.22
Fixed Deposits with Bank with maturity > 12 months	0.30	0.30		
	0.30	0.30	0.27	0.22

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2021	As at Mar 31, 2020
NOTE 4		
OTHER NON - CURRENT ASSETS		
Capital Advances	775.95	775.95
Balance with Government Authorities	2,542.58	2,542.58
	3,318.53	3,318.53
NOTE 5		
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Balance with banks (Current Account)	0.55	20.63
	0.55	20.63
NOTE 6		
BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Other Bank Balances		
Fixed Deposits with Banks (Maturity more than 3 months and upto 12 months)	-	-
	-	-
NOTE 7		
CURRENT TAX ASSETS		
Advance Tax	1.98	1.76
	1.98	1.76
NOTE 8		
OTHER CURRENT ASSETS:		
Balance with Government Authorities	77.71	76.97
Prepaid Expenses	11.49	11.49
	89.20	88.46

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars		As at Mar 31, 2021		As at Mar 31, 2020
NOTE 9	**No. of Shares**	**₹ in Lakhs**	**No. of Shares**	**₹ in Lakhs**
EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL				
Authorised				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	5000000	500.00	5,000,000	500.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-up				
Equity Shares of ₹10 each fully paid-up	247601	24.76	247601	24.76
Issued, Subscribed and Partly Paid-up				
Equity Shares of ₹10 each partly paid-up (₹ 5 each partly paid up)	578	0.03	578	0.03
	248179	24.79	248179	24.79
(a) Reconciliation of the Shares Outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year				
	No. of Shares	**₹ in Lakhs**	**No. of Shares**	**₹ in Lakhs**
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	248179	24.79	248179	24.79
Add: Shares issued to Ultratech Cement				
Outstanding at the end of the year	248179	24.79	248179	24.79
(b) Shares held by Holding Company				
UltraTech Cement Limited	248179	24.79	248,179	24.79
(c) List of shareholders holding more than 5% of Paid-up Equity Share Capital	**No. of Shares**	**% Holding**	**No. of Shares**	**% Holding**
UltraTech Cement Limited	248179	100.00%	248,179	100.00%

NOTE 10
TRADE PAYABLES

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Current	
	As at Mar 31, 2021	As at Mar 31, 2020
Due to Others	4.14	4.04
	4.14	4.04

NOTE 11
OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Liability for Capital Goods	232.92	232.92
	232.92	232.92

NOTE 12
OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Liability for GST	-	2.61
	-	2.61

Particulars	Year ended Mar 31, 2021	Year ended Mar 31, 2020
		₹ in Lakhs
NOTE 13		
OTHER INCOME		
Interest Income on		
Interest Received on Others	**0.05**	0.04
	0.05	0.04

Particulars	Year ended Mar 31, 2021	Year ended Mar 31, 2020
NOTE 14		
OTHER EXPENSES		
Miscellaneous Expenses	**0.11**	0.11
	0.11	0.11

(iv) Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE):

The initial cost of PPE comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, and any directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to working condition and location for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs and any expected costs of decommissioning, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Expenditure incurred after the PPE have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the costs are incurred.

If significant parts of an item of PPE have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of PPE.
Material items such as spare parts, stand-by equipment and service equipment are classified as PPE when they meet the definition of PPE as specified in Ind AS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(v) Depreciation:

Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of property, plant & equipment over its useful life and is provided on a straight-line basis over the useful lives as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013

Depreciable amount for property, plant & equipment is the cost of property, plant & equipment less its estimated residual value. The useful life of property, plant & equipment is the period over which property, plant & equipment is expected to be available for use by an entity, or the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the entity.

Note 15– Capital and Other Commitments:

I. Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account, not provided for (net of advances) Rs.5965.65 Lacs (Previous Year'Rs.5965.65 Lacs).

II. Certain land owners filed writ petitions challenging (1) acquisition of private lands by the State of Himachal Pradesh for setting up of cement plant and (2) environmental clearance granted to the project, before the High Court of Himachal Pradesh. The High Court of Himachal Pradesh quashed the notifications issued under Section 6 and 7 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and also the environmental clearance granted for the project on procedural grounds. The Company had filed Special Leave Petitions before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India challenging the order of the High court of Himachal Pradesh. The Special leave Petitions filed by the Company has been admitted and converted to Civil appeals Nos. 1636 – 1641 of 2013.The matter is now pending with supreme court.

Note 16 - Related party disclosures:

(A) List of Related Parties where control exists:

Name of the Related Party	Principal Place of Business	% Shareholding and Voting Power	
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(I) Holding Company: UltraTech Cement Limited	India	100%	

Disclosure of related party transactions:

Amount in ₹

Nature of Transactions	As at 31st Mar' 2021	As at 31st Mar' 2020
Share Application money received from UTCL		37,51,800
Shares issued to UTCL (Including premium amount)		37,51,800
Total	Nil	37,51,800

Harish Cement Limited

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)

Note 17 – Auditors' remuneration (excluding service tax) and expenses: Amount in ₹

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
(a) Statutory Auditors:		
Audit fees (including quarterly Limited Review)	10,000	10,000
Tax audit fees	0.00	0.00
Fees for other services	0.00	0.00

Note 18

Previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year classification / disclosure.

Note 19

In light of the COVID-19 outbreak being declared a pandemic by the World Health Organisation, the Company has been taking various precautionary measures to protect employees and workmen, their families, and the eco system in which they interact, while at the same time ensuring business continuity. The company expects to recover the carrying amount of all its assets including inventory, receivables and loans in the ordinary course of business based on information available on current economic conditions. The company will continue to monitor any material changes on future economic conditions.

Signatures to Notes '1' to 19

for and on behalf of the Board

In terms of our reports attached.

For G.P. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN No :- 104768W

Director
(M. B. Agarwal)

Director
(Arun Daga)

Atul B. Desai
Membership No: 030850
Partner
Mumbai,

UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited

Annual Report

2020-21

B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

14th Floor, Central B Wing and North C Wing,
Nesco IT Park 4, Nesco Center,
Western Express Highway,
Goregaon (East), Mumbai - 400 063

Telephone +91 22 6257 1000
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2021, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the 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 ("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 31 March 2021, and profit 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 in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs 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 obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to Note 29 of the financial statements, which refers to the following matter:

(a) in terms of the Order issued by the Competition Commission of India ('CCI') against the Company dated 31 August 2016, the CCI had imposed penalty of Rs. 167.32 crores for alleged contravention of the provisions of the Competition Act, 2002 by the Company. The Company had filed an appeal against the CCI Order before the Competition Appellate Tribunal ('COMPAT') which was subsequently transferred to the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal ("NCLAT"). In July 2018, NCLAT completed its hearing on the matter and disallowed the appeal filed by the Company against the CCI order. Aggrieved by the order of NCLAT, the Company has filed an appeal before the Honourable Supreme Court, which has granted a stay against the NCLAT order on the condition that the Company deposits 10% of the penalty amounting to Rs. 16.73 crores which has been deposited. Based on a legal opinion obtained by the UltraTech Cement Limited ("the Holding Company") on a similar matter, the Company believes that it has a good case in this matter. Considering the uncertainty relating to the outcome of this matter, no provision has been considered in the books of account. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

The Company's management and 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 auditors' 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 in the 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.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) 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 other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act 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 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 Management and 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 Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's 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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements ***(Continued)***

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 section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to 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 in the financial statements made by the Management and Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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.

Other Matter

The comparative financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2020 included in these financial statements have been audited by the predecessor auditor who had expressed an unmodified opinion thereon as per their report dated 12 May 2020 and which has been furnished to us by the Management and has been relied upon by us for the purpose of our audit. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143 (11) 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. (A) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

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

   c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of 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 Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act; and

   f) 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".

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements *(Continued)*

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2021 on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 29 to the financial statements;

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company; and

iv. The disclosures in the financial statements regarding holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made in these financial statements since they do not pertain to the financial year ended 31 March 2021.

(C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has only paid sitting fees to its Independent Directors and such remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

Vijay Mathur
Partner
Membership No. 046476
UDIN: 21046476AAAACU5782

Mumbai
4 May 2021

UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report on financial statements

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

i. (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which all fixed assets are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, certain fixed assets were physically verified by the Management during the year. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company except for few portions of land aggregating to Rs. 101.50 crore as at 31 March 2021 for which, the title deeds of immovable properties are not held in the name of the Company.

ii. The inventory, except for goods-in-transit has been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals during the year In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable In respect of goods-in-transit, subsequent goods receipts have been verified or confirmations have been obtained from the parties. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records were not material.

iii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans given, investments made, guarantees given and security provided.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public during the year in terms of the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company as specified under Section 148(1) of the Act, for maintenance of cost records in respect of products manufactured by the Company, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report on financial statements *(Continued)*

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and other material statutory dues have heen regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, as per Approved Resolution Plan, upon discharge and payment of resolution amount, the Company shall be immune from attachment or interference and shall not be subject matter of any claim in any proceedings for any past transactions carried out by or for any acts or omissions of the Company, or it's promoter till 19 November 2018. Accordingly, we report that there are no dues of Income Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Excise Duty, Sales Tax, Value Added Tax and Cess and any other material statutory Dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute since 19 November 2018.

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, and based on the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to banks. The Company did not have any loans or borrowings from any financial institutions or government or debenture holders.

ix. The Company did not raise money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x. According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit

xi. According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has paid only sitting fees to its Independent Directors and paid/provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited
Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report on financial statements *(Continued)*

xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

xvi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45 - IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

Vijay Mathur
Partner
Membership No: 046476
UDIN: 21046476AAAACU5782

Mumbai
4 May 2021

UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the financial statements

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2021, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. 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 Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Auditors' Responsibility

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

UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the financial statements *(Continued)*

Auditors' Responsibility ***(Continued)***

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

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

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

Vijay Mathur
Partner
Membership No: 046476
UDIN 21046476AAAACU5782

Mumbai
4 May 2021

UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2021

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Note No.		AS AT MARCH 31,2021		AS AT MARCH 31,2020
ASSETS					
Non-Current Assets					
Property, Plant and Equipment	2	1,481.42		1,545.29	
Capital Work-in-Progress	2	124.92		16.33	
Right of Use Assets	3	8.53		11.05	
Other Intangible Assets	2	3.78		3.88	
			1,618.65		1,576.55
Financial Assets:					
Investments	4	0.10		0.13	
Loans	5	17.11		1,177.56	
Other Financial Assets	6	0.32	17.53	0.32	1,178.01
Income Tax Assets (Net)			2.57		1.60
Other Non-Current Assets	7		9.70		27.85
Total Non-Current Assets			1,648.45		2,784.01
Current Assets					
Investments in subsidiaries(held for Sale)	8		39.99		548.20
Inventories	9		109.66		120.00
Financial Assets					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	0.24		1.92	
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	20.94		65.63	
Loans	5	0.13		83.40	
Other Financial Assets	6	1.28	22.59	2.73	153.68
Other Current Assets	12		10.68		10.10
Total Current Assets			142.93		283.78
Assets Held for Sale	46		742.01		-
TOTAL ASSETS			2,573.38		3,615.99
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
EQUITY					
Equity Share Capital	13 (a)		3,400.00		3,400.00
Other Equity	13(b)		(4,586.54)		(4,593.98)
			(1,186.54)		(1,193.98)
LIABILITIES					
Non-Current Liabilities					
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	14	2,571.44		2,652.41	
Other Financial Liabilities	15	-	2,571.44	-	2,652.41
Provisions	16		9.59		8.59
Total Non-Current Liabilities			2,581.03		2,661.00
Current Liabilities					
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	17	786.80		1,792.61	
Trade Payables					
Total Outstanding Dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		4.07		3.18	
Total Outstanding Dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	18	81.62		59.41	
Other Financial Liabilities	15	120.75	993.24	178.77	2,033.97
Other Current Liabilities	19		182.96		113.37
Provisions	16		2.69		1.63
Total Current Liabilities			1,178.89		2,148.97
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			2,573.38		3,615.99
Significant Accounting Policies	1				

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

In terms of our report attached,

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Director
DIN:

Director
DIN:

Vijay Mathur
Partner
Membership No. 46476
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4 , 2021

Rajendra Vijay
Chief Financial Officer

Kamal Rathi
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4 , 2021

UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Note No.	FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021	FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020
Revenue from Operations	20	1,278.97	1,366.69
Other Income	21	47.59	55.50
TOTAL INCOME (I)		1,326.56	1,422.19
EXPENSES			
Cost of Materials Consumed	22	288.99	267.95
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Stock-in-Trade and Work-in-Progress	23	9.70	6.93
Employee Benefits Expense	24	58.84	58.93
Finance Costs	25	274.17	368.34
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	26	81.65	74.67
Power and Fuel		382.82	400.05
Freight and Forwarding Expense	27	37.12	37.59
Other Expenses	28	157.90	158.49
TOTAL EXPENSES (II)		1,291.19	1,372.95
Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax Expense (I)-(II)		35.37	49.24
Exceptional Items (Net)	45		
Gain on sale of investment		336.28	-
Impairment in Value of Loans & Investments		(364.82)	-
Profit before Tax Expense		6.83	49.24
Total Tax Expense		-	-
Profit for the period (III)		6.83	49.24
Other Comprehensive Income			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss - Remeasurement Gain / (Loss) on defined benefit plan		0.61	(0.68)
Other Comprehensive Income for the period (IV)		0.61	(0.68)
Total Comprehensive Income for the period (III+IV)		7.44	48.56
Earnings Per Equity Share (Face Value ₹ 10 each)			
Basic (in ₹)		0.02	0.14
Diluted (in ₹)		0.02	0.14

Significant Accounting Policies 1

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

In terms of our report attached.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Director
DIN:

Director
DIN:

Vijay Mathur
Partner
Membership No. 46476

Rajendra Vijay
Chief Financial Officer

Kamal Rathi
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4 , 2021

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4 , 2021

UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

₹ In Crores

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
(A) Cash Flow from Operating Activities:		
Profit Before tax	**6.83**	49.24
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and Amortisation	**77.45**	74.67
Impairment of Assets	**4.20**	-
Unrealised Exchange Rate Fluctuation (net)	**(18.51)**	(41.86)
Provision/Liabilities written back (Net)	**(9.64)**	(74.38)
Provision for Mines Restoration	**0.37**	0.34
Interest on Lease Liability	**0.04**	0.31
Interest and Dividend Income	**(3.00)**	(6.86)
Finance Costs	**272.76**	367.69
Exceptional Items (net)	**28.54**	-
(Profit) / Loss on Sale / Retirement of Property, Plant and Equipment (net)	**(0.05)**	(0.03)
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	**359.99**	369.12
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in Trade payables and other Liabilities	**124.23**	28.00
Decrease/(Increase) in Trade receivables	**0.24**	7.48
(Increase)/ Decrease in Inventories	**10.34**	22.14
Cash generated from Operations	**494.80**	426.74
Taxes paid (net of refunds)	**(0.97)**	(1.21)
Net Cash generated from Operating Activities (A)	**493.83**	425.53
(B) Cash Flow from Investing Activities:		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	**(111.90)**	(77.01)
Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	**3.33**	0.06
Received/paid on maturity of derivative assets/Liabilities	-	29.23
Redemption / (Investment) in Other Bank deposits	**(0.85)**	(0.68)
Proceeds from sale of investments in subsidiaries/ step down subsidiaries	**844.73**	-
Due from Subsidiaries / Other Body Corporates	**101.21**	-
Interest Received	**3.64**	7.11
Net Cash generated from / (used in) Investing Activities (B)	**840.16**	**(41.29)**
(C) Cash Flow from Financing Activities:		
Repayment of Non-Current Borrowings	**(40.50)**	(6.75)
Inter Corporate Deposit Repaid (net)	**(1,006.54)**	(10.55)
Proceeds/ (Repayment) of Current Borrowings (net)	**0.73**	3.41
Repayment of Principal towards Lease Liability	**(1.52)**	(3.91)
Interest Paid on Lease Liability	**(0.04)**	(0.31)
Interest Paid	**(287.80)**	(370.87)
Net Cash used in Financing Activities (C)	**(1,335.67)**	**(388.98)**
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)	**(1.68)**	**(4.74)**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	**1.92**	6.66
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Note 10)	**0.24**	1.92

Notes:

1. The Statement of Cash flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS - 7 specified under Section 133 of the Act.
2. Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment includes movements of capital work-in-progress (including capital advances) during the year.
3. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	Cashflows	Non Cash changes	As at March 31, 2021
Non-Current Borrowing (including current maturities of Non-Current Borrowing)	2,692.91	(40.50)	0.03	2,652.44
Current Borrowing	1,792.61	(1,005.81)		786.80
				[illegible]

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	Cashflows	Non Cash changes	As at March 31, 2020
Non-Current Borrowing (including current maturities of Non-Current Borrowing)	2,699.63	(6.75)	0.03	2,692.91
Current Borrowing	1,799.75	(7.14)		1,792.61
				[illegible]

4. Cashflow from Operating Activities includes ₹ 0.05 Crores towards short-term lease payments, payments for leases of low-value assets and variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability.

Significant Accounting Policies **Note 1**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

In terms of our report attached.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

K Shawner

Director
DIN:

Director
DIN:

Vijay Mathur
Partner
Membership No. 46476

Rajendra Vijay
Chief Financial Officer

Kamal Rathi
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4, 2021

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4, 2021

UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

For the Year ended March 31, 2020

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus			Total Other Equity
	Capital Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 01, 2019	14.50	106.13	(4,766.31)	(4,645.68)
Profit for the year	-	-	49.24	49.24
Less : Modified Retrospective impact of Leases	-	-	3.14	3.14
Other Comprehensive Income for the year				
Remeasurement Gain / (Loss) on defined benefit plan	-	-	(0.68)	(0.68)
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the period	-	-	51.70	51.70
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**14.50**	**106.13**	**(4,714.61)**	**(4,593.98)**

Significant Accounting Policies Note 1

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

In terms of our report attached.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

Vijay Mathur
Partner
Membership No. 46476

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4 , 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Director
DIN:

Director
DIN:

Rajendra Vijay
Chief Financial Officer

Kamal Rathi
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4 , 2021

UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

A. Equity Share Capital

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

(₹ in Crores)

Balance as at April 01, 2020	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the period	Balance as at March 31, 2021
3,400.00	-	**3,400.00**

For the Year ended March 31, 2020

(₹ in Crores)

Balance as at April 01, 2019	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the Year	Balance as at March 31, 2020
3,400.00	-	3,400.00

B. Other Equity

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	**Reserves & Surplus**			**Total Other Equity**
	Capital Redemption Reserve	**General Reserve**	**Retained Earnings**	
Balance as at April 01, 2020	14.50	106.13	(4,714.61)	(4,593.98)
Profit for the period	-	-	6.83	6.83
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year				
Remeasurement Gain / (Loss) on defined benefit plan	-	-	0.61	0.61
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the period	-	-	7.44	7.44
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**14.50**	**106.13**	**(4,707.17)**	**(4,586.54)**

ULTRATECH NATHDWARA CEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

Note 1 (A) Company Overview and Significant Accounting Policies

Company Overview

UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited is a Public Limited Company incorporated in India having its registered office at Kolkata, India. The Company is engaged in the manufacturing and selling of Cement and Cement related products.

The name of the Company has been changed to 'UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited' (UNCL) from 'Binani Cement Limited' w.e.f. 13th December, 2018.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Statement of Compliance:

These financial statements (hereinafter referred to as "financial statements") are prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and amendments thereto as applicable. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on ______

(b) Basis of Preparation and presentation

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities:

(i) Derivative Financial Instruments measured at fair value
(ii) Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)
(iii) Assets held for disposal – measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell
(iv) Employee's Defined Benefit Plan as per actuarial valuation

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In determining the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into 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.

The Company has prepared these separate financial statements and opted for the exemption from preparation of consolidated financial statements, as the IND AS consolidated financial statements of UltraTech Cement Limited, the Holding Company are available on the Holding Company's website for public use.

Functional and Presentation Currency

(i) The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

(ii) Figures less than ₹ 50,000 have been shown at actual, wherever statutorily required to be disclosed, all other figures have been rounded off to the nearest ₹ in crores, unless otherwise stated.

Classification of Assets and Liabilities into Current/Non-Current

The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of Current / Non-Current classification of its Assets and Liabilities.

For the purpose of Balance Sheet, an asset is classified as current if:
(i) It is expected to be realised, or is intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle; or
(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
(iii) It is expected to realise the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or
(iv) The asset is a cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
All other assets are classified as non-current.

Similarly, a liability is classified as current if:
(i) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle; or
(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
(iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
(iv) The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments at the option of the counterparty does not affect this classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE):

The initial cost of PPE comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, and any directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to working condition and location for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs and any expected costs of decommissioning. PPE are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance cost are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which they were incurred

If significant parts of an item of PPE have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of PPE.

Material items such as spare parts, stand-by equipment and service equipment are classified as PPE when they meet the definition of PPE as specified in Ind AS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(d) Expenditure during construction period:

Expenditure/ Income during construction period (including financing cost related to borrowed funds for construction or acquisition of qualifying PPE) is included under Capital Work-in-Progress and the same is allocated to the respective PPE on the completion of their construction. Advances given towards acquisition or construction of PPE outstanding at each reporting date are disclosed as Capital Advances under "Other non-current Assets".

(e) Depreciation:

Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of PPE over its useful life and is provided on a straight-line basis over the useful lives as prescribed in Schedule II to the Act or as per technical assessment. Freehold Land with indefinite life is not depreciated.

Depreciable amount for PPE is the cost of PPE less its estimated residual value. The useful life of PPE is the period over which PPE is expected to be available for use by the Company, or the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the Company.

In case of certain classes of PPE, the Company uses different useful lives than those prescribed in Schedule II to the Act. The useful lives have been assessed based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the PPE and the estimated usage of the asset on the basis of management's best estimation of obtaining economic benefits from those classes of assets. The property, plant and equipments also includes the assets constructed on land not owned by the Company.

Such classes of assets and their estimated useful lives are as under:

No	Nature	Estimated Useful life
1	Buildings	3-60 Years
2	Leasehold land including Railway siding	Over the lease agreement
3	Plant & machinery	8-50 Years
4	Office Equipment	4-7 Years
5	Furniture and Fixtures	7-12 Years
6	Mobile Phones	3 Years
7	Company Vehicles (other than those provided to the employees)	5 Years
8	Motor Cars given to the employees as per the Company's Scheme	4-5 Years
9	Servers and Networks	3 Years
10	Stores and Spares in the nature of PPE	8-30 Years
11	Assets individually costing less than or equal to ` 10,000	Fully Depreciated in the year of purchase

Depreciation on additions is provided on a pro-rata basis from the month of installation or acquisition and in case of Projects from the date of commencement of commercial production. Depreciation on deductions/disposals is provided on a pro-rata basis up to the month preceding the month of deduction/disposal.

(f) Intangible Assets and Amortisation

- Internally generated Intangible Assets:

Expenditure pertaining to research is expensed out as and when incurred. Expenditure incurred on development is capitalised if such expenditure leads to creation of an asset, otherwise such expenditure is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

- Intangible Assets acquired separately:

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment, if any. The Company determines the amortisation period as the period over which the future economic benefits will flow to the Company after taking into account all relevant facts and circumstances. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed periodically, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

- Class of intangible assets and their estimated useful lives / basis of amortisation are as under:

No	Nature	Estimated Useful life / Basis of amortisation
1	Mining Reserve (Mines Exploration and Development)	On the basis of mineral material extraction (proportion of mineral material extracted per annum to total estimated mining reserve)
2	Software	5 Years

(g) Non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale:

To classify any Asset or disposal groups (comprising assets and liabilities) as "Asset / Disposal groups held for sale" they must be available for immediate sale and its sale must be highly probable. Such assets or group of assets / liabilities are presented separately in the Balance Sheet, in the line "Assets / Disposal groups held for sale" and "Liabilities included in disposal group held for sale" respectively. Once classified as held for sale, intangible assets and PPE are no longer amortised or depreciated.

Such assets or disposal groups held for sale are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets and liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

(h) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of non-financial 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). When 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. When 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 of disposal 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 recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(i) **Inventories:**

Inventories are valued as follows:

(i) Raw materials, fuel, stores & spare parts and packing materials:

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

(ii) Work-in- progress (WIP) and finished goods:

Valued at lower of cost and NRV. Cost of Finished goods and WIP includes cost of raw materials, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost of inventories is computed on weighted average basis.

(iii) Waste / Scrap:

Waste / Scrap inventory is valued at NRV.

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

(j) **Borrowing Costs:**

General and specific borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of such asset till such time the asset is ready for its intended use and borrowing costs are being incurred. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Borrowing cost includes interest expense, amortization of discounts, hedge related cost incurred in connection with foreign currency borrowings, ancillary costs incurred in connection with borrowing of funds and exchange difference arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

(k) **Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:**

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.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

A present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent liabilities are also disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

Claims against the Company where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognised or disclosed in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised.

(l) **Mines Restoration Provision:**

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

(m) **Revenue Recognition:**

(i) Revenue from Contracts with Customers

• Revenue is recognized on the basis of approved contracts regarding the transfer of goods or services to a customer for an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Company is having offtake agreement with the holding company to take the material on ex works basis accordingly revenue has been recognised on ex works basis.

• Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of discounts, incentives, volume rebates, outgoing taxes on sales. Any amounts receivable from the customer are recognised as revenue after the control over the goods sold are transferred to the customer which is generally on dispatch of goods.

(ii) Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive the income is established.

(iii) Interest income is recognised using the Effective Interest Method.

(n) **Lease:**

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

(i) the contract involves the use of identified asset;

(ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset through the period of lease and;

(iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

As a lessee

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The ROU is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

Certain lease arrangements include the option to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. The right-of-use assets and lease liabilities include these options when it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The ROU is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, and company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprises fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except those which is payable other than functional currency which is measured at fair value through P&L. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the ROU, or is recorded in Statement of Profit or Loss if the carrying amount of the ROU has been reduced to zero.

Lease Liabilities have been presented in 'Financial Liabilities' and the 'ROU' have been presented separately in the Balance Sheet. Lease payments have been classified as financing activities in the Statement of Cash Flows.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise ROU and lease liabilities for

- short term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or lower and
- Leases of low value assets.

The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense over the lease term.

As a lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised in income over the lease term. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

(o) Employee benefits:

Gratuity

The gratuity, a defined benefit plan, payable to the employees is based on the Employees' service and last drawn salary at the time of the leaving of the services of the Company and is in accordance with the Rules of the Company for payment of Gratuity. Liability with regards to gratuity plan is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out by a qualified independent actuary 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 net interest), is reflected immediately in the Balance Sheet with a charge or credit recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement recognised in OCI is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss. Past service cost is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of a plan amendment. Interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

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

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.

The defined benefit obligation recognised in the Balance Sheet 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.

Provident Fund

The eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits in respect of provident fund, which is a defined benefit plan, for which both the employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary.

Superannuation

Certain employees of the Company are eligible for participation in defined contribution plans such superannuation and national pension fund. Contributions towards these funds are recognised as an expense periodically based on the contribution by the Company since Company has no further obligation beyond its periodic contribution.

Other employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered.

Liabilities recognised 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 recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured using the projected unit credit method by a qualified independent actuary at the end of each annual reporting period, 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. Remeasurement gains / losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

(p) Income Taxes:

Income Tax expenses comprise current tax and deferred tax charge or credit.

Current Tax is measured on the basis of estimated taxable income for the current accounting period in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and other applicable tax laws.

Deferred tax is recognised, on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Tax relating to items recognised directly in equity or OCI is recognised in equity or OCI and not in the Statement of Profit and Loss. MAT Credits are in the form of unused tax credits that are carried forward by the Company for a specified period of time, hence it is grouped with Deferred Tax Asset. MAT is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised / reduced to the extent that it is probable / no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

The Government of India, on September 20, 2019, vide the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 2019, inserted a new Section 115BAB in the Income Tax Act, 1961, which provides an option to the Company for paying Income Tax at reduced rates as per the provisions/conditions defined in the said section. The Company is continuing with higher income tax rate option, based on the available outstanding MAT credit entitlement and different exemptions & deduction enjoyed by the Company.

(q) Earnings Per Share:

Basic Earnings Per Share ("EPS") is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax for the year attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, net profit / (loss) after tax for the year attributable to the equity shareholders is divided by the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares to satisfy the exercise of the share options by the employees.

(r) Foreign Currency transactions:

Transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (i.e. foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated 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 translated using the exchange rate as at the date of initial transactions.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period 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;

(s) Investment in Subsidiaries :

The Company's investment in its subsidiaries are carried at cost net of accumulated impairment, if any

On disposal of the Investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(t) Financial Instruments:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Initial Recognition:

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 profit or loss and ancillary costs related to borrowings) 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 or loss are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss over the tenure of the financial assets or financial liabilities.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement: Financial Assets

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income ("FVOCI") or Fair Value through Profit or Loss ("FVTPL") on the basis of following:

(i) the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and
(ii)the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Amortised Cost:

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

(i) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and

(ii) 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.

In case of financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost, any interest income, foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Fair Value through OCI:

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

(i) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and

(ii) 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.

Fair Value through Profit or Loss:

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

For financial assets at FVTPL, net gains or losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement: Financial liabilities

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

Financial Liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or is a derivative (except for effective hedge) or are designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL.

Gains or Losses, including any interest expense on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Other Financial Liabilities:

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

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

Interest expense (based on the effective interest method), foreign exchange gains and losses, and any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of financial assets:

Expected credit losses are recognized for all financial assets subsequent to initial recognition other than financials assets in FVTPL category. For financial assets other than trade receivables, as per Ind AS 109, the Company recognises 12 month expected credit losses for all originated or acquired financial assets if at the reporting date the credit risk of the financial asset has not increased significantly since its initial recognition. The expected credit losses are measured as lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on financial asset increases significantly since its initial recognition.

The Company's trade receivables do not contain significant financing component and as per simplified approach, loss allowances on trade receivables are measured using provision matrix at an amount equal to life time expected losses i.e. expected cash shortfall.

The impairment losses and reversals are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities:

The Company derecognises 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. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises an associated liability for amounts it has to pay.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company de-recognises financial liabilities when and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability de-recognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial Guarantee Contract Liabilities
Financial Guarantee Contract Liabilities are disclosed in financial statements in accordance with Ind AS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

(u) **Cash and cash equivalents:**
Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with banks that are readily convertible into cash which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

(v) **Financial liabilities and equity instruments:**

(i) Classification as debt or equity
Debt and equity instruments issued by the 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.

(ii) 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 a Company are recognised at the proceeds received.

(w) **Derivative financial instruments:**

The Company enters into derivative financial instruments viz. foreign exchange forward contracts to manage its exposure to interest rate, foreign exchange rate risks and commodity prices. The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately excluding derivatives designated as cash flow hedge.

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

(y) **Cash flow statement**

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

Note 1 (B) **Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty:**

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

(a) **Critical judgments in applying accounting policies:**
In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Classification of Lease Ind AS 116:
The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in arriving at the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a group of leases with similar characteristics.

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

(i) Useful Lives of Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets:

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 unamortised depreciable amount is charged over the remaining useful life of the assets. In case of certain mining rights the amortisation is based on the extracted quantity to the total mineral reserve.

(ii) Impairment of Assets:
The Company reviews its carrying value of assets annually where there is an indication of impairment by estimating the future economic benefits from using such assets if the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

(iii) Recognition and measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities:
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which there is probability of utilisation against the future taxable profit. The Company uses judgement to determine the amount of deferred tax liability / asset that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and business developments.

(iv) Income Taxes:
The Company calculates income tax expense based on reported income and estimated exemptions / deduction likely available to the Company The Company is continuing with higher income tax rate option, based on the available outstanding MAT credit entitlement and different exemptions & deduction enjoyed by the Company. However, the Company has applied the lower income tax rates on the deferred tax assets / liabilities to the extent these are expected to realised or settled in the future when the Company may be subject to lower tax rate based on the future financials projections.

(v) Fair value measurement of financial instruments:

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When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

(iii) Defined benefit plans:

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

(iv) Mines Restoration Obligation:

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

(v) Disposal Groups/Assets held for sale :

The Company has used comparable market multiple approach to assess the fair value of the disposal group.

Under the market multiple approach, enterprise value of a company is determined by using multiples derived from valuations of comparable companies, as manifested through stock market valuations of listed companies considering Enterprise Value/ Revenue and Enterprise value/ EBITDA multiples based on their market price and latest published financial information.

Appropriate adjustments are made (e.g. for debt and surplus assets) to arrive at the equity value of the disposal group.

UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited

Note 2

Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Intangible Assets

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation and Amortisation				Net Block
	As at April 01, 2020	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments/ Held for Disposal	As at March 31, 2021	As at April 01, 2020	For the year	Deductions/ Adjustments/ Held for Disposal	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
(A) Tangible Assets									
Land:									
Freehold Land	123.02	1.45	-	124.47	-	-	-	-	124.47
Leasehold Land	725.27	0.43	-	725.70	47.42	11.06	-	58.48	667.22
Buildings	95.21	0.23	-	95.44	64.35	1.51	-	65.86	29.58
Railway Sidings	29.59	-	-	29.59	21.44	2.01	-	23.45	6.14
Plant and Equipment:									
Own	1,898.90	10.06	11.41	1,897.55	1,195.91	58.96	7.87	1,247.00	650.55
Office Equipment	8.53	0.76	0.17	9.12	7.28	0.45	0.17	7.56	1.56
Furniture and Fixtures	3.35	0.08	0.14	3.29	3.18	0.11	0.13	3.16	0.13
Vehicles	4.34	1.24	0.19	5.39	3.34	0.40	0.12	3.62	1.77
Total Tangible Assets	**2,888.21**	**14.25**	**11.91**	**2,890.55**	**1,342.92**	**74.50**	**8.29**	**1,409.13**	**1,481.42**
(B) Capital Work-in-Progress									**124.92**
(C) Other Intangible Assets									
Software	8.29	-	-	8.29	8.29	-	-	8.29	-
Mining Rights	11.28	-	-	11.28	7.40	0.10	-	7.50	3.78
Total Intangible Assets	**19.57**	-	-	**19.57**	**15.69**	**0.10**	-	**15.79**	**3.78**
Total Assets (A+B+C)	**2,907.78**	**14.25**	**11.91**	**2,910.12**	**1,358.61**	**74.60**	**8.29**	**1,424.92**	**1,610.12**

UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited

Note 2
Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Intangible Assets

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation and Amortisation				Net Block
	As at April 01, 2019	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019	For the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	Upto March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
(A) Tangible Assets									
Land:									
Freehold Land	123.02	-	-	**123.02**	-	-	-	-	**123.02**
Leasehold Land	725.27	-	-	**725.27**	36.36	11.06	-	**47.42**	**677.85**
Buildings	88.11	6.79	(0.31)	**95.21**	62.90	1.22	(0.23)	**64.35**	**30.86**
Railway Sidings	29.80	-	0.21	**29.59**	19.62	2.01	0.19	**21.44**	**8.15**
Plant and Equipment:									
Own	1,870.85	41.38	13.33	**1,898.90**	1,151.92	54.34	10.35	**1,195.91**	**702.99**
Given on Lease				-				-	-
Office Equipment	6.57	1.09	(0.87)	**8.53**	6.12	0.28	(0.88)	**7.28**	**1.25**
Furniture and Fixtures	3.00	0.13	(0.22)	**3.35**	2.94	0.03	(0.21)	**3.18**	**0.17**
Vehicles	3.38	1.10	0.14	**4.34**	3.28	0.17	0.11	**3.34**	**1.00**
Total Tangible Assets	**2,850.00**	**50.49**	**12.28**	**2,888.21**	**1,283.14**	**69.11**	**9.33**	**1,342.92**	**1,545.29**
(B) Capital Work-in-Progress									**16.33**
Total Tangible Assets									
(C) Other Intangible Assets									
Software	8.18	-	(0.11)	**8.29**	8.18	-	(0.11)	**8.29**	-
Mining Rights	11.28	-	-	**11.28**	7.30	0.10	-	**7.40**	**3.88**
Total Other Intangible Assets	**19.46**	**-**	**(0.11)**	**19.57**	**15.48**	**0.10**	**(0.11)**	**15.69**	**3.88**
Total Assets (A+B+C)	**2,869.46**	**50.49**	**12.17**	**2,907.78**	**1,298.62**	**69.21**	**9.22**	**1,358.61**	**1,565.50**

1 Buildings includes assets built on land not owned by the Company Rs. 3.98 crores (Previous year Rs. 3.98 Crores).
2 Plant and Machinery includes assets built on land not owned by the Company Rs. 2.26 Crores (Previous year Rs. 2.26 Crores).
3. Freehold Land include assets for which ownership is not in the name of the Company - Gross Block of Rs. 101.50 Croress (Previous Year Rs. 101.50 Crores).
4. The Company has revalued its freehold land and leasehold land on 01.04.2015 resulting in increase in gross block by Rs. 52.47 Crores and Rs. 684.43 Crores respectively.
5. Net Block of Tangible Assets amounting to Rs. 1475.28 Crores were pledged as security against the borrowings.

UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

Note 3 - Leases (Ind AS 116):

As a lessee

Following are the carrying value of Right of Use Assets for the year ended March 31, 2021:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block			Accumulated depreciation and amortisation			Net Block
	As at April 01, 2020	Additions	As at March 31, 2021	As at April 01, 2020	For the period	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Plant and Machinery	20.20	-	20.20	9.15	2.52	11.67	8.53
Total	**20.20**	**-**	**20.20**	**9.15**	**2.52**	**11.67**	**8.53**
Net Depreciation Charged to Statement of Profit & Loss					2.52		

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block			Accumulated depreciation and amortisation			Net Block
	As at April 01, 2019	Additions	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019	For the period	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
Plant and Machinery	20.20		20.20	6.62	2.53	9.15	11.05
Total	**20.20**	**-**	**20.20**	**6.62**	**2.53**	**9.15**	**11.05**
Net Depreciation Charged to Statement of Profit & Loss					2.53		

(b) Lease Expenses recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss, not included in the measurement of lease liabilities:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31,2021	Year Ended March 31,2020
Expenses relating to short-term leases	-	0.11
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low value assets	0.15	0.70

Note 3 - Leases (Ind AS 116):

(c) Maturity analysis of lease liabilities– contractual undiscounted cash flows:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31,2021	Year Ended March 31,2020
Less than one year	-	1.57
One to five years	-	-
More than five years	-	-
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at March 31, 2021	-	1.57
Discounted Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position at March 31, 2021	-	1.52
Current lease liability	-	1.52
Non-Current lease liability	-	-

(d) Amounts recognised in Statement of Cash Flows:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31,2021	Year Ended March 31,2020
Total cash outflow for leases	(1.56)	(4.22)

(e) Income from sub leasing of Right to use assets is ₹ nil

(II) **As a lessee (Ind AS 116)**

(a) Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating lease:

(b) General Description of leasing agreements:

- Leased Assets: Plant & Machinery.
- Future Lease rentals are determined on the basis of agreed terms.
- At the expiry of lease terms, the Company has an option to return the assets or extend the term by giving notice in writing.
- Lease agreements are generally cancellable and are renewable by mutual consent on mutually agreed terms.

UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

NOTE 4 **(₹ in Crores)**

INVESTMENTS

Particulars	As at MARCH 31,2021 Nos.	Amount	As at MARCH 31,2020 Nos.	Amount
Unquoted:				
Investments measured at Cost:				
Equity Instruments:				
Subsidiaries: (Country of Incorporation: India, Percentage of holding: 100%)				
Face value of ₹ 10 each fully paid:				
Merit Plaza Ltd.	50,000	0.05	50,000.00	0.05
Swiss Merchandise Infra. Ltd.	50,000	0.05	50,000.00	0.05
Smooth Energy Private Ltd. (Refer note no. 45)	10,000	0.03	10,000.00	0.03
Less: Provision for impairment	(10,000)	(0.03)		
	-	-		0.03
		0.10		0.13

NOTE 5

LOANS

Particulars	Non-Current As at MARCH 31,2021	Current As at MARCH 31,2021	Non-Current As at MARCH 31,2020	Current As at MARCH 31,2020
Considered good, Secured:				
Loan to Others Secured on discharge of Corporate Guarantee (Refer note no. 46)	-	-	1,709.45	83.23
Less: Provision for expected credit Loss for 3 B Loan	-	-	(645.88)	-
Considered good, Unsecured:				
Security Deposits	9.81	-	[illegible]	
Loans and advances to subsidiaries (Refer note no. 33)	100.87	-	101.51	-
Less: Provision for Impairment (Refer note no. 45)	(93.57)	-	-	-
	7.30	-	101.51	-
Loans to Employees	-	0.13	-	0.17
	17.11	0.13	1,177.56	83.40

Note 5.1 - No loans are due from directors or other officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person. Further, no loans are due from firms or private companies in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

NOTE 6

OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS:

Particulars	Non-Current As at MARCH 31,2021	Current As at MARCH 31,2021	Non-Current As at MARCH 31,2020	Current As at MARCH 31,2020
Interest Accrued on Deposits and Investment	-	0.63	-	1.27
Fixed Deposits with Bank with Maturity Greater than twelve Months^	0.32	-	0.32	-
Others (Includes Insurance Claims, Railway Claims and Other Receivables)	-	0.65	-	1.46
	0.32	1.28	0.32	2.73

^ Lodged as Security with Government Departments - ₹ 0.32 Crores (March 31, 2020: ₹ 0.32 Crores)

NOTE 7

OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS:

Particulars	MARCH 31,2021	MARCH 31,2020
Capital Advances	88.88	104.48
Less: Provision for Impairment	(80.00)	(80.00)
	8.88	24.48
Balance with Government Authorities	7.12	7.12
Less: Provision for Impairment	(7.12)	(4.68)
	-	2.44
Prepaid Expenses	0.82	0.93
	9.70	27.85

NOTE 8 **(₹ in Crores)**

Investments in subsidiaries(held for Sale)

Particulars	As at MARCH 31,2021		As at MARCH 31,2020	
	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
(A) Equity Shares (Unquoted)				
Mukundan Holdings Ltd. of US Dollar 1 each fully paid-up	7,70,05,000	369.36	7,70,05,000	369.36
Krishna Holdings Pte. Ltd., Singapore of Singapore Dollar 1 each	7,31,249	2.36	4,87,49,925	157.99
Murari Holdings Ltd. of US Dollar 1 each	5,48,05,000	274.48	5,48,05,000	274.48
Bhumi Resources (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. of US Dollar 1 each	1,50,00,000	67.98	1,50,00,000	67.98
3B Binani Glassfibre S.a.r.l. (Luxembourg) of Euro (wef 12th March 2021) (refer note 46)	8,00,753	-	-	-
(B) Preference shares (Unquoted)				
6% Non cumulative compulsorily convertible redeemable preference shares of Krishna Holdings Pte. Ltd., Singapore of Singapore Dollar 1 each	-	-	96,31,835	26.16
6% Non cumulative compulsorily convertible redeemable preference shares of Mukundan Holdings Ltd. of US Dollar 1 each	-	-	1,50,00,000	80.79
6% Non cumulative compulsorily convertible redeemable preference shares of Murari Holdings Ltd. of US Dollar 1 each	1,53,00,000	82.41	1,53,00,000	82.41
Less: Impairment loss on investments held for sale (Refer Note 45)		(756.60)		(510.97)
		39.99		548.20

Note : The investment in the Company's subsidiaries Krishna Holdings Pte. Ltd., Bhumi Resources (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., Mukundan Holdings Ltd. and Murari Holdings Ltd. are classified as 'Held for sale' as they meet the criteria laid out under Ind AS 105. Accordingly, the Company has measured its investments at lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell (Refer Note 46).

NOTE 9

INVENTORIES: (Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value, unless otherwise stated)

Raw Materials (Includes Rs. 0.07 Crores in transit (Previous Year Rs.0.08 Crores))	4.65	9.50
Work-in-Progress	20.92	28.36
Finished Goods	5.14	7.40
Stores & Spares (Includes Rs.2.50 Crores in transit (Previous Year Rs. 0.15 Crores))*	43.73	41.00
Fuel (Includes Rs. 0.79 Crores in transit (Previous year Rs. 8.16 Crores))	26.08	29.22
Packing Materials	3.89	2.85
Scrap (valued at net realisable value)	5.25	1.67
	109.66	120.00

* The Company follows suitable provisioning norms for writing down the value of inventories towards slow moving, nonmoving and surplus inventory. The stores & spares inventory is net of provision for diminution in value of stock of Rs. 2.38 Crores (Previous Year Rs. 3.87 Crores).

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at MARCH 31,2021	As at MARCH 31,2020
NOTE 10		
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Balance with banks (Current Account)	**0.14**	1.82
Cash on hand	**0.10**	0.10
	0.24	1.92

Particulars	As at MARCH 31,2021	As at MARCH 31,2020
NOTE 11		
BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Fixed Deposits with Banks (Maturity more than three months and upto twelve months)^	**19.24**	63.93
Bank accounts freezed by Government Authorities	**1.70**	1.70
	20.94	65.63

^ Lodged as security with Government Departments ₹ 0.60 Crores (March 31, 2020 ₹ 0.57 Crores). Earmarked for specific purpose ₹ 16.73 Crores (March 31, 2020 ₹ 16.73 Crores).

Particulars	As at MARCH 31,2021	As at MARCH 31,2020
NOTE 12		
OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
Balance with Government Authorities	**48.31**	48.35
Provision for Doubtful Recovery of Statutory payments	**(48.26)**	(48.26)
	0.05	0.09
Advances to Suppliers	**7.65**	3.29
Prepaid Expenses	**0.39**	0.55
Others	**2.10**	4.59
Advance to related party	**0.41**	1.58
	10.60	10.10

NOTE 13 (a)

EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	As at MARCH 31,2021		As at MARCH 31,2021	
	No. of Shares	**Amount**	No. of Shares	Amount
Authorised				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	**4,00,00,00,000**	**4,000.00**	4,00,00,00,000	4,000.00
Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each	**20,00,00,000**	**2,000.00**	20,00,00,000	2,000.00
	4,20,00,00,000	**6,000.00**	4,20,00,00,000	6,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-up				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	**3,40,00,00,000**	**3,400.00**	3,40,00,00,000	3,400.00
(a) Reconciliation of the Shares Outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year	**No. of Shares**	**Amount**	No. of Shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	**3,40,00,00,000**	**3,400.00**	3,40,00,00,000	3,400.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	**3,40,00,00,000**	**3,400.00**	3,40,00,00,000	**3,400.00**

Particulars	As at MARCH 31,2021	As at MARCH 31,2020
(b) Shares held by Holding Company		
UltraTech Cement Limited	**3,40,00,00,000**	**3,40,00,00,000**
(c) List of shareholders holding more than 5% of Paid-up Equity Share Capital		
UltraTech Cement Limited	**100%**	**100%**

(d) Terms/Rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity share having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

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 preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

Particulars	As at MARCH 31,2021	As at MARCH 31,2020
NOTE 13(b)		
OTHER EQUITY		
Capital Redemption Reserve	**14.50**	14.50
General Reserve	**106.13**	106.13
Retained Earnings	**(4,707.17)**	(4,714.61)
Total Other Equity	**(4,586.54)**	**(4,593.98)**

Nature and Purpose of Reserves:

(1) Capital Redemption Reserve - The Company in an earlier year had recognised Capital Redemption Reserve on buyback of equity shares from its retained earnings. The amount in Capital Redemption Reserve is equal to nominal amount of the equity shares bought back.

(2) General Reserve - The Company in an earlier year had transferred a portion of the net profit of the Company before declaring dividend to general reserve pursuant to the earlier provisions of Companies Act 1956.

NOTE 14

NON-CURRENT BORROWINGS (₹ In Crores)

Particulars	Non-Current	Current Maturities of Long-Term debts	Non-Current	Current Maturities of Long-Term debts
	As at MARCH 31,2021	As at MARCH 31,2021	As at MARCH 31,2020	As at MARCH 31,2020
Secured:				
Term Loans from Banks:				
In Local Currency	2,571.44	81.00	2,852.41	40.50
Total	2,571.44	81.00	2,852.41	40.50

NOTE:

Secured by first mortgage and charge on all the immovable properties present and future, first charge by way of hypothecation on all movable assets present and future.
Loan from HDFC Bank Limited is Repayable in 76 quarterly installment beginning February 2020; 1 Yr moratorium, Year 2: 1%, Year 3 to 5: 3% per year, Year 6 & 7: 4% per year, Year 8: 4.5%, Year 9 & 10: 5% per year, Year 11: 5.5%, Year 12: 6%, Year 13 & 14: 6.5% per year, Year 15 to 19: 7% per year, Year 20: 8%.
Interest Rate : HDFC Bank 1 month MCLR.

NOTE 15

OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (₹ In Crores)

Particulars	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
	As at MARCH 31,2021	As at MARCH 31,2021	As at MARCH 31,2020	As at MARCH 31,2020
Current maturities of long-term debts (Refer Note 14)	-	81.00	-	40.50
Interest Accrued but not due on Borrowings(Includes Rs. Nil (Previous Year Rs. 10.74 Crores) to Holding Company)	-	14.98	-	28.70
Derivative Liability	-	2.56	-	52.60
Liability for Capital Goods	-	2.94	-	-
Security Deposits	-	3.52	-	1.81
Salaries, Wages, Bonus and Other Employee Payables	-	2.71	-	1.56
Liability for Corporate Guarantee	-	-	-	49.37
Retention Money	-	13.04	-	2.51
Lease Liability	-	-	-	1.52
	-	120.75	-	178.77

NOTE 16

PROVISIONS

Particulars	As at MARCH 31,2021		As at MARCH 31,2020	
Provision for Employee Benefits:				
For Employee Benefits	4.64	2.09	4.00	1.63
Others:				
For Mines Restoration Expenditure	4.95	-	4.59	-
	9.59	2.09	8.59	1.63

Note 16.1 - Movement of provisions during the year as required by Ind AS - 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013:

(a) Mines Restoration Expenditure:				
Opening Balance	4.59	-	4.24	-
Add: Unwinding of discount on Mine Restoration Provision	0.36		0.35	
Closing Balance	4.95	-	4.59	-

NOTE 17

CURRENT BORROWINGS

Secured:		
From Banks - Cash Credits	4.14	3.41
Unsecured:		
Loans repayable on demand:		
Inter Corporate Deposits from Holding Company	782.66	1,789.20
	786.80	1,792.61

Note:

All present and future stock in trade consisting of raw materials, finished goods, goods in process of manufacturing and any other goods, movable assets or merchandise and all book debts, amounts outstanding, monies receivable, claims and bills -

NOTE 18

TRADE PAYABLES (Other than Micro and Small Enterprises)

Trade Payables (Includes Rs. 10.57 Crores (Previous Year Rs. 1.76 Crores) to Holding Company)	81.62	59.41
	81.62	59.41

NOTE 19

OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Advance from Holding Company	145.62	80.85
Others (including Provision for Expenses, Statutory liabilities)	37.34	32.52
	182.96	113.37

UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars		FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021		FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020
NOTE 20				
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS				
SALE OF PRODUCTS AND SERVICES				
Sale of Manufactured Products		1,253.72		1,276.88
OTHER OPERATING REVENUES				
Scrap Sales	11.99		5.52	
Provisions no longer required written back	12.12		78.72	
Unclaimed Liabilities written back	-		4.59	
Miscellaneous Income / Receipts	1.14		0.98	
		25.25		89.81
		1,278.97		1,366.69
NOTE 21				
OTHER INCOME				
Interest Income on				
Government Securities and Others	0.55		2.50	
Bank Accounts	2.45		4.36	
		3.00		6.86
Exchange Gain (net)		44.31		48.40
Profit on Sale of Property, plant and equipment (net)		0.05		0.03
Others		0.23		0.21
		47.59		55.50
NOTE 22				
COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED				
Opening Stock		9.50		1.91
Purchases		284.14		275.54
		293.64		277.45
Less: Closing Stock		4.65		9.50
		288.99		267.95
NOTE 23				
CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, STOCK-IN-TRADE AND WORK-IN-PROGRESS				
Closing Inventories				
Work-in-progress		20.92		28.36
Finished Goods		5.14		7.40
		26.06		35.76
Opening Inventories				
Work-in-progress		28.36		32.61
Finished Goods		7.40		10.07
		35.76		42.68
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories		9.70		6.92

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars		FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021		FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020
NOTE 24				
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE				
Salaries, Wages and Bonus		51.09		49.23
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds				
Contribution to Gratuity and Other Defined Benefit Plans		1.11		3.13
Contribution to Superannuation and Other Defined Contribution Funds		3.31		3.43
Staff Welfare Expenses		3.33		3.14
		58.84		58.93
NOTE 25				
FINANCE COSTS				
Interest Expense:				
On Borrowings (at amortised cost)	273.76		367.69	
Interest on Lease Liability	0.04		0.31	
Unwinding of discount on Mine Restoration Provision	0.37		0.34	
		274.17		368.34
		274.17		368.34
NOTE 26				
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE				
Depreciation		74.50		69.11
Depreciation on ROU Assets (Refer Note 3)		2.52		2.53
Amortisation		0.10		0.10
Obsolescence / Impairment		4.53		2.93
		81.65		74.67
NOTE 27				
FREIGHT AND FORWARDING EXPENSE				
On Finished Products		20.60		17.79
On Clinker Transfer		16.52		19.80
		37.12		37.59
NOTE 28				
OTHER EXPENSES				
Consumption of Stores, Spare Parts and Components		32.80		51.28
Consumption of Packing Materials		63.38		55.97
Repairs to Plant and Machinery, Buildings and Others		28.04		26.95
Insurance		4.21		1.84
Rent		0.05		0.12
Rates and Taxes		5.61		1.81
Directors' Fees		0.04		0.03
Advertisement		0.02		0.02
Miscellaneous Expenses		20.75		20.47
		157.90		158.49

Note 29 Contingent Liabilities (to the extent not provided for) (Ind AS 37):

(a) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Brief Description of Matter	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
CCI	Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts in respect of CCI matter	167.32	167.32
Finance Department, Rajasthan	Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts in respect of Land Tax matter	1.53	-

The Company had filed appeals against the order of the Competition Commission of India ("CCI") dated August 31, 2016. Upon the National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLAT") disallowing its appeal against the CCI order dated 31/08/2016, aggrieved by the NCLAT order, the company had filed an appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has, by its order dated 18/01/2019, granted a stay against the NCLAT order. Consequently, the Company has deposited an amount of Rs. 16.73 Crores equivalent to 10% of the penalty amount.
Based on the legal opinion taken at UltraTech Cement Limited level, the Company believes that it has a good case in this matter. Considering the uncertainty relating to the outcome of this matter, no provision has been considered in the books of accounts.
The finance department of Government of Rajasthan vide notification dated 30/03/2020 has promulgated Rajasthan Land Tax Rules, 2020 in exercise of powers under section 34 of Rajasthan Finance Act, 2020 and imposed tax on various types of land including land falling under mining leases. The Company has deposited applicable tax based on self assessment, however, the Department has raised the demand alongwith interest on 27/08/2020 without allowing any exemptions available in the Act. The Company has filed the writ petition on 29/10/2020 in the Hon'ble Rajasthan High Court challenging the demand. The Company believes that it has good case in this matter and no provision has been made in the books.

(b)As per Resolution Plan approved by NCLAT vide its order dated 14/11/2018, upon discharge and payment of resolution amount, all contingent liabilities, additional liabilities, litigations including statutory operational creditors and claims against the company upto the transfer date, stands fully discharged without any payment and there will be no recourse to the company.

Note 30 Capital and other commitments:

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account, not provided for (net of advances) ₹ 32.83 Crores (March 31, 2020 ₹ 115.50 Crores).

Note 31 Employee Benefits (Ind AS 19):

(A) Defined Benefit Plans

a)Gratuity:

The gratuity payable to employees is based on the employee's service and last drawn salary at the time of leaving the services of the company and is in accordance with the Rules of the company for payment of gratuity.

Inherent Risk

The plan is defined benefit in nature which is sponsored by the company and hence it underwrites all the risks pertaining to the plan. In particular, this exposes the company to actuarial risk such as adverse salary growth, change in demographic experience, inadequate return on underlying plan assets. This may result in an increase in cost of providing these benefits to employee in future. Since the benefits are lump sum in nature the plan is not subject to any longevity risks.

(₹ in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
		Gratuity	
		Funded	Funded
	Change in defined benefit obligation		
(i)	Balance at the beginning of the year	14.68	9.26
	Adjustment of:		
	Current Service Cost	1.18	3.34
	Past Service Cost	0.83	0.99
	Interest Cost	1.00	0.97
	Actuarial (gains) losses recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:		
	- Change in Financial Assumptions	(0.18)	0.91
	- Change in Demographic Assumptions	-	-
	- Experience Changes	(0.56)	(0.19)
	Benefits Paid from the fund	(0.93)	(0.61)
	Balance at the end of the year	16.02	14.68

	Change in Fair Value of Assets		
(ii)	Balance at the beginning of the year	**13.54**	12.93
	Expected Return on Plan Assets	**(0.14)**	0.04
	Interest Income	**1.08**	1.18
	Re measurements due to:		
	Contribution by the employer	**-**	-
	Benefits Paid from the fund	**(0.93)**	(0.61)
	Balance at the end of the year	**13.55**	13.54
	Net Asset / (Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet		
(iii)	Present value of Defined Benefit Obli	**(16.02)**	(14.68)
	Fair Value of Plan Assets	**13.55**	13.54
	Net Asset / (Liability) in the Balance Sheet	**(2.46)**	(1.13)
(iv)	**Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss**		
	Current Service Cost	**1.18**	3.34
	Interest Cost	**(0.08)**	(0.21)
	Expected Return on Plan Assets		
	Total Expense	**1.11**	3.13
	Less: Transferred to Pre-operative Expenses		-
	Amount charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss	**1.11**	3.13
	Re-measurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI):		
(v)	Changes in Financial Assumptions and experience changes	**(0.74)**	0.72
	Actual return on Plan assets less interest on plan assets	**0.13**	(0.04)
	Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI):	**(0.61)**	0.68
	Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:		
(vi)	Within the next 12 months	**0.62**	0.94
	Between 1 and 5 years	**4.38**	3.91
	Between 5 and 10 years	**8.31**	7.91
	10 Years and above	**20.26**	17.52
(vii)	**Sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions:* Increase/(Decrease) in present value of defined benefits obligation at the end of the year**	**16.02**	14.68
	1% increase in discount rate	**(1.28)**	(1.17)
	1% decrease in discount rate	**1.48**	1.35
	1% increase in salary escalation rate	**1.47**	1.34
	1% decrease in salary escalation rate	**(1.29)**	(1.18)
	1% increase in employee turnover rate	**(0,01)**	(0.03)
	1% decrease in employee turnover rate	**0.01**	0.03
	The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of total plan @		
(viii)	Insurer Managed Funds	**100%**	100%
	Debt, Equity and Other Instruments	**NA**	NA
(ix)	**Actuarial Assumptions:**		
	Discount Rate (p.a.)	**6.97%**	6.84%
	Turnover Rate	**2.00%**	2.00%
	Mortality tables	**Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult**	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult
	Salary Escalation Rate (p.a.)	**7.00%**	7.00%
	Retirement age :		
	Management -	**60**	60
	Non-Management-	**58**	58
(x)	Weighted Average duration of Defined benefit obligation	**14**	11

*The sensitivity analysis have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

*Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult table

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the projected benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the projected benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same method as applied in calculating the projected benefit obligation as recognised in the balance sheet. There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

(xi) Discount Rate:
The discount rate is based on the prevailing market rates of Indian government securities for the estimated terms of obligations.

(xii) Salary Escalation Rate:
The estimates of future salary increases are considered taking into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

(xiii) The Company's expected contribution during next year is **₹ 1.96 crores** (March 31, 2020 is ₹ 0.04 Crores).

Amount recognised as an expense and included under the head 'Contribution to Provident & other funds' is **₹ 2.79 crores** (March 31, 2020 is ₹ 2.75 Crores).

Amount recognised as an expense and included under the head 'Contribution to Other other funds' is **₹ 0.51 crores** (March 31, 2020 is ₹ 0.56 Crores).

Amount recognised as an expense in respect of Compensated Absences is **₹ 0.30 crores** (March 31, 2020 is ₹ 1.21 Crores).

Note 32 Segment Reporting (Ind AS 108):

The Company is exclusively engaged in the business of cement . As per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments", specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, there are no reportable segments applicable to the Company.

Note 33 Related party disclosures (Ind AS 24):

(A) List of Related Parties where control exists:

Name of the Company	Principal Place of Business	% Shareholding and Voting Power	
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(I) Subsidiary Companies:			
(a) Smooth Energy Private Limited (formerly known as Binani Energy Private Limited) @	India	100%	100%
(b) Bahar Ready Mix Concrete Limited (formerly known as Binani Ready Mix Concrete Limited)@	India	100%	100%
(c) Merit Plaza Limited	India	100%	100%
(d) Swiss Merchandise Infrastructure Limited	India	100%	100%
(e) Krishna Holdings PTE Limited (KHPL) $**	Singapore	100%	100%
(f) Bhumi Resources PTE Limited (BHUMI) $	[illegible]	100%	100%
(g) Murari Holdings Limited (MUHL)$	British Virgin Islands	100%	100%
(h) Mukundan Holdings Limited (MHL) $	British Virgin Islands	100%	100%
(i) Star Super Cement Industries LLC (formerly known as Binani Cement Factory LLC, (SSCILLC)) $**^	United Arab Emirates	-	100%
(ia) Binani Cement (Tanzania) Limited $*	Tanzania	-	100%*
(ib) BC Tradelink Limited, Tanzania $*	Tanzania	-	100%*
(ic) Binani Cement (Uganda) Limited $*	Uganda	-	100%*
(j) Shandong Binani Rongan Cement Company Limited (SBRCC), China $^	Republic of China	-	92.50%
(k) PT Anggana Energy resources (Anggana), Indonesia $	Indonesia	100%	100.00%
(l) 3B Binani Glassfibre Sarl $ (w.e.f. 12th March 2021)	Luxembourg	100%	-
(m)Project Bird Holding II Sarl $ (w.e.f. 12th March 2021)	Luxembourg	100%	-
(n) 3B-Fibreglass Srl $ (w.e.f. 12th March 2021)	Belgium	100%	-
(o) 3B-FibreGlass Norway as $ (w.e.f. 12th March 2021)	Norway	100%	-
(p) Tunfib Sarl $# (w.e.f. 12th March 2021)	Tunisia	[illegible]	-
(q) Goa Glass Fibre Ltd. $ (w.e.f. 12th March 2021)	India	100%	-

$ Assets of Foreign Subsidiaries classified as held for sale.
* Wholly owned Subsidiary of SSCILLC
**Owner's Interest in Krishna Holdings Ltd- UNCL- 55.54%, MHL-44.46%
@BRMC and Smooth Energy has applied for strike off
^ SBRCC China has been sold on 30.07.2020 and SSCILLC has been sold on 23.11.2020
# Tunfib Sarl under Liquidation

Names of Related Parties with whom transactions were carried out during the year:

Name of Related Party	Relationship
UltraTech Cement Limited	Holding company
Mr. D. D. Rathi- Non Executive Independent Director	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Mrs. Alka Bharucha- Non Executive Independent Director	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Mr. Rajendra Vijay- Chief Financial Officer	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Krishna Holdings Ltd.	Subsidiary
Swiss Merchandise Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary
Merit Plaza Ltd.	Subsidiary
Smooth Energy Pvt. Ltd. (formerly known as Binani Energy Pvt. Ltd.)	Subsidiary
Mukundan Holdings Ltd.	Subsidiary
Krishna Holdings Pte. Ltd	Subsidiary
Murari Holdings Ltd.	Subsidiary
Star Super Cement Industries LLC (formerly known as Binani Cement Factory LLC, (SSCILLC))	Subsidiary
Bahar Ready Mix Concrete Limited	Subsidiary

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

(₹ In Crores)

Nature of Transaction/Relationship	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Sale of Goods:		
UltraTech Cement Limited	1,603.56	1,625.66
Total	1,603.56	1,625.66
Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment:		
UltraTech Cement Limited	3.79	0.04
Total	3.79	0.04
Purchase of Goods:		
UltraTech Cement Limited	317.19	146.28
Total	317.19	146.28
Services received from:		
UltraTech Cement Limited	0.45	1.48
KMP (Remuneration)	0.71	0.62
KMP (Director Sitting fees)	0.04	0.03
Total	1.20	2.13
Interest paid		
UltraTech Cement Limited (on Inter Corporate deposit)	90.05	146.40
Total	90.05	146.40
Services given to:		
UltraTech Cement Limited	0.11	1.47
Total	0.11	1.47
Provision for bad or doubtful debts		
Merit Plaza Limited	35.69	-
Swiss Merchandise Infrastructure Limited	57.88	-
Total	93.57	-
Advance Given		
Bahar Ready Mix Concrete Limited	-	0.01
Total	-	0.01
Interest Received		
Krishna Holdings PTE Limited	-	1.98
Total	-	1.98
Repayment of Loan Given/Redemption of Investment		
Krishna Holdings PTE Limited	450.24	8.92
Mukundan Holdings Limited	326.86	-
Murari Holdings Limited	61.47	-
Merit Plaza Limited	0.31	-
Swiss Merchandise Infrastructure Limited	0.33	-
Total	839.21	8.92
Intercorporate Deposit Repaid		
UltraTech Cement Limited	1,006.54	10.55
Total	1,006.54	10.55

(b) Outstanding balances:

(₹ In Crores)

Nature of Transaction/Relationship	As at March 31,2021	As at March 31,2020
Loans and Advances:		
UltraTech Cement Limited (including ICD and Interest payable)	782.66	1,799.94
Total	782.66	1,799.94
Corporate Guarantees		
UltraTech Cement Limited	3,050.00	3,050.00
Total	3,050.00	3,050.00
Advance from Customers		
UltraTech Cement Limited	145.59	80.85
Total	145.59	80.85
Loans and Advances given		
Merit Plaza Limited	42.99	43.30
Swiss Merchandise Infrastructure Limited	57.88	58.21
Total	100.87	101.51
Trade and other Receivables:		
UltraTech Cement Limited	0.42	2.41
Total	0.42	2.41
Trade Payables:		
UltraTech Cement Limited	10.57	1.76
Total	10.57	1.76

1.The investment in the Company's subsidiaries Krishna Holdings Pte. Ltd., Mukundan Holdings Ltd., Murari Holdings Ltd. and 3B Binani Glassfibre Sarl are classified as 'Held for sale' as they meet the criteria laid out under Ind AS 105. Accordingly, the Company has measured its investments at lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. The company has made provision for impairment of investments in these subsidiaries aggregating to Rs. 756.60 Crores (Previous year Rs. 510.97 Crores).

Terms and Conditions of transactions with Related Parties:

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made in the normal course of business and on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

For the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company has recorded impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties to the Parent company to the extent of Rs 93.57 crores (Previous year Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

Note 34 Income Taxes (Ind AS 12):

I. The tax effect of significant timing differences that has resulted in deferred tax assets and liabilities are given below:

A. UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	31st March 2021	31st March 2020
a) **Deferred Tax Liability**		
Tangible and Intangible Assets	334.42	345.35
Other Items	-	14.62
Total (a)	334.42	359.97
b) **Deferred Tax Asset**		
Unabsorbed Depreciation, LTCL and Business Losses	(1,541.38)	(1,662.27)
Allowances for Expected Credit Losses	-	-
Disallowance under Income Tax Act, 1961	-	(14.18)
Total (b)	(1,541.38)	(1,676.45)
Deferred Tax Liability/ (Assets) - (a+b) *	-	-
Recognised in P&L for the period/ year - Liability / (Assets) *	-	-

* Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of allowances for business losses and unabsorbed depreciation and temporary deductible differences aggregating to Rs. 1206.96 crores as at 31st March 2021, where it is not probable that sufficient taxable income will be available in the future against which such deferred tax assets can be realised in the normal course of business. Brought forward business losses for AY 2016-17 to AY 2020-21 can be carried forward till next eight years i.e. 2024-25 to 2028-29 respectively.

II. The reconciliation of estimated income tax expense at applicable income tax rate to income tax expense reported in Statement of Profit and Loss:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	**31 March 2021**	**31 March 2020**
Profit before Tax	6.83	49.24
Applicable Income Tax Rate	34.94%	34.94%
Expected Income Tax Expense	2.39	17.21
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense:		
Recognition of Deferred Tax Asset on losses of previous years to the extent of Tax Expense of current year	2.39	(17.21)
Income Tax Expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-

Note 35 Earnings per Share (EPS) (Ind AS 33):

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	**Year Ended March 31, 2021**	Year Ended March 31, 2020
(A) Basic EPS:		
(i) Net Profit attributable to Equity Shareholders	6.83	49.24
(ii) Weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding (Nos.)	3,40,00,00,000	3,40,00,00,000
(iii) Weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding for calculation of Basic EPS	3,40,00,00,000	3,40,00,00,000
Basic EPS (₹) (i)/(iv)	0.02	0.14
(B) Diluted EPS:		
(i) Weighted average number of Equity Shares Outstanding (Nos.)	3,40,00,00,000	3,40,00,00,000
(ii) Weighted average number of Equity Shares Outstanding for calculation of Dilutive EPS (i+ii)	3,40,00,00,000	3,40,00,00,000
Diluted EPS (₹) {(A) (i) / (B) (ii)}	0.02	0.14

Note 36 Auditor's remuneration (excluding GST) and expenses:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
(a) Statutory Auditors:		
Audit fees (Including Quarterly Limited Reviews)	0.23	0.23
Tax audit fees	0.03	0.03
Fees for other services	0.01	0.00
Expenses reimbursed	0.00	0.02
(b) Cost Auditors:		
Audit fees	0.01	0.01

Note 37 Classification of Financial Assets and Liabilities (Ind AS – 107):

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets at amortised cost				
Loans	17.24	17.24	1,260.96	1,260.96
Cash and Bank Balances	0.24	0.24	1.92	1.92
Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents	20.94	20.94	65.63	65.63
Investments (non current)	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.13
Other Financial Assets	1.60	1.60	3.05	3.05
Total	40.12	40.12	1,331.70	1,331.70
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Borrowing	3,358.24	3,358.24	4,445.02	4,445.02
Trade Payables	85.69	85.69	62.59	62.59
Other Financial Liabilities	118.19	118.19	125.97	125.97
Fair Value Hedging Instruments				
Derivative Liability	2.56	2.56	52.80	52.80
Total	3,564.68	3,564.68	4,686.38	4,686.38

Note 38 Fair Value Measurements (Ind AS 113):

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

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

Level 1: This hierarchy uses quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The fair value of all 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, over the counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximize 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.

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Fair Value	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Fair value Hedge Instruments		
Derivative assets – Level 2	-	-
Total	-	-
Fair value Hedge Instruments		
Derivative liability – Level 2	2.56	52.80
Total	2.56	52.80

The management assessed that cash and bank balances, trade receivables, loans, trade payables, cash credits and other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is calculated as the present value determined using forward exchange rates and interest rate curve of the respective currencies.

Note 39 Financial Risk Management Objectives (Ind AS 107):

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

The company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The company's overall risk management focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the company. The company uses derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange forward contracts that are entered to hedge foreign currency risk exposure, variable interest rate exposure, commodity price risks. Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes and not as trading or speculative instruments.

The sources of risks which the company is exposed to and their management are given below:

Risk	Exposure Arising From	Measurement	Management
I) Market Risk			
A) Foreign Currency Risk	Committed commercial transaction	Cash Flow Forecasting	(a) Forward foreign exchange contracts
	Financial asset and Liabilities not denominated in INR	Sensitivity Analysis	
B) Interest Rate Risk	Long Term Borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity Analysis, Interest rate movements	a) Portfolio Diversification
II) Credit Risk	Trade receivables, Investments, Derivative financial instruments, Loans and Bank balances	Ageing analysis, Credit Rating	(a) Credit limit & credit worthiness monitoring. (b) Criteria based approval process
III) Liquidity Risks	Borrowings and Other Liabilities and Liquid Investments	Rolling cash flow forecasts	(a) Adequate unused credit lines and borrowing facilities

The company has standard operating procedures and investment policy for deployment of surplus liquidity, which allows investment in debt securities and mutual fund schemes of debt categories only and restricts the exposure in equity markets.

The Corporate treasury team updates the Audit Committee on a quarterly basis about the implementation of the above policies. It also updates to the Internal Risk Management Committee of the company on periodical basis about the various risks to the business and status of various activities planned to mitigate the risks.

I) Market Risk:

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values 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 affect 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) Foreign Currency Risk:

Foreign currency risk is the risk of impact related to fair value or future cash flows of an exposure in foreign currency, which fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the import of fuels, raw materials & spare parts, capital expenditure and the Company's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

When a derivative is entered into for the purpose of being a hedge, the Company negotiates the terms of those derivatives to match the terms of the hedged exposure.

The Company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions. The Company follows established risk management policies and standard operating procedures. It uses derivative instruments like forwards to hedge exposure to foreign currency risk.

(In Crores)

Outstanding foreign currency exposure (Gross) as at	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Trade Payables		
USD	0.03	0.01
Euro	0.03	0.01
Others	0.03	0.06

Foreign currency sensitivity on unhedged exposure:

100 bps increase or decrease in foreign exchange rates will have the following impact on profit before tax.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
USD	(0.00)	(0.00)
EURO	(0.00)	(0.00)
Others	(0.00)	(0.00)

Note: If the rate is decreased by 100 bps profit will increase by an equal amount.

B) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the company's long term and short term borrowings with floating interest rates. The company constantly monitors the credit markets and rebalances its financing strategies to achieve an optimal maturity profile and financing cost.

Interest rate exposure

(₹ In Crores)

Particulars	Total borrowings	Floating rate borrowings
INR	3,439.24	3,439.24
Total as at March 31, 2021	3,439.24	3,439.24
INR	4,485.52	4,485.52
Total as at March 31, 2020	4,485.52	4,485.52

Interest rate sensitivities for unhedged exposure (impact on profit before tax due to increase in 100 bps):

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
INR	(34.39)	(44.86)

Note: If the rate is decreased by 100 bps profit will increase by an equal amount.

Foreign Currency and Interest Rate Risk Management:

Forward Exchange Contracts:

(A) Derivatives for hedging currency and interest rates, outstanding are as under:

(₹ In Crores)

Particulars	Hedged Item	Currency	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	Cross Currency
Forward Contracts	Loans	USD	11.00	15.20	Rupees
	Imports	USD	-	0.30	Rupees

II) Credit Risk Management:

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

Trade receivables

Trade Receivables in case of UNCL consists of UltraTech Cement Ltd. only for the year 2020-21.

Total Trade receivables as on March 31, 2021 is ₹ nil (March 31, 2020 is ₹ nil)

The company has total exposure in sales 99.96% (March 31, 2020 is 99.96%) and in receivables nil (March 31, 2020 is nil) to UltraTech Cement Ltd, being its only customer.

Movement of provision for doubtful debts

(₹ In Crores)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening provision	-	619.43
Add: Provided during the year	-	0.34
Less: Provision written off	-	619.77
Closing Provision	-	-

Investments, Derivative Instruments, Cash and Cash Equivalent and Bank Deposit

Credit Risk on cash and cash equivalent, deposits with the banks / financial institutions is generally low as the said deposits have been made with the banks / financial institutions who have been assigned high credit rating by international and domestic rating agencies.

Credit Risk on Derivative Instruments is generally low as company enters into the Derivative Contracts with the reputed Banks and Financial Institutions.

Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved Financial Institutions / Counterparty. Investments primarily include investment in units of mutual funds, quoted Bonds, Non-Convertible Debentures issued by Government / Semi Government Agencies / PSU Bonds / High Investment grade corporates etc. These Mutual Funds and Counterparties have low credit risk.

Total Non-current and current investments as on March 31, 2021 is ₹ **0.10 crores** (March 31, 2020 ₹ 0.13 crores)

III) Liquidity risk management:

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The company's treasury team is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management.The Company is not generating enough surplus to fund its future funding requirements however the Company has mitigated this risk basis the support letter obtained from holding company to fund its immediate or long term funding requirement and its plan to monitise its investment in foreign subsidiary. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the company's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities and investments held for managing the risk at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments.

(₹ in Crores)

As at March 31, 2021	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 Years	Total
Borrowings (Including current maturities of long term debts)	867.80	388.13	2,183.32	3,439.24
Trade Payables	85.69			85.69
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	14.98			14.98
Liability for corporate guarantee	-			-
Others	22.21			22.21
Derivative Liability	2.56			2.56

(₹ in Crores)

As at March 31, 2020	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 Years	Total
Borrowings (including current maturities of long term debts)	1,833.11	357.75	2,294.66	4,485.52
Trade Payables	62.59		-	62.59
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	28.69		-	28.69
Liability for corporate guarantee	49.37	-	-	49.37
Others	7.40	-	-	7.40
Derivative Liability	52.80	-		52.80

Note 40 Capital Management (Ind AS 1):

The capital management of the Company is to
(a) maximise shareholder value and provide benefits to other stakeholders and
(b) maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

For the purposes of the company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital, share premium and all other equity.
The company monitors capital using debt-equity ratio, which is total debt less liquid investments and bank deposits divided by total equity.

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Total Debt (Bank and other Borrowings)	3,439.00	4,483.60
Equity	(1,186.54)	(1,193.90)
Debt to Equity (Net)	(2.90)	(3.76)

Note 41 Corporate Social Responsibility:

The provisions of section 135 Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, no disclosure is made in the financial statements.

Note 42 **Revenue (Ind AS115)**

(A) The Company is primarily in the Business of manufacture and sale of cement and cement related products. The product shelf life being short, all sales are made at a point in time and revenue is recognised as per offtake agreement.

(B) Reconciliation of revenue recognised from Contract liability:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Closing Contract liability-Advances from Customers	**145.62**	80.90

The Contract liability outstanding at the beginning of the year has been recognised as revenue during the year ended March 31, 2021.

(C) Reconciliation of revenue as per contract price and as recognised in statement of profit and loss:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Revenue as per Contract price Less: Discounts and incentives	**1,253.72**	1,276.88
Revenue as per statement of profit and loss	**1,253.72**	1,276.88

Note 43 **Information as per the requirement of Section 22 of The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006**

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a)	(i) The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of accounting year included in trade payables	**4.07**	3.18
	(ii) The interest due on above		
	(iii) The total of (i) & (ii)	**4.07**	3.18
(b)	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Act	-	-
(c)	The amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting year	-	-
(d)	The amounts of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of financial year	-	-
(e)	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the due date during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act.	-	-
(f)	the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

The above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified and the Company is in the process of further identifying MSME parties as per the ('The Micro Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006') and accordingly no provision of interest has been made during the period, in the books of accounts and the same has been relied upon by the auditors.

Note 44 The following expenses are included in the different heads of expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021			Year Ended March 31, 2020		
	Raw Materials Consumed	**Power and Fuel Consumed**	**Total**	Raw Materials Consumed	Power and Fuel Consumed	Total
Stores and Spares Consumed	**6.76**	**3.76**	**10.53**	11.26	4.61	15.87
Royalty and Cess	**46.25**	-	**46.25**	44.64	-	44.64

Note 45 Exceptional item -

(i) An impairment provision of ₹ 93.61 crores has been made towards old advances given prior to acquisition of the Company by the Holding Company to two Indian Subsidiaries for purchase of certain lands wherein the Company has reassessed its ability to recover such advances, impairment provision of Rs 0.03 crores has been made towards investment in a subsidiary, impairment provision of ₹ 271.18 crores has been made on a loan receivable (asset held for sale) based on management's estimate of realizable value for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Refer Note 46).

(ii) A net realized gain of Rs 414.09 crores (net off impairment provision of Rs 245.63 crores on investments classified under asset held for sale) and loss Rs 77.81 crores in respect of sale of investments in two step down subsidiaries of the Company which were held for sale (Refer Note 46).

Note 46 Assets / Disposal group held for sale (Ind AS 105):

During the year ended, the company,
(i)through its subsidiary, Krishna Holdings Pte. Ltd, a company incorporated in Singapore has completed the divestment of its entire equity shareholding of 92.5% in its cement subsidiary at a net consideration of USD 94.70 Mn. (Refer note 45)

(ii) through its wholly owned subsidiaries, Mukundan Holdings Ltd and Murari Holdings Limited has sold its subsidiary Star Super Cement Industries LLC to UltraTech Cement Middle East Investments Limited for a consideration of USD 19.70 Mn effective 23rd November 2020 at its net carrying value in the books of account.

(iii) In terms of the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal's (NCLAT) order dated 14th November 2018, approving the Resolution Plan submitted by the Company under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 for acquisition of Binani Cement Limited, subsequently renamed UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited, ("UNCL"), a loan of USD 230.4 mn in 3B Binani Glassfibre SARL, ("3B") a company registered in Luxembourg was assigned to UNCL from IDBI Bank Limited which has been classified as "Assets Held for Sale". Assignment of the loan was alongwith securities which included pledge over certain assets and shares of 3B in various forms in favour of UNCL. Since 3B has been in continuous default in servicing the loan, UNCL has enforced its pledge of 3B shares, consequent to which 3B has become a wholly owned subsidiary of UNCL w.e.f 12/03/2021. The Company continues to classify the asset as "Assets Held for Sale" which is recorded at its fair value of Rs 741.56 crores as on March 31, 2021 based on an independent valuation report after considering an impairment of Rs 271.18 crores for the year ended March 31, 2021. The Company has classified the loan receivables from body corporate as held for sale amounting to Rs 849.63crores as on September 30, 2020 including amount lying in bank as lien of Rs. 45.54 crores.

(iv)The Company has identified a Wagon tippler which is available for sale in its present condition. The Company is committed to plan the sale of asset at relisable value of Rs. 0.45 cr. and an active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan have been initiated. The Company expects to dispose off these assets in the due course.

Note 47 Estimation of uncertainty relating to the global health pandemic on COVID-19 :

In the face of COVID – 19 pandemic the Company's operations across locations were stopped in line with the Government directives. This had an adverse impact on revenues during Q1FY21, as expected.
Even before the formal announcement of the national lockdown, keeping in mind the well-being of its employees, the Company enabled 'work from home' for its employees and had taken all necessary steps to ensure a seamless transition to the new ways of working for employees, while at the same time ensuring business continuity. The Company was in continuous engagement with all its stakeholders through various digital platforms. Critical Response Teams were set up across the organisation to plan scenarios and respond to the rapidly changing situation.

With the Government allowing select activities to operate, the Company gradually resumed operations at its establishments after obtaining necessary government approvals and ensuring compliance with the statutory guidelines in line with the standard operating procedure (SOP) announced by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
With the easing of lockdown, operations gradually stabilised.
The Company recovered the carrying amount of all its assets including inventory, receivables and loans in the ordinary course of business. The Company's capital and financial resources remained entirely protected and its liquidity position remain adequately covered. The Company was able to service its debt obligations as per schedule and on due dates. It did not avail the moratorium extended by the banks as per the Reserve Bank of India guidelines.

Note 48 Previous year figures have been regrouped wherever necessary to correspond with current year classification / disclosure.

Signatures to Note'1' to '48'

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

VIJAY MATHUR
Partner
Membership No. 46476

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4 , 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Director
DIN:

Director
DIN:

Rajendra Vijay
Chief Financial Officer

Kamal Rathi
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4 , 2021

ULTRATECH CEMENT LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2021

KPMG
(Chartered Accountants)
32A, Sir Mohamed Macan Markar Mawatha,
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TO - B S R & Co. LLP – GROUP AUDITORS OF ULTRATECH CEMENT LIMITED

We have audited the financial information prepared for consolidation purposes of UltraTech Cement Lanka (Pvt) Limited ("the Company"), on the accompanying financial reporting package. we conducted our audit in accordance with the KPMG Audit Manual – International.

In accordance with your instructions, we applied such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances based on materiality provided in those instructions.

In our opinion, the financial information prepared for consolidation purposes as at 31 March 2021 and for the year ended 31 March 2021 has been prepared in conformity with UltraTech Cement Limited Group's accounting policies (which are in compliance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)).

This report is intended solely for use by B S R & Co. LLP in connection with its audit of UltraTech Cement Limited's consolidated financial statements as at 31 March 2021 and for the year ended 31 March 2021 and should not be used for any other purpose.

KPMG Sri Lanka
20 April 2021

ULTRATECH CEMENT LANKA (PVT) LTD

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2021

Particulars	Note No.		INR As at March 31, 2021	INR As at March 31, 2020
ASSETS				
Non-Current Assets				
Property, Plant and Equipments	2	146,246,681		186,817,615
ROU Assets	3	550,811,716		713,274,162
Total Non-Current Assets			697,058,397	900,091,777
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	9		71,640,608	59,790,185
Current Assets				
Inventories	4	112,290,137		252,243,770
Financial Assets				
Investment others	5	818,591,001		-
Trade Receivable	6	599,108,946		879,904,700
Cash and cash equivalents	7	24,947,696		2,730,210
Derivative Assets		73,458,704		
Other Current Assets	8	658,167,811		453,455,503
Total Current Assets			2,286,564,295	1,588,334,183
TOTAL ASSETS			3,055,263,300	2,548,216,145
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
Shareholders' Funds				
Share Capital	10	183,823,529		200,000,000
Other Equity		99,457,809		173,633,185
			283,281,338	373,633,185
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Non-Current Provisions	11	20,964,487		17,146,307
Other Financial Liabilities	12	569,782,518		689,773,412
Total Non-Current Liabilities			590,747,005	706,919,719
Current Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payables	13	1,892,543,785		1,039,691,016
Other Current Liabilities	14	191,987,009		194,677,607
Short-term Provisions	11	3,281,116		3,003,377
Other Financial Liabilities	12	93,423,047		230,291,241
Total Current Liabilities			2,181,234,957	1,467,663,241
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES			3,055,263,300	2,548,216,145

Significant Accounting Policies
The accompanying Notes referred to integral part of the Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached.

For

Partner
Chartered Accountants
Date: 20.04.2021

Director

Director

KPMG
Chartered Accountants

ULTRATECH CEMENT LANKA (PVT) LTD

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Notes		INR April 20 - March 21	INR April 19 - March 20
Revenue				
Sale of Products & Services (Gross)	15	7,227,226,096		6,479,447,359
Operating Income	16	2,897,355		9,863,435
Revenue from Operations (Net)			7,230,123,451	6,489,310,794
Other Income	17		28,115,847	2,317,201
Total Revenue (I)			7,258,239,298	6,491,627,995
Expenses				
Cost of Raw Materials Consumed	18		6,672,265,461	5,850,820,409
Change in Inventories of Finished Goods, Work-in-Progress & Stock-in-Trade	19		(22,896,282)	(34,412,006)
Employee Benefits Expenses	20		90,803,477	90,932,668
Power and Fuel Consumed			14,924,200	13,806,717
Freight & Forwarding Expenses	21		83,900,214	102,407,079
Other Expenses	22		297,199,358	425,582,981
Finance Cost	23		61,683,380	102,616,915
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	24		140,419,768	201,697,979
Total Expenses			7,338,299,576	6,753,452,742
(Loss)/Profit before Tax Expenses			(80,060,278)	(261,824,747)
Income Tax Expenses				
Deferred Tax (Reversal)/Expenses			(17,340,552)	(42,879,400)
(Loss)/Profit for the period			(62,719,726)	(218,945,347)
Other Comprehensive Income				
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			(2,201,420)	(774,660)
(ii) Income Tax Relating to Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			528,341	216,905
Other Comprehensive Income for the year			(1,673,079)	(557,755)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year			(64,392,805)	(219,503,102)
Earnings Per Equity Share (Face Value ` 10 each)				
Basic (in `)			(1.25)	(4.38)
Diluted (in `)			(1.25)	(4.38)

Significant Accounting Policies

Accompanying Notes are integral part of Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached.

Fo

Partner

Chartered Accountants

Date: 20.04.2021

Director

Director

KPMG Chartered Accountants

ULTRATECH CEMENT LANKA (PVT) LTD

Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended March 31,2021

A . Equity Share Capital

For the Period ended March 31, 2021 **INR**

Balance as at April 01, 2020	Changes in equity share capital during the period	Balance as at March 31,2021
200,000,000	(16,176,471)	183,823,529

For the period ended March 31,2020

Balance as at April 01, 2019	Changes in equity share capital during the period	Balance as at March 31,2020
197,628,458	2,371,542	200,000,000

B. Other Equity

For the Period ended March 31, 2021 **INR**

Particulars	Exchange Variation Reserve	Reserves & Surplus	Total Equity
		Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 01, 2020	(42,526,304)	216,159,489	173,633,185
Profit for the period	(9,782,571)	(62,719,726)	(72,502,297)
Remeasurement gain/loss on defined benefit plan	-	(1,673,079)	(1,673,079)
Total Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the period	(9,782,571)	(64,392,805)	(74,175,376)
Balance as at March 31,2021	**(52,308,875)**	**151,766,684**	**99,457,809**

For the period ended March 31, 2020 **INR**

Particulars	Exchange Variation Reserve	Reserves & Surplus	Total Equity
		Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 01,2019	(44,392,513)	451,912,064	407,519,552
Profit for the period	1,866,209	(218,945,347)	(217,079,138)
Remeasurement gain/loss on defined benefit plan	-	(557,755)	(557,755)
Total Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the year	1,866,209	(219,503,102)	(217,636,893)
Transfer to Retained Earnings	-	(16,249,474)	(16,249,474)
Balance as at March 31,2020	(42,526,304)	216,159,488	173,633,185

The Description of the nature and purpose of each reserve within equity is as follows:

Retained Earnings

a) Retained Earnings : The profit after tax after Dividend payment transfers to retained earnings for appropriation purposes.

b) Exchange Variation Reserve : Foreign Exchange Translation Reserve has been created for Exchange variation in Opening Equity Share Capital and Reserves and Surplus

Partner
Chartered Accountants
Date: 20.04.2021

Director

Director

KPMG
Chartered Accountants

ULTRATECH CEMENT LANKA (PVT) LTD.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

	INR March 31, 2021	INR March 31, 2020
A Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Loss Before tax	(80,060,278)	(261,824,747)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and Obsolescence	140,419,768	201,697,978
Provision for Retirement Benefits	4,170,737	3,640,110
Interest Income	(20,072,844)	(2,317,201)
Impairment on trade receivable	4,038,199	3,266,155
Unrealised Foreign Exchange (Gain)/Loss	(18,105,704)	(7,056,479)
Ulclaimed gain from fair value of derivative asset	(73,458,704)	-
Unrealised Foreign Exchange (Gain)/Loss on lease liability	33,116,124	72,183,479
Payment for short term lease liabilities	569,109,413	349,849,923
Interest expense on Bank overdraft	1,952,804	745,094
(Profit)/Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets	-	(184,606)
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	561,109,515	359,999,706
Adjustments for:		
(Increase)/decrease in Inventories	139,953,633	(196,825,335)
(Increase)/decrease in Trade receivables	276,757,555	(90,376,577)
(Increase)/decrease in Other current asstes	(204,712,308)	(39,533,258)
Increase/(decrease) in Trade Payables and Other Liabilities	850,162,171	295,098,716
Cash Generated from Operations	1,623,270,566	328,363,252
Retiring gratuity paid	(240,728)	(1,534,470)
Payment for short term lease liabilities	(569,109,413)	(349,849,923)
Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities (A)	1,053,920,425	(23,021,141)
B Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(958,902)	(1,271,498)
Increase in Current Investments	(818,591,001)	16,363,636
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	1,539,226
Interest Received	20,072,844	2,317,201
Net Cash used (in)/ from Investing Activities (B)	(799,477,059)	18,948,565
C Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Interest paid on bank overdraft	(1,952,804)	(745,094)
Interest expense on lease liability	26,614,452	29,688,344
Payment for long term lease liabilities	(143,483,337)	(199,433,134)
Net Cash used in Financing Activities (C)	(118,821,689)	(170,489,884)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	135,621,677	(174,562,460)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year	(110,673,981)	63,888,479
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year	24,947,696	(110,673,981)

KPMG

Partner
Chartered Accountants
Date: 20.04.2021

Director

Director

KPMG Chartered Accountants

UltraTech Cement Lanka (Private) Limited

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)

Note 1: Approval of Financial Statements:

The statutory financial statements prepared in Sri Lankan Rupees were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 20th April, 2021. These financial statement have been prepared and authorized on 20th April 2021 for consolidation purposes.

Note 1.1 -Employee Benefits: (Ind AS 19)

(A) Defined Benefit Plans:

Gratuity:

The gratuity payable to employees is based on the employee's service and last drawn salary at the time of leaving the services of the Company and is in accordance with the Rules of the Company for payment of gratuity.

Inherent Risk

The plan is defined benefit in nature which is sponsored by the Company and hence it underwrites all the risks pertaining to the plan. In particular, this exposes the Company to actuarial risk such as adverse salary growth, change in demographic experience, inadequate return on underlying plan assets. This may result in an increase in cost of providing these benefits to employees in future. Since the benefits are lump sum in nature, the plan is not subject to any longevity risks.

Defined Benefit Plans as per Actuarial Valuation as follows

` in INR

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(i)	**Change in defined benefit obligation**		
	Opening Balance of Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation	20,149,684	17,030,455
	Adjustment of: Current Service Cost	2,088,338	1,719,075
	Interest Cost	2,082,398	1,921,035
	Re measurements due to:		
	Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in Financial Assumptions	4,094,381	738,399
	Actuarial loss / (gain) arising on account of Experience Changes	(1,892,961)	36,261
	Benefits Paid / Payable /Other	(2,276,237)	(1,295,541)
	Closing Balance of Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation	24,245,603	20,149,684
(ii)	**Change in Fair Value of Assets**		
	Opening Balance of Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-
	Contribution / Paid by the employer	-	-
	Benefits Paid	-	-
	Closing Balance of Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-
(iii)	**Net Asset / (Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet**		
	Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation	(24,245,603)	(20,149,684)
	Net Asset / (Liability) in the Balance Sheet	(24,245,603)	(20,149,684)
(iv)	**Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss**		

Current Service Cost	2,088,338	1,719,075
Interest Cost	2,082,398	1,921,035
Total Expense	4,170,736	3,640,110
Total expenses charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss	4,170,736	3,640,110

` in INR

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(v)	**Re-measurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI):**		
	Changes in Financial Assumptions	4,094,381	738,399
	Experience Adjustments	(1,892,961)	36,261
	Gain recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI):	2,201,420	774,660
(vi)	**Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:**		
	Within the next 12 months	918,676	2,303,286
	Between 2 and 5 years	13,420,944	6,958,898
	Between 6 and 9 years	11,318,242	16,044,582
	10 Years and above	80,482,021	85,909,558
(vii)	**Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions as below:**		
	Increase/(Decrease) on present value of defined benefits obligation at the end of the year		
	One percentage point increase in discount rate	(1,287,243)	(946,848)
	One percentage point decrease in discount rate	1,457,524	1,057,671
	One percentage point increase in salary escalation rate	1,367,968	1,027,939
	One percentage point decrease in salary escalation rate	(1,236,103)	(937,812)
	One percentage point increase in employee turnover rate	(225,724)	(241,059)
	One percentage point decrease in employee turnover rate	222,346	228,292
(viii)	**Actuarial Assumptions:**		
	Discount Rate (p.a.)	7.1%	10.5%
	Turnover Rate	Age: 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 Turnover: 10.0% 10.0% 10.0% 7.5% 5.0% 2.5% 1.0%	
	Mortality tables	**GA 1983 Mortality Table** Selected Age 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 Rate for Male 0.0377% 0.0464% 0.0607% 0.0860% 0.1238% 0.2183% 0.3909% 0.6131% Rate for Female 0.0189% 0.0253% 0.0342% 0.0476% 0.0665 0.101% 0.1647% 0.2541%	
	Salary Escalation Rate (p.a.)	10%	10%
	Retirement age : Management - Non-Management-	 55 55	 55 55

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* The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 6.2 years (March 2020: 5.6 years)

** These Sensitivities have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligation in isolation and assuming there are no other changes in market conditions at the accounting date. There have been no changes from the previous periods in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses.

Discount Rate:

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market rates of Sri Lanka government securities for the estimated term of obligations.

Salary Escalation Rate:

The estimates of future salary increases are considered taking into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

The Company's expected contribution during next year is 0.44 Crores (March 31, 2020 0.42 Crores).

(B) Contribution to Provident Other Funds:

During the year company has contributed to Employee Provident Fund and Employee Trust Fund. Amount recognized as an expense and included in **Note 20** under the head "Contribution to Provident and Other Funds" of Statement of Profit and Loss ` 0.83 Crores (Previous Year ` 0.83 Crores).

Note 1.2 - Segment Reporting:

The Company is exclusively engaged in the business of cement. Accordingly, as per Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments', no disclosures related to segments are presented in these standalone financial statements.

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Note 1.3 - Related party disclosures (Ind AS 24)

(A) List of Related Parties:

Name of the Related Party	Country of Incorporation	% Shareholding and Voting Power	
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(I) Holding Company: UltraTech Cement Limited	India	**80%**	80%
(II) UTCL – Subsidiary: Star Cement Co. L LC	U.A.E	**0%**	0%

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

` in INR

Nature of Transaction/Relationship	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Purchase of Goods:		
Holding Company:		
UltraTech Cement Limited	**2,924,530,724**	3,021,828,203
UTCL – Subsidiary:		
Star Cement Co. LLC	**59,668,155**	129,617,085
Total	**2,984,198,879**	3,151,445,288

Receiving of Services:		
Holding Company:		
UltraTech Cement Limited – for the accounting period	**611,995,904**	638,373,584
Advance Paid:		
UltraTech Cement Limited – for the future period	**204,312,408**	-
Total	**816,308,312**	**638,373,584**

(b) Outstanding balances:

Nature of Transaction/Relationship	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Trade Payables:		
Holding Company:		
UltraTech Cement Limited	**1,391,214,104**	893,852,440
UTCL – Subsidiary:		
Star Cement Co. LLC	**59,369,635**	-
Total	**1,450,583,739**	893,852,440

(c) Compensation of KMP of the Company:

` in INR

Nature of transaction/relationship	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Short-term employee benefits	**7,833,383**	7,317,260
Post-employment pension and medical benefits	**419,073**	177,747
Total compensation paid to KMP	**8,252,456**	7,495,007

The remuneration of directors and key executives is determined by the remuneration committee having regard to the performance of the individuals and market trends.

Terms and Conditions of transactions with Related Parties:

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

For the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

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Note 1.4 – Income Taxes (Ind AS 12):

Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate

` in INR

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Accounting (loss)/profit before income tax	**(80,060,278)**	(261,824,747)
Applicable tax rate	24%	28%
Computed tax expenses	-	-
Effect of Non-Deductible expenses	-	-
Effect of Allowances for tax purpose	-	-

Effect of Previous year adjustments	-	-
Others (this is from deferred tax recognition on Assets and Liabilities)	**(17,340,552)**	(42,879,400)
Income tax expense (reversal)/charged to the statement of profit and loss	**(17, 340,552)**	(42,879,400)

(i) The accounting loss before income tax resulted in no taxable income for the Company. Accordingly, there is no current tax provision during the year.

(ii) The Company not yet announced a proposed dividend and accordingly, the dividend distribution tax on account of the same is not applicable. Dividend tax will be recognized once the dividend is paid. (March 31, 2020 ` 0.00 Crores).

Note 1.5 –Earnings per Share (EPS):

` in INR

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
(A) Basic EPS:		
(i) Net (Loss)/Profit attributable to Equity Shareholders	**(62,719,726)**	(218,945,347)
(ii) Weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding (Nos.)	**50,000,000**	50,000,000
Basic (Loss)/EPS (`)	**(1.25)**	(4.38)

Note 1.6 – Auditors' remuneration (excluding service tax) and expenses:

` in INR

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
(a) Statutory Auditors:		
Audit fees	**336,614**	345,850
Fees for other services	**161,417**	162,055

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Note 1.7

The following expenses are included in the different heads of expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

` in INR

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021			Year Ended March 31, 2020		
	Raw Materials Consumed	Power and Fuel Consumed	Total	Raw Materials Consumed	Power and Fuel Consumed	Total
Stores and Spares Consumed	230,734,309	14,924,200	245,658,509	218,822,048	13,806,717	232,628,765

Note 1.8

ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATIONS AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS: IND AS 113

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

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

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data

` in INR

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Carrying amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets at Amortised cost				
Trade receivables	**599,108,946**	**599,108,946**	879,904,700	879,904,700
Cash and bank balances	**24,947,696**	**24,947,696**	2,730,210	2,730,210
Investments	**818,591,001**	**818,591,001**	-	-
Fair Value Hedging Instruments			-	-
Derivative Assets	**73,458,704**	**73,458,704**	-	-
Total	**1,516,106,347**	**1,516,106,347**	882,634,910	882,634,910
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Trade payables	**1,892,543,785**	**1,892,543,785**	1,039,691,016	1,039,691,016
Total	**1,892,543,785**	**1,892,543,785**	1,039,691,016	1,039,691,016

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Note No. 1.9

Financial Risk Management Objectives (Ind AS 107):

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

The Company's activities exposes it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. Company's overall risk management focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the company.

Risk	Exposure Arising From	Measurement	Management
I) Market Risk			
A) Foreign Currency Risk	Committed commercial transaction Financial asset and Liabilities not denominated in INR	Cash Flow Forecasting Sensitivity Analysis	(a) Forward foreign exchange contracts
II) Credit Risk	Trade receivables, Investments	Aging analysis, Credit Rating	(a) Credit limit & credit worthiness monitoring, (b) Criteria based approval process

Market Risk:

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values 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, equity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments and deposits, foreign currency receivables, payables and loans and borrowings.

Foreign Currency Risk:

Foreign currency risk is the risk of impact related to fair value or future cash flows of an exposure in foreign currency, which fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the foreign currency borrowings, import of cement, import of fuels & spare parts.

Foreign currency exposure as at March 31, 2021	USD	Euro	JPY
Trade Payables	**19,644,450**	-	-

Foreign currency exposure as at March 31, 2020	USD	Euro	JPY
Trade payables	12,514,744	-	-

Foreign currency sensitivity on unhedged exposure:

1% increase in foreign exchange rates will have the following impact on profit before tax.

` in INR

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
USD	**14,505,837**	9,611,323

Note: If the rate is decreased by 100 bps profit will increase by an equal amount.

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Credit Risk Management:

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

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are consisting of a large number of customers. The Company has credit evaluation policy for each customer and based on the evaluation credit limit of each customer is defined. Wherever the Company assess high risk, exposure is backed by either bank guarantee / letter of credit or even backed by security deposits also.

Total Trade receivable as on March 31, 2021 is 59.91 Crores (March 31, 2020 87.99 Crores)

The Company does not have higher concentration of credit risks to a single customer. A single largest customer has total exposure in sales 2.0% (March 31, 2020: 4.7%) and in receivables 8.2% (March 31, 2020: 9.8%).

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.

Movement of provision for doubtful debts:

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening provision	**7,082,963**	3,732,820
Add: Provided during the year	**3,841,654**	3,266,154

Effect of foreign currency conversion	**(827,114)**	83,989
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
Closing Provision	**10,097,503**	7,082,963

Investments and Cash and Cash Equivalent and Bank Deposit

The credit risk on liquid investments with financial institutes and deposits with banks is limited as these parties are high credit rating and there is no equity exposure.

Total Non-current and current investments as on March 31, 2021 is 0.0 Crores (March 31, 2020 ` 0.0 Crores)

Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The Company's treasury team is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows

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

` in INR

As at March 31, 2021	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total
Trade payables	**1,892,543,785**	-	**1,892,543,785**

` in INR

As at March 31, 2020	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total
Trade and other payables	1,039,691,016	-	1,039,691,016

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Commodity price risk:

At present, in the Lanka market, there is a price cap of SLR 950/-bag for MRP of cement. This makes it difficult to pass on any escalation in cost/ taxes that we incur either in Lanka or India operations.

Note 1.10

Capital Management: (Ind AS 1)

The Capital management objective of the Company is to (a) maximise shareholder value and provide benefits to other stakeholders and (b) maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

For the purposes of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital, share premium and all other equity.

The Company monitors capital using debt-equity ratio, which is total debt less liquid investments and bank deposits divided by total equity.

Note 1.11

Previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year classification / disclosure.

Note 1.12

Capital expenditure commitments:

There are no capital expenditure commitment after the reporting date that require adjustments to or disclosures in the Financial Statements.

Note 1.13

Contingent liabilities:

Court of appeal case no CA/Writ/28/19

This case has been filed by the Company against the Director General of Customs and the inquiring officer appointed in terms of the Customs Ordinance for the customs case No PCAD/HQO/091/2016 initiated at the Sri Lanka customs, on the alleged basis that the Company has not declared the unloading charges (stevedoring charges) paid to the Sri Lanka Ports Authority in relation to imported cement. This matter has been fixed for argument on 30th June 2021

There were no other material contingent liabilities as at the reporting date which require adjustments or disclosure in the accounts, except for the matters stated above.

Note 1.14

Comparative information:

The previous year's figures have been reclassify where necessary to conform to current year's presentation

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Note 1.15

Revenue (Ind AS 115)

The Company is primarily in the Business of import and sale of cement and cement. The product shelf life being short all sales are made at a point in time and revenue recognised upon satisfaction of the performance obligations. The Company has a credit evaluation policy based on which the credit limit for the trade receivables are made The Company does not give significant credit period resulting in no significant financing component.

(B) Reconciliation of revenue recognised from Contract liability:

` INR

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Opening Contract liability	**138,309,207**	67,386,964
Less: Payment during the year	**(298,784,118)**	(223,623,020)
Add: Recognized against revenue & advance during the year	**313,069,897**	293,281,702
Add/(less): Impact on exchange rate conversion	**(9,047,888)**	1,263,561
Closing Contract liability	**143,547,098**	138,309,207

(C) Reconciliation of revenue as per contract price and as recognised in statement of profit and loss:

` INR

Particulars	Year Ended	Year Ended

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Revenue as per Contract price	**7,500,744,576**	6,740,980,186
Less: Discounts and incentives	**(273,518,480)**	(261,532,827)
Revenue as per statement of profit and loss	**7,227,226,096**	6,479,447,359

Note 1.16
COVID 19 Global Pandemic

The current outbreak of the novel coronavirus ("COVID-19") has caused severe disruptions in the Sri Lankan and global economy.

The global impact of the outbreak continues, with many countries instituting quarantines and restrictions on travel, closing financial markets and/or restricting trading, and limiting operations of non-essential businesses. Such actions adversely impacted many industries, including ours, resulting in a period of business disruption for our manufacturing operations and supply chains, as well as severe declines in demand for construction more generally. COVID-19 pandemic also required us to completely halt operations during the mid-week of March 2020 and till last week of April 2020. When operations began resuming in a phased manner from April, 2020 onwards at various locations, we were required to adopt precautionary measures, including social distancing, zero-touch interactions and the stringent sanitization of our workplaces.

The duration and extent of the impact from the COVID-19 pandemic depends on future developments that cannot be accurately predicted at this time, such as the future severity and transmission rate of the virus, the extent and effectiveness of containment actions, including new-found vaccines, and the timing and scale of their implementation in Sri Lanka, and the impact of these and other factors on our employees, customers, suppliers and partners.

The Group expects to recover the carrying amount of all its assets including inventory, receivables and loans in the ordinary course of business based on information available on current economic conditions. The Group is continuously monitoring any material changes in future economic conditions.

Signatures to Note '1' to '1.16'

For and on behalf of the Board

In terms of our reports attached.

KPMG Chartered Accountants

Director
Colombo, April 20, 2021

NOTE 2 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENTS

(0) INR

Particulars	Gross Block					Depreciation					Net Block
	As at April 01, 2020	Other Adjustments	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2021	As at April 01, 2020	Other Adjustments	For the period	Deductions/ Adjustments	Up to March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
(A) Tangible Assets											
Buildings	35,183,546	(4,138,558)	-	-	31,044,988	13,579,894	(2,580,693)	2,863,400	-	13,862,601	17,182,387
Plant and Machinery	269,221,410	(33,464,804)	-	-	235,756,606	116,142,885	(22,373,624)	19,495,916	-	113,265,177	122,491,429
Office Equipment	5,167,867	(598,644)	209,106	-	4,778,329	4,284,530	(534,219)	315,211	-	4,065,522	712,807
Furniture and Fixtures	1,601,581	(175,038)	47,996	-	1,474,538	1,371,058	(162,966)	147,324	-	1,355,416	119,122
Lab Equipments	2,874,589	(241,898)	-	-	2,632,690	1,946,480	(195,877)	438,922	-	2,189,525	443,165
Motor Vehicles	19,064,678	(1,526,317)	-	-	17,538,361	14,014,790	(1,283,029)	2,495,735		15,227,495	2,310,866
Motor Cycles	1,993,243	(148,930)	255,906	-	2,100,218	1,602,061	(117,635)	261,120	-	1,745,546	354,672
Electric Installation	12,075,714	(2,631,314)	-	-	9,444,400	8,048,095	(2,426,924)	1,834,093	-	7,455,264	1,989,136
HT Power Line	112,412	(37,756)	-	-	74,656	112,412	(37,756)	-	-	74,656	-
Computers	3,621,047	(438,503)	445,894	-	3,628,439	2,996,267	(383,090)	372,165	-	2,985,342	643,097
Sub Total	358,916,085	(43,401,762)	958,902	-	308,473,225	164,098,472	(30,095,815)	28,223,886	-	162,226,544	146,246,681
(B) Add: Capital Work-in-Progress	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	Gross Block					Depreciation					Net Block
	As at April 01, 2018	Other Adjustments	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2018	Other Adjustments	For the period	Deductions/ Adjustments	Up to March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
(A) Tangible Assets											
Leasehold land	6,578,947	-	-	(6,578,947)	-	1,708,509			(1,708,509)	-	-
Buildings	34,576,815	606,731	-	-	35,183,546	10,354,615	350,561	2,874,718		13,579,894	21,603,652
Plant and Machinery	264,023,523	4,906,087	291,800	-	269,221,410	93,507,357	3,090,927	19,544,601	-	116,142,885	153,078,525
Office Equipment	4,466,242	85,735	615,889		5,167,867	3,743,929	75,261	465,341	-	4,284,530	883,337
Furniture and Fixtures	1,565,318	25,196	11,067	-	1,601,581	1,164,802	22,462	183,794	-	1,371,058	230,523
Lab Equipments	2,777,122	35,463	62,004	-	2,874,589	1,451,273	24,458	470,749	-	1,946,480	928,109
Motor Vehicles	22,130,330	223,765	-	(3,289,417)	19,064,678	12,509,337	163,885	3,392,513	(2,050,945)	14,014,790	5,049,888
Motor Cycles	2,825,330	19,351	128,458	(979,897)	1,993,243	2,073,753	14,713	377,344	(863,748)	1,602,061	391,182
Electrical Installation	11,689,952	385,762	-	-	12,075,714	5,868,749	338,004	1,841,343	-	8,048,095	4,027,619
HT Power Line	106,877	5,535	-	-	112,412	80,458	5,535	26,418	-	112,412	-
Computers	3,398,808	59,960	162,279	-	3,621,047	2,296,931	52,552	646,784	-	2,996,267	624,780
Sub Total	354,139,262	6,353,585	1,271,498	(10,848,260)	350,916,085	134,759,714	4,138,357	29,823,603	(4,623,202)	164,098,472	186,817,615
Add: Capital Work-in-Progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Tangible Assets	354,139,262	6,353,585	1,271,498	(10,848,260)	350,916,085	134,759,714	4,138,357	29,823,603	(4,623,202)	164,098,472	186,817,615

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NOTE 3 - ROU ASSETS

(a) Following are the carrying value of Right of Use Assets for the period ended March 31, 2021:

Particulars	Gross Block					Depreciation and Amortisation					Net Block
	As at April 01, 2020	Reclassified on account of Ind AS 116	Other Adjustment	Additions	As at 'March 31, 2021	As at April 01, 2020	Reclassified on account of Ind AS 116	Other Adjustment	For the year	As at 'March 31, 2021	As at 'March 31, 2021
Leasehold Land	5,763,674	-	(1,260,042)	-	5,503,632	2,426,257	-	(947,747)	582,152.00	2,060,662	3,442,970
Leasehold Building	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
Plant and Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
Ships	1,114,013,547	-	(90,104,037)	-	1,023,909,510	405,076,802		(40,149,768)	111,613,730.00	476,540,764	547,368,746
Total	1,120,777,221	-	(91,364,079)	-	1,029,413,142	407,503,059	-	(41,097,515)	112,195,882.00	478,601,426	550,811,716

Particulars	Gross Block					Depreciation and Amortisation					Net Block
	As at April 01, 2019	Reclassified on account of Ind AS 116	Other Adjustment	Additions	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019	Reclassified on account of Ind AS 116	Other Adjustment	For the year	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
Leasehold Land	-	6,578,947	184,728	-	6,763,674	-	1,708,509	133,296	584,452	2,426,257	4,337,417
Leasehold Building	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
Plant and Machinery		-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
Ships	1,087,903,855	-	26,109,693	-	1,114,013,547	226,300,196		7,486,684	171,289,922	405,076,802	708,936,745
Total	1,087,903,855	6,578,947	26,294,420	-	1,120,777,221	226,300,196	1,708,509	7,619,980	171,874,375	407,503,059	713,274,162

(b) Impact of adoption of Ind AS 116 for the Period ended March 31, 2021 is as follows

₹ in Crores

Impact on Statement of Profit and Loss for FY20	Period Ended March 31 2021	Period ended March 31 2020
Lease Expenses	(14)	(20)
Increase in Finance cost by	6	10
Increase in Depreciation by	11	17
Net Impact on Statement of Profit and Loss	3	7

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NOTE 3 - ROU ASSETS

(c) Lease Expenses recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss, not included in the measurement of lease liabilities:

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Period Ended March 31,2021	Period ended March 31,2020
Variable lease payments	-	-
Expenses relating to short-term leases	57	35
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low value assets		-

(d) Maturity analysis of lease liabilities– contractual undiscounted cash flows

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Period Ended March 31,2021	Period ended March 31,2020
Less than one year	12	14
One to five years	58	60
More than five years	4	17
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at March 31, 2021	74	91

Particulars	Period Ended March 31,2021	Year ended March 31,2020
Discounted Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position at March 31, 2021		
Current lease liability	9	12
Non-Current lease liability	57	69

(e) The Weighted average incremental borrowing rate of 3.5% has been applied for measuring the lease liability at the date of initial application.

(f) Amounts recognised in Statement of Cash Flows.

Particulars	Period Ended March 31,2021	Period ended March 31,2020
Total cash outflow for leases	71	55

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NOTE 4

INVENTORIES: [Valued at lower of Cost or net realisable value (except Scrap)]

		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Finished Goods			
At Factory	87,851,999		72,320,353
In Transit	-		157,981,743
		87,851,999	230,302,096
Stores & Spares			
At Factory	21,053,553		18,127,644
		21,053,553	18,127,644
Packing Materials			
At Factory	3,384,585		3,814,030
		3,384,585	3,814,030
		112,290,137	252,243,770

NOTE 5

INVESTMENTS-OTHERS

Investment in Government Securities-Treasury Bill Investment		768,345,768	-
Investment in Government Securities-Repo Investment		50,245,233	-
		818,591,001	

NOTE 6

TRADE RECEIVABLES:

Considered good, Secured	245,988,866		334,508,260
Considered good, Unsecured	353,120,080		545,396,440
Significant increase in Credit Risk	10,097,503		7,082,963
		609,206,449	886,987,663
Less: Allowances for credit losses		(10,097,503)	(7,082,963)
		599,108,946	879,904,700

NOTE 7

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:

Balance with banks	24,770,998		2,298,621
Cash on hand	176,698		431,589
		24,947,696	2,730,210
		24,947,696	2,730,210

NOTE 8

OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31 2020
Advances to suppliers	226,638,918	4,519,299
Balances with Government and other Authorities	418,764,658	442,912,392
Prepaid Expenses	9,271,325	4,689,740
Advances to Employees	59,559	20,240
Others	3,433,351	1,313,832
	658,167,811	453,455,503

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NOTE 9
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (Net)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Retirement benefit obligation	5,818,945	5,641,912
Carried forward tax losses	66,210,533	68,276,072
ROU Assets	27,800,837	27,362,641
Impairment provision on trade receivables	2,423,402	1,983,230
	102,253,716	103,263,854
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Payment allowed under tax not expensed in books	(30,613,108)	(43,473,669)
	(30,613,108)	(43,473,669)
Net Deferred Tax Assets/(Liability)	71,640,608	59,790,185

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
NOTE 10		
SHARE CAPITAL		
Authorised		
100,000,000 Equity shares of ` 10 each (Previous year 100,000,000)	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up		
50,000,000 Equity shares of ` 10 each fully paid-up. (Previous Year 50,000,000)	183,823,529	200,000,000

NOTE 11
PROVISIONS

	Non-Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
For Employee Benefits	20,964,487	17,146,307	3,281,116	3,003,377
	20,964,487	17,146,307	3,281,116	3,003,377

NOTE 12

	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31,2020	
OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITY	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
Lease Liability	569,782,518	93,423,047	689,773,412	116,887,049
borrowings-Overdraft	-		-	113,404,191
	569,782,518	93,423,047	689,773,412	230,291,241

NOTE 13
TRADE PAYABLES

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Due to Suppliers	441,960,046	145,838,576
Due to Related Parties	1,450,583,739	893,852,440
	1,892,543,785	1,039,691,016

NOTE 14
OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Provident Fund	1,168,258	1,099,734
Other Taxes Payable	73,971	74,830
Liabilities For Other Expenses	23,871,408	30,238,932
Deposit from Dealers	18,413,965	17,704,752
Salaries, Wages & Bonus Payable	45,001	32,770
Own Your Car Scheme	1,133,927	1,034,345
Obligation from customer contracts	103,995,681	166,560,332
Advance from customers	39,551,417	31,748,875
Others	3,733,381	6,183,038
	191,987,009	194,677,607

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		April 20 - March 21	April 19 - March 20
NOTE 15			
Sale of Products & Services (Gross)			
Sale of Products		7,227,226,096	6,479,447,359
		7,227,226,096	6,479,447,359
NOTE 16			
OTHER OPERATING REVENUE			
Scrap Sales		32,969	98,564
Miscellaneous Income / Receipts, Others		2,864,386	9,764,871
		2,897,355	9,863,435
NOTE 17			
OTHER INCOME			
Interest Income on			
Government & Other Securities	19,276,550		1,586,073
Bank and Other Accounts	796,294		731,128
		20,072,844	2,317,201
Exchange Gain		8,043,003	-
		28,115,847	2,317,201
NOTE 18			
COST OF RAW MATERIALS CONSUMED:			
Purchase and Incidental Expenses		6,672,265,461	5,850,820,409
		6,672,265,461	5,850,820,409
		6,672,265,461	5,850,820,409
		INR	INR
		April 20 - March 21	April 19 - March 20
NOTE 19			
CHANGE IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS,WORK-IN PROGRESS AND STOCK-IN-TRADE			
Closing Stock			
Finished Goods	87,851,999		72,320,353
Add / (Less) : Exchange rate fluctuation on account of average rate transferred to currency translation reserve	6,225,732		(857,554)
		94,077,731	71,462,799
Opening stock			
Finished Goods	72,320,353		37,050,793
Add / (Less) : Exchange rate fluctuation on account of average rate transferred to currency translation reserve	(1,138,903)		-
		71,181,449	37,050,793
Add: Decrease / (Increase) in Stocks		(22,896,282)	(34,412,006)
NOTE 20			
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES			
Salaries, Wages and Bonus		75,316,631	74,927,608
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds		8,353,871	8,352,980
Contribution to Gratuity		4,170,737	3,640,110
Staff Welfare Expenses		2,962,238	4,011,969
		90,803,477	90,932,668
NOTE 21			
Freight & Forwarding Expenses			
On Finished Products		83,900,214	102,407,079
		83,900,214	102,407,079
NOTE 22			
OTHER EXPENSES			
Consumption of Stores, Spare Parts & Components		30,565,581	23,688,358
Consumption of Packing Materials		200,168,727	195,133,690
Repairs to Plant and Machinery		1,835,510	1,414,394
Repairs to Buildings		-	1,077,059
Insurance		1,027,920	1,163,475
Rent (including Lease Rent)		3,104,724	2,947,584
Rates and Taxes		790,233	792,207
Director Fees		35,433	47,431
Sales Promotion expenses		13,097,648	35,193,678
Exchange Loss		-	64,777,090
Miscellaneous Expenses		46,573,581	99,348,016
		297,199,358	425,582,981
NOTE 23			
FINANCE COST			
Finance Charges on bank overdraft		1,952,804	745,094
Exchange Gain/Loss on Lease Liability		33,116,124	72,183,478
Interest on lease liability		26,614,452	29,688,344
		61,683,380	102,616,915
NOTE 24			
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES			
Depreciation		28,223,886	29,823,604
Depreciation on ROU		112,195,882	171,874,375
		140,419,768	201,697,979

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of UltraTech Cement Middle East Investments Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of **UltraTech Cement Middle East Investments Limited ("the Holding Company") and its subsidiaries** (hereinafter **the Holding Company** and its **subsidiaries** are collectively referred to as **"the Company")** which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2021, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2021, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with "Ind AS-110, Consolidated Financial Statements", and the accounting policies and principles followed by UltraTech Cement Limited ("Indian Holding Company"), as detailed in Notes 1 to 48.

As stated in schedule 1 (Note A (b)), these financial statements are translated into Indian Rupees from the financial statements prepared in Dirham (AED) which is the functional currency of the Company.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Matters

We did not audit the financial statements of 8 subsidiaries (out of which 3 are step down subsidiaries of a subsidiary) whose financial statements/information reflect total assets of INR 2,027.64 crores as at 31 March 2021 and total revenues of INR 1,048.83 crores for the year ended on that date as considered in these consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements also include Company's share of net profit of INR 103.08 crores for the year ended 31 March 2021 as considered in these financial statements whose financial statement/information have not been audited by us. These financial statements and the related financial information have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us and our opinion, in so far as it relates to the amounts included in respect of these subsidiaries, is based solely on the report of the other auditors.

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With regard to the 3 step down subsidiaries, the figures are based on the unaudited accounts provided by the management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these step down subsidiaries are based solely on such unaudited financial statements. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, these step down subsidiaries are classified as held for disposal , fully impaired with nil carrying amount.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with "Ind AS-110, Consolidated Financial Statements" , and the accounting policies and principles followed by UltraTech Cement Limited (" Indian Holding Company"), as detailed in Notes 1 to 48 and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. Subject to our reliance on the audited financial statements of 8 subsidiaries audited by other auditors as mentioned in "other matter" above, we are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Company's audit. We remain solely responsible for the audit opinion.

MAHENDRA ASHER & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
P.O. Box 4421, Dubai, U.A.E.
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INDEPENDENT MEMBER OF
ABACUS
TASK
MEMBER OF THE
FORUM OF FIRMS

ماهندرا اشر وشركاه
محاسبون قانونيون
ص.ب: ٤٤٢١، دبي - ا.ع.م.
تليفون: ٩٧١٤-٢٢٢٧٥٨٠
فاكس: ٩٧١٤ ٢٢٣٣٧١٥
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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

Restriction on Use and Distribution

The consolidated financial statements are prepared to assist UltraTech Cement Limited, India ("Indian Holding Company") to prepare its group consolidated financial statements. As a result, the consolidated financial statements is not a complete set of consolidated financial statements of the Company and therefore many not be suitable for another purpose.

Our report is intended solely for the Company, the Indian Holding Company's Auditors and the Indian Holding Company and should not be used by the or distributed to parties other than the Company, the Holding Company's auditors and the Holding Company. Our Opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

For **MAHENDRA ASHER & CO.**
R N Shetty (Registration No. 77)
Dubai
Dated : 25 April 2021

MAHENDRA ASHER & CO.
P.O.Box: 4421
Dubai - U.A.E.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

UltraTech Cement Middle East Investments Limited

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT MAR 31, 2021

Amount in INR Crores

Particulars	Note No.		As at MAR 31, 2021	As at MAR 31, 2020
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	2		1,342.77	1,305.82
Capital work-in-progress	2		4.99	4.36
Goodwill	2		908.77	940.50
Other Intangible assets	2		35.27	40.29
Right to Use Asset- Lease	3		161.21	183.20
Financial Assets				
Investments	4	0.27		0.28
Loans	5	12.98		13.68
			13.25	
Other Non-Current assets	6		0.34	1.56
Total Non Current Assets			2,466.60	2,489.69
Current assets				
Inventories	7		177.31	173.41
Financial Assets				
Trade receivables	8	370.81		393.01
Cash and cash equivalents	9	15.49		3.22
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	10	51.17		156.56
Other Financial Assets	11	138.07	575.54	-
Other current assets	12		13.06	22.47
Asset held for disposal			1.18	1.22
Total Current Assets			767.09	749.89
TOTAL ASSETS			3,233.69	3,239.58
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity Share Capital	13	684.12		517.66
Other Equity	13	582.95		404.57
			1,267.07	922.23
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	14		1,316.00	567.48
Other Financial Liabilities	15		156.27	173.09
Provisions	16		24.71	18.31
Other non-current liabilities	17		0.60	0.40
			1,497.58	759.28
Current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	18	0.84		17.13
Trade payables	19	200.33		172.54
Other financial liabilities	20	241.19	442.36	1,346.04
Other current liabilities	21		14.61	10.75
Provisions	22		12.07	11.61
			469.04	1,558.07
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			3,233.69	3,239.58

Significant Accounting Policies 1

The accompanying Notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

In terms of our report attached.
For Mahendra Asher & Co.
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board

Partner

MAHENDRA ASHER & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
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Director

Director
Dubai, Apr 25th 2021

UltraTech Cement Middle East Investments Limited

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAR 31, 2021

Amount in INR Crores

Particulars	Note No.	Period ended MAR 31, 2021	Period ended MAR 31, 2020
Sale of Products and Services (Net)	23	1,140.68	1,116.41
Other Operating Revenues	23	2.37	6.29
Revenue from Operations		1,143.05	1,122.70
Other Income	24	6.48	1.62
Total Income (I)		1,149.53	1,124.32
Expenses			
Cost of Raw Materials Consumed	25	142.89	165.60
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	26	93.54	112.83
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Stock in-Trade and Work-in-Progress	27	16.98	(3.44)
Employee Benefits Expense	28	96.04	100.16
Finance Costs	29	34.53	45.38
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	30	96.23	91.69
Power and Fuel		369.45	358.70
Freight and Forwarding Expense	31	53.89	42.32
Other Expenses	32	155.36	153.86
Total Expenses (II)		1,058.91	1,067.10
Profit from before Exceptional items and Tax Expenses		90.62	57.22
Exceptional items -Profit on sale of investments		-	14.17
Exceptional items -Impairment on Loan receivable		-	(6.24)
Profit for the period (III)		90.62	65.15
Profit attributable to Owners of the Parent		90.62	65.15
Discontinued Operations			
(Loss) after tax from discontinued operations		-	(5.34)
Add: Gain on sale of discontinued operations		-	8.96
(Loss) after tax from discontinued operations (IV)		-	3.62
Profit for the Year (V = III + IV)		90.62	68.77
Profit attributable to Owners of the Parent		90.62	68.77
Other Comprehensive (Loss)			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit & Loss-Actuarial Gain on Employee Benefits		(3.66)	5.12
Items that will be reclassified to Profit & Loss-Cash flow hedge & FCTR		(17.10)	(18.57)
Other Comprehensive (Loss) for the Period Year (VI)		(20.76)	(13.45)
Other Comprehensive Income attributable to Non Controlling Interest		-	
Other Comprehensive (Loss)/Income attributable to Owners of the Parent		(20.76)	
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year (V+VI)		69.86	55.32
Earnings Per Equity Share (Face Value AED 10 each) – Continuing Operations			
Basic (in INR)		30.33	25.93
Diluted (in INR)		30.33	25.93
Earnings Per Equity Share (Face Value AED 10 each) – Discontinuing Operations			
Basic (in INR)		-	1.44
Diluted (in INR)		-	1.44
Weighted Average Equity Shares (in Nos.)		29,875,594	25,128,890
Weighted AverageEquity Shares incl Diluted Shares (in Nos.)		29,875,594	25,128,890

Significant Accounting Policies 1

The accompanying Notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

In terms of our report attached.

For Mahendra Asher & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Partner

MAHENDRA ASHER & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Stamped for the Purpose of identification only

For and on behalf of the Board

Garg
Director

Director
Dubai, Apr 25th 2021

UltraTech Cement Middle East Investments Limited

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAR 31, 2021

Amount in INR Crores

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

As at APR 01, 2019	**473.11**
Changes in equity share capital	44.55
As at Mar 31, 2020	**517.66**
Changes in equity share capital	166.46
As at MAR 31, 2021	**684.12**

B. OTHER EQUITY

For the Year ended MAR 31, 2021	**Attributable to Owners of the company**						**Total Attributable to Owners of the company**
	Reserves & Surplus			**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	Securities Premium Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	Effective portion of cash flow hedges	Remeasurement of defined benefit plan	
Balance as at APR 01, 2020	**5.29**	**2.05**	**368.78**	**27.58**	**(6.59)**	**7.46**	**404.57**
Profit for the Year (1)	-	-	90.62		-	-	**90.62**
Other Comprehensive (Loss) (2)				(14.95)	(2.15)	-	**(17.10)**
Total Comprehensive Gain (1+2)	-	-	**90.62**	**(14.95)**	**(2.15)**	**(3.66)**	**69.86**
Issue of equity	108.52	-	-	-	-	-	**108.52**
Balance as at MAR 31, 2021	**113.81**	**2.05**	**459.40**	**12.63**	**(8.74)**	**3.80**	**582.95**

For the Year ended MAR 31, 2020	Attributable to Owners of the company						Total Attributable to Owners of the company
	Reserves & Surplus			Other Comprehensive Income			
	Securities Premium Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	Effective potion of cash flow hedges	Remeasurement of defined benefit plan	
Balance as at APR 01, 2019	5.29	2.05	318.72	1.52	46.01	1.96	375.55
Impact due to Adoption of IND AS 116			(18.18)				(18.18)
Adjusted bal as at APR 01, 2019	5.29	2.05	300.54	1.52	46.01	1.96	357.37
Profit for the Year (1)	-	-	68.77				68.77
Remeasurement gain on defined benefit plan (2)						5.12	5.12
Other Comprehensive Loss (3)				34.03	(52.60)	-	(18.57)
Total Comprehensive gain (1+2+3)	-	-	68.77	34.03	(52.60)	5.12	55.32
Deconsolidation of a subsidiary			(0.53)	(7.97)		0.38	(8.12)
Balance as at MAR 31, 2020	5.29	2.05	368.78	27.58	(6.59)	7.46	404.57

Significant Accounting Policies 1

The accompanying Notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

In terms of our report attached.
For Mahendra Asher & Co.

For and on behalf of the Board

Partner

MAHENDRA ASHER & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Stamped for the Purpose of identification only

Director

Director
Dubai, Apr 25th 2021

UltraTech Cement Middle East Investments Limited

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement as on 31/03/2021

	MAR 31, 2021	MAR 31, 2020
	Amount in INR Crores	
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities:		
Profit before tax		
From Continuing operations	**90.62**	65.15
From Discontinuing operations	-	3.62
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation & Amortisation	**96.23**	91.69
Profit on sale of investment in subsidiaries	-	(23.31)
Provision for Retirement benefits	**3.33**	3.73
Profit on sale of Fixed Assets	**(0.05)**	-
Interest and Finance Charges	**25.30**	35.98
Borrowing Cost (Lease Liability)	**9.24**	9.40
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	**224.67**	186.26
Movement in working capital		
Decrease/(Increase) in Inventories	**22.52**	(15.09)
Decrease in Trade Receivables	**121.03**	31.99
(Increase)/Decrease in Loans and Advances	**(125.55)**	14.07
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Payables and other Liabilities	**(222.23)**	59.30
Cash Generated From Operations	**20.44**	276.53
Payment for Employee Benefits	**(0.51)**	(8.93)
Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities (A)	**19.93**	267.60
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities:		
Purchase of Fixed Assets	**(4.81)**	(28.09)
Sales of Fixed Assets	**0.05**	-
(Payment)/Receipt from Investement of subsidiary	**(0.06)**	180.21
Cash received along with Acquisition of Assets	**3.64**	
Net Cash Generated from Investing Activities (B)	**(1.18)**	152.12
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities:		
Proceeds from Issue of Share Capital (Including Premium)	**292.44**	-
Proceeds from Issue of Preference Share capital	**1,023.55**	-
Repayment of Long Term Borrowings	**(1,315.99)**	(208.08)
Proceeds from Short Term Borrowings (Net)	**(53.14)**	3.11
Payment of Principal towards Lease Liability	**(12.09)**	(12.40)
Interest on Lease Liability	**(9.24)**	(9.40)
Interest and Finance Charges paid	**(28.60)**	(49.56)
Net Cash (Used in) Financing Activities (C)	**(103.07)**	(276.33)
Net (Decrease)/Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(84.32)**	143.39
Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents	**159.78**	3.89
Effect of exchange rate on consolidation of Foreign Subsidiary	**(8.80)**	12.50
Cash and Bank balance as per Note 9 & Note 10	**66.66**	159.78

Notes :

1. Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under Indirect method.
2. Purchase of fixed assets includes movements of capital work-in-progress & Capital Advances.
3. Cash and cash equivalents represent cash and bank balances.

4. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities	**Non Current Borrowing**	**Current Borrowing**
As at Mar 31,2020	567.48	17.13
Cash flows	(292.44)	(15.71)
Non Cash changes :		
Others (Transfer to current maturities & Exchange variation)	17.41	(0.58)
As at MAR 31, 2021	**292.45**	**0.84**

Significant Accounting Policies 1

The Accompanying Notes form an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached

For Mahendra Asher & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Partner

MAHENDRA ASHER & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
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For and on behalf of the Board

Director

Director
Dubai, Apr 25th 2021

UltraTech Cement Middle East Investments Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE: 2- PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Amount in INR Crores

Particulars	**Gross Block**						**Depreciation**					**Net Block**
	As at APR 01, 2020	Additions	On account of Acquisition	Deductions/ Adjustments	Translation Reserve	**As at MAR 31, 2021**	As at APR 01, 2020	For the period	Deductions/ Adjustments	Translation Reserve	**As at MAR 31, 2021**	**As at MAR 31, 2021**
(A) Tangible Assets												
Freehold Land	4.77	-	-	-	(0.16)	4.61	-	-	-	-	-	**4.61**
Leasehold Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Buildings	156.84	0.21	60.34	-	(6.05)	211.34	28.63	8.19	-	(1.09)	35.73	**175.61**
Plant and Machinery	1,488.28	4.63	90.89	-	(51.37)	1,532.43	321.34	64.89	-	(11.82)	374.41	**1,158.02**
Furniture and Fixtures	10.55	0.35	0.22	(0.01)	(0.35)	10.76	6.20	1.14	(0.01)	(0.22)	7.11	**3.65**
Vehicles	5.89	-	0.01	(0.43)	(0.19)	5.28	4.34	0.43	(0.21)	(0.16)	4.40	**0.88**
Total (A)	**1,666.33**	**5.19**	**151.46**	**(0.44)**	**(58.12)**	**1,764.42**	**360.51**	**74.65**	**(0.22)**	**(13.29)**	**421.65**	**1,342.77**
(B) Intangible Assets												
Other Intangible Assets	59.25	-	-	-	(2.00)	57.25	18.96	3.71	-	(0.69)	21.98	**35.27**
Total (B)	**59.25**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(2.00)**	**57.25**	**18.96**	**3.71**	**-**	**(0.69)**	**21.98**	**35.27**
Total Assets (A+B)	**1,725.58**	**5.19**	**151.46**	**(0.44)**	**(60.12)**	**1,821.67**	**379.47**	**78.36**	**(0.22)**	**(13.98)**	**443.63**	**1,378.04**
Capital Work-in-Progress	**4.36**											**4.99**
												1,383.03

Notes :

Depreciation for the period	**78.36**
Less: Related to disposed units	
Depreciation as per Profit and Loss Account	**78.36**

Intangible assets include assets costing INR 49.20 Cr (Previous year-49.20 Cr) comprising non-refundable connection fees to electricity supplier with finite life not owned by the company. Amortised over a period of 15 years.

Amount in INR Crores

Particulars	Gross Block						Depreciation					Net Block
	As at APR 01, 2019	Additions	On account of Acquisition	Deductions/ Adjustments	Translation Reserve	As at MAR 31, 2020	As at APR 01, 2019	For the period	Deductions/ Adjustments	Translation Reserve	As at MAR 31, 2020	As at MAR 31, 2020
(A) Tangible Assets												
Freehold Land	8.69	-		(4.73)	0.81	4.77	-	-	-	-	-	4.77
Buildings	151.32	0.45		(9.17)	14.24	156.84	21.20	6.82	(1.83)	2.44	28.63	128.21
Plant and Machinery	1,409.81	27.17		(81.43)	132.73	1,488.28	253.68	65.12	(25.68)	28.22	321.34	1,166.94
Furniture and Fixtures	11.20	1.03		(2.73)	1.05	10.55	6.62	1.31	(2.44)	0.71	6.20	4.35
Vehicles	5.82	0.47		(0.94)	0.54	5.89	3.99	0.62	(0.68)	0.41	4.34	1.55
Total Tangible Assets	1,586.84	29.12	-	(99.00)	149.37	1,666.33	285.49	73.87	(30.63)	31.78	360.51	1,305.82
(B) Intangible Assets												
Intangible Asset	64.88	-		(10.73)	5.10	59.25	17.53	3.55	(3.68)	1.56	18.96	40.29
Total Assets (A+B)	1,651.72	29.12	-	(109.73)	154.47	1,725.58	303.02	77.42	(34.31)	33.34	379.47	1,346.11
Capital Work-in-Progress	4.23											4.36
												1,350.47

Notes :

Depreciation for the period	77.42
Less: Related to disposed units	(2.72)
Depreciation as per Profit and Loss Account	74.70

Movement in Goodwill:

Particulars	**As at MAR 31, 2021**	**As at MAR 31, 2020**
Opening Balance	940.50	911.48
Less: Impairment of Goodwill on deconsolidation	-	(57.99)
Add: Exchange difference recognised in FCTR	(31.73)	87.01
Closing Balance as per Balance Sheet	**908.77**	**940.50**

MAHENDRA ASHER & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
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Note 3 - Leases:

(a) Following are the carrying value of Right of Use Assets for the year ended MAR 31, 2021

Amount in INR Crores

Particulars	Gross Block					Depreciation and Amortisation						Net Block
	As at APR 01, 2020	On account of acquisition	Deductions	Translation reserve	**As at MAR 31, 2021**	As at APR 01, 2020	On account of acquisition	For the year	Deductions	Translation reserve	As at MAR 31, 2021	**As at MAR 31, 2021**
Leasehold Land	62.76	1.82	-	(2.14)	**62.44**	12.37	-	2.60	-	(0.45)	**14.52**	**47.92**
Plant and Machinery	178.02	-	-	(6.00)	**172.02**	103.17	-	11.02	-	(3.65)	**110.54**	**61.48**
Ships	65.36	-	-	(2.20)	**63.16**	7.40	-	4.25	-	(0.30)	**11.35**	**51.81**
Total	**306.14**	**1.82**	**-**	**(10.34)**	**297.62**	**122.94**	**-**	**17.87**	**-**	**(4.40)**	**136.41**	**161.21**

Particulars	Gross Block					Depreciation and Amortisation						Net Block
	As at APR 01, 2019	Reclassified due to Ind AS 116	Deductions	Translation reserve	As at Mar 31, 2020	As at APR 01, 2019	Reclassified due to Ind AS 116	For the year	Deductions	Translation reserve	As at Mar 31, 2020	As at Mar 31, 2020
Leasehold Land	57.36	-	-	5.40	62.76	8.97	-	2.40	-	1.00	12.37	50.39
Plant and Machinery	121.21	41.48	-	15.33	178.02	64.03	20.00	10.53	-	8.61	103.17	74.85
Ships	59.74	-	-	5.62	65.36	2.81	-	4.06	-	0.53	7.40	57.96
ROU Continuing operations	238.31	41.48	-	26.35	306.14	75.81	20.00	16.99	-	10.14	122.94	183.20
ROU related to discontinued operations :												
Leasehold Building (ECBL)	1.93		(1.93)	-	-	0.74	-	0.19	(0.93)	-		-
Total	240.24	41.48	(1.93)	26.35	306.14	76.55	20.00	17.18	(0.93)	10.14	122.94	183.20

(b) Expenses recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss, not included in the measurement of lease liabilities:

Particulars	**MAR 31, 2021**	**IAR 31, 2020**
Expenses relating to short-term leases	**0.11**	**1.77**

(c) Maturity analysis of lease liabilities– contractual undiscounted cash flows:

Particulars	**MAR 31, 2021**	**IAR 31, 2020**
Less than one year	21.33	21.74
One to five years	87.17	88.39
More than five years	140.16	168.03
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	**248.66**	**278.16**
Discounted Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position		
Current lease liability	(13.23)	(12.83)
Non-Current lease liability	(156.27)	(173.09)
Total Discounted Lease liabilities	**(169.50)**	**(185.92)**

(d) Amounts recognised in Statement of Cash Flows:

Particulars	**MAR 31, 2021**	**IAR 31, 2020**
On account of short term leases	0.11	1.88
Lease repaid	12.09	12.40
Interest repaid	9.24	9.40
Total cash outflow for leases	**21.44**	**23.68**

MAHENDRA ASHER & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
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Amount in INR Crores

Particulars		As at 31/03/2021		As at 31/03/2020
NOTE :4				
NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS	**Nos.**	**Amount**	Nos.	Amount
Unquoted:				
Investments measured at amortised cost				
Equity Instruments:				
Indonesian Rupiah 8,923 each fully				
PT UltraTech Mining Indonesia	**51,951**	**0.35**	51,951	0.36
Indonesian Rupiah 9,163 each fully paid:				
PT UltraTech Investment Indonesia	**100,000**	**0.73**	100,000	0.76
		1.08		1.12
Less: Provision for Diminution in value of Investments		**(0.81)**		(0.84)
		0.27		0.28
NOTE :5				
LOANS NON CURRENT				
Unsecured, Considered good:				
Security Deposit		**12.98**		13.68
		12.98		13.68
NOTE :6				
OTHER NON - CURRENT ASSETS				
Capital Advances		**0.22**		1.43
Prepayments		**0.12**		0.13
		0.34		1.56
NOTE :7				
INVENTORIES: (Valued at lower of Cost and Net Realisable Value, unless otherwise stated)				
Raw Material at factory		**42.22**		35.74
Work-in-progress		**10.68**		24.73
Finished Goods at factory		**12.51**		13.73
Stores & Spares at Factory		**87.16**		74.66
Fuel at Factory		**21.92**		21.80
Packing Materials at Factory		**2.81**		2.74
Scrap (valued at net realisable value)		**0.01**		0.01
		177.31		173.41
NOTE :8				
TRADE RECEIVABLES				
Considered good, Secured		**174.57**		205.60
Considered good, Unsecured		**190.34**		182.45
Trade Receivables from Related Party		**5.90**		4.96
Significant increase in Credit Risk		**64.11**		1.68
		434.92		394.69
Less: Allowances for credit losses		**(64.11)**		(1.68)
		370.81		393.01

MAHENDRA ASHER & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
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Amount in INR Crores

Particulars	As at 31/03/2021	As at 31/03/2020
NOTE :9		
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Balance with banks (Current Account)	**15.38**	3.13
Cash on hand	**0.11**	0.09
	15.49	3.22
NOTE :10		
BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Fixed Deposits with Banks (Maturity more than 3 months and upto 12 months)	**51.17**	156.56
	51.17	156.56
NOTE :11		
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Deposit with body corporates	**138.07**	-
	138.07	-
NOTE :12		
OTHER CURRENT ASSETS:		
Security Deposit	**1.11**	0.77
Advances to Related Parties	-	-
Advances to Employees	**0.63**	0.87
Advances to suppliers	**6.54**	13.79
Prepaid Expenses	**4.78**	5.97
Others (including Insurance Claim receivable, Accrued Interest, etc.)	-	1.07
	13.06	22.47

NOTE :13	**No. of Shares**	**Amount**	No. of Shares	Amount
A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL				
Authorised				
Equity shares of AED 10 each	**34,369,140**	**684.12**	25,128,890	517.66
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-up				
Equity shares of AED 10 each	**34,369,140**	**684.12**	25,128,890	517.66

B. OTHER EQUITY

	As at 31/03/2021	As at 31/03/2020
Securities Premium Reserve	**113.81**	5.29
General Reserve	**2.05**	2.05
Retained Earnings	**459.40**	368.78
Effective Portion of Cash Flow Hedges	**(8.74)**	(6.59)
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	**12.63**	27.58
Remeasurement of defined benefit plan	**3.80**	7.46
Total Other Equity	**582.95**	404.57

The Description of the nature and purpose of each reserve within equity is as follows:

a) Securities Premium Reserve: Securities premium reserve is credited when shares are issued at premium. It is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Act, to issue bonus shares, to provide for premium on redemption of shares or debentures,write-off equity related expenses like underwriting costs, etc.

b) General reserve: The general reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes.

c) Foreign Exchange Translation Reserve has been created for Exchange variation in Opening Equity Share Capital and Reserves and Surplus of Ultratech Cement Bahrain Co. WLL, Emirates Cement Bangladesh Ltd. and Emirates Power Company Ltd.

d) Effective Portion of Cashflow Hedges: The company has designated its hedging instruments obtained after April 01, 2015 as cash flow hedges and any effective portion of cashflow hedge is maintained in the said reserve. In case the hedging becomes ineffective the amount is recognised to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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Amount in INR Crores

Particulars	As at 31/03/2021	As at 31/03/2020

NOTE :14
NON CURRENT BORROWINGS

	Non-current		Current Maturities of Long-Term debts *	
	As at 31/03/2021	As at 31/03/2020	As at 31/03/2021	As at 31/03/2020
LONG-TERM BORROWINGS				
Unsecured:				
0.5% Nonconvertible Redeemable Preference Shares UltraTech Cement Limited	**1,023.55**	-	-	-
Term Loans from Banks:				
- In Foreign Currency - Note (a)	**292.45**	567.48	**219.33**	1,324.12
Total	**1,316.00**	567.48	**219.33**	1,324.12

(a) Term Loans from Banks in Foreign Currency

Unsecured:	**Maturity**	As at 31/03/2021	As at 31/03/2020
Export Development Canada USD 70 Mn Jun'20 (USD 75 Mn Mar'20)	2 equal yearly instalments remaining starting on 30th Jun'21	**511.78**	567.48
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (USD 175 Mn Mar'20)	Single repayment on 9th Jul'20	-	1,324.12
		511.78	1,891.60
Less: Current Portion of Foreign Currency Loans shown under Other Current Liabilities		**(219.33)**	(1,324.12)
Total		**292.45**	567.48

NOTE :15
OTHER NON CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITY

	As at 31/03/2021	As at 31/03/2020
Lease liability	**156.27**	173.09
	156.27	173.09

NOTE :16
PROVISIONS NON CURRENT

	As at 31/03/2021	As at 31/03/2020
For Employee Benefits	**24.71**	18.31
	24.71	18.31

NOTE :17
OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES

	As at 31/03/2021	As at 31/03/2020
Others (Employee Share based payment)	**0.60**	0.40
	0.60	0.40

NOTE :18
CURRENT BORROWINGS

	As at 31/03/2021	As at 31/03/2020
Unsecured:		
From Banks	**0.84**	17.13
	0.84	17.13

NOTE :19
TRADE PAYABLES

	As at 31/03/2021	As at 31/03/2020
Trade Payables	**157.48**	139.39
Due to Others - Relates to supplier financing arrangement under which vendor has discounted bill from Bank	**42.85**	33.15
	200.33	172.54

NOTE :20
OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	As at 31/03/2021	As at 31/03/2020
Current Maturities Of Long-Term Debts (Refer Note :14)	**219.33**	1,324.12
Interest Accrued but not due on Borrowings	**0.05**	3.87
Derivative Liability	**3.78**	1.71
Liability for Capital Goods	**0.41**	0.11
Due to Related Parties	**4.39**	3.40
Lease Liability	**13.23**	12.83
	241.19	1,346.04

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Particulars	As at 31/03/2021	As at 31/03/2020
		Amount in INR Crores
NOTE :21		
OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Advance from Customers	**0.98**	1.01
Others (including Security and other Deposits, Provision for Expenses etc.)	**13.63**	9.74
	14.61	10.75
NOTE :22		
PROVISIONS		
For Employee Benefits	**12.07**	11.61
	12.07	11.61
	Period Ended 31/03/2021	Period Ended 31/03/2020
NOTE :23		
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
SALE OF PRODUCTS AND SERVICES (GROSS)		
Sale of Products	**1,140.68**	1,116.41
OTHER OPERATING REVENUES		
Scrap Sales	**0.72**	0.69
Miscellaneous Income / Receipts	**1.65**	5.60
	2.37	6.29
	1,143.05	1,122.70
NOTE :24		
OTHER INCOME		
Interest Income on		
Bank and Other Accounts	**1.08**	1.22
Exchange Gain (net)	**-**	0.39
Profit on Sale of Fixed Assets (net)	**0.05**	0.01
Provision no longer required written back	**5.21**	-
Others	**0.14**	-
	6.48	1.62
NOTE :25		
COST OF RAW MATERIALS CONSUMED		
Opening Stock	**35.74**	46.78
Add: Exchange rate fluctuation on acccount of average rate transferred to currecny translation reserve	**(0.64)**	0.85
Add : Opening stock adjustment (For current year Star Super Cement Industries LLC acquisition and previous year relates to discontinued operations of Bangladesh units)	**13.21**	(8.74)
Purchase and Incidental Expenses	**137.45**	160.21
	185.76	199.10
Less: Exchange rate fluctuation on acccount of average rate transferred to currecny translation reserve	**0.65**	(2.24)
Less: Closing Stock	**42.22**	35.74
	142.89	165.60
NOTE :26		
PURCHASES OF STOCK-IN-TRADE		
Others (Clinker)	**93.54**	112.83
	93.54	112.83
NOTE :27		
CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WORK-IN-PROGRESS AND STOCK-IN-TRADE		
Closing Inventories		
Work-in-progress	**10.68**	24.73
Finished Goods	**12.51**	13.73
Add / (Less): Exchange rate fluctuation on acccount of average rate transfered to currency translation reserve	**0.36**	(2.41)
	23.55	36.05
Opening Inventories		
Work-in-progress	**24.73**	18.99
Finished Goods	**13.73**	14.84
Add : Opening stock adjustment (For current year Star Super Cement Industries LLC acquisition and previous year relates to discontinued operations of Bangladesh units)	**2.79**	(2.01)
Add / (Less): Exchange rate fluctuation on acccount of average rate transferred to currency translation reserve	**(0.72)**	0.79
	40.53	32.61
	16.98	(3.44)

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Amount in INR Crores

Particulars	Period Ended 31/03/2021	Period Ended 31/03/2020
NOTE :28		
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE		
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	**89.41**	92.48
Contribution to Gratuity Fund	**3.33**	3.73
Expenses on Employees Stock Options Scheme	**0.27**	0.39
Staff Welfare Expenses	**3.03**	3.56
	96.04	100.16
NOTE :29		
FINANCE COSTS		
Interest Expense:		
On Borrowings	**21.09**	30.37
Others (Including LC discounting)	**1.14**	1.49
	22.23	31.86
Other Borrowing Cost (Upfront fee amortisation)	**3.06**	4.12
Other Borrowing Cost (Lease Liability)	**9.24**	9.40
	34.53	45.38
NOTE :30		
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE		
Depreciation	**74.65**	71.15
Amortisation	**3.71**	3.55
Depreciation on ROU asset	**17.87**	16.99
	96.23	91.69
NOTE :31		
FREIGHT AND FORWARDING EXPENSE		
On Finished Products	**53.89**	42.32
	53.89	42.32
NOTE :32		
OTHER EXPENSES		
Consumption of Stores, Spare Parts and Components	**28.36**	33.69
Consumption of Packing Materials	**11.47**	14.83
Repairs to Plant and Machinery, Building and Others	**22.87**	27.44
Insurance	**5.15**	5.58
Rent (including Lease Rent)	**0.11**	1.77
Rates and Taxes	**25.21**	22.03
Advertisement	**0.19**	0.66
Sales Promotion and Other Selling Expenses	**0.35**	0.37
Exchange Loss (net)	**0.06**	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	**61.59**	47.49
	155.36	153.86

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Note 1(A) Company Overview and Significant Accounting Policies:

Company Overview

UltraTech Cement Middle East Investments Limited (the Holding Company) was formed in Jebel Ali Free Zone pursuant to Jebel Ali Free Zone Authority Offshore Companies Regulations 2003 with limited liability on 20-October-2009 under Registration No 132239. The Holding Company and its subsidiaries are together referred as "the Company".

The Company is engaged in the manufacturing and selling of Cement and Cement related products. The company's holding company is UltraTech Cement Limited, India.

Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Statement of Compliance & Basis of Preparation and Presentation:

These consolidated financial statements (hereinafter referred to as "financial statements") are prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and amendments thereto.

The financial statements are authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on April 25th, 2021.

(b) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities:

(i) Derivative Financial Instruments measured at fair value
(ii) Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)
(iii) Assets held for disposal – measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell
(iv) Employee's Defined Benefit Plan as per actuarial valuation.
(v) Assets and liabilities acquired under Business Combination measured at fair value; and
(vi) Employee share based payment measured at fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In determining the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into 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.

Functional and Presentation Currency

The Financial statements are presented in INR (Rounded off to crores), however UAE dirhams is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Exchange rates adopted	31st March 2021	31st March 2020
Closing Rate	1 AED = 19.91 INR	1 AED = 20.60 INR
Average Rate	01/04/2020-31/03/2021	01/04/2019-31/03/2020
	1 AED = 20.21 INR	1 AED = 19.3068 INR

Classification of Assets and Liabilities into Current/Non-Current

The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of Current / Non-Current classification of its Assets and Liabilities.

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For the purpose of Balance Sheet, an asset is classified as current if:
(i) It is expected to be realised, or is intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle; or
(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
(iii) It is expected to realise the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or
(iv) The asset is a cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
All other assets are classified as non-current.

Similarly, a liability is classified as current if:

(i) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle; or
(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
(iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
(iv) The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments at the option of the counterparty does not affect this classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE):

The initial cost of PPE comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, and any directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to working condition and location for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs and any expected costs of decommissioning.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance cost are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which they were incurred.

If significant parts of an item of PPE have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of PPE.

Material items such as spare parts, stand-by equipment and service equipment are classified as PPE when they meet the definition of PPE as specified in Ind AS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

PPE are stated at their cost of acquisition/installation or construction net of accumulated depreciation, and impairment losses, if any.

(d) Expenditure during construction period:

Expenditure/ Income during construction period (including financing cost related to borrowed funds for construction or acquisition of qualifying PPE) is included under Capital Work-in-Progress and the same is allocated to the respective PPE on the completion of their construction. Advances given towards acquisition or construction of PPE outstanding at each reporting date are disclosed as Capital Advances under "Other non-current Assets".

(e) Depreciation:

Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of PPE over its useful life and is provided on a straight-line basis over the useful lives as prescribed in Schedule II to the Act or as per technical assessment. Freehold Land with indefinite life is not depreciated.

Depreciable amount for PPE is the cost of PPE less its estimated residual value. The useful life of PPE is the period over which PPE is expected to be available for use by the Company.

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In case of certain classes of PPE, the Company uses different useful lives than those prescribed in Schedule II to the Act. The useful lives have been assessed based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the PPE and the estimated usage of the asset on the basis of management's best estimation of obtaining economic benefits from those classes of assets. The estimated useful life is reviewed periodically, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.
Such classes of assets and their estimated useful lives are as under:

No	Nature	Estimated Useful life
1.	Buildings	3-60 Years
2.	Plant & Equipment	8-50 Years
3.	Office Equipment	4-7 Years
4.	Furniture and Fixtures	7-12 Years
5.	Company Vehicles (other than those provided to the employees)	5-12 Years
6.	Motor Cars given to the employees as per the Company's Scheme	4-5 Years
7.	Servers and Networks	3 Years
8.	Stores and Spares in the nature of PPE	8-30 Years
9.	Assets individually costing less than or equal to AED 500 (₹10,000)	Fully Depreciated in the year of purchase

Depreciation on additions is provided on a pro-rata basis from the month of installation or acquisition and in case of Projects from the date of commencement of commercial production. Depreciation on deductions/disposals is provided on a pro-rata basis up to the month preceding the month of deduction/disposal.

(f) Intangible Assets and Amortisation:

- **Intangible Assets acquired separately:**

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price (net of tax / duty credits availed wherever applicable) and any directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use. The Company determines the amortisation period as the period over which the future economic benefits will flow to the Company after taking into account all relevant facts and circumstances. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed periodically, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

- **Class of intangible assets and their estimated useful lives / basis of amortisation are as under:**

No	Nature	Estimated Useful life /basis of amortisation
1.	Asset not owned by the Company	As per period specified in the agreement
2.	Software	3 Years

An intangible asset is de-recognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an item of intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of such item of intangible asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is de-recognised.

(g) Non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale:

The Company classifies non-current assets as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset and its sale is highly probable. Such assets or group of assets / liabilities are presented separately in the Balance Sheet, in the line "Assets / Disposal groups held for sale" and

"Liabilities included in disposal group held for sale" respectively. Once classified as held for sale, intangible assets and PPE are no longer amortised or depreciated.

Such assets or disposal groups held for sale are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

(h) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of non-financial 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). When 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. When 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 of disposal 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 recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(i) Inventories:

Inventories are valued as follows:

- **Raw materials, fuel, stores & spares and packing materials:**

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

- **Work-in- progress (WIP), finished goods, stock-in-trade and trial run inventories:**

Valued at lower of cost and NRV. Cost of Finished goods and WIP includes cost of raw materials, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost of Stock-in Trade includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to the present location and condition. Cost of inventories is computed on weighted average basis.

- **Waste / Scrap:**

Waste / Scrap inventory is valued at NRV.

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

(j) Employee Share based payments:

For Stock Appreciation Rights ("SARs") which are cash-settled share-based payments, the fair value of liability is recognised for the services acquired over the period that the employees unconditionally become entitled to the payment. At the end of each reporting period until the liability is settled, and at the date of settlement, the liability is re-measured based on fair value of the SAR's and any changes in fair value of the liability are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(k) Borrowing Costs:

General and specific borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of such asset till such time the asset is ready for its intended use and borrowing costs are being incurred. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Borrowing cost includes interest expense, amortization of discounts, hedge related cost incurred in connection with foreign currency borrowings, ancillary costs incurred in connection with borrowing of funds and exchange difference arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the Interest cost.

(l) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

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.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

A present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent liabilities are also disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

Claims against the Company where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

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

(m) Revenue Recognition:

- Revenue from Contracts with Customers-Revenue is recognized on the basis of approved contracts regarding the transfer of goods or services to a customer for an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

- Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of discounts, incentives, volume rebates, and outgoing taxes on sales. Any amounts receivable from the customer are recognised as revenue after the control over the goods sold are transferred to the customer which is generally on dispatch / delivery of goods.

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

- Significant financing component - Generally, the Company receives short-term advances from its customers. Using the practical expedient in Ind AS 115, the Company does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

- Interest income is recognised using the Effective Interest Method.

(n) Lease :

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at the inception of the contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether
(i) the contract involves the use of identified asset;
(ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset through the period of lease and;
(iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

As a lessee
The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The ROU is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

Certain lease arrangements include the option to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. The right-of-use assets and lease liabilities include these options when it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The ROU is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, and the company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprises fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option.

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The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except those which are payable other than functional currency which is measured at fair value through Profit or Loss. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the ROU, or is recorded in Statement of Profit or Loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Lease Liabilities have been presented in 'Financial Liabilities' and the 'ROU' have been presented separately in the Balance Sheet. Lease payments have been classified as financing activities in the Statement of Cash Flows.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

(o) Employee benefits:

Gratuity

The gratuity, a defined benefit plan, payable to the employees is based on the Employees' service and last drawn salary at the time of the leaving of the services of the Company and is in accordance with the Rules of the Company for payment of Gratuity. Liability with regards to gratuity plan is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out by a qualified independent actuary 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 net interest), is reflected immediately in the Balance Sheet with a charge or credit recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement recognised in OCI is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss. Past service cost is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of a plan amendment. Interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Defined benefit costs are categorised 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 present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.
The defined benefit obligation recognised in the Balance Sheet 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.

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Other employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered.

Liabilities recognised 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.

(p) Income Taxes:

In UAE and Bahrain there is no corporate taxation. Income Tax expenses comprise current tax and deferred tax charge or credit.

(q) Earnings Per Share:

Basic Earnings Per Share ("EPS") is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax for the year attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

(r) Foreign Currency transactions:

Transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (i.e. foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated 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 translated using the exchange rate as at the date of initial transactions.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period 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 relating to qualifying effective cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges in foreign operations which are recognised in OCI.

(s) Foreign operations:

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition are translated into AED, the functional currency of the Company, at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into AED at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are recognized in OCI and accumulated in equity (as exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation), except to the extent that the exchange differences are allocated to NCI.

When a foreign operation is disposed of in its entirety or partially such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount of exchange differences related to that foreign operation recognized in OCI is reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. If the

Group disposes of part of its interest in a subsidiary but retains control, then the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is re-allocated to NCI. When the Group disposes of only a part of its interest in an associate or a joint venture while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

(t) Financial Instruments:

A Financial Instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Initial Recognition:
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 profit or loss and ancillary costs related to borrowings) 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 or loss are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss over the tenure of the financial assets or financial liabilities.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement: Financial Assets

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income ("FVOCI") or Fair Value through Profit or Loss ("FVTPL") on the basis of following:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Amortised Cost:

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and

- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

In case of financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost, any interest income, foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Fair Value through OCI:

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial 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.

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Fair Value through Profit or Loss:

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

For financial assets at FVTPL, net gains or losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement: Financial liabilities

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

Financial Liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or is a derivative (except for effective hedge) or are designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL.
Gains or Losses, including any interest expense on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Other Financial Liabilities:

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

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

Interest expense (based on the effective interest method), foreign exchange gains and losses, and any gain or loss on de-recognition is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of financial assets:

Expected credit losses are recognized for all financial assets subsequent to initial recognition other than financials assets in FVTPL category. For financial assets other than trade receivables, as per Ind AS 109, the Company recognises 12 month expected credit losses for all originated or acquired financial assets if at the reporting date the credit risk of the financial asset has not Increased significantly since its initial recognition. The expected credit losses are measured as lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on financial asset increases significantly since its initial recognition.

The Company's trade receivables do not contain significant financing component and as per simplified approach, loss allowances on trade receivables are measured using provision matrix at an amount equal to life time expected losses i.e. expected cash shortfall.

The impairment losses and reversals are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

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De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities:

The Company derecognises 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. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and recognises an associated liability for amounts it has to pay.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company de-recognises financial liabilities when and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability de-recognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial Guarantee Contract Liabilities

Financial Guarantee Contract Liabilities are disclosed in financial statements in accordance with Ind AS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

(u) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with banks that are readily convertible into cash which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

(v) Financial liabilities and equity instruments:

- **Classification as debt or equity**

Debt and equity instruments issued by the 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.

- **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 a Company are recognised at the proceeds received.

(w) Derivative financial instruments:

The Company enters into derivative financial instruments viz. foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps to manage its exposure to interest rate, foreign exchange rate risks and commodity prices. The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately excluding derivatives designated as cash flow hedge.

(x) Hedge accounting:

The Company designates certain hedging instruments in respect of foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and commodity price risk as cash flow hedges. At the inception of the hedge relationship, the entity documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Company documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the designated portion of derivatives that qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in OCI and accumulated under equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Amounts previously recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity relating to effective portion as described above are reclassified to Statement of Profit or Loss in the periods when the hedged item affects the Statement of Profit or Loss, in the same line as the recognised hedged item. However, when the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, such gains and losses are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

Hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(y) Segment Reporting: Identification of Segments:

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

(z) Goodwill:

Goodwill arising out of Consolidation of financial statements of subsidiaries are tested for impairment at each reporting date.

(aa) Business Combination:

The Company applies the acquisition method in accounting for business combinations. The consideration transferred by the Company to obtain control of a business is calculated as the sum of the fair values of assets transferred, liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Company as at the acquisition date i.e. date on which it obtains control of the acquiree which includes the fair value of any asset or liability arising from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition-related costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred, except to the extent related to the issue of debt or equity securities.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values on acquisition-date.

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Intangible Assets acquired in a Business Combination and recognised separately from Goodwill are initially recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost).

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible Assets acquired in a Business Combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Such goodwill is tested annually for impairment. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the excess is termed as bargain purchase.

In case of a bargain purchase, before recognizing a gain in respect thereof, the Company determines whether there exists clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase thereafter, the Company reassesses whether it has correctly identified all the assets acquired and liabilities assumed and recognises any additional assets or liabilities that are so identified, any gain thereafter is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as Capital Reserve. If there does not exist clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the Business combination as a bargain purchase, the Company recognises the gain, after reassessing and reviewing, directly in equity as Capital Reserve.

Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or financial liability. Amount classified as financial liability are subsequently re-measured to fair value with changes in fair value recognised in statement of profit and loss.

(bb) Discontinued Operations:

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group's business, the operations and cashflows of which can be clearly distinguished from those of the rest of the Group and which represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations and

- Is a part of single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations; or
- Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to re-sale.

Classification as a discontinued operation occurs upon disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale, if earlier.

When an operation is classified as a discontinued operation, the comparative Statement of Profit and Loss is represented as if the operation had been discontinued from the start of the comparative period.

Note 1(B) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty:

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

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(a) Critical judgments in applying accounting policies:

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

(i) Classification of Lease Ind AS 116:

Ind AS 116 Leases requires a lessee to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on lease by lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of lease and the importance of the underlying lease to the Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of the suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

(b) Key assumptions:

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

(i) Useful Lives of Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets:

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 unamortised depreciable amount is charged over the remaining useful life of the assets.

(ii) Impairment of Assets:

The Company reviews its carrying value of assets annually where there is an indication of impairment by estimating the future economic benefits from using such assets if the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

(iii) Fair value measurement of financial instruments:

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

(iv) Defined benefit plans:

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

(v) Share-based payments:

The Company measures the cost of cash-settled transactions with employees using Binomial tree model to determine the fair value of the liability incurred on the grant date. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant.

This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them.

The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 42.

(vi) Acquisition of Star Super Cement Industries LLC

During the year, UTCMEIL has acquired the Star Super Cement Industries LLC with effect from 23rd Nov 2020.

The Fair Value of identifiable assets acquired, and liabilities assumed are as under:

As per Fair value 30th Nov 2020	**In INR Crores**
Property, Plant and Equipment	151.46
Right to Use Asset- Lease	1.81
Inventories	32.68
Trade receivables	113.52
Cash and cash equivalents	3.71
Other current assets	3.67
Total Assets	**306.86**
Other Financial Liabilities	1.71
Non-Current Provisions	2.84
Borrowings	37.90
Trade payables	22.34
Other financial liabilities	240.27
Other current liabilities	1.17
Provisions	0.56
Total Liabilities	306.79
Total Fair value of the Net assets	**0.06**
Fair value of Consideration transferred	**0.06**

Exchange rate adopted for conversion of the take over amounts as on 30th Nov 2020 (1 AED = INR 20.15)

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32) Principles of Consolidation:

These Consolidated Financial Statements (CFS) are prepared on the following basis in accordance with Ind AS on "Consolidated Financial Statements" (Ind AS – 110), and "Disclosure of interests in other entities" (Ind AS – 112), specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the company. The company controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which controls commences until the date on which control ceases.

(ii) Non-controlling interest (NCI)

NCI are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets at the date of acquisition. Changes in the company's equity interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

(iii) Loss of control

When the company loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related NCI and other components of equity. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value at the date the control is lost. Any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(iv) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

The financial statements of the Company and its Subsidiaries used in the consolidation procedure are drawn upto the same reporting dates i.e. March 31, 2021.

The Consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary companies are combined on a line-by-line basis by adding together the book values of like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Intra- company balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment. The Company follows uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances.

The Consolidated Financial Statements are comprised of the financial statements of the members of the Group as under:

Name of the Company	Principal Place of Business	% Shareholding and Voting Power	
		As at 31 Mar 21	As at 31 Mar 20
(A) Subsidiary Companies:			
i) Arabian Cement Industry L.L.C.@	U.A.E	100%	100%
ii) Star Cement Co. L.L.C., RAK @	U.A.E	100%	100%
iii) Star Cement Co. L.L.C., Dubai @	U.A.E	100%	100%
iv) Al Nakhla Crusher Co. L.L.C. @	U.A.E	100%	100%
v) UltraTech Cement Bahrain Co. WLL (Formerly known as Arabian Gulf Cement Co. WLL)#	Bahrain	100%	100%
vi) Star Super Cement Industries LLC (formerly known as Binani Cement Factory LLC) (SSCILLC)@^	U.A.E	100%	-
vii) Binani Cement (Tanzania) Limited*	Tanzania	100%	-
viii) BC Tradelink Limited., Tanzania*	Tanzania	100%	-
ix) Binani Cement (Uganda) Limited*	Uganda	100%	-

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@ 51% held by nominee as required by local law for beneficial interest of the company
# 1 shares held by nominee for the beneficial interest of the company (to comply with minimum no. of shareholders)
^Subsidiary of UCMEIL w.e.f. November 23, 2020
* Wholly owned subsidiary of SSCILLC. These are classified as asset held for disposal.

Notes on Accounts of the financial statements of the Company and its Subsidiaries are set out in their respective financial statements.

33) Goodwill on Consolidation: Goodwill represents the difference between the Company's share in the net worth of subsidiaries and the cost of acquisition at each point of time of making the investment in the subsidiaries. For this purpose, the Company's share of net worth is determined on the basis of the latest financial statements prior to the acquisition after making necessary adjustments for material events between the date of such financial statements and the date of respective acquisition.

34) Sale of Non-Current Investments

During the year ended March 31 2020, the Company divested its entire shareholding in Emirates Cement Bangladesh Limited ("ECBL") and Emirates Power Company Limited ("EPCL") to Heidelberg Cement Bangladesh Limited at a final Enterprise Value equivalent to USD 30.2 Million (INR 214 Crores) and included the gain on divestment of INR 8.96 Crores.

During the year ended March 31 2020, the Company had also sold its 37% stake in Awam Minerals LLC on December 1, 2019 for INR 22 Crores at a profit of INR 14.17 Crores.

35) Contingent Liabilities (to the extent not provided for) (Ind AS 37):

		INR Crores.	
a)	**Claims not acknowledged as debts**	**Mar-21**	Mar-20
i)	Others	2.64	-

36) Capital and other commitments:

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for (net of advances) INR 6.67 Crores (previous year INR 4.06 Crores).

37) Employee Benefits (Ind AS 19):

(A) Defined Benefit Plans:

(a) Gratuity:

The gratuity payable to employees is based on the employee's service and last drawn salary at the time of leaving the services of the Company and is in accordance with the Rules of the Company for payment of gratuity.

Inherent Risk

The plan is defined benefit in nature which is sponsored by the Company and hence it underwrites all the risks pertaining to the plan. In particular, this exposes the Company to actuarial risk such as adverse salary growth, change in demographic experience, inadequate return on underlying plan assets. This may result in an increase in cost of providing these benefits to employee in future. Since the benefits are lump sum in nature the plan is not subject to any longevity risks.

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in INR Crores

SL	Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
		Gratuity (Others)	Gratuity (Others)
	Change in defined benefit obligation		
(i)	Balance at the beginning of the year	**22.53**	25.12
	Related to discontinued operations/Trf on Acquisition	**3.13**	(2.71)
	Adjustment of:	**-**	-
	Current Service Cost	**2.22**	2.55
	Past Service cost	**-**	-
	Interest Cost	**1.11**	1.17
	Actuarial (gains) losses recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:	**-**	-
	- Change in Financial Assumptions	**4.90**	(5.13)
	- Change in Demographic Assumptions	**-**	(0.03)
	- Experience Changes	**(1.24)**	0.04
	-Exchange rate variances	**(0.84)**	2.05
	Benefits Paid	**(4.40)**	(0.54)
	Balance at the end of the year	**27.41**	22.52
(ii)	**Net Asset / (Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet**		
	Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation	**(27.41)**	(22.52)
	Net Asset / (Liability) in the Balance Sheet	**(27.41)**	(22.52)
(iii)	**Expenses recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss**		
	Current Service Cost	**2.22**	2.55
	Past Service cost	**-**	-
	Interest Cost	**1.11**	1.17
	Related to discontinued operations	**-**	-
	Total Expense	**3.33**	3.72
(iv)	**Re-measurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI):**		
	Changes in Financial Assumptions	**4.90**	(5.13)
	Change in Demographic Assumptions	**-**	(0.03)
	Experience Adjustments	**(1.24)**	0.04
	Related to discontinued operations	**-**	-
	Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI):	**3.66**	(5.12)
(v)	**Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:**		
	Within the next 12 months	**2.70**	4.22
	Between 1 and 5 years	**4.86**	5.41
	Between 5 and 10 years	**8.17**	6.23
	10 Years and above	**23.83**	21.35
	Sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions:*		
	Increase/(Decrease) on present value of defined benefits obligation at the end of the year		
	1% increase in discount rate	**(2.52)**	(1.68)
	1% decrease in discount rate	**2.95**	1.95
	1% increase in salary escalation rate	**2.91**	1.98
	1% decrease in salary escalation rate	**(2.53)**	(1.74)
	1% increase in employee turnover rate	**(0.06)**	(0.42)
	1% decrease in employee turnover rate	**0.19**	0.47

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SL	Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
		Gratuity (Others)	Gratuity (Others)
(vi)	**The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of total plan**		
	Insurer Managed Funds		
	Total		
(vii)	**Actuarial Assumptions:**		
	Discount Rate (p.a.)	**2.76%-5.63%**	5.00%-6.75%
	Turnover Rate	**2.00%-3.15%**	2.85%-3.15%
	Mortality tables	UK Mortality Table AM92 [UK]	UK Mortality Table AM92 [UK]
	Salary Escalation Rate (p.a.)	**3.00%-5.00%**	3.00%
	Retirement age :		
	Management -	**60**	60
	Non-Management-	**58**	58
(viii)	**Weighted Average duration of Defined benefit obligation**	**7.73-14.27**	6.45-10.14

* These Sensitivities have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligation in isolation and assuming there are no other changes in market conditions at the accounting date. There have been no changes from the previous periods in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses.

(ix) Salary Escalation Rate:

The estimates of future salary increases are considered taking into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

(A) Amount recognised as an expense in respect of Compensated Absences is **INR 0.92 Crores**. (Previous Year INR 2.06 Crores.)

(B) Amount recognised as expense for other long term employee benefits is **INR 3.33 Crores**. (Previous Year INR 3.73 Crores)

38) Segment Reporting (Ind AS 108):

The Company is exclusively engaged in the business of cement and cement related products. As per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments", specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, there are no reportable segments applicable to the company. The Company's revenue from continuing operations from external customers by location of operations and information about its non-current assets by location of assets are detailed below.

Amount in INR Crores

Particulars	Revenue from External Customers		Non-Current Assets	
	Year Ended	Year Ended	**As at**	As at
	31-March-21	31-Mar-20	**31-Mar-21**	31-Mar-20
UAE (Country of Domicile)	**817.56**	791.31	**2,220.68**	2,224.98
Others	**323.12**	325.10	**245.93**	264.71
Total	**1,140.68**	1116.41	**2,466.61**	2,489.69

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39) Related party disclosures (Ind AS 24):

Names of Related Parties with whom transactions were carried out during the period:

Name of Related Party	**Relationship**
Ultra Tech Cement Limited	Holding Company
PT UltraTech Mining Indonesia	Fellow Subsidiary
Star Super Cement Industries LLC (Formerly Binani Cement Factory LLC)	Holding Company`s Subsidiary`s Subsidiary(Acquired on 23rd November 2020)
UltraTech Cement Lanka (Pvt.) Ltd.	Holding Company`s Subsidiary
Mr. Pramod Rajgaria	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Mr. Vinod Kumar Damani	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Mr. Nilesh Garg	Key Management Personnel (KMP)

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

Amount in INR Crores

Nature of Transactions/ Relationship	**Year Ended March 31, 2021**	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Sale of Goods:		
Star Super Cement Industries LLC (1st Apr 20-30th Nov 20)	**93.77**	42.08
UltraTech Cement Lanka (Pvt.) Ltd.	**5.99**	12.66
Purchase of Goods:		
Star Super Cement Industries LLC (1st Apr 20-30th Nov 20)	**13.62**	10.82
Recharge of Expenses:		
Ultra Tech Cement Limited	-	0.02
Finance Charges payable		
Parent Company (UltraTech Cement Ltd)	**1.12**	-
Rendering of Services:		
Star Super Cement Industries LLC (1st Apr 20-30th Nov 20)	**0.68**	3.58
Receiving of Services:		
KMP	**3.50**	3.29

b) Outstanding balances:

Nature of Transactions/ Relationship	**March 31, 2021**	March 31, 2020
Trade Receivable:		
Holding Company`s Subsidiary (Star Super Cement Industries LLC)	**-**	4.96
UltraTech Cement Lanka (Pvt.) Ltd.	**5.90**	-
Long Term Borrowings		
Non-Convertible Redeemable preference shares:		
Parent company : UltraTech Cement Limited	**1,023.55**	-
Other Financial Liabilities:		
Parent Company (UltraTech Cement Ltd)	**1.13**	0.02
Fellow Subsidiary (PT UltraTech Cement Indonesia)	**3.26**	3.38

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c) Compensation of key management personnel of the Company:

Amount in INR Crores

	Year Ended	
Nature of Transactions/ Relationship	**March 31, 2021**	March 31, 2020
Short-term employee benefits	**0.83**	1.03
Other Long term benefits	**0.13**	-
Total	**0.96**	1.03

Terms and Conditions of transactions with Related Parties:

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

For the year ended March 31 2021, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables (Previous year INR 6.24 Crores related to receivables in AWAM Minerals LLC). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

40) Earnings per Share (EPS) (Ind AS 33):

Amount in INR Crores

Particulars	Year Ended	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
(A) Basic EPS:		
(i) Net Profit attributable to Equity Shareholders from Continuing Operations	**90.62**	65.15
(ii) Net Profit attributable to Equity Shareholders from Discontinued Operations	**-**	3.62
Net Profit attributable to Equity Shareholders (i+ii)	**90.62**	68.77
(iii) Weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding (Nos.)	**29,875,594**	25,128,890
Basic EPS-Continuing operations(in AED) (i)/(iii)	**30.33**	25.93
Basic EPS-Discontinued operations(in AED) (ii)/(iii)	**-**	1.44
Basic EPS-Continuing & Discontinued operations(in AED) (i+ii)/(iii)	**30.33**	27.37
(B) Diluted EPS:		
(i) Weighted average number of Equity Shares Outstanding(Nos.)	**29,875,594**	25,128,890
(ii) Weighted average number of Equity Shares Outstanding for calculation of Dilutive EPS (Nos.)	**29,875,594**	25,128,890
Diluted EPS-Continuing operations(in AED) (A)(i)/ (iii)	**30.33**	25.93
Diluted EPS-Discontinued operations(in AED) (A)(i)/ (iii)	**-**	1.44
Diluted EPS-Continuing & Discontinued operations(in AED) (A)(i)/ (iii)	**30.33**	27.37

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41) Auditors' remuneration including remuneration for Subsidiaries' Auditors (excluding VAT) and expenses:

Amount in INR Crores

Particulars	Year Ended	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
(a) Statutory Auditors:		
Audit fees (including quarterly Limited Review)	**1.05**	0.97
Fees for other services	**0.09**	0.03
Tax audit fees	**0.07**	0.07

42) Employee Share based payment

(A) Employee Stock Option Scheme (ESOS 2018) including Stock options, Restricted Stock Units (RSU) and Stock Appreciation Rights Scheme–2018 (SAR 2018) including Stock options and RSU

Particulars	Tranche I (SAR, 2018)	
	RSU	**Stock Options**
Nos. of Options	1,084	3,924
Vesting Plan	100% on 18.12.2021	Graded Vesting - 25% every year after 1 year from date of grant, subject to achieving performance
Exercise Period	3 Years from the date of Vesting	3 Years from the date of Vesting
Grant Date	18.12.2018	18.12.2018
Exercise Price (in INR per share)	10	4,009.30
Fair Value on the date of Grant of Option (in INR per share)	3,946	1,539
Method of Settlement	Cash	Cash

(B) Movement of Options Granted including RSU along with weighted average exercise price (WAEP):

The Company has granted 4,722 SAR to its employees during the previous year with a weighted average exercise price of INR 4,009 per share and weighted average fair value of INR 1,539 per share. The weighted average remaining contractual life for SAR is 5.33 years.

(C) Fair Valuation:

The fair value of options has been done by an independent firm of Chartered Accountants on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes Model.

The Key assumptions in the Binomial Tree Model for calculating fair value as on the date of grant:

(a) For ESOS – SAR - 2018:

1.	Risk Free Rate	7.47% (Tranche I)
2.	Option Life	(a) For Options - Vesting period (1 Year) + Average of exercise period (b) For RSU – Vesting period (3 Years) + Average of exercise period
3.	Expected Volatility*	Tranche-I: 0.24,
4.	Dividend Yield	Tranche -I: 0.46%

*Expected volatility on the Company's stock price on National Stock Exchange based on the data commensurate with the expected life of the options/RSU's up to the date of grant.

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(D) Details of Liabilities arising from Company's cash settled share based payment transactions:

Amount in INR Crores

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Other non-current liabilities	**0.60**	0.40
Other current liabilities	**0.20**	0.15
Total carrying amount of liabilities	**0.80**	0.55

43) A) Classification of Financial Assets and Liabilities (Ind AS – 107):

Amount in INR Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets at Amortised cost				
Investments (non-current)	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.28
Trade receivables	370.81	370.81	393.01	393.01
Loans	12.98	12.98	13.68	13.68
Cash and bank balances	66.66	66.66	159.78	159.78
Other Financial Asset	138.07	138.07	-	-
Total	**588.79**	**588.79**	**566.75**	**566.75**
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Foreign Currency Borrowings	1,316.00	1,316.00	567.48	567.48
Cash Credits/Working Capital Borrowing	0.84	0.84	17.13	17.13
Trade payables	200.33	200.33	172.54	172.54
Other financial liabilities	393.68	393.68	1,517.42	1,517.42
Fair Value Hedging Instruments:				
Derivative Liability	3.78	3.78	1.71	1.71
Total	**1,914.63**	**1,914.63**	**2,276.28**	**2,276.28**

B) Fair Value Measurements (Ind AS 113):

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

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

Level 1: This hierarchy uses quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (For example traded bonds, over the counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximize 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.

in INR Crores

Particulars	Fair Value	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Fair value Hedge Instruments		
Derivative liability – Level 2	**3.78**	1.71

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The management assessed that the carrying amounts of cash and bank balances, trade receivables, loans, trade payables, cash credits, commercial papers and other financial assets and liabilities approximate their fair values largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.
The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

(a) The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves and an appropriate discount factor.

(b) The fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis. The discount rates used is based on management estimates.

Financial Risk Management Objectives (Ind AS 107):

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

The company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. Company's overall risk management focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the company. The company uses derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward contracts, foreign currency option contracts, principal only swaps, cross currency swaps that are entered to hedge foreign currency risk exposure, interest rate swaps to hedge variable interest rate exposure and commodity fixed price swaps to hedge commodity price risks. Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes and not as trading or speculative instruments.

The several sources of risks which the company is exposed to and their management are given below:

Risk	Exposure Arising From	Measurement	Management
Foreign Currency Risk	Committed commercial transaction Financial asset and Liabilities not denominated in AED &USD	Cash Flow Forecasting Sensitivity Analysis	(a)Forward foreign exchange contracts (b)Foreign currency options (c)Principal only/Currency swaps
Interest Rate Risk	Long Term Borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity Analysis, Interest rate movements	(a)Interest Rate swaps
Credit Risk	Trade receivables, Investments, Derivative financial instruments, Loans and Bank balances	Ageing analysis, Credit Rating	(a)Credit limit & credit worthiness monitoring, (b)Criteria based approval process
Liquidity Risks	Borrowings, Other Liabilities and liquid investments	Rolling cash flow forecasts Broker Quotes	(a)Adequate unused credit lines and borrowing facilities
Commodity Price Risk	Movement in prices of commodities mainly Imported Thermal Coal and pet coke	Sensitivity Analysis, Commodity price tracking	(a)Commodity Fixed Prices (b)Swaps/Options

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I) Market Risk:

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values 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 affect 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) Foreign Currency Risk:

Foreign currency risk is the risk of impact related to fair value or future cash flows of an exposure in foreign currency, which fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the foreign currency borrowings, import of fuels, raw materials & spare parts, capital expenditure, exports of cement and the Company's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

When a derivative is entered into for the purpose of being a hedge, the Company negotiates the terms of those derivatives to match the terms of the hedged exposure.

The Company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions. The Company follows established risk management policies and standard operating procedures. It uses derivative instruments like foreign currency swaps and forwards to hedge exposure to foreign currency risk.

Amount in INR Crores

Outstanding foreign currency exposure as at :	**As at March 31, 2021**	As at March 31, 2020
Borrowings	**Nil**	Nil

Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the company's short term borrowing (excluding commercial paper) with floating interest rates. For all long-term borrowings with floating rates, the risk of variation in the interest rates is mitigated through interest rate swaps. The company constantly monitors the credit markets and rebalances its financing strategies to achieve an optimal maturity profile and financing cost.

Interest rate exposure:

Amount in INR Crores

Particulars	**Total borrowings**	**Floating rate borrowings**	**Fixed rate borrowings**	**Non-Interest bearing borrowings**
AED	-	-	-	-
USD	1,535.34	-	1,535.34	-
BHD	0.84	0.84	-	-
Total as at March 31, 2021	**1,536.18**	**0.84**	**1,535.34**	-
AED	17.13	17.13	-	-
USD	1,891.60	-	1,891.60	-
Total as at March 31, 2020	**1,908.73**	**17.13**	**1,891.60**	-

Note: Interest rate risk hedged for FCY borrowings has been shown under Fixed Rate borrowings.

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Interest rate sensitivities for unhedged exposure (impact of increase in 100 bps):

Amount in INR Crores

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2021**	As at March 31, 2020
AED	-	(0.17)
BHD	**(0.01)**	-

Note: If the rate is decreased by 100 bps profit will increase by an equal amount.

Interest rate sensitivity has been calculated assuming the borrowings outstanding at reporting date have been outstanding for the entire reporting period. Further, the calculations for the unhedged floating rate borrowing have been done on the notional value of the foreign currency (excluding the revaluation).

Forward Exchange and Interest Rates Swaps Contracts:

(A) Derivatives for hedging interest rates, outstanding are as under:

Amount in INR Crores

Particulars	Purpose	Currency	**As at March 31, 2021**	As at March 31, 2020	Cross Currency
Other Derivatives:					
Interest Rate Swap (IRS)	ECB*	USD	**511.78**	1,891.60	AED

*External Commercial Borrowings

Interest rates outstanding receive fixed and pay floating contracts:

Amount in INR Crores

Particulars	**As at**	**Average contracted fixed interest rates**	**Nominal Amount**	**Fair Value Assets (Liabilities)**
Less than 1 year	**March 31,2021**	**1.0397%**	**219.33**	**(1.62)**
1 to 2 years	**March 31, 2021**	**1.0397%**	**292.45**	**(2.16)**
Less than 1 year	March 31, 2020	0.8963%	1,324.12	3.44
1 to 2 years	March 31, 2020	1.0404%	283.74	(2.58)
2 to 5 years	March 31, 2020	1.0404%	283.74	(2.58)

Recognition of gains / (losses) under forward exchange & interest rates swaps contracts designated under cash flows hedges:

Amount in INR Crores

Particulars	**As at March 31,2021**		As at March 31,2020	
	Effective Hedge (OCI)	**Ineffective Hedge (Profit and Loss)**	Effective Hedge (OCI)	Ineffective Hedge (Profit and Loss)
(Loss)/Gain	**(2.15)**		(52.60)	-

II) Credit Risk Management:

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

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Trade receivables

Trade receivables are consisting of a large number of customers. The Company has credit evaluation policy for each customer and based on the evaluation credit limit of each customer is defined. Wherever the Company assesses the credit risk as high, the exposure is backed by either bank guarantee / letter of credit or security deposits.

Total Trade receivables as on March 31, 2021 is **INR 370.81 Crores** (March 31, 2020 INR 393.01 Crores). The Company does not have higher concentration of credit risks to a single customer. Single largest customer has total exposure in sales **8.84 %** (Previous Year 18.35%) and in receivables **6.84%** (Previous Year 15.85%).

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.

As per policy the provision for impairment loss is calculated on different buckets based on weighted average loss rates. Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experienced over the past 3 years.

Amount in INR Crores

Particulars	**March 31, 2021**	March 31, 2020
Opening provision	**1.68**	7.79
Add: on Account of Star Super Acquisition	**50.16**	-
Add: Provided during the year	**12.96**	1.68
Less: Utilised during the year	**-**	(7.79)
Less : FCTR	**(0.69)**	-
Closing Provision	**64.11**	1.68

Investments, Derivative Instruments, Cash and Cash Equivalent and Bank Deposit

Credit Risk on cash and cash equivalent, deposits with the banks/financial institutions is generally low as the said deposits have been made with the banks/financial institutions who have been assigned high credit rating by international and domestic rating agencies.
Credit Risk on Derivative Instruments is generally low as Group enters into the Derivative Contracts with the reputed Banks and Financial Institutions.

Total Non-current and current investments as on March 31, 2021 is **INR 0.27 Crores**. (March 31, 2020 INR 0.28 Crores.)

Financial Guarantees:

The Company has net exposure of INR **7.31** Crores, (Previous Year INR 80.20 Crores).

Liquidity risk management:
Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The company's treasury team is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the company's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.
The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities and investments held for managing the risk at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments.

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Amount in INR Crores

As at March 31, 2021	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 Years	More than 5years	Total
Borrowings (including current maturities of long-term debts)	220.18	1,316.00	-	**1,536.18**
Trade payables	200.33	-	-	**200.33**
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	0.05	-	-	**0.05**
Other financial liabilities	18.03	87.16	140.15	**245.34**
Derivative Liability	3.78	-	-	**3.78**

Amount in INR Crores

As at March 31, 2020	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 Years	More than 5years	Total
Borrowings (including current maturities of long-term debts)	1,341.25	567.48	-	1,908.73
Trade payables	172.54	-	-	172.54
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	3.87	-	-	3.87
Other financial liabilities	16.34	88.39	168.03	272.76
Derivative Liability	1.71	-	-	1.71

44) Capital Management (Ind AS 1):

Company's objectives when managing capital are to (a) maximise shareholder value and provide benefits for other stakeholders and (b) maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital

- For the purposes of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holdersmonitors capital using debt-equity ratio, which is total debt less related fixed deposits divided by total equity.

Amount in INR Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Total Debt	**1,536.18**	1,908.73
Equity	**1,267.07**	922.23
Liquid Investments and Bank Deposits	**51.17**	156.56
Debt to Equity (Net)	**1.17**	1.90

45) Assets/Disposal Group held for Sale (Ind AS 105):

The company has identified one of the assets "Waste Heat Recovery System" (WHRS) which is not useful anymore as it is not productive and not giving the desired result. The realizable value after considering the impairment, scrap and dismantling cost is reclassified as assets for disposal. The company is in the process of discussion with vendors and contractor and expects the same to be disposed off within the due course.

As regards to the subsidiaries classified as Asset held for disposal refer note 32

46) The Company is primarily in the Business of manufacture and sale of cement and cement related products. The product shelf life being short all sales are made at a point in time and revenue recognised upon satisfaction of the performance obligations which are typically upon dispatch / delivery. The Company has a credit evaluation policy based on which the credit limits for the trade receivables are established. The Company does not give significant credit period resulting in no significant financing component. The Company, however, has a policy for replacement of the damaged goods.

(A) Reconciliation of revenue recognised from Contract liability:

Amount in INR Crores

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Closing Contract liability-Advance from Customers	**0.98**	1.01

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(B) Reconciliation of revenue as per contract price and as recognised in statement of profit and loss:

Amount in INR Crores

Particulars	**March 31, 2021**	March 31, 2020
Revenue as per Contract price	**1,158.24**	1,127.89
Less: Discounts and incentives	**(17.56)**	(11.48)
Revenue as per statement of profit and loss	**1,140.68**	1,116.41

47) Previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with current year classification / disclosure.

48) The current outbreak of the novel coronavirus ("COVID-19") has caused severe disruptions in the Indian and global economy.

The global impact of the outbreak continues, with many countries instituting quarantines and restrictions on travel, closing financial markets and/or restricting trading, and limiting operations of non-essential businesses. Such actions adversely impacted many industries, including ours, resulting in a period of business disruption for our manufacturing operations and supply chains, as well as severe declines in demand for construction more generally.

The duration and extent of the impact from the COVID-19 pandemic depends on future developments that cannot be accurately predicted at this time, such as the future severity and transmission rate of the virus, the extent and effectiveness of containment actions, including new-found vaccines, and the timing and scale of their implementation, and the impact of these and other factors on our employees, customers, suppliers and partners.

The Company expects to recover the carrying amount of all its assets including inventory, receivables and loans in the ordinary course of business based on information available on current economic conditions. The Company is continuously monitoring any material changes in future economic conditions.

Signatures to Note '1' to '48'

For and on behalf of the Board

In terms of our reports attached.

Crazy

Director

Director

Dubai, April 25th 2021

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PT UltraTech Investments Indonesia and Subsidiary - Consolidated Financial Statements

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MAR 31, 2021

Rs. in Crores

Particulars	Note	As at Mar 31, 2021		As at Mar 31, 2020	
ASSETS					
Non-Current Assets					
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	2	0.10		0.10	
Loans	3	2.87		2.87	
Other financial assets	4	0.21	3.18	0.21	3.18
Total			3.18		3.18
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
Equity Share Capital	5	9.68		9.68	
Other Equity	6	(6.47)	3.21	(6.47)	3.21
Minority Interest			(0.07)		(0.07)
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities					
Other Current Liabilities	7	-		-	
Current Tax Liabilities	8	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Total			3.18		3.18

Accounting Policies 1

Accompanying Notes are integral part of Consolidated Financial Statements

For and on behalf of the Board

Authorised Signatory

Date: April 20, 2021
Mumbai

PT UltraTech Investments Indonesia and Subsidiary - Consolidated Financial Statements

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MAR 31, 2021

Rs. in Crores

	Note	Apr 20 - Mar 21	Apr 19 - Mar 20
Revenue			
Other Income	9	-	-
Total Income (I)		-	-
Expenses			
Other Expenses	10	-	-
Total Expenses (II)		-	-
Profit / (Loss) before Interest, Depreciation and Tax (PBIDT) (I)-(II)		-	-
Depreciation and Amortization expenses		-	-
Profit / (Loss) before Tax		-	-
Tax Expenses		-	-
Profit / (Loss) After Tax		-	-
Minority Interest		-	-
Profit / (Loss) after Minority interest		-	-

For and on behalf of the Board

Date: April 20, 2021
Mumbai

Authorised Signatory

PT UltraTech Investments Indonesia and Subsidiary - Consolidated Financial Statements

Notes

Rs.in Crores

		As at Mar 31, 2021		As at Mar 31, 2020
NOTE 2				
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS				
Balance with banks		0.10		0.10
		0.10		0.10
NOTE 3				
LOANS				
Loans to Related parties				
Intercoporate Deposits - Star Cement		2.87		2.87
Other advances		-		-
		2.87		2.87
NOTE 4				
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Current				
Intrest Acrrued on ICD		0.21		0.21
		0.21		0.21
NOTE 5				
Equity Share Capital				
Paid up capital	8.90		8.90	
Paid in capital	0.78	9.68	0.78	9.68

NOTE 6
RESERVES AND SURPLUS
As at 31.03.2020

Particulars		Retained Earnings	Total
Opening Balance as at 01.04.2020		(6.47)	(6.47)
Addition during the period			
Closing Balance as at 31.03.2021		(6.47)	(6.47)

	As at Mar 31, 2021	As at Mar 31, 2020
NOTE 7		
Other Current Liabilities		
Others (provison for expenses)	-	-
	-	-

PT UltraTech Investments Indonesia and Subsidiary - Consolidated Financial Statements

Notes

Rs. in Crores

	Apr 20 - Mar 21	Apr 19 - Mar 20
NOTE 8		
Current Tax Liabilities		
Provision for tax	0.04	0.04
	0.04	0.04
NOTE 9		
OTHER INCOME		
Interest Income on		
Bank and Other Accounts	-	-
Exchange Gain (net)	-	-
Other income	-	-
	-	-
NOTE 10		
OTHER EXPENSES		
Rates and Taxes	-	-
CWIP Write off	-	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	-	-
	-	-

PT UltraTech Mining Indonesia

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MAR 31, 2021

Rs. in Crores

Particulars	Note	As at Mar 31, 2021		As at Mar 31, 2020	
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Financial assets - Others	2		0.50		0.50
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	3	0.04		0.04	
Financial assets - Others	4	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.08
Total			0.58		0.58
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
Equity Share Capital	5	5.32		5.32	
Other Equity	6	(5.05)	0.27	(5.05)	0.27
Share Application Money Pending Allotment	7		0.31		0.31
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities					
Other liabilities	8		-		-
Total			0.58		0.58

Accounting Policies 1

Accompanying Notes are integral part of Financial Statements

For and on behalf of the Board

Date : April 20, 2021
Mumbai

Authorised Signatory

PT UltraTech Mining Indonesia

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MAR 31, 2021

Rs. in Crores

	Note	Apr 20 - Mar 21	Apr 20 - Mar 20
Revenue			
Other Income	**8**	-	-
Total Income (I)		-	-
Expenses			
Other Expenses	**9**	-	-
Total Expenses (II)		-	-
Profit before Interest, Depreciation and Tax (PBIDT) (I)-(II)		-	-
Profit before Tax			-
Tax Expenses			-
Profit After Tax		-	-
Earnings Per Equity Share			
Basic (in ₹)		-	-

For and on behalf of the Board

Authorised Signatory

Date : April 20, 2021
Mumbai

PT UltraTech Mining Indonesia

Notes

	As at Mar 31, 2021	As at Mar 31, 2020
		Rs. in Crores
NOTE 2		
FINANCIAL ASSESTS - OTHERS		
Fixed Deposits with Banks*		
Maturity more than 12 months	**0.50**	**0.50**
	0.50	**0.50**
* Lodged as Security with Government departments.		
NOTE 3		
CASH AND CASH EQUIVELANTS		
Balance with banks	**0.04**	**0.04**
	0.04	**0.04**
NOTE 4		
FINANCIAL ASSETS - OTHERS		
Current		
Dues from Share holders		
- PT Bukit Sewu	**0.04**	**0.04**
	0.04	**0.04**
NOTE 5		
EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL		
Authorised		
3,750,000 Equity shares of IDR 8,923/- each	**16.25**	**16.25**
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up		
Issued and subscribed and paid up 1,298,775 Equity shares of IDR 8,923/- each	**5.32**	**5.32**

NOTE 6
OTHER EQUITY
As at 31.03.2021

Particulars		Retained Earnings	Total
Opening Balance as at 01.04.2020		**(5.05)**	**(5.05)**
Addition during the year			
Closing Balance as at 31.03.2021		**(5.05)**	**(5.05)**

PT UltraTech Mining Indonesia

Notes

Rs. in Crores

	As at Mar 31, 2021	As at Mar 31, 2020
NOTE 7		
SHARE APPLICTION MONEY		
PT Bukit Sewu	0.31	0.31
	0.31	0.31
NOTE 8		
Other Current liabilities		
Others	-	-
	-	-

	Apr 20 - Mar 21	Apr 20 - Mar 20
NOTE 9		
OTHER INCOME		
Interest Income on		
Bank and Other Accounts		-
Exchange Gain (net)		-
	-	-
NOTE 10		
OTHER EXPENSES		
CWIP Written off	-	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	-	-
	-	-